

GREECE

General Box

Greece is a parliamentary republic under the 1975 Constitution. The Parliament (*Vouli ton Ellinon*) is unicameral and consists of 300 members. The Head of State is the President of the Republic and the Government is led by a Prime Minister.

The Hellenic Republic is a unitary State organised on a decentralised basis; it comprises two levels of governance, the central – state governance and the local self-government. The former is exercised centrally (government-ministries) as well as at a decentralised level (*Decentralized Administration- apokentromeni dioikisi*), while the latter is exercised at regional (Regions - *Perifereies*) and municipal level (Municipalities - *Dimoi*). It used to be much more centralised but over the last decades it has been undergoing reforms which ended up with the adoption of an extensive administrative reform in 2010 called “Kallikratis”. The decentralisation process started in 1986 with the creation of 13 Regions. Decentralisation was strengthened in 1994 with elected prefectural bodies and the extension of the municipalities’ competences. In 1997, through mergings the “Kapodistrias Program” changed the administrative boundaries of first-level self-government authorities (*dimoi&koinotites*) reducing them to 1034 without even changing their previous institutional status. The Code for Municipalities and Communities in 2006 constituted the main legislative text for their function. The 2010 Kallikratis Program¹ reorganised the territorial division by uniting existing municipalities, modified the vertical division of competences in favour of municipalities and abolished decentralised public administrations. Finally, the Hellenic Republic has recently adopted the Law 4071/2012 “Provisions for local development, local government and decentralised administration – Transposition of Directive 2009/50/EC”², which focuses mainly on special issues of local authorities.

Since 1 January 2011, when the Kallikratis Program entered officially into force, the Hellenic Republic has comprised seven Decentralised Administrations (*apokentromeni dioikisi*), thirteen Regions (*perifereies*) and 325 Municipalities (*dimoi*).

The Decentralised Administrations constitute single units of State (decentralized state) and their heads are appointed by the central Government. They exercise general decisive responsibility on state matters in accordance with Article 101 of the Constitution. The Municipalities and Regions constitute the first and second-level of local self-government. The former Prefectures (*nomarchies*) largely still exist, but are now called Regional Units (*Perifereiakes Enotites*) and form administrative and territorial constituent parts of the Regions.

The Community of Mount Athos Monasteries is an autonomous territory with special status (*Ieri Kinotita*) under the Constitution and special arrangements as to the application of EU law to this territory exist.

The principles of decentralisation and local self-government are enshrined in the Constitution³. The local and regional self-government authorities are the expression of popular sovereignty and constitute a fundamental institution in the public life of the Greeks, as guaranteed by the provisions of Article 102 of the Constitution and the European Charter of Local Self-Government ratified by Law 1850/1989 (GG 144 A) taking account of the reservations expressed on articles 5, 7 (§2), 8 (§2) and 10 (§10). Regions are responsible for the administration of affairs of their district. They shape, plan and implement policies at regional level as part of their

responsibilities under the principles of sustainable development and social cohesion of the country, taking into account of national and European policies.

Municipalities are responsible for the administration of local affairs. They manage and regulate all local matters in accordance with the principles of subsidiarity and proximity with the aim of protection, development and continuous improvement of the interests and the quality of life of local society.

There is no hierarchical control and relationship between the Regions and the Municipalities.

The Kallikratis Program⁴ further describes the territorial organisation and the division of powers between the different levels of governance.

In accordance with the study on 'The Rise of Regional Authority: A comparative study of 42 democracies'⁵, the degree of sub-state autonomy of Greece is:

- 8.0 out of 24.0 for the *Nomoi*,
- 2.0 out of 24.0 for the *Periphereies*⁶.

In 2005, sub-national governments' revenues were derived mainly from grants. Sub-national expenditure represents 3.1% of the GDP and 6.6% of the total public expenditure. The Municipalities' revenue was composed of 68.5% of autonomous taxation, 21.6% of grants and 9.9% of others. The Counties and Regions' revenue was composed of 69.7% of autonomous taxation, 24% of grants and 6.3% of others.⁷

Since the adoption of the Kallikratis Law, both Municipalities and Regions should have autonomous central resources calculated on certain percentages of income tax, VAT, and property tax⁸.

National level ⁹	Regional level ¹⁰	Municipal level ¹¹
<p>State responsibilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General powers in matters coming under national sovereignty, particularly in the areas of national defence, foreign affairs, finance and justice; • General national policy; • Coordination and direction of the Government's activities; • Coordination and direction of the civil service; and • Implementation of national policies. 	<p>Regions' exercise their responsibilities/competences within the framework of the relevant laws and administrative regulations, in the fields of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning/Programming and regional development including investment; • Agriculture/livestock and fisheries; • Natural resources, energy and industry; (water management, mineral wealth, energy, industry and manufacturing) • Employment, -tradeand tourism; • Transport and communications; 	<p>Municipalities' exercise their powers/responsibilities according to the relevant legislation, regulations and management regulations adopted by them (local regulatory decisions) in the fields of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development, • Building permits and urban planning applications; • Environment; • Quality of Life& Cities' proper Functioning • Employment; • Social protection and solidarity; • Education, culture and sport;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public works, urbanism, spatial planning, environment; • Health; • Education, culture and sport • Civil protection – Logistics <p>In order to address supra-local problems in a uniform way, the metropolitan region of Attiki and the metropolitan unit of Thessaloniki (Region of Central Macedonia), in addition to their regional responsibilities, may exercise metropolitan responsibilities in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environment and Quality of Life - Spatial Planning and Urban Regeneration - Transports and Communications - Civil protection and Security beyond the municipal administrative boundaries. <p>Regions exercise their powers taking into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The relevant national, regional and European policies ○ The need for cooperation and coordination with other regional authorities and organizations ○ The available resources to meet their responsibilities, and the need to ensure their beneficial, efficient use and equitable distribution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural Development, livestock and fisheries; • Civil protection • Issuing professional licenses; • Transport infrastructure; • ;Local development initiatives; and • Tourism. <p>With a view to providing better services, municipalities may also exercise state responsibilities at local level which have been assigned to them by law.</p> <p>It should be underlined that insular as well as mountain municipalities undertake additional responsibilities otherwise exercised by the regions to better serve the local population in accordance with the subsidiarity principle.</p> <p>Municipal authorities exercise their powers taking into account¹²:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Related national, regional and European policies; • The need for coordination with other local or public authorities which have the power to act and own resources in their region; • The availability of resources and their beneficial, efficient use and equitable distribution; • The need to organise adequate, qualified and efficient services in order to better serve residents; and • The need for high quality environmental protection, protection of cultural heritage and the promotion of
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The need for organizing services to ensure their adequacy, quality and effectiveness ○ The need for sustainable development and protection of the cultural heritage 	sustainable development of these areas.
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Systems of multilevel governance	
<p>Representation: The Central Union of Municipalities of Greece (KEDE)¹³ and the Union of Greek Regions (ENΠE/ENPE)¹⁴ are legal entities of public law that represent local and regional interests respectively before the central government and are supervised by the Minister of Interior.</p> <p>Information and consultation: During the legislative process, information is provided to the local and regional authorities to the extent that information is published on the Parliament's website. The central authorities consult local and regional authorities on measures concerning environmental protection, spatial planning projects. Moreover, local and regional representatives may be invited to participate in parliamentary sessions.¹⁵</p> <p>Coordination: <i>State/local and regional authorities (LRAs) coordination:</i> The central authorities cooperate with KEDE and ENΠE/ENPE. <i>LRAs coordination:</i> According to the principles of cooperation and togetherness (<i>synallilia</i>), local and regional authorities cooperate on the basis of the law, joint agreements and coordination of joint actions as they are responsible for formulating views on draft laws relating to their district, ie municipality or region..</p>	
Relations with the EU/ Representation at EU level	
<p>The Greek CoR delegation is composed of 12 representatives from the Regions and the Municipalities.</p> <p>KEDE has its own liaison office in Brussels. Moreover, different local and regional authorities have liaison offices established in Brussels: Heraklion, Nomarchia Ilias, Thessalia, Attiki, East Macedonia and Thrace.¹⁶</p> <p>KEDE closely cooperates with the Council of European Municipalities and Regions and is represented at the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe (CLRAE)¹⁷.</p>	
Subsidiarity	
The National Parliament did establish a	---

scrutiny mechanism for EU draft legislative acts with regard to the subsidiarity principle; nevertheless, it does not consult local and regional authorities within this framework ¹⁸ .	
	Fiscal Powers

Legislation

Constitution of Greece as revised by the parliamentary resolution of 27.05.2008 of the VIIIth Revisory Parliament , articles 101 and 102

Law 2539/1997 (OJ A 244/04.12.1997) ‘*Organisation of first- level Self-Government-Kapodistrias Program* ’

Law 3463/2006 (OJ A 114/30.6.2006) ‘*Code for Municipalities and Communities*’

Law 3852/2010(OJ A 87/7.6.2010) ‘*Reorganisation of Local Government - Kallikratis Program*’

Websites

Central union of municipalities

Union of Regions of Greece

Official Government Website

Parliament

Kallikratis Plan portal (In Greek only)

Publications and studies

Council of European Municipalities and Regions, *The CEMR/Members/Greece*, no mention as to when it was last updated. (Last consultation: 29.02.2012)

Assembly of the European Regions, *Regionalism Report on Greece*, 2011. (Last consultation: 29.02.2012).

Committee of the Regions, European Commission – DG Regional Policy, *Regional offices contact directory*, European Week of Regions and Cities, Brussels, 6 – 9 October 2008. (Last consultation: 15.02.2012).

Committee of the Regions, *Report on ‘Subsidiarity in the multilevel framework of the Lisbon Treaty’*, Committee of the Regions, drafted by EIPA, 2011. Not yet published.

A collective work of Dexia Crédit Local Research Prefecture, *Sub-national governments in the European Union – Organisation, responsibilities and finance*, Dexia Ed., La Défense, 2008, pp. 352-358.

Council of European Municipalities and Regions, Study on 'Consultation procedures within European States', 2007, pp. 83-89.

