

# ΕΘΝΙΚΟ ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑ (TEA)

## ΠΡΟΣΔΙΟΡΙΣΜΟΣ ΤΩΝ ΕΝΤΕΤΑΛΜΕΝΩΝ ΑΡΧΩΝ

### Αρμόδιες αρχές υπεύθυνες για τα συστήματα διαχείρισης και ελέγχου

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### Σύστημα διαχείρισης και ελέγχου

Special Department of Coordination and Management of AMIF and ISF national programmes of Ministry of Economy, Development & Tourism will be the Responsible Authority (RA). Financial Audit Committee of the Ministry of Finance will be the Audit Authority (AA). DA1 will be responsible for the Specific Objective 1, Specific Objective 2, apart from First Reception Capacity, Specific Objective 3, apart from First Reception Capacity, Specific Objective 5 and Specific Objective 6.

The tasks delegated by the RA to DAs, the detailed procedures for fulfilling them and the system for recording and storing in computerized form accounting records are set out in the Management Control System. RA shall regularly supervise the DAs (regularly reports, annual programming etc.). The DA2 will be responsible for drawing up and submitting payment applications of the national programmes, to the RA.

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## 1. ΣΥΝΟΠΤΙΚΗ ΠΑΡΟΥΣΙΑΣΗ

In 2015 unprecedented numbers of people entered the EU irregularly, especially through Greece. Although the number of arrivals has substantially decreased following the EU-Turkey Statement from March 2016, it is yet unclear how the migratory flows will evolve in the next months/years. Greece, mainly due to its geographical position and the length of its coastline, has faced a dramatic increase in the number of migrants arriving at its borders. The massive inflow has led to severe difficulties in external border management and in the reception and processing of migrants arriving.

Furthermore, not only the intensive migratory pressure but also the increase in organized crime and terrorist attacks, highlight the need for making investments in the field of security including surveillance, preventive and suppressive actions.

Greece through ISF multiannual investment plan aims at addressing severe funding shortfalls regarding the immediate and short-term investments and the daily operational needs as well.

During Policy dialogue, Greece set up the basic priorities with the scope of covering all the obligations to European and international requirements and at the same time creating a safe environment for the citizens.

Specifically in the area of visa policy, over the next seven years, Greece will continue to face important challenges. The proper application of the Schengen rules, the fight against irregular migration, the modernization of consular services and the application of innovation and flexibility will remain a priority and will ensure a safe and secure environment which is necessary and beneficial to the economy, tourism, cultural and social growth. The main challenges faced by consular authorities concern the increased number of visa applications, the VIS improvement, the identification of forged documents and the consular premises.

Furthermore, the increased migratory flows require further investments in the field of borders capacity and surveillance, in order to enhance both the Integrated Border Management and first reception capacity. The enhancement in the field of borders surveillance, the improvement of the information exchange, the cooperation and coordination among the competent authorities, the implementation of common union standards, training, risk analysis, the improvement of infrastructures and the purchase of necessary equipment must all be treated as a priority.

The priorities set are taking into consideration the Action Plan presented by the Greek authorities on 12 March 2016 to remedy the deficiencies identified in 2015 evaluation of the application of the Schengen acquis in the field of management of the external borders. Additional actions may be decided or adjustments may be necessary in the future depending on the outcome of the Schengen evaluation mission of April-May 2016.

It should be noted that in the framework of the Action Plan, Greece has managed to deliver, with ISF support, forty three (43) completed actions and provide a realistic timeframe for the other seven (7) continued actions. All deficiencies identified were dealt with as a matter of priority and urgency to ensure the integrity and continued functioning of the Schengen area, taking also into account the EU-Turkey joint statement and the closure of the Western Balkan Route. Under the national objectives of the ISF Police instrument, Greece aims at implementing various measures, so as to prevent, detect and suppress serious and organized forms of crime, terrorism, trafficking in human beings and drugs, migrant smuggling, child sexual exploitation via internet, cybercrime and financial crimes. It is imperative for law enforcement authorities to improve the existing cooperation through the development of an effective information exchange mechanism and the enhancement of personnel competences and

skills. Moreover, the authorities will enhance the detection and reaction capacity through the procurement of technological equipment and the implementation of risk assessment, an effort which should always be combined with in-depth financial investigation in order to uncover the illegal financial gains.

In order to ensure a high level protection of Greece and European critical infrastructure, apart from technological and operational measures, priority will be given to: the establishment of effective and endured partnerships between involved organizations and the development of advanced risk based simulation tools are considered to be vital components for the protection of critical infrastructure as well as for the risk and crisis management. Furthermore, the implementation of intelligence – led policing model, the development of special training courses and raising awareness will ensure the effective prevention of radicalization towards terrorism and violent extremism so as to maintain a high level of security in both Greece and European Union.

## 2. ΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗ ΑΝΑΦΟΡΑΣ ΣΤΟ ΚΡΑΤΟΣ ΜΕΛΟΣ

Σύνοψη της τρέχουσας κατάστασης (Δεκέμβριος 2013) στο κράτος μέλος για τους τομείς που εμπίπτουν στο Ταμείο

### VISA

The Greek consular network consists of 129 Consular Authorities (CA) processing visas worldwide. They have issued (2014) 1.345.405 Schengen Visas in 2014, increased more than 50% compared to 2012 (994.265). Top ten CAs in 2014 were: Moscow 765.512, Kiev 116.245, Novorossiysk 42.519, St. Petersburg 42.160, Shanghai 30.989, Beijing 24.860, Mariupol 17.973, New Delhi 17.029, Istanbul 12.470, Beirut 2.353).

Current visa trends, as well as cooperation with ESP and with intermediaries have led to an increasing number of applications, especially with regard to short stay visas from new tourism markets (China: 70%-100% expected increase, India: 30% etc.).

The funding of VIS under EBF equipped and upgraded the infrastructure for visa issuing (17,8m€ total of which 2,51m€ for NVIS equipment such as cameras, scanners, etc. 3,59 m€ for software and 9,22m€ for NET-VIS IT, software and services. The roll-out process of VIS started in 2011 and has so far covered Zones 1 to 16 (development of VIS software, installation of VIS hardware at the MFA HQ and CAs, training). In 2015, VIS is being deployed in Zones 17 to 23. The urgency of proceeding with the implementation of the VIS Actions arises also from the EU Evaluation Report of Greece (18-20.04.2016), which highlights that the OT system has “long response times and is therefore rather slow

The challenges in the VISA context are:

Increased telecommunication costs related to:

- The operation of VIS (the total cost for telecommunication services in 2013 was 5,8m€ of which 4,7m€ for NETVIS)
- The annual increase of fees for the leased lines of NET-VIS
- The service and maintenance contract for the network equipment in 129 nodes of NET-VIS
- A need to increase the bandwidth capacity of leased lines in many nodes of the network
- The transfer and installation of leased lines in new network sites due to the relocation of consular premises
- The need to ensure sufficient network capacity during peak periods
- Lack of VIS workstations which reduces consular ability to serve applicants timely and efficiently

- Heavy workload on VIS network or obsolete systems, as well as lack of adequate hardware, which can lead to system failures and loss of data. As a result, there is a need to update and upgrade existing hardware IT equipment(servers, hard disks, hardware equipment)
- Space shortage and a need to improve reception conditions in several CAs, notably in the 25 CAs issuing most of the Schengen Visas, such as Moscow Novorossiysk Shanghai
- Staff shortages, notably in the aforementioned 25CAs. There are 218 employees, including heads of missions, diplomatic, administrative, IT engineers and local staff
- Staff training gaps, especially in relation to the requirements of the new Schengen mechanism and the implementation of VIS

National financial resources spent in the area of visa (2013 final payments) amount to 45.6m€(Training 9900, NET-VIS charges 4,7m€, staff costs 39m€, CA Refurbishment& equipment, 766.141 €)

Total funds spent in previous projects co-financed under EBF(AP 2012, 2013) amount to 18 m€(VIS: 17.9m€, VISA training 85680€)

## **Borders**

### Eurosur

The NCC is operational 24/7 and currently 14 of planned 50 officials are working there (Hellenic Police-HP, Hellenic Coast Guard-HCG, Reception Identification Service-RIS).The improvement of its limited administrative capacity, by means of relocation to new, fully equipped premises and recruitment of up to 50 employees coming from various institutions, must be treated as a priority so as to be capable of drawing up a concrete National IBM strategy.

### Land borders and BCP

EBF has also contributed to delivering results in the field of border surveillance via funding for actions such as “Shield” operation, which reinforced the controls at land borders with Turkey involving 1881 additional police officers, the establishment of an Automatic Border Surveillance System (ABSS) at the north Evros river borders, the enhancement of existing capability through portable technical devices, the enhancement of the information exchange capacity between competent services such as HCG, Reception Identification ServiceRIS, as well as the enhancement of the training curriculum involving approximately 1900 officers trained. The above mentioned results are further increased, within 2016, by additional projects financed under ISF EMAS 2015, regarding the reinforcement of the Eastern Aegean islands and Evros region with additional police officers and equipment.

Land borders include 33 Border Police Stations and 2500 officers belonging to HP,106 Border Crossing Points and 5 screening facilities in order to achieve the continuous control of the borders and the adequate prevention of

irregular immigratio.

The EU guidelines for cooperation between Border Guards and Customs, have been followed through the memorandum of understanding which was signed between HP and Ministry of Finance. The purpose of the memorandum is to enhance the interagency cooperation, to provide clarifications on the Services' responsibilities and to promote joint operations and common trainings taking into account possible overlaps

The 2013 Scheval mission in Greece, mentioned gaps and further improvements at land, sea and air borders. Greek authorities aim at addressing the recommendations through IBM strategy and the road map on asylum and reception. HP first line services need further enhancement, by means of H.R., until the ABSS is fully operational, and equipment-operational means, such as patrol means and monitoring devices. The operational cost for the borders surveillance and the equipment is high for HP. Moreover, BCPs need modernization and advance of their capacity regarding smart borders implementation

#### Air borders

The investments made under EBF, such as the purchase of forged detection devices and Eurodac stations and the upgrade of Athens airport network, has covered a number of gaps. There is room for improvements regarding the implementation of smart borders and the improvement of security measures.

#### Maritime borders

Under ISF Program, HCG is planning not only to continue upgrading its fleet but also to move from a patrol driven maritime surveillance to real time full maritime domain awareness through the development and implementation of an Integrated Maritime Surveillance System.

In the framework of the Schengen 2015 evaluation, Greek authorities have already addressed the Recommendations related to the improvement of sea border surveillance by establishing a comprehensive and effective coastal surveillance system covering the whole sea border between Greece and Turkey, the sufficient patrolling activity especially between the islands, as well as a sufficient number of patrol boats kept in readiness for rapid reaction and the information exchange between the relevant authorities.

The HCG and MoD/Hellenic Navy-HN have signed a MoU on 13-02-2012 to coordinate the full spectrum of their operational activities related to the surge of the migration crisis. This regulates issues in key areas for action, as exchange of national information, maritime and shipping interest and European operations conducted in Greece, full maritime surveillance policy, enhance awareness of the maritime situation and decision-taking of the involved parties.

#### First reception capacity

The RIS (Reception and Identification Service-RIS) has undergone a major revamp based on the 4375/2016 Law

The RIS, under the Ministry of Migration Policy, consists of the central and the regional units, and includes the First Reception Units and the Mobile Units (MU), currently in Lesbos and Samos, and the Open Facilities of Temporary



Reception and of Temporary Accommodation. The 5 hotspots are on Lesbos, Leros, Kos, Chios, Samos.

The RIC in Fylakio has a capacity of 240 and during 2014 has screened 2.753 TCNs .The centre's needs, especially at the operational level, is approximately 2 m€ per year and they will be covered by EEA Grants until 30-4-2017. There is room for improvement in equipment and infrastructures

As regards sea borders and as long as EU-Turkey Statement remains in force the migration flows are reduced. RIS will meet the needs by operating MU in islands with intensive migration flows. The operational cost until 5/2017 is covered by EEA Grants with 1,5m€. The operational needs are huge and partly covered by HP.

