

NATIONAL PROGRAMME ISF

IDENTIFICATION OF THE DESIGNATED AUTHORITIES

Competent authorities responsible for management and control systems

Authority	Name of the authority	Head of the authority	Address	E-mail address	Date of designation	Activities delegated
Responsible authority	Coordination, Managing and Implementation Authority for co-funded actions/ Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reconstruction	Vasilios Papadopoulos		vs.papadopoulos@ypes.gr		
Audit authority	Ministry of Finance/ General Accounting Office/ Financial Audit Committee	Panagiotis Alexopoulos		audit51_erdf_cf@edel.gr		
Delegated authority	Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reconstruction/ Asylum, Reception and Migration European Programmes Division	tbc		tbc@tbc.gr		
Delegated authority	Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reconstruction/ European and Development Programs Division	Panagiotis Marketakis		p.marketakis@ytp.gr		

Management and control system

There is one RA and AA with two DAs for the ISF. DA1 will be responsible for the Specific Objective 1, Specific Objective 2, apart from First Reception Capacity, Specific Objective 3, apart from First Reception Capacity, Specific Objective 5 and Specific Objective 6. The DA2 will be responsible for both Specific Objective 2 and Specific Objective 3 regarding First Reception.

The RA communicates with the Commission and delegates tasks to the DAs. The tasks delegated by RA to DAs, the detailed procedures for fulfilling them and the system for recording and storing in computerized form accounting records will be set out in the Management and Control System. RA shall regularly supervise the DAs. The designation

of Authorities has already been introduced in the parliament procedure. Management and control system will be finalized after the designation.

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In recent years, Greece has faced a number of financial challenges with direct impact on the level of security for border surveillance, illegal immigration, crime and crises.

Not only the intensive migratory flows and pressures but also the increase in organized crime and terrorism, highlight the need for investments in the field of security including surveillance as well as preventive and suppressive actions.

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

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

Specifically in the area of visa policy, over the next seven years, Greece will continue to face important challenges. The proper application of the Schengen rules, the fight against illegal migration, the modernization of consular services and the application of innovation and flexibility will remain a priority and will ensure a safe and secure environment which is necessary and beneficial to the economy, tourism, cultural and social growth. Indicatively the difficulties that consular authorities deal with are related with the increased number of visa applications, the VIS improvement, the identification of forged documents and the consular spatial.

Furthermore, the increased migratory flows require further investments in the field of borders capacity and surveillance, in order to enhance both the Integrated Border Management and first reception capability. The enhancement in the field of borders surveillance, the improvement of the information exchange, cooperation and coordination among the competent authorities, the implementation of common union standards, the improvement of infrastructures and the purchase of necessary equipment must be treated as a priority. In this way, Greece will be further assisted, through the concerned authorities such as Hellenic Police, Hellenic Coast Guard and First Reception Service, in implementing a concrete borders management strategy.

It is mentioned that the aforementioned ISF-Borders priorities constitute supplementary actions, already financed by the EBF.

Under the national objectives of the ISF Police instrument, Greece aims at implementing various measures, so as to prevent, detect and suppress serious and organized forms of crime, terrorism, trafficking in human beings and drugs, child sexual exploitation via internet, cybercrime and financial crimes. It is imperative for law enforcement authorities to improve the existing cooperation through the development of an effective information exchange mechanism and the enhancement of personnel competences and skills. Moreover, the authorities will enhance the detection and reaction capacity through the procurement of technological equipment and the implementation of risk assessment, an effort which should always be combined with in-depth financial investigation in order to uncover the illegally gained money.

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

2. BASELINE SITUATION IN THE MEMBER STATE

Summary of the current state of play as of December 2013 in the Member State for the fields relevant to the Fund

VISA:

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

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

The implementation of VIS, co-funded by EBF, equipped and upgraded infrastructure for visa issuing (total amount of 17,8m€ of which 2,51m€ for NVIS equipment such as cameras, scanners etc., 3,59 mil for software and 9,22m€ for NET-VIS IT, software and services. The roll-out process of VIS started in 2011 and has so far covered Zones 1 to 16 (development of

VIS software, installation of VIS hardware at the MFA HQ and CAs, training). In 2015, VIS will be deployed in Zones 17 to 23.