1. The division of powers among different levels of governance in the fields of mandatory consultation of the CoR

a. Transport, Telecommunications and Post policy

National Level	Regional Level	Municipal Level
<p>The central Government through the Ministry of Development, Competitiveness, Infrastructure, Transport and Networks is in charge of:</p> <p>A. As for transports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning and implementation of the national policy elaboration of the relevant national legislation and participation in and creating the appropriate institutional framework at European and international level for the development of top quality transport, mass-transit, telecom and postal services under conditions of fair competition; • Ensuring the safety of transport, mass-transport and telecommunications; • Promoting the Information Society; and • Contributing to the country's economic development and to the improvement of its citizens' quality of life in the areas falling under the ministry's responsibility. • Licensing of Greek air carriers. • Licensing and certification of airport. • Licensing of heliports and landing fields. <p>B. As for telecommunications and posts:</p>	<p>Regional authorities are responsible for:</p> <p>A. As for transports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Licensing the creation of transport companies; • Administrating, reviewing and revoking driving licenses for cars and public buses; • The definition of routes, bus stops and terminals, number of itineraries, timetables and fares for intercity buses (e.g. KTEL) and withdrawal of unfit buses. The formation of the disciplinary board for sanctioning transport operators and bus owners. Organising the periodic inspection of motor vehicles; • The establishment of a new long-distance line, and the definition of conditions, the award of the new long-distance line to an operator; • Determination of the number of new passenger cars for public use with a taximeter(taxis), which is necessary to address related transportation needs of each county in the region and approval of cars for the needs of local authorities to address operational needs; • Licensing lorries and cargo cars for public or private use; 	<p>Municipal authorities are responsible for:</p> <p>A. As for transports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction, maintenance, and management of municipal roads, parks, and public spaces; • Urban planning and housing, building licensing, and control; • Traffic regulation and planning; • Public parking; • Local public transport; • Municipal transport with fares, which is of a contributory character and covers only operational needs. Municipal transport is used in the event that there is no public transport or for transporting residents belonging to social groups such as disabled, elderly and children, municipality employees and students to and from school; • Urban transport; establishment of lines, stops, tariffs, passenger stops, withdrawal of buses; • ; • Construction and maintenance of local roads; • Urban traffic control; • Aqueducts and motorways; • Prohibiting car parks in certain areas; • Licensing road transport drivers (passenger/goods);

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning and implementing the national and European policies by creating the appropriate institutional framework at European and international level for the development of high quality telecom and postal services under conditions of healthy competition; • Contributing to the country's economic development and to the improvement of its citizens' quality of life in the areas of telecommunications and post; • Developing the national digital strategy, taking the necessary initiatives and planning activities at national level and coordinating stakeholders in order to implement the Digital Agenda of the European Union, as expressed by the current multi-annual plan, having as a target the promotion of the digital single market; • Promoting the Information Society; • Strengthening scientific research and development of electronic communications; • Assessing and prioritizing the feasibility of development-oriented investment programs; • Representing Greece to European and international organizations (ITU, ETSI, ICANN); • Managing issues of satellite orbits, the parts of the orbit of geostationary satellites and correlated frequencies that have been awarded or granted to the country, including a registry of space radio stations; • Determining the scope of Universal Service and the conditions and procedure for establishing criteria for selecting its providers; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Licensing establishment and operation of petrol stations; • Keeping the register of drivers and cars of public or private use; • Licensing of vessels, which run on natural and artificial lakes and navigable rivers in the pursuit of tourism and transport trips; • Licensing the establishment and operation of vocational schools for training of transport managers as provided for in Reg. (EC) 1071/2009. • Planning and conducting examinations, the examination committees and issuing of certificates of professional competence for transport of passengers or goods to the graduates of vocational schools for transport managers; • The authorisation of the establishment and operation of private national roads and withdrawing the license temporarily or permanently if it is no longer subject to the conditions under which it was; • Issuing of Community licenses for international road transport, within the Community, issuing of control documents for international occasional carriage of passengers by coach and bus, as provided for in Reg (EC)international 1073/2009, INTERBUS Agreement (2002/917/EC Decision of the Council) and bilateral Agreements the granting of a certificate for road transport on own 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Licensing car and motorcycle maintenance and repair technician places, car emissions controls; and • Licensing training schools for driving cars and motorcycles. • Dealing with outdoor advertisement, in order to ensure road safety • Management and exploitation of area zone of the ports of their jurisdiction and the construction and maintenance of the port works • The municipal Port Funds <p>B. As for telecommunications and posts: Municipalities have no competence</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Formulating the policy on security of public networks and electronic communications	<p>account, between EU Member States.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Licensing the establishment and operation of vocational training drivers of vehicles carrying dangerous goods.• Licensing of private Centre of Technical Control of Vehicles (K.T.E.O) <p>B. As for telecommunications and posts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Issuing Professional Licenses for Radio-engineers and Radio-technicians;• Issuing Radiotelephone & Radiotelegraph operator's general certificate;• Invigilating the market on Electromagnetic Compatibility issues;• Issuing Licenses for Radio electrical Laboratories.• Licensing the radio amateur service;• Administrating, reviewing and revoking licenses for CB, experimental stations and Private Mobile Radio.	
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Ministry of Development, Competitiveness, Infrastructure, Transport and Networks, last updated on 21.06.2012, according to Presidential Decree 85/2012(OG 141/21.06.2012)

Law 3463/2006 (OJ A 114/30.6.2006) 'Code for Municipalities and Communities' Articles 75, 76 and 83

La w 3852/2010 (OJ A 87/7.6.2010) ' Reorganisation of Local Government - Kallikratis Program', Article 185

Law 4071/2012 (OJ A 85/11.04.2012)

Open Society Institute, Territorial Consolidation Reforms in Europe, drafted by Pawel Swianiewicz, 2010, Budapest (Last consultation: 16.05.2012).

b. Employment policy

National Level	Regional Level	Municipal Level
<p>The central Government, through the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Social Welfare is responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation and preparation of the Employment Section of the National Reform Programme. • Supervision of the procedure of collective redundancies and issuing of ministerial decisions for their approval or rejection (Law 1387/1983) • Supervision of the Public Employment Services (PES) and issuing of ministerial decisions for programmes regarding active labour market policies implemented by the PES • Individual and collective labour agreements, collective mediation and collective dispute resolution; • Working time limits; • Gender equality and equal opportunities; • Employment and temporary employment services; • Social integration of foreign workers in Greece and of Greek workers abroad; • • Health and safety at work, definition of heavy and unhealthy occupations, prevention of occupational accidents and occupational diseases; • Management of EU and other funds related to human resources 	<p>Regional authorities are responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing, and in certain cases, designing and evaluating, action programmes and initiatives, in the framework of national and European policies that aim at promoting employment and social integration; • Approving or rejecting collective redundancies and extending consultation between employer and employees; (shared competence between central and regional level. The latter depends on whether the branches of the enterprise are established in one or more prefectures) • The imposition of fines to employers that infringe employment legislation; • The formation of councils and committees under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security with the exceptions foreseen in par.8 of article 77 of Law 3996/2011 • Regulation of special holidays for special categories of employees (e.g. employees of theatre companies) and the granting of compensatory rest periods for employees on other days except Sunday; and • Extension of the obligation of keeping Diary of Security measures for buildings to small towns of less than 	<p>Municipal authorities are responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing or participating in comprehensive local plans and action programmes and initiatives with the aim of promoting employment and social under national and European policies; • Establishment of Centres for Vocational Guidance and Vocational Training adapted to the local needs of the population especially, in rural and island areas under national and European policies; and • Contributing to local employability and equal access to the labour market with advisory activities provided free for the unemployed with the establishment of Municipal and Community Information Offices for Employment, in cooperation with public institutions and local businesses. • Licensing of certain categories of professions • Defining working time limits for certain categories of professions

<p>development; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Representation of Greece to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and collaboration with other international organisations. <p>The Labour Inspectorate Body investigates and prosecutes violations of labour law, illegal employment and uninsured working in the private sector</p> <p>The main organisations supervised by the Ministry are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Organisation for the Employment of Working Manpower (OAED); and• The National Institute of Labour and Human Resources (EIEAD)	<p>10,000 habitants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensuring gender equality through the Regional Committee for Gender Equality	
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Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Social Welfare, last updated on 04.07.2012 according to Presidential Decree 88/2012, (OG 143/4-7-12) and on 21.06.2012, according to Presidential Decree 85/2012(OG 141/21.06.2012)

Law 3463/2006(OJ A 114/30.6.2006) '*Code for Municipalities and Communities*' , , *Articles 75 and 85.*

Law 3852/2010 (OJ A 87/7.6.2010) '*Reorganisation of Local Government - Kallikratis Program*', *Article 186.*

c. Social policy

National Level	Regional Level	Municipal Level
<p>The central Government through the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Social Welfare, the Ministry of Justice, Transparency and Human Rights and the Ministry of Development, Competitiveness, Infrastructure, Transport and Networks is responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting the Poverty Rate Target and addressing the key measures to attain the national targets of the 20-20-20 package The support of the National Committee on Social Protection • Development and implementation of anti-poverty measures • Health care and long term care for the elderly; • Social protection and rehabilitation of special categories of persons, p.e minors, including accessibility issues; At national level, a network has been composed by departments of the Ministry of Justice, Transparency and Human Rights and departments of the Ministry of Health, in order to provide social care and prevent juvenile criminality • Anti-discrimination and Equal opportunities positive measures; and • Social Economy and Social Entrepreneurship and other provisions. • Family protection, family support and demographic measures. • Social solidarity measures targeted at specific population groups, such as 	<p>Regional authorities are responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The determination of the conditions and procedure for granting property to beneficiaries, the issuing and revocation of the grant, the setting of instalments and the collection of debts of old and new refugees; • Funding of municipal non-profit corporations, established or co-founded by the Region that aim to confront the problems stemming from the use of addictive substances (drugs); • Conducting social research for the implementation of welfare programmes and social work issues; • The determination of the conditions and procedures for exercising social work in all fields, as well as training students for social work students during their internships; • Licensing and revocation of licenses to practice as social worker and keeping the relevant register; • The exercise of powers relating to the Social Advisor (Law 2345/1995); • Supervision of the Unit for the Care of Elderly and the Child Protection Agencies including the preparation and drafting of reports on similar proposals; and • The implementation of programmes to 	<p>Municipal authorities are responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting the social care of infants, children and the elderly with the establishment and operation of nurseries, orphanages, care centres, centres of entertainment for the elderly, nursing homes etc. and implementation of related social programmes; • Supporting vulnerable groups by providing health and mental health services, such as municipal clinics, centres for support and rehabilitation of persons with disabilities, mental health centres, counselling support to victims of domestic violence and violence against persons and centres of drug prevention; • Facilitating vulnerable groups through decreasing up to 50% local taxes or fees or either promoting the total exemption of certain categories of their obligation to pay local taxation • Supporting the homeless and the economically weak by granting them municipal land, providing them with social housing, leasing of real estate and/or by providing them financial aid, sanitary living etc; • Establishing 'Social Groceries' providing food, clothing, books, toys, household etc for citizens due to the