### Central Authorities

The strategic, tactical and operational level still need enhancement, based on the new framework given in the 4375/2016 Law, in which recruitment is anticipated and premises throughout the country. The advance of the information systems such as SIS, the development of information flows and the improvement of coordination must be treated as a priority. The need for implementing ABSS is imperative in order to achieve IBM. Border management and first line services need to advance the training policy.

From EBF Greece used approx. 149,5m€ for border management to fund the purchase of land and sea patrol means and equipment, improve personnel capacity through training and develop information systems such as SISII. EBF also reinforced first reception capacity with the establishment of Fylakio and Lesbos and 4 MU.

### Crime

- Trafficking in Human Beings for the purpose of forced labour or sexual exploitation remains at high levels. HP reported that the number of individual traffickers in 2013 was 142, involved in 37 different cases. In 2013 the Greek authorities dismantled 90 criminal organizations as a result of the successful management of 108 cases related to 452 members involved and 1425 victims detected. The Office of the National Rapporteur on THB has been established in Greece.

- Migrant smuggling, with migrant smuggling networks and criminal groups expanding their businesses and using more sophisticated methods, as confirmed by recent Europol reports

- Greece is considered to be a major transit and entry point of drugs in the EU due to its location. During 2013 law enforcement authorities confiscated approx. 20950 kg of cannabis, 236 kg of heroin and 706 kg of cocaine

- Greek authorities should also act against financial crimes, especially those committed against the public sector and that bear the characteristics of organized crime. Despite the fact that Greece implemented a number of new strategies to tackle corruption, such as the publication of public procurements and the establishment of a public prosecutor against corruption, this phenomenon remains a problem

• Since 2013, the Cybercrime Unit has organized a number of e-conferences to inform people about the dangers of internet use. The Unit also participated in 83 workshops. The training of the personnel of the Unit seems limited and there seems to be a lack of up-to-date equipment that can ensure successful tackling of fast changing types of cyber-crime

• The number of terrorist attacks in Greece increased significantly to 12 in 2013, after decreasing from 6 (2011) to 1 (2012). As regards international terrorism, there is an increase of violent extremism and radicalization. One of the problems Greece faces is the absence of a national risk analysis capacity. The necessary information of the authorities involved is not systematic, without applying a particular information sharing strategy. It is imperative to raise awareness to professionals and individuals as far as radicalization is concerned. Improvement of the knowledge and expertise should be achieved in order to prevent, recognize and address the phenomenon of radicalization and terrorism. Partnerships must be created and platforms which will assist practitioners and other parties of interest in sharing information and experiences, based on the experience of Radicalization Awareness Network. The lack of systematic training in the field of tackling the various types of terrorism and violent extremism must be covered

• During the Schengen evaluations of 2010 and 2016, it was found that a SPOC responsible for information sharing, as part of international police cooperation, needs to be established. During the 2016 Schengen evaluation it was also found that there is a lack of implementation of the 2008 VIS Decision and the 2013 Eurodac Regulation as regards access of law enforcement authorities to the Eurodac database for law enforcement purposes. The 2016 evaluation further found that the national radio communication system in Greece is based on an analogue structure, that there is no interoperability of frequencies with any of the neighbouring countries, and that police officers in border areas rely on their own mobile phones to communicate as radio equipment has been moved from police stations to hot spots

## **Risk and Crisis**

• Regarding Critical infrastructures (CIs) it is needed to conduct threat and risk assessment, combined with a variety of data such as the population of minorities and the registration of places used for worship purposes. It is essential to enhance the cooperation between law enforcement authorities. The above needs combined with the fact that CIs may be operated and protected by a variety of public and private schemes; make imperative the need for consistent and coordinated Operating Security Plans. Measures, principles, guidelines, including Community measures as well as bilateral and multilateral cooperation schemes that provide for a plan similar or equivalent to an OSP, should be deemed to satisfy the requirements

The response to CBRN-E incidents required to raise awareness and ensure the appropriate capacity building. There is a need to establish specialized theoretical and practical training programmes which may focus on CBRN-E response to urban environments and high-risk situations, protection of infrastructures and sensitive targets against CBRN-E attacks, HAZMAT/CBRN-E Medicine and incorporation of CBRN-E safety measures to building legislation. The institutional set-up of the beneficiaries is the following:

HP: Law 4249/14

HCG: Law 1753/1919

MFA: Law 3566/07 & 4198/13

Centre for Security Studies: Under Presidential Decree 39/11

### 3. ΣΤΟΧΟΙ ΤΟΥ ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΟΣ

<b>Ειδικός στόχος</b>	<b>1 - Υποστήριξη κοινής πολιτικής θεωρήσεων</b>
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National strategy on visa policy for the next seven years aims to maintain a safe and secure environment and encompasses

- a) full and proper implementation and maintenance of VIS,
- b) modernization of Consular services
- c) Human Personnel capacity building
- d) sufficient Consular presence and Consular cooperation.

The objectives of the above strategy:

1. Remaining in compliance with the requirements of the new Schengen evaluation mechanism, the Visa Code and the VIS Regulation.
2. Full implementation and maintenance of VIS, through upgraded IT infrastructure, will serve applicants faster, and ensure a fast, uninterrupted network even on peak periods. Ensuring adequate funding for VIS maintenance and related operational and telecommunication costs.
3. Modernization of consular services through the investment in renovation/refurbishment of visa sections of selected Consular Authorities and also through the adaptation of premises to security and other visa code requirements, depending on their needs. Indicative consular authorities where such interventions will take place will include top ten CAs in visa issuance, namely Moscow, Kiev, Novorossiysk, St. Petersburg, Shanghai, Beijing, Mariupol, New Delhi, Istanbul, Beirut.
4. Developing adequate training tools in MFA and improving staff capacity to manage visa issues with knowledge, efficiency, respect to human rights, focusing on document verification and improvement of biometric and alphanumeric data quality. Additionally to the training courses taking place three times a year at the Diplomatic Academy extensive training programmes will be set up in house and in situ, as an individual MS or through common EU training programs.
5. Supporting visa administrative processes, reducing misuse and abuse of visa applications, including “visa-shopping” and detection of false or falsified documents, accelerating the issuing of visas to bona fide travellers by posting to consulates, “field workers” (specially trained in the MFA and in police headquarters), supplementary to the national secondments during peak seasons, with the support of ISF funding .
6. Expanding the Consular network and the Consular cooperation aiming to increase the number of visa applications and to explore innovative ways to create economies of scale and pooling of resources with other MS. ESP’s network is going to be expanded, existing forms of cooperation, mainly thought representation arrangements that will be made. Additional forms of cooperation will be examined depending on the specific actions that will be

decided from the EC and the interest of other MS. In order to achieve this objective no EU co-funding is currently required.

It should be noted that, there are no pending issues from the last visa evaluation mission in Greece, however there is a space for improvement.

<b>Εθνικός στόχος</b>	1 - Εθνική ικανότητα
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With a view to increasing national capacity in the field of Schengen visa processing, a series of actions are necessary in order to modernise consular services delivery, upgrade and expand supporting systems capacity. Indicatively, the following actions will be implemented so as to achieve the aforementioned targets:

**Funding Priorities:**

1. Procurement of new fixed N-VIS workstations and new mobile N-VIS work units (including PCs, laptops, servers, fingerprint scanners, digital cameras, barcode readers), in order to upgrade visa processing capacity at third countries Consular Agencies (CAs). (Maintenance costs of N-VIS (national components) and other IT tools used for purposes of processing Schengen visas will be funded from OS Visas described in SO3NO1)
2. Upgrading of existing NET-VIS network (increase bandwidth capacity of communication lines) at certain CAs, in order to avoid system overcharge, due to the anticipated increase in the number of applications entailing exchange of digital biometric data.
3. VIS (software and hardware) upgrading costs that may arise in the near future from the new European systems e.g. entry – exit at the borders, Visa Code changes
4. Upgrading of national VIS (n-VIS) IT equipment (upgrading of the existing hardware database servers, increase of storage disks, memory cards etc. installed in MFA HQ in Athens), in order to upgrade Schengen visa processing capacity and performance of the national VIS system to deal with the anticipated increase in visa application data and especially biometric data. Security of exchange of biometric data between Consular Authorities and national VIS system has also to be increased by upgrading crypto products. Dramatic increase in the workload of data processing of national VIS system has to be taken into consideration due to high peaks of visa applications in Consular Authorities during summer months
5. Network infrastructure and upgrading costs related to relocation of consular premises. This action is incorporated in a wider plan that targets cost reduction and at the same time contributes to the modernisation of the consular services
6. Procurement of equipment (hardware) for identifying falsified documents (“Full page readers”) in selected CAs

*Expected Results / Desired Outcomes*

- More efficient response of Consulates to the increased demands especially in peak periods including fast visa processing
- Modernisation of consular service delivery, contributing to proper application of VIS and provision of flexible and innovative consular services
- Ensure system integrity and continuity and prevention of VIS network failures due to obsolete systems
- Increase of data security (crypto products), improvement of response times of biometric data retrieval and processing

- Significant reduction of misuse-abuse of visa applications.

<b>Εθνικός στόχος</b>	2 - Κεκτημένο της Ένωσης
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Greece is committed to implement the observations and actions arising from Schengen Evaluation reports and the obligations deriving from the implementation of the EU Reg. 1053/2013.

In this context Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs will continue and implement the training courses already offered by the Diplomatic Academy as well as a multi-annual “In situ training programme”, which is already funded by the External Borders Fund (total funds spent 85.680 EUR), on visa issues of personnel of Hellenic Consular Authorities seats in third countries.

The training will be customised on the needs of each Consulate and will concern its entire serving personnel. Apart from general issues on visa policy, it will also cover specified topics, depending on the needs of each Consular Authority, such as the identification of false / forged travel documents, their capacity to respond to the needs of the new evaluation mechanism (Reg. 1053/2013) etc. 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.

As an indication, a few topics are mentioned below, which will be included in the training:

1. Practical implementation approach of the Schengen Acquis and Visa Code case studies.
2. Implementation of European regulations and directives on specific visa issues (mobility of EU family members, implementation of the new evaluation mechanism).
3. New Schengen evaluation mechanism (Reg. 1053/2013)
4. Implementation of VIS and biometric data.
5. Control and detection of forged or falsified travel documents.

The in situ training program will take place in the 25 consular authorities which issued the largest number of Schengen Visas in 2014.

Expected Results / Desired Outcomes:

- Provide on-the-job training to all consular officials in their country of accreditation and subsequent reduction of staff needed to move to the MFA HQ for training purposes.

-Enhanced capacity of consular staff, including local staff, related to Schengen visa processing.

-Better and faster service provision for Schengen visa issuing.

<b>Εθνικός στόχος</b>	3 - Προξενική συνεργασία
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Greece has 38 contracts with External Service Providers and is represented in 56 countries by other Member States and this network is going to be expanded in the following years. With regard to Consular Cooperation and on the basis of extensive consultation with Consulate Authorities, possibilities for additional representation arrangements will be identified (i.e. cooperation with France in Australia). In particular, there are pending requests of Greece to be represented by Austria in Taiwan, by France in Toronto (for 6 months) and a request from Malta to be represented by Greece in Guangzhou. Greece is planning to cooperate, in the form of a representation arrangement, with Malta in Guangzhou and will therefore need to upgrade its local consular premises and facilities related to Schengen visa issuing, due to the 150% increase of the visa applications in 2014 and in order to be able to represent Malta in a more efficient way

<b>Ειδική δράση</b>	1 - Προξενική συνεργασία
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Greece at the moment is not planning to participate in any Specific Action regarding consular cooperation.

Moreover, Greece will examine positively the possibility to cooperate with other MS in the framework of Specific actions in accordance with the principles on cooperation laid down in the Visa Code.