The challenges in the VISA context are:

- Increased telecommunication costs related to:
 - The operation of VIS (the total cost for telecommunication services in 2013 was 5,8m€ of which 4,7m€ for NETVIS).
 - The annual increase of fees for the leased lines of NET-VIS
 - The service and maintenance contract for the network equipment (router, switches, servers) in 129 nodes of NET-VIS.
 - A need to increase the bandwidth capacity of leased lines in many nodes of the network (Moscow, Istanbul, Shanghai etc).
 - The transfer and installation of leased lines in new network sites due to the relocation of consular premises.
 - The need to ensure sufficient network capacity during peak periods (Shanghai: 16.000 visas issued in 2013, 30.989 in 2014).
- Lack of VIS workstations which reduces consular ability to serve applicants timely and efficiently.
- Heavy workload on VIS network or obsolete systems, as well as lack of adequate hardware, which can lead to system failures and loss of data. As a result, there is a need to update and upgrade existing hardware IT equipment (servers, hard disks, hardware equipment).
- Space shortage and a need to improve reception conditions in several CAs, notably in the 25 CAs issuing most of the Schengen Visas, such as Moscow, Novorossiysk, Shanghai.
- Staff shortages, notably in the aforementioned 25 CAs. There are 218 employees, including heads of missions, diplomatic, administrative, IT engineers and local staff.
- Staff training gaps, especially in relation to the requirements of the new Schengen mechanism (Reg. EU1053/2013) and the implementation of VIS.

National financial resources spent in the area of visa (2013 final payments) amount to 45.6m€ (Training 9.900, NET-VIS charges 4,7m€, staff costs 39m€, CA Refurbishment & equipment, 766.141 €).

Total funds spent in previous projects co-financed under EBF (AP 2012, 2013) amount to 18 m€.(VIS: 17.9m€, VISA training 85.680€).

Borders:

Eurosur

The National Coordination Centre (NCC) is fully operational, located at the premises of the HCG, however it is needed to be relocated so as to improve its interoperability and cooperation with the competent Services. The transition from emergency measures in the most solid structures like ABSS, especially at land borders, in order to achieve efficient Integrated Border Management (IBM) is also a need for the new period.

Land borders and BCP

Regarding the operational costs related to illegal immigration, the national budget allocates 50 m. € yearly for HP and from 2012 until 2015 has allocated 124 m. €. The combination of actions such as “Shield” operation which reinforced the controls at land border with Turkey involving 1881 additional police officers, the establishment of a 35 KM Automatic Border Surveillance System (ABSS) at the north Evros river borders, the enhancement of existing capability through portable technical devices such as 223 day/night binoculars and 19 thermal cameras, the enhancement of the information exchange capacity between competent services such as Hellenic Coast Guard (HCG), First Reception Service (FRS), as well as the enhancement of the training curriculum involving approximately 1900 officers trained, delivered great results in the field of prevention.

In particular, land borders include 33 Border Police Stations (BPS) and 2500 employees belonging to HP, 106 Border Crossing Points (BCPs) and 3 screening facilities (Chios, Samos, Lesvos) in order to achieve the continuous control of the borders and the adequate prevention of illegal immigration.

The 2013 Scheval mission in Greece, mentioned gaps and further improvements at land, sea and air borders. Greeks authorities aim at addressing the recommendations through IBM strategy and the road map on asylum and reception.

HP first line services need further enhancement, by means of human resources, until the ABSS is fully operational, and equipment-operational means, such as patrol means and monitoring devices. The operational cost for the borders surveillance and the equipment is high for HP. Moreover, BCPs need modernization and advance of their capacity regarding smart borders implementation.

As regards air borders, the investments funded by EBF such as the purchase of forged detection devices and Eurodac stations and the upgrade of Athens airport network, has covered a large number of gaps. However, there is room for improvements regarding the implementation of smart borders and the improvement of security measures.

Maritime borders

After 2012 the situation has changed as the migratory flows have been increased by 79.44% in 2014 compared to 2013. Under this conditions, the HCG reinforced the locally commissions in east Aegean fleet and deployed additional assets from other points. Hence, the fuel consumption of the assets operating in the Eastern Aegean alone rose exponentially from 796.000lt (2011) to near 4 M.lt (2014) for about 40.000 patrolling hours performed per

year. Such intensive utilization of the HCG assets led to increased needs in maintenance and upgrading of the current fleet as well as to a constant renewal. Furthermore, the need to achieve a real time monitoring at the large scale maritime area and to deploy the fleet at specific locations, has made the development of an electronic observation system imperative priority.