<p>victims of natural disasters, political refugees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervision and recording of measures implemented and initiatives taken at sub national level • Data collection and policy design on the policy fields that lie within Social Protection • Supervision, recording and support of initiatives in the field of social care and social welfare (NGOS) • Consumer Protection and Consumer Policy in Greece through the General Secretariat for Consumer Affairs of the Ministry of Development, Competitiveness, Infrastructure, Transport and Networks. 	<p>protect mothers and preschool children.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring gender equality through the Regional Committee for Gender Equality 	<p>current economic and financial crisis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing Local Councils for Crime Prevention as consultative advisory bodies. They are formed by judges, police officers, sociologists and psychologists in order to develop an alternative anti-criminal decentralized policy, tailored to specific needs and demands of local communities, to develop programmes etc; • Cooperation with Local Minor Protection Groups within the framework of the Network for the prevention of juvenile criminality • Implementing programmes or participating in actions for the social, economic and cultural integration of Roma, immigrants, refugees and returning expatriates; • The establishment of local networks of solidarity and voluntary organisations; • The supervision of charitable organisations and foundations as well as the approval of their budget and the monitoring of their receiving state grants or funding; • The authorisation of individuals and charitable associations or unions aiming at child welfare as well as the authorisation of private care companies for elderly people suffering from incurable physical disabilities. The authorisation of public and private child day nurseries; • Granting the “disability card”, upon consulting the respective certification
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		<p>committee. The payment of allowances to disabled and other persons granted social protection; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Appointing a Board for the Welfare and Protection Fund for families with many children.• Supervision of child protection in private institutions (private kindergartens);• Function and responsibility of children's summer camps;• Licensing of municipal and private childcare or nursery; and• Deciding on local health conditions and measures on public health.• Establishment of municipal police in order to ensure the smooth social life of the population and the proper functioning of cities• Licensing of slaughterhouses• Protection of the consumer through the establishment of Consumer Information Agencies• Establishment of Committees of Conciliation of Disputes between suppliers and consumers and preservation of a consumer register•
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Ministry of Health, last updated on 21.06.2012, according to Presidential Decree 85/2012(OG 141/21.06.2012)

Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Social Welfare, last updated on 04.07.2012 according to Presidential Decree 88/2012, (OG 143/4-7-12) and on 21.06.2012, according to Presidential Decree 85/2012(OG 141/21.06.2012)

Ministry of Development, Competitiveness, Infrastructure, Transport and Networks, last updated on 21.06.2012, according to Presidential Decree 85/2012(OG 141/21.06.2012)

Ministry of Justice, Transparency and Human Rights, last updated on 21.06.2012, according to Presidential Decree 85/2012(OG 141/21.06.2012)

Decree 57/1973(OG A'143/14.07.1973)

Law 3463/2006 (OJ A 114/30.6.2006) 'Code for Municipalities and Communities', Article 75 and 84 as amended by *Kallikratis*.

Law 3852/2010 (OJ A 87/7.6.2010) ' Reorganisation of Local Government - *Kallikratis* Program', Article 94 and 186.

Law 3905/2010, (OJ A ' 219 /23.12.2010), Article 51 par. 3α

Law 4019/2011 (OJ A 216/30.09.2011) on Social Economy

Kontiadis, X. , Apistoulas, D. , Reform of social state and local self-government, Papazisi Publishers, Athens 2006 (in Greek).

Open Society Institute, Territorial Consolidation Reforms in Europe, drafted by Pawel Swianiewicz, 2010, Budapest. (Last consultation: 16.05.2012).

d. Education policy

National Level	Regional Level	Municipal Level
<p>The Ministry of Education, Religious Affairs, Culture and Sports is responsible for:</p> <p>Lawmaking in relevant fields</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National planning for education for Pre-school, primary, secondary education and higher education • National planning for Vocational education and training • National planning for Youth Policy; • Certification of vocational qualifications • Management and financing of the construction of school buildings; • Drafting and publishing school books; and • Publishing books for Higher Education Institutions' students. <p>It has the following General Secretariats</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the General Secretariat for Youth, b. the General Secretariat for Religious Affairs, c. the General Secretariat of Culture d. the General Secretariat of Sports e. The General Secretariat for Life-long Learning <p>The National Education Board is responsible for consultation and transmission of matters and cases of higher education to the government.</p>	<p>Regional authorities are responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The preparation and execution of programmes that address issues of environmental education and youth education, according to the respective plans of Ministry of Education, Religious Affairs, Culture and Sports; • The appointment and the replacement of the governors of institutions offering scholarships in the territorial jurisdiction of the region; • Temporary Cancellation of courses, due to extraordinary circumstances or in the case of an epidemic in the spatial competence of the region; • Approving school trips for students; • Establishing school committees, which operate in schools of religious education; • Approving twinning local schools with schools abroad; and • Licensing for the establishment and operation of Schools of Dramatic Art, Dance and Film. • The formation and care of the operation of pre-existing Prefectoral Committees of People's Education; • Coordination of educational institutions involved and the management of their accounts held at the Bank of Greece. 	<p>Municipal authorities are responsible for¹:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The construction or improvement of the infrastructure of the national system of primary and secondary education, particularly the maintenance of school buildings; • The establishment and operation of municipal libraries, creative centres for children and traffic education parks; • The appointment of the eligibility committee for the selection and assessment of the land for the construction of the school or the selection of an eligible building, the rental of property to accommodate public schools etc; • The expropriation of land for the construction of school buildings; • The availability of the school building for the organisation of events of common interest, in collaboration with the School Committee; • The repair, maintenance and utilisation of traditional and historic school buildings • Transfer of students from their home for school attendance and vice versa (free of cost); • The supervision of the parents' associations of each school; • The organisation of concerts and other cultural events for students, upon

		approval of the School Committee; <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The allocation of funds to the School Committees for the maintenance of school buildings;• Sanctioning parents and legal guardians who do not enrol their children in school and neglect their attendance; and• Licensing the establishment and operation of private music institutions.
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Ministry of Education, Religious Affairs, Culture and Sports, last updated on 04.07.2012 according to Presidential Decree 88/2012, (OG 143/4-7-12) and on 21.06.2012, according to Presidential Decree 85/2012(OG 141/21.06.2012)

Law 3463/2006 (OJ A 114/30.6.2006) 'Code for Municipalities and Communities', Article 75

Law 3852/2010 (OJ A 87/7.6.2010) 'Reorganisation of Local Government - Kallikratis Program', Article 94 and 186.

Open Society Institute, Territorial Consolidation Reforms in Europe, drafted by Pawel Swianiewicz, 2010, Budapest. (Last consultation: 16.05.2012).

e. Lifelong learning policies(Vocational training policy & Adult learning)

National Level	Regional Level	Municipal Level
<p>The Ministry of Education, Religious Affairs, Culture and Sports is responsible for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • vocational and technical education of adults above 18 years-old; and • Lifelong learning for adults supported by the General Secretariat of Lifelong Learning. 	<p>Regional authorities are responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The adaptation and preparation of programmes in order to support lifelong learning, under the guidelines and the policy of the Ministry of Education, Religious Affairs, Culture and Sports ; and • Exercising functional responsibilities, including the thematic specialisation of public vocational training institutes. 	<p>Municipal authorities are responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The support of entrepreneurship and vocational training services as well as the establishment and operation of centres for vocational guidance and vocational training; • The implementation of lifelong learning and adult learning programmes within their respective national and regional planning; • The preparation and implementation of local human resource development; and • The development and implementation of technological development.

Ministry of Education, Religious Affairs, Culture and Sports, last updated on 04.07.2012 according to Presidential Decree 88/2012, (OG 143/4-7-12) and on 21.06.2012, according to Presidential Decree 85/2012(OG 141/21.06.2012)

Law 3463/2006 (OJ A 114/30.6.2006) ‘Code for Municipalities and Communities’, Article 75.

Law 3852/2010 (OJ A 87/7.6.2010) ‘ Reorganisation of Local Government - Kallikratis Program’, Articles 94 and 186.
Presidential Decree 50/2008 (OG A’81/08.05.2008)

Law 3879/2010(OG A’163/21.09.2010)

f. Youth and sports policy

National Level	Regional Level	Municipal Level
<p>The central Government is responsible for:</p> <p>Youth policy The Ministry of Education, Religious Affairs, Culture and Sports is responsible for youth policy through the General Secretariat for Youth. The General Secretariat for Youth, was set up in 1982 as a governmental institution responsible for planning, coordinating and implementing a fully realized policy for the child and young people of Greece/the country. Its main role is to promote a cross-sectoral youth policy taking also into consideration all the relevant developments in the youth sector at European and International level.</p> <p>In this respect, the General Secretariat for Youth comprises departments covering employment and development, culture and leisure time, education, social policy and social participation, international co-operation and information.</p> <p>The General Secretariat for Youth implements programmes and projects which are in relation to its three main policy areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entrepreneurship- Training - Labour relationships, • Social Policy- Young people with fewer opportunities- Policy for the child • Environment- Climate change - Green development <p>The Youth and Lifelong Learning Foundation is</p>	<p>Regional authorities are responsible for:</p> <p>Youth policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The preparation and implementation of programmes concerning environmental education, youth and adult education according to the respective plan of the Ministry of Education, Religious Affairs, Culture and Sports. <p>Sports policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The implementation of sports programmes in cooperation with the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education,, Religious Affairs, Sports and Culture, mainly the General Secretariat of Sports, sports clubs, municipalities and other public or private agencies; and 	<p>Municipal authorities are responsible for:</p> <p>Youth policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of implementation of national programmes for young farmers. • Establishment of Local Youth Councils, in order to strengthen young people's participation in local issues management which correspond to their interests in every municipality of the country. • Forming a Municipal Committee for Consultation, in which to include representatives of their Local Youth Council as well as to create administrative units with different responsibilities, among which one under the responsibility of Education, Culture, Sports and Youth <p>Sports policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sport facilities; • The construction, maintenance and management of sports facilities, including municipal gymnasiums and sports centres; and • The promotion and implementation of