<b>Ειδικός στόχος</b>	2 - Σύνορα
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The national objectives for borders management have been agreed taking into account both the assessment reports of EU institutions as a whole as well as the continuously changing situation of the third countries located near the borders. The target is to achieve a transition from fragmentary measures to sound and stable structures and mechanisms, which will be able to interact and cooperate with the national and international structures in the field of borders management

The strategy on integrated border management which was adopted in September 2014 will ensure the effective border management and improves the national capacity given that it is being gradually implemented and continually taking into account the changing situation

The strategic goal is the improvement of the awareness of the national capacity by means of coordination of the operational actions and the cooperation between the authorities in charge, at national level in order to achieve the further enhancement of IBM in the framework of Eurosur

An investment plan for land external borders is also a key priority. Investments will be made in existing projects and initiatives, in order to shift from a man-based to a technologically assisted surveillance system, with the contribution of Frontex

An investment plan, assisted with adequate technology, is scheduled to step up the surveillance capacity in Aegean. Investments will integrate with the Frontex sea border operations. An important issue in national strategy is the maritime border surveillance, including the search and rescue of immigrants at sea. A high standard mechanism aiming at the protection of human life at sea is a priority

Furthermore the innovation concerning the IBM is related to the enhancement of the technological means, the improvement of the infrastructure and the quality of the services provided at border crossing points. The effective information exchange and operations management in the context of NCC includes the implementation of the National Model for Risk Analysis

Enhancement of the first reception capacity includes actions to ensure the provision of effective services to irregular immigrants in areas affected by migratory flows including special services for children and other vulnerable groups

First reception capacities will be strengthened not only in the five identified hotspots islands but also in other border areas subject to intense migratory pressure, including measures aiming at

- Ensuring a structured system for transportation from points of disembarkation to the first reception centres
- Ensuring the full identification, registration, fingerprinting and screening of the migrants/asylum seekers, and secure connection to Schengen Information System and relevant data bases
- Ensuring the setting-up of a fully-fledged Automatic Fingerprinting Identification System, where data on criminal records are stored and against which fingerprint-based security checks can be carried out, particularly for undocumented migrants

<b>Εθνικός στόχος</b>	1 - EUROSUR
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Investments for putting in place the components of EUROSUR and developing IBM, which were also highlighted by Scheval, remain a priority for GR and EU.

1. The enhancement of the surveillance in the land borders can be achieved through an integrated surveillance system capable of detecting and identifying any activity in the borders area in order to inhibit the irregular entries at external borders. This action supplements the efforts that had already been funded under EBF through the development of surveillance system in north Evros. The extension of the automated surveillance system on the rest Evros riverine area as well as the respective establishment of the system from Hellenic-Albanian to Hellenic-Bulgarian borders could upgrade the collaboration and coordination between all competent Services and achieve economies of scale.

2. . The development of an Integrated Maritime Surveillance System is a top funding priority for the HCG as its main objective is to protect in the most efficient way the external maritime borders. The system will be installed progressively starting from the North-eastern Aegean region by the end of 2018. The Command and Control of the system will be centrally based and it will be connected and transmit information to HCG HQs (modular design). The system is expected to be fully deployed by the end of 2021. I

3. Supporting the implementation of IBM at sea, Greece will expand and develop the AIS infrastructure. In particular, the action refers to the extension of the existing System (EBF funded), in near border areas with heavy maritime traffic in order to minimize the number of undetected (suspicious) targets enhancing operational capabilities of HCG related to border protection and SAR operations.



4. The relocation of the Hellenic NCC from HP HQ to new, fully equipped premises is also a significant funding priority. The purchase of necessary equipment as well as the recruitment of up to fifty officers coming from various institutions, will ensure NCC's interoperability, the on time operational information exchange and the coordination among competent authorities, which are responsible for the surveillance of land and maritime borders.

Expected Results / Desired Outcomes:

- Reduction of running costs for patrol means and human resources, achieving economies of scale.
- The implementation of the Integrated Maritime Surveillance System will ensure a real time full maritime domain awareness
- Enhance the borders surveillance and minimize the unnecessary involvement of patrol vessels.
- Increase NCC interoperability and capacity in planning and implementing the national borders surveillance activities.

<b>Εθνικός στόχος</b>	2 - Ανταλλαγή πληροφοριών
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Greece foresees needed investment in the view of improving the communication, and enhancing the cooperation between national, European and international agencies in charge of border management and countering migrant smuggling:

1. The creation of a contemporary electronic database which will be accessible to all borders protection related services. The whole process of data entry will comply with the principles of human rights and the data protection rules. Schengen evaluation assessment has also highlighted the need to adopt strategic approach towards irregular immigrants' movement through mapping. For the moment no funding is foreseen under the national programme for this action, as in principle it will be financed by the national budget.
2. Common personnel trainings between different agencies involved in borders protection and countering migrant smuggling, such as HP, HCG and RIS, in order to achieve effective information sharing and exchange and establish a common reference framework. This action will be financed by the national budget.
3. The enhancement of the cooperation between "first line services" (HP and HCG) with FRCs, customs and health care providers through the creation of a common communication system. The action will be financed by the national budget.
4. The improvement of the information management system through the development of appropriate software in order to achieve the effective collection, analysis, and combination of various data. For the moment no funding is foreseen under the national programme for this action, as in principle it will be financed by the national budget.
5. The information collected from a person having crossed, or having attempted to cross, an external border irregularly through the debriefing procedure is used for raising operational awareness and facilitating operational decision making which may be used for supporting national measures of the hosting MS, or for other operational or analytical use. Such systematic extraction of information assists first line officers in obtaining knowledge for intelligence purposes. The information is also important for the implementation of an effective strategic and operational plan of response to irregular immigration.

<b>Εθνικός στόχος</b>	3 - Κοινά ενωσιακά πρότυπα
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Greece will invest in projects and initiatives in compliance with Common Union Standards. In particular:

1. The installation of Automated Border Control (ABC) Gates will assist Greece in addressing the gap regarding the implementation of smart borders strategy. This action will be implemented after the adaptation of the EU regulations and the finalization of other pilot programs at the context of Horizon 2020 and EU-LISA.

2. The customisation, upgrading and expanding of the national information system of the 2nd Generation SCHENGEN, N.SIS II, by means of application extension and equipment customisation for instance, is also a matter that must be treated as a priority. It is noted that N.SIS II has already been funded by EBF resources, regarding the necessary hardware and software upgrades in order to be in line EU technical specifications

3. The Advanced Passengers Information System (APIS) will be implemented until the end of 2018 by HP in order to improve air border control and to combat irregular migration

Expected Results / Desired Outcomes:

- Enhancement of control procedures at the entry-exit points, combined with pre-screening processes and the utilization of information systems, such as VIS, SIS II and other national and European databases.
- Improvement in the management of travellers, through the provision of accreditation and the use of biometric data, which will reduce the congestion at entry-exit points and enhance the security conditions.
- increase system's interoperability with the border management systems of the other member states
- Ensure the safe operation of both system and the related subsystems.

<b>Εθνικός στόχος</b>	4 - Κεκτημένο της Ένωσης
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Greece will manage to fully comply with European directives and international commitments regarding the management of mixed migratory flows in a context of human dignity and respect in a more efficient and constructive way through continuous training of HP personnel. Besides, there is room for improvements as far as theoretical and practical trainings and linguistic skills of first line officers are concerned. The continuing education for the first line is necessary in order to provide officers with the appropriate professional qualifications for high quality border checks.

In particular, HP personnel will be trained in border control best practices, human rights, including special rights of the child, international law, strategic analysis and risk estimation techniques, so as to achieve effective management of the increasing number of immigrants entering irregularly Greece. The participation in training courses will enhance officers' existing skills in screening, debriefing, handling, detecting and identifying forged travel documents and immigrant's nationality. In this context, linguistic skills improvement (English, Turkish, Arabic) of the personnel involved in border control could also enhance integrated border management. The knowledge of the most common spoken languages by the irregular immigrants arrested will enable Hellenic Police officers to achieve a better communication with the immigrants and to collect effectively the information required for further analysis. The trainings will be aligned with the Sectorial Qualifications Framework (SQF) for Border Guarding as well as the Common Core Curriculum (CCC) introduced by FRONTEX, which constitute two compatible training programs for the development of the border guard qualifications. It is noted that training and capacity building on border management have already been funded by EBF.

Greece aims at improving the management of migration flows and responding to future challenges through the implementation of risk analysis procedures, the reinforcement of first line services and the enhancement of the cooperation with third countries. The following actions, which will mainly be financed by national resources, could be indicatively implemented in order to deal with future challenges:

1. Development of stable structures for the effective surveillance of the external borders of the Union, as a result of risk analysis assessment.
2. Purchase and development of hardware and software for the intelligence data collection and risk assessment analysis in view of prevention of irregular entry at the borders and migrant smuggling. Such equipment will be used for the correlation and the analysis of the security information, concerning irregular immigration, in order to be diffused in all the HP Border Services which deal with the surveillance of the external borders. Besides the prevention of irregular entry and migrant smuggling, the equipment will increase the effectiveness of investigating and analysing intelligence data and thus will enable services to combat international networks.
3. Renewal of the means and equipment responsible for monitoring both land and maritime external borders.
4. The enhancement of cooperation with third countries (bilateral and trilateral committees), with the view of preventing and tackling migrant smuggling and irregular immigration.
5. Participation of Greece in joint European operations coordinated and co-funded by FRONTEX, as far as sea territory is concerned.
6. Development of emergency actions and response plans in order to deal with intensive migratory pressure cases effectively.

Additional first reception facilities&structuresatspecific places&purchase means for effective operation of mobile units&making sure existing ones operate properly

**First reception capacity will be strengthened not only in the 5 hotspots islands & in other border areas including measures aiming at ensuring proper operation ofRIS,for child protection&detection of victims of human trafficking,structured system for transportation from points of disembarkation to RICs, ensuring full identification of migrants/asylum seekers&secure connection toSIS&the setting-up ofAFIS**

EUEntry-Exit System.Funding for this priority will be provided as stipulated under Section7

Interoperability of ITSystems&Systematic checks against databases

Use of equipment(mobile scan units,heartbeat detection devices and CCTV systems&UAVs capable of detecting irregular immigrants)at border points not accessible by border guards&means.Equipment will be in compliance with nat legislation,including that on aviation.Purchase of patrolling vehicles will improve HPcapacity

Procurement of equipment-software for the extraction of info from mobile phones used by smugglers near the borderlines&purchase of special analysis software&information management licenses.Technology used will not have technical capacity to monitor content of discussions made through cell phones

Creation of infrastructure for supply,training,retraining&maintenance of police dogs for ext border surveillance.Procurement of additional CPBs forHCG Authorities of Eastern Aegean islands to improve maritime borders surveillance & increase HCG reaction capability

Development and implementation of the European Travel Information and Authorization System.Funding for this priority will be provided as stipulated under Section 7.

Support to the quick and effective upgrading of the national components of the SIS,in line with requirements Regulation (EU) 2018/1861.Funding for priority will be provided as stipulated under Section7

EUR6.484.011,60,for development of IT systems as per Article 15 Regulation (EU) No515/2014 is totally allocated under this NO.