First reception capacity

The First Reception Center (FRC) in Fylakio has 240 people capacity and during 2014 has screened 2.753 Third Country Nationals (TCNs). The centre's needs especially at the operational level is approximately 2 m. € per year and they will be covered by EEA Grants until 30-4-2017. There is room for improvement in equipment and infrastructures.

As regards sea borders, FRS is trying to meet the needs by operating Mobile Units (MU) in islands with intensive migration flows. In particularly the A' MU in Samos and the B' MU in Lesvos, have registered 2.930 and 2.867 TCNs respectively in 2014. Moreover, FRC in Lesvos has 180 people capacity. The operational cost until 30/4/2017 has been proposed to be covered by EEA Grants with the amount of 1,5m€. The number of TCN reach the coastline at Aegean Islands is higher than the current capacity. The needs for operational support are huge and partly covered by HP especially at island without FRS structure. In order to address the needs, FRS plans the operation of two more MU in Leros and Kos and the construction and operation of 2 FRC in Attica and Dodecanese islands.

Central Authorities

At the centralized level, the strategic, tactical and operational level, still need enhancement. The advance of the information systems such as SIS, the development of information flows and the improvement of coordination among competent authorities, must be treated as a priority. Moreover the need for implementing ABSS is imperative in order to achieve IBM. At all levels of border management and for all relevant first line services the advance of training policy is also a high need.

It is noted that EBF has allocated 180m€ approximately for border management. Indicatively EBF has funded the purchase of land and sea patrol means and equipment such as thermal cameras and fingerprint scanners. It also improved personnel capacity through training and developed information systems such as SISII. The EBF also reinforced the first reception capacity through the establishment of 2 FRC (Fylakio and Lesvos) and 2 MU (A, B).

Crime:

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

- Greece is considered to be a major transit and entry point of drugs in EU due to its location on the “Balkan axis”, the numerous islands and ports and the extensive coastline. During 2013 law enforcement authorities confiscated approximately 20.950 kg of cannabis, 236 kg of heroin and 706 kg of cocaine.

- Greek authorities, should also act against financial crimes, especially those committed against public sector and have the characteristics of organized crime. Indicatively during 2013, Financial Police handled 1484 cases. In 2014 European Commission’s report, 99% of Greek respondents believe that corruption is widespread in Greece. Despite the fact that Greece implemented a number of new strategies to tackle corruption, such as public procurements publishing, the appointment of national coordinator against corruption, the establishment of public prosecutor against corruption, this phenomenon remains a serious problem.

- During 2013, Cybercrime unit handled 2275 cases and accepted 573 requests for cooperation from Interpol and Europol. Since 2013, the Cybercrime Unit has organized a number of e-conferences to inform people about the dangers of internet use and participated in 83 workshops. However, there is a remarkable restriction as far as trainings of the personnel are concerned and a lack of contemporary equipment that can ensure a successful tackling against fast changing types of cyber-crimes. Moreover, the restricted participation of Cyber Crime Unit’s personnel in international conferences and workshops and the absence of an exchange information and immediate cooperation channel between the Cyber Crime units of the EU must also be treated as a priority.

- The number of terrorist attacks in Greece by anarchist or left-wing terrorist groups increased significantly to 12 in 2013, after decreasing from 6 (2011) to 1 in 2012. As regards international terrorism, there is an upgrade of violent extremism and radicalization. One of the fundamental problems our country deals with is the absence of an organized awareness structure. Moreover, the necessary information of the involved institutions is not systematic, without applying a particular strategy. It is imperative to raise awareness to professionals and individuals as far as radicalization is concerned. Advance of the knowledge and expertise should be achieved in order to prevent, recognize and address the phenomenon of radicalization and terrorism. Partnerships must be created and platforms which will assist practitioners and other parties of interest in sharing information and experiences, based on the experience of Radicalization Awareness Network (RAN). The gap of systematic trainings in the field of tackling the various types of terrorism and violent extremism must be covered.