<p>a national public body responsible for the implementation of actions, programmes and projects for Youth, with emphasis on supporting young people in their career, promoting and supporting youth innovation and the management of any issues concerning pupil and student care.</p> <p>The Youth and Lifelong Learning Foundation is responsible for the implementation of European Youth Programmes in Greece (Youth in Action & Eurodesk EU Programmes, European Youth Card).</p> <p>At a decentralised state level, the newly established Decentralised Authorities have responsibility on the elaboration and implementation of youth programmes.</p> <p>Sports policy</p> <p>The General Secretariat for Sports of the Ministry of Education, Religious Affairs, Culture and Sports formulates, manages and evaluates the strategic programmes of sports policy. In particular it is responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting and consolidating the sense of fair play and sport spirit in the social consciousness; • Safeguarding and spreading the Olympic values at national and international level by any means; • Drafting and implementing the operational and regular action plans and projects; • The organisation, administration and evaluation of sports services through a systematic monitoring for the implementation of their goals in order 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participating in sports organisations' programmes and the coordination of activities of cultural institutions in the region; • The supervision of the National Sports Centres. 	<p>supporting programmes for mass sports and organisation of sporting events.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of sport programs within the framework of "Sports-for-All" as well as the provision of them in communities, labour unions, educational institutions, etc • The approval of competition of sporty fishery
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<p>to ensure effectiveness, efficiency and quality;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The evaluation of the applied sport policy results and• The supervision and control of a number of sport organisations and sport facilities in accordance with the applicable provisions and based on the strategic planning of sport policy. <p>The Special Secretary of Nutrition and Sport (Ministry of Health) is responsible for :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• promoting suitable measures aiming at proper forms of physical exercise, as well as the cultivation and diffusion of sports programmes and events in school and academic communities in close cooperation with all responsible bodies and entities.• participating in the National Committee for School Sports and Olympic Education aiming at the formulation of the national framework of school sports policy.• developing a “Sport Map” which lists all sports facilities and open athletic facilities in order to encourage sport access and participation to all ages and gender. This action includes the provision of sport programs in municipalities, communities, labor unions, educational institutions, etc.• providing information to all citizens regarding the capabilities of access and participation in “Sport-for-all” programs.• developing and implementing new		
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actions for lifelong exercise.		
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Ministry of Education, Religious Affairs, Culture and Sports, last updated on 04.07.2012 according to Presidential Decree 88/2012, (OG 143/4-7-12) and on 21.06.2012, according to Presidential Decree 85/2012(OG 141/21.06.2012) P.D 274 (A' 130/1982)

Law 3463/2006 (OJ A 114/30.6.2006) '*Code for Municipalities and Communities*', Article 75.

Law 3852/2010 (OJ A 87/7.6.2010) '*Reorganisation of Local Government - Kallikratis Program*',Articles 94, 186.

Hellenic National Council for Combating Doping, no mention as to when it was last updated ©2008, (last consultation: 16.05.2012).

General Secretariat for Youth/Institute for Youth, no mention as to when it was last updated, (last consultation: 16.05.2012).

g. Culture policy

National Level	Regional Level	Municipal Level
<p>The central Government is responsible for:</p> <p>The Ministry of Education, Religious Affairs, Culture and Sports is supported by four General Secretariats:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the General Secretariat for Youth, b. the General Secretariat for Religious affairs, c. the General Secretariat of Culture d. the General Secretariat of Sports e. the General Secretariat for Life-long Learning <p>They are supported by state regional services.</p> <p>The state is responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of overall policy; • Antiquities and cultural heritage, archaeological research, unification of archaeological sites; • Controlling the circulation and export of historic and artistic goods; taking measures for their integrity and security; • Administering and supervising the data base “<i>Ulisseeus</i>” (<i>Odisseas</i>) for cultural heritage and digital collections; • Supervising private collections; • Building and restoring museums - restoration of monuments; • Modern civilisation, support and funding of performing arts, dancing, 	<p>Regional authorities are responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participating in cultural organisations' programmes and the coordination of activities of cultural institutions in the region; • The adoption of awards, grants and other means in order to encourage literature and the arts, while strengthening and supervising respective organisations; • The joint organisation of cultural events with local organisations in order to maintain the local cultural heritage and its dissemination to young people; • Strengthening relations with the region's secondary organisations who represent all emigrants nationwide or internationally; • The formation and care of the operation of pre-existing Prefectoral Committees of People's Education; • Coordination of educational institutions involved and the management of their accounts held at the Bank of Greece. • Licensing for the establishment and operation of Schools of Dramatic Art, Dance and Film. 	<p>Municipal authorities are responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural facilities; • The implementation of policies for the promotion and protection of local culture, cultural goods and cultural products of art produced locally, as well as the creation of cultural and spiritual centres, museums, galleries, cinemas and theatres, bands and music teaching schools, school dance, painting, sculpture etc; • The protection of museums, monuments, and archaeological and historical sites in the area; • The repair, maintenance and utilisation of traditional and historic school buildings as well as buildings granted by public or private entities; • The organisation of concerts, theatrical performances and other cultural events; • The promotion of cultural exchanges at national, European and international level; • The development of cultural tourism; • The participation of a representative on the organising committee of local festivals; • The funding of bodies that develop cultural activities in the territorial jurisdiction of the municipality; • Licensing local theatres, cinemas, etc. • The organisation of concerts and other

theatre etc.		cultural events for students upon approval of the School Committee; _culture M • Licensing the establishment and operation of private music institutions.- culture • Dealing with outdoor advertisement, in order to ensure the city aesthetics and cultural character
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Ministry of Education, Religious Affairs, Culture and Sports, last updated on 04.07.2012 according to Presidential Decree 88/2012, (OG 143/4-7-12) and on 21.06.2012, according to Presidential Decree 85/2012(OG 141/21.06.2012)

Law 3463/2006 (OJ A 114/30.6.2006) 'Code for Municipalities and Communities', Articles 75 and 81.

Law 3852/2010 (OJ A 87/7.6.2010) 'Reorganisation of Local Government - Kallikratis Program', Article 186.

Open Society Institute, Territorial Consolidation Reforms in Europe, drafted by Pawel Swianiewicz, 2010, Budapest, (last consultation: 16.05.2012).

h. Public health policy

National Level	Regional Level	Municipal Level
<p>The central Government (Ministry of Health) is responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The adoption of health policy; • Sanitary control on water and waste, Control of atmospheric pollution, radiation, ionizing and non-radiation; • Healthy environment and sanitary mechanics - hygiene health units; • Protection of public health from epidemiology diseases - public health regulations for workers' health; • Supervision of pharmaceutical agencies, drugs and cosmetics; • Pharmaceutical price determination for insured persons (Article 39 N.3918/11); • Primary health care, health development unit; • Oral health; • Mental health; • Addictions; • Supervising public and private authorities; • Nutrition policy, support nutrition services. 	<p>Regional authorities are responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The administration of the regional health authorities that supervise hospitals and public health in Greece, formerly established by the pre-existing prefectures ("Health Regions" – DYPE); • Licensing and revocation of licenses for health professionals and the establishment of private clinics; • The exercise of powers on issues of trans-national adoptions; • Permission to import, install and operate machinery that produces ionising radiation for medical purposes as well as the operation of radioisotope laboratories for medical applications; • The authorisation of the establishment and operation of public and private laboratories, which conduct microbiological tests of water control, food or beverage, excluding workshops of the General Chemical State Laboratory; • The imposition of administrative sanctions on doctors and dentists according to current legislation, and • The implementation of public health programmes. 	<p>Municipal authorities are responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local medical assistance centres; • The provision of measures for protection of public health, e.g. the health control of municipal water tanks, health checks of shops and businesses operating in the region, noise control, stray animals, shelters etc; • Informing the citizens on public health issues; • The implementation of programmes, in order to combat infectious and parasitic diseases of animals; • The implementation of programmes and in particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public health programmes planned by the Ministry of Health or other ministries; ▪ Temporary public health programmes, carried out with temporal funding; and ▪ Public health programmes financed by EU funds. • The publication of local health provisions and measures on public health; • Licensing "stores of sanitary interest" such as restaurants, bars, fast food and coffee shops. • Imposition or removal hygiene measures on animals, stores etc

Ministry of Health, last updated on 21.06.2012, according to Presidential Decree 85/2012(OG 141/21.06.2012)

Law 3463/2006 (OJ A 114/30.6.2006) '*Code for Municipalities and Communities*', Articles 76 and 80.

Law 3852/2010 (OJ A 87/7.6.2010) '*Reorganisation of Local Government - Kallikratis Program*', Article 186.

Open Society Institute, *Territorial Consolidation Reforms in Europe*, drafted by Pawel Swianiewicz, 2010, Budapest, (last consultation: 16.05.2012).

i. Trans-European networks policy

National Level	Regional Level	Municipal Level
<p>The central Government is responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministry of Development, Competitiveness Infrastructure, Transport and Networks is responsible for the interconnection of Greek ports in order to create trans-European sea avenues. • The Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change is responsible for the energy interconnections (oil, gas, electricity) at national level but also in the frame of Trans-European Energy Networks and EU Critical Energy Infrastructure • The Ministry of Development, Competitiveness, Infrastructure, Transport and Networks is responsible for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishing the national policy and the institutional framework for its implementation in the field of public works; ▪ Supervising construction activities across the country; ▪ Developing long-term and annual projects, securing funding and monitoring the course of their execution; and ▪ The development of a rational framework for monitoring the technical, organisational and financial capacity of contractor 	<p>Regional authorities are responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ setting up and participating in national, international and European networks of regional authorities, aiming at the coordinated and targeted promotion of their objectives, especially transnational and transregional territorial cooperation as well as the dynamic participation in respective foreign networks or programs and initiatives ○ implementing international and European collaborations under the international, European Union and national law, according to the scope of their responsibilities and subject to the country's international obligations, as following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Programs and initiatives of international and European organizations 2. Mission exchanges and organization of events 3. Twinning 4. European Groupings of Territorial Cooperation ○ Approving twinning local schools with schools abroad 	<p>Municipal authorities are responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ setting up and participating in national, international and European networks of municipal authorities, aiming at the coordinated and targeted promotion of their objectives, especially transnational and intermunicipal territorial cooperation as well as the dynamic participation in respective foreign networks or programs and initiatives ○ implementing international and European collaborations under the international, European Union and national law, according to the scope of their responsibilities and subject to the country's international obligations, as following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Programs and initiatives of international and European organizations 2. Mission exchanges and organization of events 3. Twinning of cities initiatives aiming at promoting their economic, cultural, educational and social relations; 4. European Groupings of Territorial Cooperation in order to facilitate and promote cross-border, transnational and/or interregional cooperation with the exclusive aim of strengthening the economic and social cohesion

<p>companies that undertake the construction works.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Under the administrative authority of the Ministry, the General Secretariat of the Ministry, the General Secretariat of Public Works and the General Secretariat of Co-funded Public Works are responsible for:<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Developing and implementing national policy concerning the creation of appropriate institutional framework, and contributing to policy-making within the European and international framework concerning the development of high quality and competitive transport, telecommunications and postal services;▪ Promoting safety and security of transport and telecommunications; and▪ Supporting the Information Society. <p>The Ministry of Interior in cooperation with the Ministry of Development, Competitiveness, Infrastructure, Transport and Networks and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are responsible for ensuring the effective implementation of the Regulation EC1082/2006 that establishes European Groupings of Territorial Cooperation. In addition, a Special Committee composed of representatives of the above mentioned ministries and of local authorities and seated in the Ministry of Interior decides on issues of transeuropean networking policy.</p>		
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Ministry of Development, Competitiveness, Infrastructure, Transport and Networks, last updated on 21.06.2012, according to Presidential Decree 85/2012(OG 141/21.06.2012)

Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change last updated on 21.06.2012, according to Presidential Decree 85/2012(OG 141/21.06.2012)

Ministry of Interior, last updated on 21.06.2012, according to Presidential Decree 85/2012(OG 141/21.06.2012)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, last updated on 21.06.2012, according to Presidential Decree 85/2012(OG 141/21.06.2012)

Law 3463/2006 (OJ A 114/30.6.2006) 'Code for Municipalities and Communities', , Articles 219, 220, 221.