Specific Action Borders:EUR 23.811.376,54 awarded under Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/446

Expected results

Improvement of RIS capacity,(provision of services&facilities,for irregular immigrants)

Effective response to intensive migration flows

Enhance capability of scanning vehicles&detecting hidden irregular immigrants

Reductionofhuman&financial resources required for effective border surveillance

effective localization&dismantling of irregular immigrant trafficking groups

Advanced detecting methods&more efficient operations at ext borders

Effective control&surveillance of maritime borders areas

In order to continue protecting efficiently the external south-eastern maritime borders of the E.U. controlling border crossings, preventing migrant smuggling and saving lives at sea, the renewal of the operational fleet of HCG is of utmost importance. In this context procurement of following equipment will be funded through the programme:

- *Four(4) Coastal Patrol Vessels(CPV)-50 M€ (12.5M€):The CPVs(2awarded under the 2015pl.ex,1 under the 2017pl.ex. & 1 under the 2018pl.ex.,remaining unused appropriation aprx.1,65M after contract awarding))will be over 36m long with about 5 days autonomy&a range of over 1.000nm (at a speed of 29knots),max speed will be at least 37knots.They will be equipped with state-of-the-art surveillance equipment as Radar(X&S band)&Electro-optical/Infra-Red Cameras for day/night observation&the appropriate Search&Rescue equipment to cope with emergency SAR situations. Also,a fast tender boat for tactical or SAR operations&shall have capability to operate under demanding weather conditions.Finally,amenities for accommodation of over 12 crewmembers&the capacity to accommodate around 280 castaways on deck*
- *Six(6) Coastal Patrol Boats(CPB)-14,04M€ (2,34M€ each):The CPBs (3under 2017 pl.ex.,2under 2018 pl.ex.,1 appr.by EC form the remaining funds of CPVs pl.ex) will be between 16&19,5m long,a range of at least 400nm(cruising speed 30knots),max speed up to 45knots.Equipped with state-of-the-art surveillance equipment as X band Radar and High Definition day&Thermo-vision cameras with gyro stabilizer for day/night observation& with the appropriate Search & Rescue equipment to cope with emergency SAR situations.Capacity to accommodate at least 34 castaways on deck.*
- **One(1)Thermal Vision Vehicle (TVV)-540.000€.** TVV(awarded under the 2015 pl.ex.)is an OffroadVanMounted surveillance unit with embedded operators' control compartment.Its equipment includes Maritime Radar with capability to detect small moving targets on sea at min range of 5nm,Electro-optical/Infra-Red Cameras for day/night observation,VHFmarine Radio communication,broadband internet connection,plate recognition software,AIS,GPS,Laser range finder,Nautical & Land electronic Charts

Procurement of these assets(equipped with specific equipment for day/night surveillance)materializes the EBCGA strategy in supporting the MS to achieve an efficient,high and uniform level of border control that will provide added value to Border Management activities at E.U.level. Such equipment is to be put at the disposal of the EBCGA,in accordance with article 39(14)of the EBCG Regulation and as detailed in the pledging exercise

Ελλάδα επιβεβαιώνει τη συμμόρφωσή του με το κεκτημένο της Ένωσης σχετικά με τα σύνορα και τις θεωρήσεις εισόδου.

Ελλάδα επιβεβαιώνει τη συμμόρφωσή του με τα πρότυπα και τις κατευθυντήριες γραμμές της Ένωσης για την ορθή διαχείριση των συνόρων και των θεωρήσεων εισόδου, και ιδίως με τον κατάλογο Σένγκεν για τον έλεγχο των εξωτερικών συνόρων, το πρακτικό εγχειρίδιο για τους συνοριοφύλακες και το εγχειρίδιο για τις θεωρήσεις.

Through the National Programme operating support will be provided to both Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) and Consulate Authorities for the following tasks:

1. Maintenance costs of the N-VIS (national components) and other IT tools used for the purposes of processing Schengen visas.
2. Telecommunication costs facilitating the processing of Schengen visas.
3. Maintenance costs of NET – VIS for the interconnection of Greek consular authorities in third countries with the MFA.
4. MFA, due to the increased Visa application in certain Consulate Authorities, each year during summer period abstracts personnel. However, additional “field workers” are needed. This action, to be implemented by MFA, consists of the secondment of MFA staff in support of consular services in third countries. The Deployment of “field workers” with the view of dealing with the staff shortage during periods of intense workload is expected to:

a) support the acceleration and improvement of visa processing for third country nationals at all stages, including receipt of applications, control, data entry and visa issuing,

b) reduce misuse and abuse of visa applications, including “visa-shopping”(detect false or falsified documents),

c) accelerate in the issuing of visas to bona fide travellers.

5. Renovation/refurbishment of consular premises depending on their needs and adaptation of premises to security and other requirements, in compliance with the EU regulation 1053/2013. Indicatively: improve accessibility for disabled persons, security doors, bullet-proof windows, security cameras, seating equipment, room separators, air-conditioning, intercom systems, crowd control equipment, shredders). The actions will focus on the 25 CAs issuing the largest number of Schengen visas, through a needs-based approach.

6. Staff and operation costs to support different border management IT systems, such as VIS, etc.

<b>Εθνικός στόχος</b>	2 - Λειτουργική ενίσχυση για τα σύνορα
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Through the National Programme operating support will be provided to Greece to address the deficiencies identified in the field of management of the external border and in the April-May 2016 Scheval. Well prepared and managed crisis response at borders can improve humanitarian action and protect vulnerable migrants while maintaining the security of states and borders.

First reception capacity

The effective operation of the RICs

Land borders

1. Support of the operational and management costs related to the implementation of the IBM at land borders

2. Greek authorities will achieve the continuation and completion of the Shield operation
3. Enhancement of cooperation and the coordination among different authorities involved in border control will be supported by the established Border & Migration Branch

#### Maritime borders

1. The support of the operational and management costs related to the implementation of the IBM at maritime borders, in order to maximize the operational capacity
2. The enhancement of HCG assets operational suitability
3. The support to the Hellenic Navy by financing the operational costs (e.g. costs for disposing the means) related to their activities for the surveillance of maritime borders and protection and search and rescue of human life while assisting the HCG.

<b>Ειδικός στόχος</b>	<b>5 - Πρόληψη και καταπολέμηση της εγκληματικότητας</b>
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The improvement of detection capability and the increase in the controls will support the fight against migrants' smuggling, drug trafficking and the prevention of criminality. Tackling organised crime will include financial investigations, with the purpose of identifying and confiscating the income and assets derived from criminal activities, combined with special forensic analysis and tests made by Hellenic Police Forensic Science Division, which will be reinforced with technology in order to support and provide all prosecution authorities with expertise. Financial investigations on the legality of procurement procedures, raising awareness, the long-term strategic planning, the automation of procedures and international cooperation will definitely contribute to uncovering corruption cases. In the field of migrants' smuggling and THB, Greece will form an effective plan of actions with the intention of preventing and suppressing smuggling and trafficking cases, raising awareness and promoting the importance of coordination among the involved agencies. Moreover, the establishment of the Greek Cybercrime Centre will fight against child sexual exploitation via internet and cybercrime, by means of training and launching information campaigns.

The existing need for continuous exchange of criminal intelligence on cross-border crime can be addressed through the establishment of a Single Point of Contact concerning the International Police Cooperation and connect it with relevant European and international police structures. Such structure will ensure the effective and faster management of information related to cross-border crimes, the coordination of law enforcement authorities and the immediate response to urgent cases.

Greece will develop training courses on issues related to financial investigations and corruption, migrants' smuggling, THB and radicalization, which may involve representatives from co-competent authorities. Staff trainings will support and enhance competencies and skills of Hellenic Police personnel, encourage the cooperation and coordination between agencies at national and international level and ensure better response to relevant cases.

Regarding victim support, Greece aims at providing assistance and information to them through the systematization of data collection in relation to this target group, the psychosocial support to trafficked and unaccompanied minors entering Greece and the information of victims for their legal rights.

In the field of threat and risk assessment, Greece takes the initiative to establish the Institute of Anti-criminal Policy, which will conduct special studies related to criminality and will examine the legal framework and the ways that law enforcement authorities respond to continuously changing crime. Moreover, the existing need for data analysis with the intention of preventing and suppressing all forms of crime will be addressed through the procurement of intelligence analysis software.

<b>Εθνικός στόχος</b>	1 - C – πρόληψη και καταπολέμηση
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Interconnection of all police databases from any kind of devices will enhance the police efforts to control vehicles and persons. Procurement of special devices equipped with face identification, contemporary surveillance devices for digital recording, transmission of information & fingerprint scanners, could transform any patrol to smart patrol policing

Detection capability could be improved through procurement of specialized vehicles, VAN type, Backscatter X-RAY, purchase of 2 X-Ray magnetic gates for the needs of Athens & Thessaloniki airports & supply of 3 automated arches. Actions can be further enhanced through purchase of 15 narcotic detection dogs, along with transportation vehicles for HP(7) and HCG(8)

Increased need for financial investigations regarding economic crime & corruption can be addressed through the implementation of a collection, analysis & dissemination system of economic crime intelligence. H.P. Forensic Science Division must be equipped with state-of-art technology, such as IT & electronic equipment, software & modern tools of tests & analysis

In view of enhancing prevention and combating migrant smuggling, Greece will set a multiagency coordination mechanism allowing law enforcement & judicial authorities to share information & cooperate on operational investigations & prosecutions & to utilize teams that deal with organized crime & terrorism & management of on the spot controls

In the field of THB, Greece aims at establishing the National Coordinating Mechanism for the protection of THB victims & creating an Integrated Operational Development Plan regarding the operation of the Office of the National Rapporteur for Combating THB at the MFA

Establishment of Greek Cybercrime Centre will be tackling online child sexual exploitation, online frauds & cyber-attacks. The centre will be responsible for planning national cyber security strategy, collecting data & contacting with international cyber centres of excellence.

Establish network of points of expertise with the aim to support law enforcement & judicial authorities at national level, to tackle problems in criminal investigations due to encryption used by suspects

Expected Results:



- Effective control of suspicious vehicles & persons
- Enhancement of detection capability regarding drugs, explosives&firearms coming from foreign carriers&improve security conditions
- Development of information exchange
- Implementation of training courses in financial investigations
- Creation of annual report regarding tax evasion,financial crime&money laundering cases
- Support all prosecution authorities&provide them with necessary information through examining various types of evident
- Enhancement of cooperation between competent authorities&effective management of THB cases
- Raising awareness&tackling online child sexual exploitation, online frauds&cyber-attacks

<b>Εθνικός στόχος</b>	2 - C – ανταλλαγή πληροφοριών
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Creation of a Single Point of Contact concerning the International Police Cooperation so as to exchange and manage criminal intelligence on cross-border crime. It will create immediacy in understanding the importance and the possible correlations of information or assumptions, as well as practical management of forensic information on cross-border crime immediate response to emergencies and guidance to the competent Services, facilitation to Law Enforcement Agencies that work with Interpol and SIRENE operational centres and coordination of co-competent Services and Law Enforcement Agencies. The establishment of an Operations Centre, operating 24 hours per day, is proposed, as a SPOC for International Police Cooperation in the field of exchange and management of criminal intelligence on cross-border crime. The information exchange platforms to be used include InterSirene Exchange platform, I-24/7 Interpol Exchange platform and SIENA III Exchange platform.

As regards prevention of radicalisation, the concerned agencies of H.P. participate in European initiatives such as the Radicalisation Awareness Network, as to exchange best practices, operational tactics and information.

Regarding financial investigation, the Registry of Bank Accounts has recently been activated. It is an electronic platform which allows certified auditors of tax administration and financial investigation agencies to be aware, within 24 hours, of information provided by banks and financial institutions, such as account balances, investment products, beneficiaries of accounts etc

In parallel, actions funded will improve the exchange of information and interoperability with IT systems of other MS on cross-border crime, for Greece to implement without delay the VIS Decision (2008/633/JHA), the Prum Decision (2008/615/JHA) and the Eurodac Reg 603/2013 - the part concerning access of law enforcement agencies to the Eurodac database for law enforcement purposes). Greece will also ensure the setting up/development of PIU at national level to develop/implement a PNR IT System, as referred in relevant legislation.