- It is remarkable that the whole process of collecting and analyzing information has been playing a vital role in tackling serious and organized crime as well as combating terrorism and violent extremism. So far, there has not been a central mechanism responsible for collecting and analyzing information in national level. During Schengen assessment (2010), EC recognized some of the current national needs, such as the absence of a Single Operational Contact Point (OCP), responsible for international police cooperation, the long distance between Interpol premises and the rest of dissemination channels of information, the lack of case management system and the inability to implement the information exchange mechanisms, relating to Swedish Initiative and Prum Decision.

Risk and Crisis:

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

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

3. PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES

Specific objective	1 - Support a common visa policy
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National strategy on visa policy for the next seven years aims to maintain a safe and secure environment and encompasses a) full and proper implementation and maintenance of VIS, b) modernization of Consular services c) Human Personnel capacity building d) sufficient Consular presence and Consular cooperation.

The objectives of the above strategy:

1. Remain in compliance with the requirements of the new Schengen evaluation mechanism, the Visa Code and the VIS Regulation.
2. Are related to the full implementation and maintenance of VIS, through upgraded IT infrastructure that will improve working conditions in Consulates, help serve applicants faster, and ensure a fast, uninterrupted network even on peak periods. Ensure adequate funding for VIS maintenance and related operational and telecommunication costs.
3. Modernization of consular services through the investment in renovation/refurbishment of visa sections of selected Consular Authorities and also through the adaptation of premises to security and other visa code requirements, depending on their needs. Indicative consular authorities where such interventions will take place will include Moscow (910.000 visas), Novorossiysk (57.000 visas), St. Petersburg (65.000 visas), Izmir (27.000 visas), Shanghai (16.000 visas) etc., which issued the largest number of Schengen Visas during 2013.
4. Developing adequate training tools in MFA and improving staff capacity to manage visa issues with knowledge, efficiency, respect to human rights, focusing on document verification and improvement of biometric and alphanumeric data quality. Additionally to the training courses taking place three times a year at the Diplomatic Academy extensive training programmes will be set up in house and in situ, as an individual MS or through common EU training programs.
5. Supporting visa administrative processes, reducing misuse and abuse of visa applications, including “visa-shopping” and detection of false or falsified documents, accelerating the issuing of visas to bona fide travellers by posting to consulates, “field workers” (specially trained in the MFA and in police headquarters), supplementary to the national secondments during peak seasons, with the support of ISF funding .
6. Expanding the Consular network and the Consular cooperation aiming to increase the number of visa applications and to explore innovative ways to create economies of scale and pooling of resources with other MS. ESP’s network is going to be expanded, existing forms of cooperation, mainly thought representation arrangements that will be made. Additional forms of cooperation will be examined depending on the specific actions that will be decided from the EC and the interest of other MS. In order to achieve this objective no EU co-funding is currently required.

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

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

Funding Priorities:

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

Expected Results / Desired Outcomes

- More efficient response of Consulates to the increased demands especially in peak periods including fast visa processing.
- Modernisation of consular service delivery, contributing to proper application of VIS and provision of flexible and innovative consular services.

- Ensure system integrity and continuity and prevention of VIS network failures due to obsolete systems.
- Increase of data security (crypto products), improvement of response times of biometric data retrieval and processing.

Significant reduction of misuse-abuse of visa applications.

National objective	2 - Union acquis
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Greece is committed to implement the observations and actions arising from Schengen Evaluation reports and the obligations deriving from the implementation of the EU Reg. 1053/2013.

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

The training will be customised on the needs of each Consulate and will concern its entire serving personnel. Apart from general issues on visa policy, it will also cover specified topics, depending on the needs of each Consular Authority, such as the identification of false / forged travel documents, their capacity to respond to the needs of the new evaluation mechanism (Reg. 1053/2013) etc. The training will be carried out by a team consisting of both personnel from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Hellenic Police Officers, with expertise in Schengen and visa policy.

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

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

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

Expected Results / Desired Outcomes:

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

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

-Better and faster service provision for Schengen visa issuing.

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

Specific action	1 - Consular cooperation
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Greece at the moment is not planning to participate in any Specific Action regarding consular cooperation.

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

Specific objective	2 - Borders
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The national objectives for borders management have been agreed on the basis of policy dialogue, taking into account both the assessment reports of EU institutions as a whole as well as the continuously changing situation of the third countries situated near the borders. The basic target is to achieve a successful transition from fragmentary measures to contemporary and stable structures and mechanisms, which will be able to interact and cooperate with the rest national and international structures in the field of borders management.