Law 3852/2010 (OJ A 87/7.6.2010) '*Reorganisation of Local Government - Kallikratis Program*', Article 203.

Statute Law 3613/2007(OJ A 263/23.11.2007)

i. Economic, social and territorial cohesion policy

National level	Regional level	Municipal level
<p>Central Government is responsible for the planning, implementation, monitoring and audit system of Cohesion Policy, through the following Public Authorities:</p> <p>The Ministry of Development, Competitiveness Infrastructure, Transport and Networks is responsible for the coordination of the planning and monitoring of the structural funds (ERDF, ESF CF with co-finance the NSRF) It is supported by a non-profit public corporation established in 1996, the Management Organisation Unit (MOU SA).</p> <p>The Ministry, in accordance with the Law 3614/2007 and the decision of setting-up the Special Secretary for NSRF 134/2011, is responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • regional development, social and territorial cohesion through public and private investments; • The National Strategic Reference Framework 2007-2013; • State aid; public procurement; <p>The above tasks are implemented via the following structure: <i>General Secretariat for Investments and Development</i> is responsible for the implementation of european territorial cooperation programs and the certifying authority for Structural Funds</p>	<p>Regional authorities are responsible for:</p> <p>ERDF and the Regional Development Policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planning, programming and implementation of actions of regional development; ▪ Specification of objectives and guidelines and preparation of proposals for the formation of the regional development policy. ▪ Coordination of the agencies, which are responsible for the enforcement, the monitoring and implementing of the region's development programme; ▪ Cooperation with regional agencies in planning proposals and implementing projects financed by the EU initiatives and interregional cooperation; ▪ The final configuration, implementation and monitoring of the annual public investment programmes at regional level; ▪ The management, monitoring and implementation of development interventions for the period 2007-2013, as defined by the National Strategic Reference Framework. <p>The ERDF finances 8 Greek regions (Objective 1) and 3 Phasing out Greek Regions (Central and western Macedonia and Attica).</p> <p>Spatial planning</p>	<p>Municipal authorities are responsible for:</p> <p>ERDF and NSFR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicating local needs; • Providing an opinion for the establishment of Industrial and Business Areas (V.E.PE.) and the environmental impact assessment. <p>Spatial planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spatial planning for their territory in accordance with national guidelines and regional laws, programmes and plans, and • Local land use plans and infrastructure planning. • Special Role of the Quality of Life Committee, as for urban planning, land use planning, environment, business and shop licensing, in determining street market spaces and outdoor trade places <p>In particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development of local programmes for the protection and enhancement of natural, architectural and cultural environment, within the national and European policies. • The study, management and implementation of programmes for housing and urban development,

<p><i>Special Secretariat for NSRF</i> which is responsible for the Greek NSRF 2007- 2013 that includes 9 Sectoral,5 Regional Operational Programs and 14 European Territorial Cooperation Programmes.</p> <p>The Special Secretariat is assisted by the National Coordination Authority, with the following responsibilities:</p> <p>(A) is the main counterpart of the country with the Commission regarding NSRF</p> <p>(B) monitors and coordinates the planning and implementation of the NSRF and its operational programs, paying particular attention to the compatibility between the national policies and the policies and priorities of the European Union</p> <p>(C) is responsible for designing the management and control systems. Supervises the effective application and adaptation of policies and validates the responsibilities of the managing authorities. Issues directives and provides guidance related to the management, of operational programs.</p> <p>Spatial planning</p> <p>The Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change is responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General policy on spatial planning • Establishing strategic directions and general and specific spatial planning frameworks at national and regional level, including for the promotion of Renewable Energy Sources • The establishment, organisation and operation of a national information and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Providing opinions to the Ministry for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Projects of regional spatial planning ▪ Identification and the borders of “Areas of Organised Development of Production Activities” ▪ “Projects of Integrated Urban Interventions”, ▪ Assignment and monitoring of the implementation of General Urban Plans; ▪ Coordinating the implementation of public works which are provided by the General Urban Plans and urban planning studies, including monitoring expropriation; ▪ Approving partially-identified amendments to the implemented projects of town planning the conditions of their use and structuring; ▪ Developing and monitoring draft programmes for spatial planning construction and studies about traffic improvements; ▪ Managing and monitoring special spatial planning programmes at regional level; ▪ Drafting and approving regional frameworks of management of waste, including at port facilities; ▪ The preparation, implementation and evaluation of plans for protected areas; ▪ The construction, maintenance and renovation of roads, flood protection, building, electrical and marine works. 	<p>restoration of buildings and areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The identification of appropriate sites to make public spaces (parks, etc), street markets and fairs, sites for the temporary residence of displaced populations, waste management sites and cemeteries the provision of opinions about cremation sites, while preserving and enhancing the aesthetics of towns and villages. • Securing and improving the technical and social infrastructure in towns and villages such as construction, maintenance and management of water supply, district heating, lighting projects in public spaces, parks, recreation areas, squares and other outdoor public spaces. • The construction, maintenance and operation of underground and above-ground parking spaces and parking control. • The traffic regulation, the determination of walkways, and one-way direction streets, the removal of abandoned vehicles and general measures to avoid adverse effects on traffic safety. <p>ESF</p> <p>Contributing to awareness and implementation of its actions</p>
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<p>observation system of spatial planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The promotion, in cooperation with other competent units, of integrated strategic projects about spatial planning and sustainable development at national or regional level. • Funding or preparing studies concerning the preparation, completion, amendment or revision of national (general and specific) and regional frameworks of spatial planning and sustainable development. <p>The National Council for Spatial Planning and Sustainable Development promotes social dialogue and consultation with representatives of local authorities and key social and scientific units.</p> <p>The Committee of Government Policy Coordination in the field of Spatial planning consists of competent ministers in order to better coordinate the respective government bodies and agencies.</p> <p>ERDF The Managing Authority of the regional operational programs is under the Ministry of Development and Infrastructure.</p> <p>ESF ESF interventions are implemented for the whole country through Operational Programmes at the national level. The ESF resources are managed through the Special Managing Authorities in the Ministries of:</p>	<p>ESF</p> <p>Implementation of training programmes for unemployed in order to become high-skilled personnel in 8 “Cohesion” Regions including Eastern Macedonia-Thrace, Western Greece, Ipeiros, Thessalia, Ionian Islands, Northern Aegean, Peloponisos, Creta.</p>	
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Labour , Social Security and Social Welfare; Education, Religious Affairs, Culture and Sports; Public Administration Reform and E-Governance They are all coordinated through the “ <i>Special Agency for the Coordination of the European Social Funds</i> ” at the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Social Welfare. COHESION FUND It is implemented at national level under the Ministry of Development, Competitiveness, Infrastructure, Transport and Networks..		

Ministry of Finance, last updated on 21.06.2012, according to Presidential Decree 85/2012(OG 141/21.06.2012)

Ministry of Development, Competitiveness, Infrastructure, Transport and Networks, last updated on 21.06.2012, according to Presidential Decree 85/2012(OG 141/21.06.2012)

Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change last updated on 21.06.2012, according to Presidential Decree 85/2012(OG 141/21.06.2012)

Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Social Welfare, last updated on 04.07.2012 according to Presidential Decree 88/2012, (OG 143/4-7-12) and on 21.06.2012, according to Presidential Decree 85/2012(OG 141/21.06.2012)

Ministry of Education, Religious Affairs, Culture and Sports, last updated on 04.07.2012 according to Presidential Decree 88/2012, (OG 143/4-7-12) and on 21.06.2012, according to Presidential Decree 85/2012(OG 141/21.06.2012)

Ministry of Public Administration Reform and E-Governance, last updated on 21.06.2012, according to Presidential Decree 85/2012(OG 141/21.06.2012)

Law 3463/2006 (OJ A 114/30.6.2006) 'Code for Municipalities and Communities', Article 75.

Law 3614/2007 (OJ A 267/03.12.2007), "Management, monitoring and implementation of development interventions the programming period. 2007-2013"

Presidential Decree 189/2009, (OJ A 221/5.11.2009), General Secretariat of Investments and Development

Statute Law 3614/2007, Article 4

Decision 6877/4872/2008, (OJ A 128/ 2008), General Framework for Spatial Planning and Sustainable Development.

Law 3852/2010 (OJ A 87/7.6.2010) 'Reorganisation of Local Government - Kallikratis Program', Article 186

Law 3908/2011, (OJ A 8/1.2.2011), «Reinforcement of Private Investments for Economic Development, Entrepreneurship and Regional Cohesion»

The ESF in Greece, no mention as to when it was last updated (last consultation: 16.05.2012).

ESF Actions Implementation Authority, no mention as to when it was last updated, (last consultation: 16.05.2012).