#### Expected Results:

Access to national, European and international databases of security authorities

Connection with EUROPOL, INTERPOL, BdL and s-TESTA networks

Direct any request addressed to the wrong authority to the appropriate authority, without returning it to the requesting country

Bring together under one administrative structure the different national agencies or contact points, designated in accordance with the Swedish Framework Decision and the Prum Treaty

Cover broadest possible geographical and material terrain, so that it is able to handle the range of possible requests relating to police cooperation

Ensuring the development of a national PIU to develop PNR

<b>Εθνικός στόχος</b>	3 - C – κατάρτιση
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The development of specialized training activities, which should be in line with LETS and provided in cooperation with CEPOL, could indicatively include the following priorities:

1. Training of the HP personnel on combating trafficking in human beings, incl on child trafficking. The training sessions will target on two groups. On one hand, police officers with high risk of dealing with possible victims of THB will be trained to recognise indicators which are closely related to human trafficking cases. On the other hand, HP officers occupied in special agencies against THB will be trained both in methods of recognising indicators of potential victims of THB and in ways of approaching and conducting interviews to potential victims of trafficking

2. Training of Hellenic Police and Border Guard personnel in combatting migrant smuggling. The trainings should concentrate on preventing and combatting the facilitation of irregular entry, transit and stay. It should raise awareness and cover the most up to date *modi operandi* and involve advanced trainings

3. Launching "Training of trainers" educational seminars related to the prevention and combating radicalization, involving representatives from co-competent authorities such as Ministries of health, justice, labour and education, including probation staff and social workers

3. Education of 140 middle-ranking officers of the HP in combating money laundering activities, classified into basic, intermediate and expert level. This training which will be conducted by Greek and foreign experts and it will be classified in three levels:

a) Basic level, which will involve National, European and International legal framework and channels of cooperation between the co-competent authorities on an informative level

b) Medium level, which will involve methods of 'money laundering', basic research practices and International Cooperation in terms of interrogation, as well as the study of practical issues, and

c) Expert level, which will involve specific research procedures and international practices to combat the phenomenon of "money laundering", and the adaptation of these techniques in everyday domestic police practice

Expected Results:

- Raising awareness of the HP personnel in migrants' smuggling, THB and money laundering cases.

- Prevention and suppression of migrants' smuggling and THB and provision of assistance and protection sense to potential victims of THB.
- Better and effective coordination between the operational services of the Hellenic Police, as well as among the competent national authorities.
- Skills improvement through training courses targeted to first line services which aim at preventing and combating radicalization.
- Enhancement of information exchange between the authorities responsible for tackling money laundering.

<b>Εθνικός στόχος</b>	4 - C – στήριξη θυμάτων
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Funding priorities:

The protection of the victims in the field of THB could be implemented through the creation of a database in which all unaccompanied minors or victims of human trafficking will be registered and the psychosocial support to trafficked and/or unaccompanied children or victims of human trafficking who reside in hosting centres in Greece. This database will be e-based and all Ministry Departments/personnel who will have the right by the law to inform the database will be able to have access and inform it. Furthermore, unaccompanied children or victims of human trafficking who reside in hosting centres are extremely vulnerable to become victims of trafficking and there is not a centrally-oriented sensitization program for those children which will inform them about their rights and hazards that may deal with outside the residential care centre. The psychosocial support to those children or victims of human trafficking who reside in hosting centres will inform them on how they could protect themselves from further victimization and the benefits they may have by staying longer in these centres or by choosing to re-unite with their family in their country of origin.

Moreover, the translation of information sheet in sixteen (16) foreign languages will contribute to protecting THB victims. These brochures will be edited according to the existing legal framework and will be sent to all Police Services of the Greek territory. As a result, the possible THB victims will be aware of their fundamental rights and will approach police officers in a context of mutual respect and direct cooperation.

#### 1. Expected Results / Desired Outcomes:

- The creation of database will support inter-agency (e.g. law enforcement mechanisms, Reception Identification Services, health and psychosocial services, the justice system) coordination and cooperation.
- A better follow-up of trafficked and/or unaccompanied children while being in Greece.
- Inform children or victims of human trafficking on how they could protect themselves from further victimization.
- The update and translation of the brochure will enhance the cooperation between the police officers, who are responsible for handling such cases, and the possible victims of THB.
- THB victims will be informed through an understandable and simple way of the rights provided to them by the existing legal framework of our country.

<b>Εθνικός στόχος</b>	5 - C – αξιολόγηση απειλών και κινδύνων
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Threat and risk assessment in the area of preventing and combating crime include indicatively the following funding priorities:

1. The establishment of the Institute of Anti-criminal Policy in Greece, which will be supervised by the Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reconstruction, is a fundamental factor in the process of development and evaluation of internal security policy. The institute will conduct special studies in sectors such as prevention and suppression of crime, policing, the treatment of criminality, the organization of the police, the effectiveness and the problems arising from the application of legislative framework.

2. The procurement of intelligence analysis software (i2) aims at addressing the existing need for in-depth investigation and data analysis with the intention of preventing and suppressing all forms serious and organized crime, terrorism and other cross-border crimes.

3. As far as tax evasion and corruption are concerned, the implementation of an integrated system which could gather and edit input data from different agencies and finally provide them with useful risk analysis and threat assessment reports, could be treated as a priority. This kind of system could edit a great variety of data related to the results of past audits, the total fine imposed, the potential penal dimension of the offence, coming from tax administration, SDOE, financial police division, Hellenic FIU and asset recovery office, in order to estimate the risk of fraud and corruption related to specific sectors of business activities, geographical areas, and time periods. The reports, which may include graphs, could contribute to conducting targeted audits at specific activities and organizations which have been characterised as fraud related cases accompanied with potential high levels of corruption risk.

Expected Results / Desired Outcomes:

- The institute will be capable of developing basic and applied quantitative and qualitative social researches.
- Formulation of strategy proposals and specifically targeted policy measures related to criminality.
- Reinforcement and the qualitative improvement of the existing data base.
- Enhancement of cooperation among national and European competent authorities through information and knowledge exchange.
- Timely and accurate recording of actions of criminal groups by using analytic tools.
- Further understanding of the structure and the activity of criminal organisations.

<b>Ειδικός στόχος</b>	<b>6 - Κίνδυνοι και κρίση</b>
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The maintenance of high level of security in both Greece and European Union as well as the effective prevention and suppression of radicalization towards terrorism and violent extremism could be addressed through the coordination and cooperation between law enforcement authorities and other national authorities in Greece, including Europol or other relevant bodies of the European Union, and with relevant third countries and international organizations. The implementation of training courses undertaken by the Centre for Security Studies as well as the creation of manuals containing useful information against radicalization towards terrorism and violent extremism could totally raise awareness and create a context of effective cooperation between the concerned authorities.

Furthermore, the capacity of Greece to effectively manage risks associated with safety and crises could be supported by collecting and analysing systematically a range of data as well as carrying out comprehensive threat and risk

assessments, documented and aligned with EU priorities and initiatives adopted by the European Parliament and the Council. The newly established Intelligence Management and Analysis Division aims at implementing an intelligence-led policing model so as to enhance the coordination between the concerned agencies and the detection of internal security threats at local and national level. Another action which could address the gaps mentioned in baseline, is to identify and register all places of gatherings of potential radical or extremism groups such as worship areas, cultural and artistic heritage places in the Greek territory and depict them in a GIS platform, giving the ability for further process of these large amount of data, providing demographic information with specific patterns. One of the latest techniques to do so is to use Visualization Tools, since one can recognize patterns in a graphic display at just a glance. The confidential content of collected data and the output of analysis, require high level of protection on behalf of Hellenic Police, in order to minimize the possibilities of potential leak.

Moreover, Greece aims at establishing a multi-purpose CBRN-E training facility for all organizations involved in response to CBRN-E incidents, such as Police Special Forces, Fire Corps, Ambulance, Civil Protection modules, in order to enable them adapting to different types of threats and environments through training sessions and exercises. The main deliverables pursued through full scale CBRN-E training include the improvement in the detection process of risks, the usage of results of research and the promotion of national initiatives engaging industry and other stakeholders in the field of security. This initiative is directly linked to the implementation of the EU CBRN-E Action Plan on a National scale, focusing on the establishment of an effective training and awareness raising environment in order to ensure the security of the community.

<b>Εθνικός στόχος</b>	1 - R – πρόληψη και καταπολέμηση
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Greece will implement the following actions in the field of risk and crisis management in order to prevent and combat radicalisation towards serious and organized crime, terrorism and violent extremism:

1. The establishment of Operation Centre, the procurement of covert surveillance vehicle (Van) and the purchase of the necessary equipment, intelligence analysis software and hardware for the newly established Intelligence Management and Analysis Division, in order to deal with existing weaknesses such as the lack of effective coordination between the various divisions of Hellenic Police, the difficulty in conducting extensive collection, processing, management and high-volume forensic analysis of information and other data, especially in cases of transnational criminal organizations related to serious and organized crime and terrorism.
2. The creation of 50.000 copies of a manual concerning the prevention of radicalization, which will be distributed to first line professionals.
3. The purchase of legal wire-tapping devices used for the effective dismantling of terrorist organizations.

Expected Results / Desired Outcomes:

- The enhancement of the cooperation and coordination between the law enforcement authorities, on national, European and international level.
- The knowledge production so as to gain a constant perception of reality, especially in the fields of serious and organized crime and terrorism.
- The effective management of the intelligence operational activities.
- The implementation of a contemporary intelligence-led policing model which is based on the information process and analysis, so as to encourage not only the suppression of criminality but also the predictive attitude towards crimes that have already been committed or will be committed in the future.
- Raise awareness regarding violent extremism and terrorism and achieve a common framework of reference.

- Ensure the prevention of and timely response to terrorist incidents and attacks.
- The material coming from the wire-tapping process can be potentially used as evidence during the trial.

<b>Εθνικός στόχος</b>	2 - R – ανταλλαγή πληροφοριών
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Greece aims to strengthen the cooperation and coordination between regional, national and international authorities that are highly involved in crisis management and the protection of critical infrastructure. Such initiative could be implemented through an effective information exchange mechanism and the organization of national and international professional events and forums, in which could participate governmental representatives as well as other relevant public entities. In this context the expected deliverables may include the improvement of national capacity regarding the protection of critical infrastructure, the exchange of information in the field of operational tactics and the transfer of best practices and experience among public and private sectors actors.

No action of this objective is planned to be financed by Internal Security Fund.

<b>Εθνικός στόχος</b>	3 - R – κατάρτιση
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Funding priorities:

1. The “Development of the National Training Center for responding to CBRN-E incidents”, through the transformation of the Markopoulos training ground which HP owns, into a multi-purpose CBRN-E training facility. In particular, the proposed initiative aspires to establish a state of the art training facility for all organizations involved in response to CBRN-E incidents (e.g. Police Special Forces, Fire Corps, Ambulance, Civil Protection modules). This action includes the development of a specialized CBRN-E training curriculum, the procurement of specialized instrumentation for conducting full scale CBRN-E training, the development of virtual reality based training capability on the detection and response of CBRN-E incidents and the development of guidelines at national level for training requirements for specific target groups working with highly dangerous substances. The training curriculum will be developed in cooperation with the relative EU Commission Services.
2. Training and training material by organizing targeted courses, which will involve both staff and critical infrastructure managers. The proposed initiative, aspires to establish a common reference methodology about the critical infrastructure handling.
3. The set of a map for the National Radicalization training capacities and needs of Law Enforcement Agencies Personnel. It will also be created an experts forum in order to collect and review training seminars already held in Greece.
4. Research and creation of a “state of the art” training material, incorporating all the recent developments in the “foreign fighters” issue and addressing the current and foreseeable needs of first line practitioners in order to recognize and respond to that threat. Aligned with the training material, a user friendly simulation platform for “Identification of foreign fighters” will also be designed. Finally, a cross border crisis simulation seminar will be held in order to test the effectiveness of the national training programs. The project’s aim is to train 200-250 first line practitioners in the 13 Regions of Greece.

Expected Results / Desired Outcomes:

- Continuous training scheme in the in the field of crisis and protection of critical infrastructure.
- The unique geographical position of facility will have the opportunity to become a reference training ground for South – East Europe and provide specialized courses and dedicated CBRN-E curriculum to interested organizations.
- A unique on European level capability to adapt to different types of threats and environments (e.g. urban, critical infrastructures, major events).
- The trainings of the involved staff and managers intend to explain the nature and extent of the threats
- Establish appropriate limits of liability.

<b>Εθνικός στόχος</b>	4 - R – στήριξη θυμάτων
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No actions are planned to be financed by Internal Security Fund.

<b>Εθνικός στόχος</b>	5 - R – υποδομές
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The first action, which will be undertaken by the Centre for Security Studies, has a set of coherent and tangible deliverables that collectively will contribute to increasing the level of protection of the ECIs in Greece.

The anticipated measures are split into the following clusters each with concrete focus and deliverables:

1. Establishment of a common methodology in the characterization and description of the Infrastructure, and creation of the Reference Operator Security Plan and Reference Business Continuity Plan, as well as of indicators for the evaluation of protective measures.
2. Creation of an Operational Room at the NCC, exclusively for Infrastructure, for preparation of risk charts separately for each facility and for building a national infrastructure platform for the exchange of best practices and case report.
3. Networking and Dissemination Activities aiming at the coordination of national and EU research and Security Policies to improve the joint response and identification of needs and priorities in the field of Critical Infrastructure.
4. Preparedness activities, through execution of relevant threat scenarios with the active participation of the personnel from the involved organizations.

The second funding priority includes the establishment of the Integrated system for the management and implementation of protection policies against classified information leak (Data Loss Prevention). Specifically, the purpose of the action implemented by Greek Police Informatics Division is the creation of a modern information management system, aligned with the new National Information Security Regulation.

Expected Results / Desired Outcomes:

- Define baseline protection measures that are fully compliant with the specific characteristics of the CIs in Greece.
- Provide a basis for cross-border cooperation in the CIP in terms of information flow and interoperable management of consequences in case of abnormal incidents.
- Minimization of the risk of potential data leak regarding all data levels, such as end-users, network traffic and data storage.

<b>Εθνικός στόχος</b>	6 - R – έγκαιρη προειδοποίηση και περιπτώσεις κρίσεων
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A crisis may be unpredictable, but it should not be unforeseeable. The competent authorities should make an effective plan in order to achieve the efficient operation of entities working in the area of crisis management and the immediate response in any crisis case. Perhaps, the procurement of contemporary technological equipment, information systems and crisis management tools may be necessary for the competent authorities.

No actions are planned to be financed by Internal Security Fund.

<b>Εθνικός στόχος</b>	7 - R – αξιολόγηση απειλών και κινδύνων
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The core approach of this funding priority is the implementation of the main European priority of preventing the phenomenon of radicalization, especially through the identification and prevention of individuals “would be” foreign fighters to depart to conflict zones through the European external borders. Moreover, the identification of foreign fighters attempting to return to Europe through the Mediterranean external borders. The project aims to train first line practitioners to detect certain individuals based on objective, concrete criteria with respect to fundamental liberties, human rights and security requirements.

1. The proposed projects will:

- a) Raise the awareness of the first line practitioners in identifying radicalization indicators by preparing a relevant handbook together with questionnaire in English and in Greek and deliver training in de-briefing techniques.
- b) Disseminate the project’s outcomes by creating a password protected portal as well as an Electronic newsletter together with scientific publications. Furthermore a dissemination conference will be held in Athens, and dissemination days in other Regional cities.

The project will consist of six Work Packages going on in parallel. To maximize efficient progress, each Work Package consists of phases with clear deliverables at the end of each phase. All the Work Packages are underlined by the Management Work Package (WP 0) which will make sure the achievement of the progress at the expected rate and will facilitate any communication among them.

Expected Results / Desired Outcomes:

- Raise the awareness and train first line practitioners in Greece.



- Improve cooperation and coordination between first line practitioners.

## ΕΝΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΟ ΧΡΟΝΟΔΙΑΓΡΑΜΜΑ

Ειδικός στόχος	ΕΣ/ΕΛ	Κύρια δράση	Ονομασία της δράσης	Έναρξη της φάσης σχεδιασμού	Έναρξη της φάσης υλοποίησης	Έναρξη της τελικής φάσης
ΕιδΣ1 - Υποστήριξη κοινής πολιτικής θεωρήσεων	ΕΣ1 - Εθνική ικανότητα	1	Procurement of new fixed N-VIS workstations and new mobile N-VIS work units	2016	2017	2017
ΕιδΣ1 - Υποστήριξη κοινής πολιτικής θεωρήσεων	ΕΣ1 - Εθνική ικανότητα	2	Upgrading of existing NET-VIS network (increase bandwidth capacity of communication lines)	2016	2016	2020
ΕιδΣ1 - Υποστήριξη κοινής πολιτικής θεωρήσεων	ΕΣ1 - Εθνική ικανότητα	3	VIS (software and hardware) upgrading costs that may arise in the near future	2016	2016	2020
ΕιδΣ1 - Υποστήριξη κοινής πολιτικής θεωρήσεων	ΕΣ2 - Κεκτημένο της Ένωσης	1	Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs will continue and ameliorate the training courses already offered	2016	2016	2020
ΕιδΣ1 - Υποστήριξη κοινής πολιτικής θεωρήσεων	ΕΣ3 - Προξενική συνεργασία	1	Greece is planning to cooperate, in the form of a representation arrangement, with Malta in Guangzho	2017	2017	2019
ΕιδΣ2 - Σύνορα	ΕΣ1 - EUROSUR	1	Development and installation of integrated Maritime Borders Surveillance System	2017	2018	2021
ΕιδΣ2 - Σύνορα	ΕΣ1 - EUROSUR	2	Extension of the automated surveillance system in the remaining part of the Greek-Turkish borders	2016	2016	2018
ΕιδΣ2 - Σύνορα	ΕΣ1 - EUROSUR	3	Expansion and develop the existing Automatic Identification System (AIS) structure	2016	2016	2019
ΕιδΣ2 - Σύνορα	ΕΣ3 - Κοινά ενωσιακά πρότυπα	1	Customisation, upgrading and expanding of the national information system 2nd Generation -	2016	2016	2018
ΕιδΣ2 - Σύνορα	ΕΣ4 - Κεκτημένο της Ένωσης	1	Training of Hellenic Police personel	2016	2016	2020
ΕιδΣ2 - Σύνορα	ΕΣ6 - Εθνική ικανότητα	1	Reinforcement/establishment of RIS	2015	2016	2020
ΕιδΣ2 - Σύνορα	ΕΣ6 - Εθνική ικανότητα	2	Operation of RIS	2015	2016	2020
ΕιδΣ2 - Σύνορα	ΕΣ6 - Εθνική ικανότητα	3	Procurement of mobile scan units for vehicles, for the detection of any hidden irregular migrants	2015	2016	2018
ΕιδΣ2 - Σύνορα	ΕΔ2 - Εξοπλισμός FRONTEX	1	Four (4) Coastal Patrol Vessels (CPV)	2016	2018	2020
ΕιδΣ2 - Σύνορα	ΕΔ2 - Εξοπλισμός FRONTEX	2	Three (3) Thermal Vision Vehicle (TVV)	2016	2016	2020
ΕιδΣ2 - Σύνορα	ΕΔ2 - Εξοπλισμός FRONTEX	3	Seven (7) Coastal Patrol Boats (CPB)	2017	2018	2020
ΕιδΣ3 - Λειτουργική ενίσχυση	ΕΣ1 - Λειτουργική ενίσχυση για τις θεωρήσεις εισόδου	1	Maintenance costs of NET – VIS for the interconnection of Greek consular authorities	2016	2016	2020
ΕιδΣ3 - Λειτουργική ενίσχυση	ΕΣ1 - Λειτουργική ενίσχυση για τις θεωρήσεις εισόδου	2	Upgrading of telecommunication bandwidth for vis	2016	2016	2020
ΕιδΣ3 - Λειτουργική ενίσχυση	ΕΣ1 - Λειτουργική ενίσχυση για τις θεωρήσεις εισόδου	3	Maintenance costs of the N-VIS (national components) and other IT tools	2016	2016	2020
ΕιδΣ3 - Λειτουργική ενίσχυση	ΕΣ2 - Λειτουργική ενίσχυση για τα σύνορα	1	Greek authorities will cover the continuation and completion of the operation Shield	2016	2016	2018
ΕιδΣ3 - Λειτουργική ενίσχυση	ΕΣ2 - Λειτουργική ενίσχυση για τα σύνορα	2	Effective operation of FRC, HP, MoD	2015	2016	2020
ΕιδΣ5 - Πρόληψη και καταπολέμηση της εγκληματικότητας	ΕΣ1 - C – πρόληψη και καταπολέμηση	1	Procurement of 10 specialised vehicles, VAN type, Backscatter X-RAY	2015	2016	2020
ΕιδΣ5 - Πρόληψη και καταπολέμηση της εγκληματικότητας	ΕΣ1 - C – πρόληψη και καταπολέμηση	2	Purchase of Police narcotics detection dogs, along with their respective vehicles of transport	2015	2016	2018
ΕιδΣ5 - Πρόληψη και καταπολέμηση της εγκληματικότητας	ΕΣ1 - C – πρόληψη και καταπολέμηση	3	Procurement of two magnetic gates for the needs of the airports in Athens and Thessaloniki	2015	2016	2018
ΕιδΣ5 - Πρόληψη και καταπολέμηση της εγκληματικότητας	ΕΣ2 - C – ανταλλαγή πληροφοριών	1	Create a Single Point of Contact concerning the International Police Cooperation	2015	2016	2020
ΕιδΣ5 - Πρόληψη και	ΕΣ2 - C – ανταλλαγή	2	Ensuring the development of a national	2017	2018	2020

Ειδικός στόχος	ΕΣ/ΕΛ	Κύρια δράση	Ονομασία της δράσης	Έναρξη της φάσης σχεδιασμού	Έναρξη της φάσης υλοποίησης	Έναρξη της τελικής φάσης
καταπολέμηση της εγκληματικότητας	πληροφοριών		PIU to develop PNR			
ΕιδΣ5 - Πρόληψη και καταπολέμηση της εγκληματικότητας	ΕΣ3 - C – κατάρτιση	1	Training of the Hellenic Police personnel on combating trafficking in human beings.	2015	2016	2019
ΕιδΣ5 - Πρόληψη και καταπολέμηση της εγκληματικότητας	ΕΣ3 - C – κατάρτιση	2	Education of 140 middle-ranking officers of the Hellenic Police in combating money laundering	2015	2016	2020
ΕιδΣ5 - Πρόληψη και καταπολέμηση της εγκληματικότητας	ΕΣ3 - C – κατάρτιση	3	"Training of trainers" educational seminars related to the prevention and combating radicalisation	2015	2016	2016
ΕιδΣ5 - Πρόληψη και καταπολέμηση της εγκληματικότητας	ΕΣ4 - C – στήριξη θυμάτων	1	Database in which all unaccompanied minors or victims of human trafficking will be registered	2015	2016	2020
ΕιδΣ5 - Πρόληψη και καταπολέμηση της εγκληματικότητας	ΕΣ4 - C – στήριξη θυμάτων	2	The translation of information sheet in sixteen (16) foreign languages	2016	2017	2017
ΕιδΣ5 - Πρόληψη και καταπολέμηση της εγκληματικότητας	ΕΣ5 - C – αξιολόγηση απειλών και κινδύνων	1	The establishment of the Institute of Anti-criminal Policy in Greece.	2016	2017	2020
ΕιδΣ5 - Πρόληψη και καταπολέμηση της εγκληματικότητας	ΕΣ5 - C – αξιολόγηση απειλών και κινδύνων	2	The procurement of intelligence analysis software	2015	2016	2018
ΕιδΣ6 - Κίνδυνοι και κρίση	ΕΣ1 - R – πρόληψη και καταπολέμηση	1	50.000 copies of a manual concerning the prevention of radicalization.	2015	2016	2016
ΕιδΣ6 - Κίνδυνοι και κρίση	ΕΣ1 - R – πρόληψη και καταπολέμηση	2	Purchase of the equipment for the newly established Intelligence Management and Analysis Division	2015	2016	2019
ΕιδΣ6 - Κίνδυνοι και κρίση	ΕΣ1 - R – πρόληψη και καταπολέμηση	3	The purchase of legal wire-tapping devices, for the effective dismantling of terrorist organizations	2017	2018	2020
ΕιδΣ6 - Κίνδυνοι και κρίση	ΕΣ3 - R – κατάρτιση	1	Development of the National Training Center for responding to CBRN-E incidents	2016	2017	2019
ΕιδΣ6 - Κίνδυνοι και κρίση	ΕΣ3 - R – κατάρτιση	2	Training and training material by organizing targeted courses	2015	2016	2020
ΕιδΣ6 - Κίνδυνοι και κρίση	ΕΣ5 - R – υποδομές	1	Targeted actions for enhancing the protection of the National Critical Infrastructures	2015	2016	2020
ΕιδΣ6 - Κίνδυνοι και κρίση	ΕΣ5 - R – υποδομές	2	Establishment of the Integrated system for the management and implementation of protection policy	2015	2016	2017
ΕιδΣ6 - Κίνδυνοι και κρίση	ΕΣ7 - R – αξιολόγηση απειλών και κινδύνων	1	The enhancement of Hellenic Police capacity in fighting radicalisation	2016	2017	2020