National Strategic Reference Framework 2007-2013, no mention as to when it was last updated (last consultation: 16.05.2012).

k. Environment and fight against climate change policy

National Level	Regional Level	Municipal Level
<p>The central Government is responsible for:</p> <p>The Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change is in charge of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrating the economy with the environment and incorporating principles, values, ecological awareness and priorities for sustainable development; • Promoting the use of energy from renewable sources and introducing sustainability criteria for biofuels and bioliquids • Improving the urban environment with a focus on atmospheric pollution and noise control in major cities; • Conserving and recovering balance, harmony and diversity in Greek wildlife and ecosystems; • The integrated and rational management and control in the protection of the quality and quantity of water resources; • Developing Environmental Education - updating and increasing ecological awareness through training; • Cooperating with organisations and ecological, environmental and life quality movements as well as motivating all citizens to participate creatively and play an active role in activities; and • Developing strategic planning about: 	<p>Regional authorities are responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specification of the guidelines on environmental policy at regional level Application of the conditions for approval of environmental projects and activities; • Provision of information to the general public about the quality of environment and the polluting activities in the region, and for operation of the national network for the environment; • The recommendation to the regional council, based on environmental criteria to secure funding sources and the distribution of the appropriations and proposals for measures to protect the environment in the region and particularly in sensitive areas (habitats etc.); • Implementation and evaluation of operation and management plans of protected areas; • Licensing disposal of industrial wastewater and municipal sewage from treatment plants - authorisation for the deposit or storage of waste containing asbestos - the approval and monitoring of the implementation of regional management of waste; • The control of environmental conditions in order to implement legislation of environmental protection; 	<p>Municipal authorities are responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development of local programmes to protect and enhance the natural, architectural and cultural environment, in the framework national and European policies; • The operation of the municipal forests; • Assisting the relevant fire department by all appropriate means available to tackle fires, especially in forest areas; • The protection and management of the regional (soil and inland) water resources from extensive fisheries and pollution; • Local water supply, irrigation, and sewage systems; • The establishment and operation of municipal laboratories; • The cleanliness of all common areas of their territorial area, the removal and waste management, sanitation of all common spaces; • Waste management and the construction, maintenance and management of sewer systems; • Managing solid waste, maintenance and management of sewer systems and sewage treatment and preventive and repressive measures to protect public spaces, especially the dumpsite event of fire; • The establishment and operation of

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Addressing climate change by switching to a low carbon competitive economy; ▪ Protecting and managing sustainable natural resources; ▪ Upgrading the quality of life while respecting the environment; ▪ Strengthening mechanisms and institutions of environmental governance. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning and funding projects and actions about “Green Development”, the protection of the Environment, climate change, forests as well as urban development; and <p>Under the administrative authority of the ministry several Directorate Generals function for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Directorate General for Energy. • The Directorate General on Natural Resources. • The Directorate General of Administrative Support. <p>The special standing committee for the protection of the environment of the Hellenic Parliament is responsible for drafting legislation and parliamentary scrutiny.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imposition of fines for infringement of environmental protection legislation; and • The assignment of monitoring and implementing the General Urban Planning Schemes. • The drafting of infrastructure development plan for the enforcement of the climate change consequences on tourism, • The creation of inter-level associations (FODSA) for the integrated solid waste management of the region 	<p>slaughterhouses;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The study, management and execution of housing and urban development programmes; • Measures for the restoration and rebuilding of local areas where mineral resources exploitation has occurred or areas where facilities of waste management are installed; • Issuing building permits; • Participating in town planning, regional planning and land use as provided by law; • Monitoring architecture, structural, electrical and thermal studies as well as maintaining tax records for industrial buildings; • Definition of sites for cemeteries and provision of an opinion for setting cremation sites; • The issuance of building permits, control studies and imposition of fines for making illegal constructions in the legislation; • Monitoring the “Clean Beaches - Clean Seas Programme” which is launched by Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change; and • The preliminary proposal for redevelopment of a certain area. • Dealing with outdoor advertisement, in order to ensure environment protection <p>The Municipalities also have consultative responsibilities:</p>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Before government authorities issue any administrative regulation concerning environmental protection, regulatory or spatial plans, decision on plant location and other activities, they should consult the municipal councils of the municipalities or communities or the boards of Associations of Municipalities and Communities in the region in which the measure will apply;• They cannot decide on expropriation, disposition, or any kind of intervention or restriction in the administration and disposal of municipal or communal lands, works, services and water for irrigation or drinking without prior consent of the relevant municipal council (Art. 77).
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Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change last updated on 21.06.2012, according to Presidential Decree 85/2012(OG 141/21.06.2012)

Law 3463/2006 (OJ A 114/30.6.2006) ‘Code for Municipalities and Communities’, Article 75.
Presidential decree 78/2006.

Law 3852/2010 (OJ A 87/7.6.2010) ‘Reorganisation of Local Government - Kallikratis Program’, Art. 94 and 186.

Law 4042/2012 (OJ A 24/13.02.2012)

Open Society Institute, Territorial Consolidation Reforms in Europe, drafted by Pawel Swianiewicz, 2010, Budapest. (Last consultation: 16.05.2012).

I. Energy policy, mineral resources and water

National Level	Regional Level	Municipal Level
<p>The central Government is responsible for:</p> <p>The Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change is responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing strategic planning about: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons ○ Enhancement of energy efficiency and energy saving ○ Liberalization of the natural gas and electricity markets ○ Monitoring of oil, gas electricity and coal markets • Discovering, protecting and managing sustainable energy resources; • Ensuring the adequacy of energy resources through stocks, international alliances and alternative energy resources; and • Respecting the environment and sustainable development. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improving energy efficiency and promoting energy saving ▪ Collecting and reporting official Energy Data to EU and International Organisations through EL STAT certification. • Implementation of laws and regulations concerning production, installation, storage, transfer, delivery, supply and safety of energy (in particular oil and natural gas • Planning and funding projects and 	<p>Regional authorities are responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The implementation of programmes that focus on supporting small businesses, utilising renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, geothermal energy, and monitoring development programmes and projects launched by the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change; • Permitting individuals (for their own use) to install heating/cooling systems by exploiting the energy of geological formations or waters, not qualifying for geothermal materials; • Permitting individuals to construct and operate back power/energy stations as well as the resale of petroleum products for heating; and • The authorisation of installation, operation or expansion of energy/power stations. <p>Minerals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing aggregates quarrying areas . • Permitting the exploitation of aggregates <p>Water:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participating in inter-regional programmes in cooperation with the 	<p>Municipal authorities are responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The protection, promotion and exploitation of local natural resources and areas of hot springs and mild or renewable energy resources as well as the construction, maintenance and management of respective projects and facilities; • Planning, constructing, maintaining, operating and managing natural gas networks; and • The electrification as well as the extension of electrical networks and power networks, within their administrative boundaries, in order to stimulate the local economy or to foster charity. <p>Minerals: Imposition of measures for the reconstruction and restoration of areas with minerals</p> <p>Waters: Underground inland waters management in collaboration with regions</p>

<p>actions about “Green Development”;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing policy, planning and initiatives on EU and International Energy and Mineral Wealth affairs, as well as promotion of bilateral, multilateral and intergovernmental relations in these fields • Supervision of the Hellenic Hydrocarbon Resources Management S.A and the Centre for Renewable Energy Sources and Energy Efficiency and the Institute for Geological and Mineral Research. • Developing strategic planning for mineral resources (mineral raw materials) with the constitutional principle of sustainable development, and the control for the implementation. • Permitting the exploitations of metallic minerals - industrial minerals – ornamental stones and high temperature geothermal energy. <p>The Ministry and especially the General Secretariat for Energy carries out policy making in the energy sector and the development of mineral resources. Under the administrative authority of the General Secretariat, several Directorates General function, e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Directorate General on Energy; • The Directorate General on Natural Resources; and • The Directorate General for Administrative Support <p>The Hellenic Parliament has legislative and scrutiny powers.</p>	<p>Directorate General for Water;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring activities to detect underground bodies of water and exploitation of water resources; • Informing the public about the protection of aquatic ecosystems; • Controlling the release of emissions, implementing and all necessary preventive measures against emergencies and imposing penalties in case of human activities resulting in water pollution; and • Conducting random checks. • Underground inland waters management in collaboration with municipalities 	
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Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change, last updated on 21.06.2012, according to Presidential Decree 85/2012(OG 141/21.06.2012)
Statute Law 3175/2003(OJ A 207/29.8.2003)

Law 3463/2006 (OJ A 114/30.6.2006) '*Code for Municipalities and Communities*', Article 75.

Presidential decree 78/2006(OG A'80/13.04.2006)

Law 3852/2010 (OJ A 87/7.6.2010) '*Reorganisation of Local Government - Kallikratis Program*',, Articles 94 and 186.

2. The division of powers among different levels of governance in the fields of particular interest for LRAs

a. Agriculture policy

National Level	Regional Level	Municipal Level
<p>The central Government is responsible for:</p> <p>The Ministry of Rural Development and Food is responsible for the policy and strategy for the agricultural sector.</p> <p>Under the monitoring of the Minister there is the General Secretariat of Rural Policy and International Relations which has tasks concerning agricultural policy, affairs with the European Union and international affairs</p> <p>The Ministry of Rural Development and Food consists of six General Directorates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gen. Directorate of Administrative Support - Gen. Directorate of Finance - Gen. Directorate of Plant Produce - Gen. Directorate of Animal Produce - Gen. Veterinary Directorate - Gen. Directorate of Agricultural Extension & Research <p>Each General Directorate consists of Directorates and Departments with specific tasks.</p> <p>Under the supervision of the Ministry of Rural</p>	<p>Regional authorities are responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drafting, monitoring and assessing the implementation of annual and multi-annual regional development plans and policies for agriculture, livestock and fisheries; • Drafting sectoral regional programmes for the purposes of processing agricultural products and promoting their integration into sectoral national programmes; • Addressing the technical, financial and structural problems of agriculture; • The implementation of programmes of livestock feeding in mountain-disadvantaged regions; • Controlling and processing technical components and land reclamation projects, as well as conducting auctions for land reclamation projects and studies; • Supervising the General Land Reclamation Organisations, the possibility of merging and elimination of such entities and the supervision of the Irrigation Agency; • Conducting agricultural technical and economic research and research on 	<p>Municipal authorities are responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up and operating Bureaus of Agricultural Development; • Planning and implementing works of technical infrastructure, of local interest, concerning agriculture, livestock and fisheries and in particular rural roads, construction of reservoirs, pasture improvement projects and land reclamation projects; • The supervision of General Land Reclamation Organisations, the Interim Governing Board and local irrigation committees; • Pastures management; • Providing opinions for the determination of industrial and business regions as well as the research of environmental effects; • Researching issues concerning agricultural, livestock and fisheries development as well as preserving agricultural populations in their homelands; • The development, protection, assessment and monitor of agricultural and livestock production; • Providing liaisons between agricultural

<p>Development and Food there are various organisations such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Hellenic Agricultural Organization “Dimitra” which is responsible for standardisation, research, education, training et. al. • OPEKEPE, which is the Greek Payment Authority of Common Agricultural Policy (C.A.P.) aid schemes. • EL.G.A (Hellenic Agricultural Insurance Organization) 	<p>issues of land, aquatic and amphibian health;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of the data files for the primary sector of the Ministry of Rural Development and Food; • Keeping data on olive and vine crops at regional level, based on the respective registers of the Ministry of Rural Development and Food; • Keeping a database about merchants of animal products and animal products by the regional veterinary authorities; • Preserving and protecting agricultural land especially highly productive lands; • Programming, studying and manufacturing irrigation and anticorrosive works and securing their funding; • Promoting mechanisation and electrification of agriculture; • Maintaining a record of producers, distributors, exporters and importers of plants, plant products and related products, at regional level, based on the respective data of the Ministry of Rural Development and Food; • The consideration of appeals against the rejection of the improvement plans and the validity of the lists of beneficiaries of compensatory damages; • Promoting and supporting producers’ organisations in order to address economic and structural issues in 	<p>production and tourist development;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting programmes for young farmers; • Assessing and observing the agricultural and livestock production as well as the process of agricultural products; • Controlling the agricultural market and taking samples of representative prices of agricultural products; • Informing the rural population about modern production and organising methods in order to address technical, economic and structural issues in the framework of projects launched by the Ministry of Agricultural Development; • Cooperation with agricultural research centres; • The broader dissemination of knowledge concerning the implementation of improved cultivation methods to the rural population; • Providing licenses for the operation of veterinary offices for food producing animals, and special permit for storage of pharmaceuticals; • Implementing and monitoring the operation of the system of identification and registration of the livestock in the municipality; • Permitting the operation of livestock marketing shops; • Providing opinions about the sanitary conditions of animals in case of travelling; • Permitting the establishment and
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	<p>accordance with national and EU law. Setting up primary and secondary committees for the recognition of producers groups;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The implementation of modern disinfection methods for exporting and importing agricultural products;• The determination of protection zones and destruction of illegal crops inside those zones;• Licensing for replanting vineyards in accordance with the respective legislation;• Controlling the production and marketing of wine;• Conducting inspections in collaboration with the regional centres of plant and quality control of the Ministry of Rural Development, on farms, businesses and associations involved in any stage of production and marketing of plants, plant products and other relevant objects;• Labelling and monitoring of the evolution of crop diseases and implementing measures to address them;• The primary environmental evaluation, assessment and approval of environmental conditions concerning the location and development of industrial and manufacturing activities for the production of:<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Dairy products and slaughterhouses;▪ Wine - vinegar production; and▪ Seeds - juice.	<p>operation of livestock poultry facilities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Permitting the establishment and operation of zoo, setting up of consultative committees and conducting of inspections;• Leasing of municipal land for industrial or craft purposes, farms, greenhouse plants and units for fisheries; and• The management and operation of municipal farming lands, pastures and new croplands conceded to them by the State.• Linking agricultural production and tourism development.•
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Monitoring and supervising programmes of livestock health;• Control of the livestock market through electronic systems;• Ensuring the legal trading of agricultural and livestock medicines and taking samples for analysis;• Control of epizootic diseases of wild animals which are transmissible to humans or other animals, and the coordination of actions with the competent authorities in order to effectively prevent its transmission;• Control of industries that produce animal food; and• Control of animal food as far as the labelling of genetically modified organisms is concerned.	
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Ministry of Rural Development and Food, last updated on 21.06.2012, according to Presidential Decree 85/2012(OG 141/21.06.2012)

Statute Law 2545/1997(OJ A 254/15.12.1997)

Presidential Decree 98/2004(OG A'69/03.03.2004)

Law 3463/2006 (OJ A 114/30.6.2006) '*Code for Municipalities and Communities*', Article75.

Statute Law 3698/2008(OJ A 198/02.10.2008)

Law 3852/2010 (OJ A 87/7.6.2010) '*Reorganisation of Local Government - Kallikratis Program*', Articles 94 and 186.

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b. Fisheries policy

National Level	Regional Level	Municipal Level
<p>The General Directorate of Fisheries of the Ministry of Development, Competitiveness, Infrastructure, Transport and Networks has been the competent institution to shape fisheries policy and give the guidelines for the responsibilities of local authorities since June 2011 after the abolition of the Ministry of Sea Affairs, Islands and Fisheries in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development, exploitation and protection of marine fisheries and inland waters - Development of extensive and intensive aquaculture - Trade and processing of fisheries and aquaculture products - Control of fisheries activities - Recreational and sport fisheries; and - Tourism for fishing. 	<p>Regional authorities are responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The administration, management and exploitation of fisheries water; • The lease by auction of fisheries water, the determination of the protective zone around the installed gear in marine coastal areas. The implementation of the terms of lease contracts, as well as the decision of unilateral termination of the lease; • The decision of imposing sanctions in cases of violation of fishing rules; • Granting permits of establishment and operation fresh fish packing, packaging laboratories and frozen fish processing; • The decision to increase or decrease the lease of a fishing farm to individuals, as well as the decision to decrease or eliminate the conventional lease in case of inability of fisheries' exploitation and the decision of termination or extension of the lease; • The decision to lease a farm without a tender to fisheries associations, to sign the contract and to determine the rent; • The approval of environmental conditions concerning the establishment of aquaculture units; • The identification of aquaculture industrial units as farms/agricultural business; 	<p>Municipal authorities are responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The protection and management of water resources, the protection of the soil and inland waters (lagoons, lakes, farms, rivers) by fishing and pollution in their territory; • The research and implementation of infrastructure projects of local importance regarding agriculture, livestock and fisheries especially projects related to rural roads, construction of reservoirs, pasture improvement and land reclamation; • Researching and studying issues concerning agricultural, livestock and fisheries development and preserve rural populations in their homeland; • The cooperation with agricultural and fisheries research centres; • The supervision of the fisheries sector in the territory; • Leasing of municipal lands for industrial or manufacturing purposes, and fisheries units; • The decision for the destruction, sale and approving the results of the auction or disposal of confiscated materials and means of fishing; • The decision for the implementation of the project of aquaculture development with the reproduction of young fish to provide to private

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The determination of the spatial region of each auction; • Monitoring the pollution and contamination of the aquatic environment, researching and planning of projects of development and administration concerning fisheries, aquacultures and their exploitation; • The determination of any expenditure required for temporary farm exploitation; • The decision to defer the starting date of the lease of a farm; • The decision to import and deposit revenues and expenditures for the temporal operation of a fishing farm; • The decision on the mean payment of the lease of a fish farm, the determination of the platform for the gathering of agricultural products and the decision to confer the management of the fixed rate of the lease in kind to the Agricultural Bank of Greece; • Monitoring the administration of employed fishing association and the operations of aquaculture and exploitation of fish farming waters; • The decision to terminate the lease of a fish farm; • The decision to lease, without auction, of bordering fish farm waters and the determination of the terms of the contract. • The decision to lease proper spaces 	<p>aquaculturers;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gathering and maintaining aquaculture and fisheries data; • Planning of research and studies and producing simple papers as far as fisheries, aquaculture and protecting the aquatic ecosystem is concerned; • Organising information meetings with fishermen, fish farmers and workers in the fisheries sector: • The authorisation to enrich lakes and rivers and the determination of the fishing prohibition period; • The permission to fishing boats to conduct test fishing; • The approval (or the withdrawal of the approval) of granting, by the competent authorities, permissions of departure of fishing boats for fishing in international waters; • Keeping records of all fisheries exploitation; • Addressing issues and proposing measures concerning the movement, processing, packaging, maintenance and marketing of fishery products in collaboration with the respective departments and agencies; • Imposing special or additional restrictive measures on fishing; • Approving the conduct of sport fishing and licensing amateur and professional fishing; • Permitting the use of diving equipment in case of research; • Approving the replacement of a fishing
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	<p>for the culture of shells; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The decision to grant proper areas for a trial placement of original forms of cultivation of aquatic animals and the subsequent decision to lease the premises and the decision to renew the lease.	<p>boat or the engine of a fishing boat;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Granting the license to transfer ownership of commercial fishing boat;• Imposing sanctions on those who do not provide information concerning the production and the value of fish catches of their professional fishing boats;• Granting license for fishing brood fish and other aquatic organisms;• Providing agreement for the import from abroad of live aquatic animals and plants or algae or their eggs for artificial breeding or restocking waters;• The approval of granting, by the competent authorities, permissions of fishing to professional and amateur fishing or sponge boats;• The determination of the duration, start and end of the fishing prohibition period in the territorial rivers;• The determination of the fishing prohibition period and the restrictions for fishing in lakes of the spatial competence of the municipality;• The temporary suspension of fishing and sponge licenses for a certain period in the spatial area of the municipality, for the protection of fish production and the regulation of fishing and sponge diving;• The creation of three-member boards in charge of litigation of fishing appeals;• Approving and amending fishery associations and providing them with
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		<p>technical guidance;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The approval to amend or supplement the only gear that is allowed for fishing in the lakes;• Manufacturing and operating fishing shelters, infrastructure and equipment in fishing ports or ports serving fishing boats;• Providing opinions for the concession, lease and renewal of a lease of wetlands for the creation, expansion and relocation of intensive or mid-intensive aquaculture units as well as the authorisation of their establishment and operation; and• The decision to establish conditions for amateur fishing licenses, the determination of the number of mechanically complex fishing (purse seine) fisheries complexes in the Greek part of the Lake Great Prespa and the conditions under which the fishery will be conducted.
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Ministry of Development, Competitiveness, Infrastructure, Transport and Networks, _last updated on 21.06.2012, according to Presidential Decree 85/2012(OG 141/21.06.2012)

Ministry of Rural Development and Food, last updated on 21.06.2012, according to Presidential Decree 85/2012(OG 141/21.06.2012)

Royal Decree 142/1971.

Presidential Decree 915/1981 (OG A'232/28.08.1981)

Presidential Decree 373/1985(*OG A'131/22.07.1985*)

Presidential Decree 333/1990(*OG A'134/04.10.1990*)

Law 3463/2006 (*OJ A 114/30.6.2006*) '*Code for Municipalities and Communities*' , *Article 75.*

Law 3852/2010_(*OJ A 87/7.6.2010*) '*Reorganisation of Local Government - Kallikratis Program*', *Articles 94 and 186.*

c. Immigration and asylum policy

National Level	Regional Level	Municipal Level
<p>At central level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministry of Interior (General Secretariat for Population and Social Cohesion) and especially its Departments of Migration Policy and Social Integration are responsible for (legal) Immigration and Integration Policy • The Ministry of Public Order and Citizens Protection (Police Headquarters) is responsible for return of third country national, illegally residing to Greece. These actions are been implemented in conjunction with International Organisation for Migration (IOM) with the project “Voluntary Repatriation” (European Return Fund). • The Asylum Service reports directly to the Minister for the Public Order and Protection of the Citizen. The Asylum Service is the country’s primary autonomous structure that deals with the examination of asylum and international protection. The service is responsible for the application of national and EU legislation concerning the provision of political asylum and other forms of international protection. The service receives, considers and decides according to national legislation and international obligations, requests for asylum. The service contributes to the planning of the national policy for protection and 	<p>Regional authorities do not exercise duties on such domain of policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<p>Municipal authorities are responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The planning and implementation of programmes (or participation in programmes and actions) for the social, economic and cultural integration of Roma, Gypsies, returning expatriates, immigrants and refugees to the local community; • The registration of the name of Greeks who live abroad or aliens who obtain Greek citizenship or returning expatriates, persons who have Greek citizenship; and • Establishment of the “Immigrant Integration Council” in each municipality, as an advisory body, in order to strengthen smooth the integration of immigrants in local community. The councils: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ record and investigate the problems of immigrants residing permanently regarding their integration; ○ submit proposals for local actions promoting the smooth integration of immigrants and the organisation of municipal consultancy services and awareness events.