## 5. ΚΟΙΝΟΙ ΔΕΙΚΤΕΣ ΚΑΙ ΕΙΔΙΚΟΙ ΑΝΑ ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑ ΔΕΙΚΤΕΣ:

Ειδικός στόχος	1 - Υποστήριξη κοινής πολιτικής θεωρήσεων			
Indicator	Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Τιμή-στόχος	Πηγή στοιχείων
C1 - Αριθμός δραστηριοτήτων προξενικής συνεργασίας που αναπτύχθηκαν με τη βοήθεια του Ταμείου	Αριθμός	0,00	1,00	Projects
C2.1 - Αριθμός υπαλλήλων που εκπαιδεύθηκαν σε κοινές πτυχές της πολιτικής για το άσυλο με τη στήριξη του Ταμείου	Αριθμός	0,00	448,00	persons
C2.2 - Αριθμός σεμιναρίων κατάρτισης (συνολικός αριθμός ωρών)	Αριθμός	0,00	2.240,00	hours
C3 - Αριθμός εξειδικευμένων θέσεων σε τρίτες χώρες που υποστηρίχθηκαν από το Ταμείο	Αριθμός	0,00	42,00	persons
C4.1 - Αριθμός προξενείων που αναπτύχθηκαν ή αναβαθμίστηκαν με τη βοήθεια του Ταμείου επί του συνολικού αριθμού των προξενείων	Αριθμός	0,00	25,00	consulates
C4.2 - Ποσοστό προξενείων που αναπτύχθηκαν ή αναβαθμίστηκαν με τη βοήθεια του Ταμείου επί του συνολικού αριθμού των προξενείων	%	0,00	19,00	%

Ειδικός στόχος	2 - Σύνορα			
Indicator	Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Τιμή-στόχος	Πηγή στοιχείων
C1.1 - Αριθμός υπαλλήλων που έλαβαν κατάρτιση σε ζητήματα διαχείρισης των συνόρων με τη βοήθεια του Ταμείου	Αριθμός	0,00	1.500,00	persons
C1.2 - Αριθμός σεμιναρίων κατάρτισης που πραγματοποιήθηκαν σε ζητήματα διαχείρισης των συνόρων με τη βοήθεια του Ταμείου	Αριθμός	0,00	40,00	courses
C2 - Αριθμός υποδομών για τον έλεγχο των συνόρων (έλεγχοι και επιτήρηση) και μέσα που δημιουργήθηκαν ή αναβαθμίστηκαν με τη βοήθεια του Ταμείου	Αριθμός	0,00	73,00	Projects
C3.1 - Αριθμός σημείων διέλευσης στα εξωτερικά σύνορα μέσω πυλών ABC με την υποστήριξη του ταμείου	Αριθμός	0,00	48,00	points
C3.2 - Συνολικός αριθμός των σημείων διέλευσης συνόρων	Αριθμός	0,00	106,00	points
C4 - Αριθμός υποδομών επιτήρησης των εθνικών συνόρων που δημιουργήθηκαν/αναπτύχθηκαν περαιτέρω στο πλαίσιο του EUROSUR	Αριθμός	0,00	51,00	points
C5 - Αριθμός περιστατικών που κατήγγειλαν τα κράτη μέλη στην ευρωπαϊκή εικόνα της κατάστασης	Αριθμός	0,00	1.969,00	incidents

Ειδικός στόχος	5 - Πρόληψη και καταπολέμηση της εγκληματικότητας			
Indicator	Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Τιμή-στόχος	Πηγή στοιχείων

Ειδικός στόχος	5 - Πρόληψη και καταπολέμηση της εγκληματικότητας			
Indicator	Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Τιμή-στόχος	Πηγή στοιχείων
C1 - Αριθμός επιχειρησιακών έργων που υλοποιούνται από κοινές ομάδες έρευνας (ΚΟΕ) και στο πλαίσιο της Ευρωπαϊκής Πολυκλαδικής Πλατφόρμας κατά των Εγκληματικών Απειλών (EMPACT) με τη στήριξη του Ταμείου και τη συμμετοχή κρατών μελών και αρχών	Αριθμός	0,00	0,00	Projects
C2.1 - Αριθμός αστυνομικών υπαλλήλων που έχουν εκπαιδευθεί σε διασυνοριακά ζητήματα με τη βοήθεια του Ταμείου	Αριθμός	0,00	140,00	persons
C2.2 - Διάρκεια των (ολοκληρωμένων) σεμιναρίων κατάρτισης σε διασυνοριακά ζητήματα με τη βοήθεια του Ταμείου	Ανθρωποημέρες	0,00	10,00	person days
C3.1 - Αριθμός έργων στον τομέα της πρόληψης του εγκλήματος	Αριθμός	0,00	22,00	Projects
C3.2 - Οικονομική αξία των έργων στον τομέα της πρόληψης του εγκλήματος	ευρώ	0,00	10.128.750,00	budget
C4 - Αριθμός έργων που υποστηρίζονται από το Ταμείο και έχουν ως στόχο τη βελτίωση της ανταλλαγής πληροφοριών για την επιβολή του νόμου σε σχέση με τα συστήματα δεδομένων, τα αρχεία καταγραφής ή τα εργαλεία επικοινωνίας της Ευρωπόλ (π.χ. εργαλεία φόρτωσης δεδομένων, επέκταση της πρόσβασης στο SIENA, έργα που αποσκοπούν στη βελτίωση των εισερχόμενων δεδομένων όσον αφορά τα αρχεία δεδομένων εργασίας προς ανάλυση, κ.ά.)	Αριθμός	0,00	1,00	Projects

Ειδικός στόχος	6 - Κίνδυνοι και κρίση			
Indicator	Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Τιμή-στόχος	Πηγή στοιχείων
C1 - Αριθμός μέσων που τέθηκαν σε εφαρμογή ή αναβαθμίστηκαν με τη βοήθεια του Ταμείου για να διευκολυνθεί η προστασία κρίσιμων υποδομών από τα κράτη μέλη σε όλους τους τομείς της οικονομίας	Αριθμός	0,00	2,00	Projects
C2 - Αριθμός έργων σχετικά με την αξιολόγηση και τη διαχείριση κινδύνων στον τομέα της εσωτερικής ασφάλειας που υποστηρίχθηκαν από το Ταμείο	Αριθμός	0,00	1,00	Projects
C3 - Αριθμός συνεδριάσεων εμπειρογνομόνων, εργαστηρίων, σεμιναρίων, διασκέψεων, δημοσιεύσεων, ιστοτόπων και (διαδικτυακών) διαβουλεύσεων που οργανώθηκαν με τη βοήθεια του Ταμείου	Αριθμός	0,00	10,00	meetings, workshops, seminars, conferences, publications, websites

## **6. ΠΛΑΙΣΙΟ ΓΙΑ ΤΗΝ ΕΚΠΟΝΗΣΗ ΚΑΙ ΤΗΝ ΥΛΟΠΟΙΗΣΗ ΤΟΥ ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΟΣ ΑΠΟ ΤΟ ΚΡΑΤΟΣ ΜΕΛΟΣ**

### **6.1 Συμμετοχή εταίρων στην εκπόνηση του προγράμματος**

The RA explicitly identifies a range of program stakeholders and put the emphasis on sound communication. The partnership involvement played a key role in defining the main actions of the national program. As for the national strategic guidelines and specific objectives, they were defined at the Policy Dialogue during summer 2013, and have also taken into account changes in policy that occurred from the change in government (notably the focus on open reception capacity and implementation of alternatives to detention).

The former Responsible Authority had already organized a workshop for all potential key stakeholders (central and regional authorities, NGOs, international organizations) presenting the programming period 2014-2020 and the strategic priorities accompanied with main actions at VISA, Borders and Police Pillars.

Furthermore, the Ministries received the follow-up contribution of stakeholders, which included concerns, comments and proposals. Additional meetings took place under the auspices of the Ministry of Citizen Protection, in order to inform potential beneficiaries for the changes in structure and policy. A follow-up meeting will take place during the finalization process of the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, in order to be prepared for comprehensive implementation.

### **6.2 Επιτροπή παρακολούθησης**

The Monitoring Committee will be composed of:

Alternate Minister of Economy & Development- Chair,

Special Secretary of Coordination and Management of AMIF and ISF National Programmes,

Secretary- General of Migration Policy, Reception and Asylum, Ministry of Citizen Protection,

Secretary-General Public Order, Ministry of Citizen Protection,

Head of the Responsible Authority,

Special Secretary, MoD.

Representatives of services of other agencies can also participate, as Rapporteur on Human Trafficking, on an ad hoc basis, either on the basis of expertise, or as implementers of projects.

The mission of the MC is to monitor the effective implementation of the Multiannual Programme of the ISF.

### **6.3 Κοινό πλαίσιο παρακολούθησης και αξιολόγησης**

The monitoring function will follow the current Management Control System and will be upgraded where necessary in order to be in compliance with the needs of the programme. An integrated management and accounting system will be followed and monitored by all the relevant authorities. Through this system the RA will have an on-going picture of all cash flow and will monitor the implementation process of each project.

### **6.4 Εμπλοκή της εταιρικής σχέσης στην υλοποίηση, παρακολούθηση και αξιολόγηση του εθνικού προγράμματος**

In addition to the process followed for the preparation of the national programme, the RA will respectively ensure the relevance of its implementation through the operation of the Monitoring Committee, which represents all the competent policy agencies as well as the de jure beneficiaries of the NP. Thus the Monitoring Committee will be able to confirm that the strategic direction of the NP is compatible with the national policy.

The Monitoring Committee, among other tasks, will examine and approve the actions proposed for financing in the annual programmes before their submission to the European Commission and it will ensure an overall monitoring of the implementation of the Fund in Greece.

### **6.5 Πληροφόρηση και δημοσιότητα**

The multiannual programme will be published on the official website of the RA with a reference to the website of the competent authority and references (with links) to the websites of the jointly responsible agencies (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Insular Policy, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Citizen Protection).

Publication of the objectives and instruments of the Internal Security Fund is designed to:

- inform public opinion in general about the role played by the European Union and the Greek authorities in the programme and the results of its implementation;
- inform the public in general at central and regional level about the objectives, aims, priorities and actions of the Fund and the level of EC co-financing through a selection of communication and promotional actions;
- Guarantee actions under the programme are visible by providing a full range of information for all social agencies.