<p>international cooperation with international organisations and the European Union. The Asylum Service will also provide administrative support to a new Refugees Authority that will consider appeals of second instance in cases of international protection requests that are rejected at first instance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Service of First Reception is an autonomous agency reporting directly to the Minister for Public Order and Protection of Citizens. The mission of the service is the reception of foreigners who are arrested for unlawful entry or residence in Greece, under conditions which ensure dignity and human rights. The service ensures the immediate living needs of foreigners, including some important processes, such as their identification, their registration, the medical and psychosocial support, their information about their rights and obligations and the caring for persons belonging to vulnerable groups such as unaccompanied children and victims of torture.• The Greek Police is responsible for:<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The identification of illegal immigrants;▪ The adoption and enforcement of decisions of administrative deportation, and enforcement of deportation orders;▪ The settlement of citizens of Member States of the European Union and countries of the		
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<p>European Economic Charter and the Swiss Confederation;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Passport control at border crossing points;▪ Reporting in the Ministry of Interior on issues related to citizenship and issuance of residence permits for legally residing migrants ;▪ The receipt of applications for international protection, namely refugee status or subsidiary protection;▪ The examination of applications for international protection (interviews and decision-making);▪ The examination of demands for the humanitarian scheme in Article 8 of Decree 61/1999;▪ The examination of requests for family reunification refugees;▪ The examination of requests under the Dublin Regulation; and▪ The administration of documents relating to applicants for international protection, recognised refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection beneficiaries of humanitarian status under Article 8 of Decree 61/1999 and stateless. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Hellenic Parliament has legislative and scrutiny powers. <p>At a decentralised central level, state services seated at local or regional level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The decentralized administration		
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<p>authorities are responsible for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The Issuance of residence permits of third country nationals, legally residing to Greece for work or other reasons (legal migrants – this authority is a decentralized administration authorities of the State at regional / local level)▪ The Units for Integration Issues within their territorial competence, in order to specify and implement programs in view of social integration of third country nationals, refugees and persons under international protection and also monitor their implementation in cooperation with other jointly responsible authorities.▪ The Permit of temporary work for third country nationals that request asylum; and▪ The Permit of work for refugees.		
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Greek police, no mention as to when it was last updated, (last consultation 16.05.2012).

Minister for the Public Order and Protection of the Citizen, last updated on 21.06.2012, according to Presidential Decree 85/2012(OG 141/21.06.2012)

Ministry of Interior, General Secretariat of Population and Social Cohesion, no mention as to when it was last updated ©2009, (last consultation 16.05.2012).

Region of Central Macedonia, no mention as to when it was last updated ©2012, (last consultation: 16.05.2012).

Law 3463/2006 (OJ A 114/30.6.2006) ‘Code for Municipalities and Communities’, Article. 75.

Law 3852/2010 (OJ A 87/7.6.2010) ' *Reorganisation of Local Government - Kallikratis Program*', Articles 76 and 186.
Statute Law 3907/2011(OJ A 7/26.01.2011)

d. Tourism policy

National Level	Regional Level	Municipal Level
<p>The central Government, through the newly established Ministry of Tourism is responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning and implementing national tourism policy. • Planning national tourism development. • Coordinating tourism promotion related actions of the bodies of the public sector. • Drafting of all primary and subsidiary legislation. • Designing national tourism education and training, by means of long-, medium- and short-term plans, provided by the competent supervised body, that is the Organization of Tourism Education and Central Training (OTEK). • Encouraging tourism investments through EU funded programs and national financial instruments. • Developing maritime tourism by means of spatial planning and monitoring the operation of the national tourist ports. • Mitigating seasonality (extending the tourism season) and enhancing the competitiveness of Greek tourism by redefining a more flexible, qualitative and innovative tourism product. • Co-operating at European and international level with organizations and agencies in order to implement and disseminate good practices. • Creating or improving the prosperity and 	<p>Regional authorities are responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drafting and implementation of programs for tourist planning and promotion, in order to enhance the tourist flows in their territory, ensure tourist development and promote the image of each region • The exercise of the necessary competences in order to ensure the effective operation of the tourism businesses (e.g. granting of certificates and licenses of operations) as well as meet visitors'/tourists' demands and expectations (e.g. inspections of food and leisure businesses). • The decision on the characterisation and border definition of Areas of Integrated Tourist Development (P.O.T.A) • The drafting of infrastructure development plan for the enforcement of the climate change consequences on tourism, within the framework of development programs. 	<p>Municipal authorities are responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The implementation or participation in programmes for tourism development and for the promotion of alternative forms of tourism and the creation of resorts and other leisure facilities; • The development of cultural tourism; • The enforcement of the respective law by the businesses of tourist interest; and • Linking agricultural production and tourism development. • The exercise of the necessary competences in order to ensure the effective operation of the tourism businesses (e.g. granting of certificates and licenses of operations) as well as meet visitors'/tourists' demands and expectations (e.g. inspections of food and leisure businesses). •

<p>quality of life of people in the local communities, through guidelines, standards and criteria for the spatial structure and organization of tourism in the Greek territory (National Spatial Framework for Tourism)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Checking the compatibility of the regional and municipal promotion programmes and actions with the central planning of tourism promotion• At the decentralised level, through the Decentralized Administrations, the state is responsible for the exercise of the necessary competences in order to ensure the effective operation of the tourism businesses (e.g. granting of certificates and licenses of operations) as well as meet visitors'/tourists' demands and expectations (e.g. inspections of food and leisure businesses). <p>The Greek National Tourism Organisation has Regional Tourism Services throughout Greece whose major competences are: granting the Special License of Operation, keeping the relevant tourism business register, inspecting/auditing tourism businesses and imposing sanctions in cases where there is a violation of the tourism legislation in force.</p> <p>The Special Agency of Culture and Tourism (organizational unit of the former Ministry of Culture and Tourism) is responsible for planning, coordinating, managing and monitoring the implementation of the National Development Plan of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and its supervised bodies.</p>		
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In order to implement the national strategy for tourism, the Ministry cooperates with the competent bodies (e.g. Ministries of Development, Infrastructure, Transport and Communications, Environment, Energy and Climate Change, Hellenic Statistical Authority, Local Government Organizations etc.) and coordinates the operation of the supervised entities (mainly the services of the Greek National Tourism Organization)		
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Ministry of Tourism, last updated on 21.06.2012, according to Presidential Decree 85/2012(OG 141/21.06.2012)

Statute Law 2860/2000(OJ A 251/14.11.2000)

Presid. Decree 149/2005 (OJ A 211/A/22.8.2005)

Presid. Decree 313/2001 (OJ A 211/A/25.9.2001)

Law 3270/2004 (OJ A 187/ A/11.10.2004)

Law 3463/2006 (OJ A 114/30.6.2006) '*Code for Municipalities and Communities*', Article 75.

Law 3852/2010 (OJ A 87/7.6.2010) '*Reorganisation of Local Government - Kallikratis Program*',Articles 94 and 186.

e. Civil protection policy

National Level	Regional Level	Municipal Level
<p>The central Government, through the General Secretariat of Civil protection of the Ministry of Public Order and Citizen Protection is responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil protection is a shared competence of all levels of governance; • Adoption of the National Civil Protection Plan (Xenocrates Plan); • All ministries draw up special plans for dealing with disasters; • The General Secretariat for Civil Protection is in charge of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protecting citizens' life, health and property from natural, technological and other major hazards; ▪ Protecting cultural heritage, historic buildings and monuments, resources and infrastructure; ▪ Public awareness; and ▪ Coordinating activities. • Inter-Ministerial Committee for National Planning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Approving the annual national plan for civil protection; and ▪ Reporting on the implementation of Government's measures; • Central Coordination Body for Civil Protection: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Civil protection annual national plan; and ▪ Coordinating activities. 	<p>Regional authorities are responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil protection is a shared competence of all levels of governance; • Regional special plans for dealing with disasters on the basis of the National Civil Protection Plan; • The coordination and supervision of the work of civil protection services for prevention, preparation, response and disaster recovery within the territorial limits of the region; • The implementation of the annual national planning for civil protection as far as the region is concerned; • The submission of proposals for the regional civil protection for the annual national planning policy of the Inter-ministerial Commission; • The submission of proposals to the Secretary General of Civil Protection for a decision declaring an emergency in cases of regional disasters; • The decisions declaring states of emergency as far as small intensity local destruction is concerned, as well as the coordination of all the respective regional public or private mechanisms in order to ensure the full preparation in case of destruction and damage recovery; • The planning and organisation of 	<p>Municipal authorities are responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil protection is a shared competence of all levels of governance; • Local special plans for dealing with disasters on the basis of the National Civil Protection Plan; • The coordination and supervision of the work of civil protection services for prevention, preparation, response and disaster recovery within their territorial limits; • The submission of proposals for the regional civil protection for the annual national planning policy and for the implementation of programmes, measures and actions for their territory in the frameworks of the national and regional planning; and • The provision and coordination of the human resources and materials for the prevention, preparation, response and recovery in case of destruction in their territory.

	<p>measures of prevention, awareness and response to disasters or emergencies;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The decision on the requisition of personal services, securities and real estate;• Cooperating with the competent bodies for the suppression of forest fires; and• The granting of the annotation of the Hague Convention on service of documents in the region.	
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Ministry for Public Order and Citizen Protection, last updated on 21.06.2012, according to Presidential Decree 85/2012(OG 141/21.06.2012)

General Secretariat of Civil Protection, no mention as to when it was last updated ©2007-2008, (last consultation 16.05.2012).

Law 3463/2006 (OJ A 114/30.6.2006) 'Code for Municipalities and Communities', Articles 75-76.

Statute law 3536/2007(OJ A 24/13.2.2007)

Law 3852/2010 (OJ A 87/7.6.2010) 'Reorganisation of Local Government - Kallikratis Program', Articles 94 and 186.

European Commission portal, European Commission > Humanitarian Aid & Civil Protection > Vademecum/Greece disaster management structure, updated on 16.03.2012 (last consultation: 16.05.2012).