### **6.6 Συντονισμός και συμπληρωματικότητα με άλλα μέσα**

The actions that were selected and included in the Multi Annual Programme (MAP) and categorized under the

priorities of the Fund, were carefully selected and designed after a thorough examination of other pertinent National and European Funds' financed actions, at central, regional and local level.

The specific actions and projects were chosen in line with complementary actions, which had already been implemented in the near timeframe or were to be utilized under the National and European Programs, including ESF and ERDF. This was accomplished by carrying out a series of bilateral meetings with the competent authorities which were managing the operational and national programmes. This process was launched before the final submission of the MAP, in order to ensure the observance of the agreed conditions for the Programmes' drafting, in terms of the actions' compatibility, consistency and complementarity.

Particular attention was paid when drafting the MAP to the results of joint European operations, programmed and coordinated by Frontex, Cohesion Funds, EEA Grants and Interreg Programs

Consequently, all the actions are complementary both to each other and to the whole programme as well as to actions and strategies of other instruments. In particular, all the actions described under the priorities that are implemented under the Fund, follow on from national actions taken for the same reasons at central, regional and local level, as described in the previous and current Financial Period. In this context all ICT actions proposed under the MAP are in line with the Digital Growth Strategy for Greece.

## **6.7 Δικαιούχοι**

### *6.7.1 Κατάλογος με τις βασικές κατηγορίες δικαιούχων του προγράμματος:*

Public Beneficiary Body

- a) Ministry of Interior,
- b) Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
- c) Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Insular Policy,
- d) Ministry of Defence,
- e) Ministry of Citizen Protection

### *6.7.2 Απευθείας ανάθεση (εάν ισχύει)*

Due to the fact that ISF Borders and Visa beneficiaries are unique in Greece, since the specific competences are



executed exclusively by these public authorities, the allocation of the total funding will be distributed among the above services (Article.8 Delegated Act 1042/2014). However, the implementation of the approved actions will be executed through public procurement procedures.

## 7. ΤΟ ΣΧΕΔΙΟ ΧΡΗΜΑΤΟΔΟΤΗΣΗΣ ΤΟΥ ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΟΣ

Πίνακας 1: Σχέδιο χρηματοδότησης ΓΕΑ-Σύνορα

Ειδικός στόχος / εθνικός στόχος	Σύνολο
ΕιδΣ1.ΕΣ1 Εθνική ικανότητα	4.269.000,00
ΕιδΣ1.ΕΣ2 Κεκτημένο της Ένωσης	375.000,00
ΕιδΣ1.ΕΣ3 Προξενική συνεργασία	37.500,00
<b>ΣΥΝΟΛΟ ΕΣ ΕιδΣ1 Υποστήριξη κοινής πολιτικής θεωρήσεων</b>	<b>4.681.500,00</b>
ΕιδΣ1.ΕΔ1 Προξενική συνεργασία	0,00
<b>ΣΥΝΟΛΟ ΕιδΣ1 Υποστήριξη κοινής πολιτικής θεωρήσεων</b>	<b>4.681.500,00</b>
ΕιδΣ2.ΕΣ1 EUROSUR	46.981.519,80
ΕιδΣ2.ΕΣ2 Ανταλλαγή πληροφοριών	0,00
ΕιδΣ2.ΕΣ3 Κοινά ενωσιακά πρότυπα	1.500.000,00
ΕιδΣ2.ΕΣ4 Κεκτημένο της Ένωσης	450.000,00
ΕιδΣ2.ΕΣ5 Μελλοντικές προκλήσεις	0,00
ΕιδΣ2.ΕΣ6 Εθνική ικανότητα	67.999.567,50
<b>ΣΥΝΟΛΟ ΕΣ ΕιδΣ2 Σύνορα</b>	<b>116.931.087,30</b>
ΕιδΣ2.ΕΔ2 Εξοπλισμός FRONTEX	66.240.000,00
<b>ΣΥΝΟΛΟ ΕιδΣ2 Σύνορα</b>	<b>183.171.087,30</b>
ΕιδΣ3.ΕΣ1 Λειτουργική ενίσχυση για τις θεωρήσεις εισόδου	17.567.394,75
ΕιδΣ3.ΕΣ2 Λειτουργική ενίσχυση για τα σύνορα	88.992.937,75
<b>ΣΥΝΟΛΟ ΕιδΣ3 Λειτουργική ενίσχυση</b>	<b>106.560.332,50</b>
Τεχνική βοήθεια – Σύνορα	2.211.888,00
<b>ΣΥΝΟΛΟ</b>	<b>296.624.807,80</b>

(1) Το ποσό βάσει ειδικού στόχου 2 (SO2) / εθνικού στόχου 6 (NO6) περιλαμβάνει κονδύλιο ύψους 6 412 600 EUR προς διάθεση σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 64 παράγραφοι 1 και 2 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2017/2226. Το ειδικό αυτό κονδύλιο μπορεί να καλύψει το 100% των δαπανών αυτών (συμπεριλαμβανομένων των δαπανών λειτουργίας του συστήματος) και παρέχεται αποκλειστικά για τον σκοπό αυτό. Δεν μπορεί να χρησιμοποιηθεί για να καλύψει άλλες ανάγκες/δαπάνες, συμπεριλαμβανομένων αυτών που αναφέρονται στο άρθρο 64 παράγραφος 2 στοιχεία α) έως ζ) και άρθρο 64 παράγραφος 3. Το ειδικό αυτό κονδύλιο δεν λαμβάνεται υπόψη στον υπολογισμό για τον καθορισμό του ποσοστού χρηματοδότησης που μπορεί να χρησιμοποιηθεί για τη χρηματοδότηση της λειτουργικής ενίσχυσης, σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 10 παράγραφος 1 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) αριθ. 515/2014.

(2) The amount under SO2 / NO6 includes an envelope of EUR 3 216 666,66 that shall be used to support exclusively the costs incurred by Member States in accordance with Article 85(1) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1240. Such costs can be fully supported (up to 100%) by this extra allocation. This extra allocation cannot be used to cover other costs, including those referred to in Article 85(2) points a) to d) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1240, as well as ETIAS' operating costs.

(3) The amount under SO2 / NO6 includes an envelope of EUR 1 227 000 that shall be used to support the costs incurred by Member States for the quick and effective upgrading of the national components of the SIS, in line with the requirements of Regulation (EU) 2018/1861. Such costs can be fully supported (up to 100%) by this extra allocation.

(4) The amount under SO2 / NO6 includes the amount awarded for the new Specific Action(s) added to Annex II to Regulation (EU) No. 515/2014, as set out in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/446.

**Πίνακας 2: Σχέδιο χρηματοδότησης ΤΕΑ-Αστυνομία**

<b>Ειδικός στόχος / εθνικός στόχος</b>	<b>Σύνολο</b>
ΕιδΣ5.ΕΣ1 C – πρόληψη και καταπολέμηση	12.766.845,00
ΕιδΣ5.ΕΣ2 C – ανταλλαγή πληροφοριών	3.522.504,00
ΕιδΣ5.ΕΣ3 C – κατάρτιση	109.125,00
ΕιδΣ5.ΕΣ4 C – στήριξη θυμάτων	143.280,00
ΕιδΣ5.ΕΣ5 C – αξιολόγηση απειλών και κινδύνων	766.500,00
<b>ΣΥΝΟΛΟ ΕιδΣ5 Πρόληψη και καταπολέμηση της εγκληματικότητας</b>	<b>17.308.254,00</b>
ΕιδΣ6.ΕΣ1 R – πρόληψη και καταπολέμηση	3.682.500,00
ΕιδΣ6.ΕΣ2 R – ανταλλαγή πληροφοριών	0,00
ΕιδΣ6.ΕΣ3 R – κατάρτιση	270.000,00
ΕιδΣ6.ΕΣ4 R – στήριξη θυμάτων	0,00
ΕιδΣ6.ΕΣ5 R – υποδομές	742.500,00
ΕιδΣ6.ΕΣ6 R – έγκαιρη προειδοποίηση και περιπτώσεις κρίσεων	0,00
ΕιδΣ6.ΕΣ7 R – αξιολόγηση απειλών και κινδύνων	300.000,00
<b>ΣΥΝΟΛΟ ΕιδΣ6 Κίνδυνοι και κρίση</b>	<b>4.995.000,00</b>
Τεχνική βοήθεια – Αστυνομία	1.033.900,00
<b>ΣΥΝΟΛΟ</b>	<b>23.337.154,00</b>

### Πίνακας 3: Συνολικές ετήσιες αναλήψεις υποχρεώσεων της ΕΕ (σε ευρώ)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	ΣΥΝΟΛΟ
TEA-Σύνορα	0,00	45.381.751,00	42.437.280,00	51.956.822,00	60.746.318,66	42.094.159,94	54.008.476,20	296.624.807,80
TEA-Αστυνομία	0,00	4.620.417,00	3.936.061,00	6.175.023,00	2.868.551,00	2.868.551,00	2.868.551,00	23.337.154,00

#### Αιτιολόγηση οποιασδήποτε παρέκκλισης από τα ελάχιστα ποσοστά που καθορίζονται στους ειδικούς κανονισμούς

Greece will not reach the 5% percentage of the total budget for Consular cooperation, Information exchange, common Union standards for the following reasons:

- a. More funds will be allocated to other priorities, such as external borders, as Greece faces considerable pressure in this respect.
- b. As for the actions, not financed under the heading ‘‘Information exchange (IE)’’ and the limited financing on the ‘‘Common Union Standards (CUS)’’, the main reasoning have to do with the prioritization of the actions financed as top priorities and the lack of adequate additional financing in this respect. Indicatively, the financing requests, by the final beneficiaries, both for Borders and Visa and the Police actions, excide much more the amounts finally approved, without being included the one for CUS and IE.

## ΈΓΓΡΑΦΑ

Τίτλος εγγράφου	Τύπος εγγράφου	Ημερομηνία εγγράφου	Τοπικό στοιχείο αναφοράς	Στοιχείο αναφοράς της Επιτροπής	Αρχεία	Ημερομηνία αποστολής	Εστάλη από
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**ΑΠΟΤΕΛΕΣΜΑΤΑ ΤΕΛΕΥΤΑΙΑΣ ΕΠΙΚΥΡΩΣΗΣ**

<b>Σοβαρότητα</b>	<b>Κωδικός</b>	<b>Μήνυμα</b>
Πληροφορίες		Η έκδοση του προγράμματος έχει επικυρωθεί.
Προειδοποίηση	2.15	Απαιτείται νέα απόφαση της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής για εκδόσεις > 1. Απαιτείται νέα απόφαση της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής όταν τροποποιούνται/προστίθενται/διαγράφονται πεδία που ανήκουν στην απόφαση της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής. Πρόκειται πάντα για πεδία, με εξαίρεση εκείνα που χρησιμοποιούνται στην ενότητα «Αρχές» και στο πεδίο «Σύστημα διαχείρισης και ελέγχου». Όσον αφορά το χρηματοδοτικό σχέδιο, τα ποσά στο πλαίσιο ενός ειδικού στόχου μπορούν να τροποποιηθούν χωρίς την ανάγκη έκδοσης νέας απόφασης της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής, εφόσον το συνολικό ποσό ανά ειδικό στόχο παραμένει αμετάβλητο.
Προειδοποίηση	2.24.3	Το άθροισμα Ειδ1.ΕΣ3 (Προξενική συνεργασία) + ΕιδΣ2.ΕΣ2 (Ανταλλαγή πληροφοριών) + ΕιδΣ2.ΕΣ3 (Κοινά ενωσιακά πρότυπα) (1.537.500,00) θα πρέπει να ισούται με το 5 % τουλάχιστον του συνολικού ποσού που διατίθεται για τα σύνορα (ΕΣΕιδΣ1 + ΕΣΕιδΣ2 + ΕΣΕιδΣ3 + ΤΑ) (14.831.240,39).