The following strategy on integrated border management which was adopted in September 2014 will ensure the effective border management and will improve the national capacity.

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

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

Furthermore, in order to ensure effective management of the external maritime borders, in particular at critical area of Eastern Aegean. An investment plan, assisted with adequate technology, is scheduled to step up the surveillance capacity in that region. Investments will integrate with the Frontex sea border operations. An important place in national strategy is the rescue of immigrants at sea (HCG). A high standard mechanism aiming at the protection of human life at sea is a priority not only for GR authorities but also for the EU.

Another goal is the improvement of the reaction capability of the continuously changing flows concerning not only the total number of individuals, but also the geographical distribution.

Furthermore the innovation concerning IBM is related to the enhancement of the technological means used for faster and safer control of people moving from /to GR (Smart Borders), the improvement of the infrastructure and the quality of the services provided at border crossing points.

Moreover the effective information and operations management in the context of NCC, Includes the implementation of the National Model for Risk Analysis, combining tactical, operational the strategic level of command.

Enhancement of the First Reception capacity includes actions to ensure the provision of effective services to illegal immigrants in areas strongly affected by migratory flows. The goal for the following years is to create additionally 2 FRC and 2 MU.

The establishment of a common training model and Frontex educational curriculum aims at enhancing the skills of first line officers so as to conduct high quality borders checks.

National objective	1 - EUROSUR
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Investments for putting in place the components of EUROSUR and developing IBM, which were also highlighted by Scheval, remain a priority for GR and EU.

1. The enhancement of the surveillance in the land borders can be achieved through an integrated surveillance system capable of detecting and identifying any activity in the borders area in order to inhibit the illegal entries at external borders. This action supplements the

efforts that had already been funded under EBF through the development of surveillance system in north Evros. The extension of the automated surveillance system on the rest Evros riverine area as well as the respective establishment of the system from Hellenic-Albanian to Hellenic-Bulgarian borders could upgrade the collaboration and coordination between all competent Services and achieve economies of scale.

2. The development of an Integrated Maritime Surveillance System is a top funding priority for the HCG as its main objective is to protect in the most efficient way the external maritime borders. Each station will include surveillance equipment. The installation of the system will be progressively from the North-eastern Aegean region by the end of 2017. The Command and Control of the system will be centrally based and as soon as each surveillance station is completed, it will be connected and transmit information to our HQs. The system is expected to complete by mid-2021.

3. Supporting the implementation of IBM, Greece will expand and develop the AIS structure in terms of maritime borders. In particular, the action refers to the extension of the existing System (EBF funded), in near border areas with heavy maritime traffic in order to minimize the number of undetected (suspicious) targets.

4. The development and the relocation of NCC from HCG to the Ministry of Interior is also a significant funding priority. The refurbishment and the purchase of the necessary equipment, ensures the on time operational information exchange and coordination among competent authorities, which are responsible for the surveillance of both land and maritime borders.

Expected Results / Desired Outcomes:

- Reduction of running costs for patrol means and human resources, achieving economies of scale.
- The implementation of the Integrated Maritime Surveillance System will ensure a real time awareness that will contribute to protecting life at sea, rational utilization of operational means and human resources, and increased response.
- Enhance the borders surveillance and minimize the unnecessary involvement of patrol vessels.
- Such procurement will assist NCC in planning and implementing the national borders surveillance activities, as well as enhancing agency’s operation and interoperability with the relevant authorities.

National objective	2 - Information exchange
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Greece plans to invest in the following actions with the view of improving the communication, and enhancing the cooperation between national, European and international agencies in charge of border management:

1. The creation of a contemporary electronic database which will be accessible to all borders protection related services. This information database could include a range of specific data related to each illegal immigrant, such as nationality, identity, age and gender, as well as further details about the means and the intermediaries that may have assisted them in the whole migratory process. Furthermore, the personnel could record potential money exchange that may have been demanded, the entry points, the reasons that made them leaving their country of origin and the final condition of every illegal immigrant. Further processing of the aforementioned data could provide not only the authorities but also stakeholders with useful output such as statistics and graphs showing the migratory trends, ways of effective cooperation between the involved authorities and countries on national and international level respectively. The whole process will comply with the principles of human rights and the data protection rules. Schengen evaluation assessment has also highlighted the need to adopt strategic approach towards illegal immigrants' movement through mapping. The action will be financed by the national budget.
2. Common personnel trainings between different agencies involved in borders protection, such as HP, HCG and FRS, in order to achieve effective information sharing and exchange and establish a common reference framework. This action will be financed by the national budget.
3. The enhancement of the cooperation between "first line services" (HP and HCG) with FRCs, customs and health care providers through the creation of a common communication system. The action will be financed by the national budget.
4. The improvement of the information management system through the development of appropriate software in order to achieve the effective collection, analysis, and combination of various data. The action will be financed by the national budget.

5. The information collected from a person having crossed, or having attempted to cross, an external border irregularly through the debriefing procedure is used for raising operational awareness and facilitating operational decision making which may be used for supporting national measures of the hosting MS, or for other operational or analytical use. Such systematic extraction of information assists first line officers in obtaining knowledge for intelligence purposes. The information is also important for the implementation of an effective strategic and operational plan of response to illegal immigration.

National objective	3 - Common Union standards
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Greece will invest in projects and initiatives in compliance with Common Union Standards. In particular:

The installation of Automated Border Control (ABC) Gates and Registered Traveller Programme (RTP), as well as the development of the Entry - Exit system will assist Greece in addressing the gap regarding the implementation of smart borders strategy. This action will be implemented after the adaptation of the EU regulations COM(2013)97 final EC proposal for establishing RTP and the rest relevant regulations and the finalization of other pilot programs

at the context of Horizon 2020 and EU-LISA. In particular, Greece will implement the RTP by installing ABC Gates at specific land, maritime and air entry points, characterised as high traffic level points. Moreover, the Entry - Exit system will be applied to all statutory passport control points (land, maritime and air) of the country (around 106), with special emphasis on equipment, especially at points with high levels of control required. This system will calculate the legal residence period in the country and will raise alert when it exceeds the legitimate period, notifying the competent Services. This action aims at creating a harmonised control mechanism at all entry and exit points of the country, serving not only the Security Authorities but also the third-country nationals wishing to enter Greece.

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

Expected Results / Desired Outcomes:

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

National objective	4 - Union acquis
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Greece will manage to fully comply with European directives and international commitments regarding the management of mixed migratory flows in a context of human dignity and respect in a more efficient and constructive way through continuous training of HP personnel. Besides, EvalCom in its previous assessment noted that there is room for improvements as far as theoretical and practical trainings and linguistic skills of first line officers are concerned. The continuing education for the first line is necessary in order to provide officers with the appropriate professional qualifications for high quality border checks.

In particular, HP personnel will be trained in border control best practices, human rights and international law so as to achieve effective management of the increasing number of immigrants entering illegally Greece. The participation in training courses will enhance officers' existing skills in screening, debriefing, handling, detecting and identifying forged travel documents and immigrant's nationality. In this context, linguistic skills Improvement of the personnel involved in border control could also enhance integrated border management. The knowledge of the most common spoken languages by the illegal immigrants arrested will enable Hellenic Police officers to achieve a better communication with the immigrants and to

collect effectively the information required for further analysis. The trainings will be aligned with the Sectorial Qualifications Framework (SQF) for Border Guarding as well as the Common Core Curriculum (CCC) introduced by FRONTEX, which constitute two compatible training programs for the development of the border guard qualifications. It is noted that training and capacity building on border management have already been funded by EBF.

National objective	5 - Future challenges
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Greece aims at improving the management of migration flows and responding to future challenges through the implementation of risk analysis procedures, the reinforcement of first line services and the enhancement of the cooperation with third countries. The following actions, which will be financed by national resources, could be indicatively implemented in order to deal with future challenges:

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

National objective	6 - National capacity
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Funding priorities:

It is vital for Greece to create additional First Reception facilities and structures at specific places (Attica-Dodecanese), and to purchase special means for the effective operation of the

MU A, B, C and D. Investments in the field of FRS, screening and debriefing procedures, which were also pointed out in its 2013 Scheval assessment, are also noted as basic priorities in the Hellenic Road Map on Asylum and Reception.

Greece's investment plan for the protection and surveillance of external borders include the use of modern technological equipment, such as mobile scan units, mobile heartbeat detection devices and CCTV camera systems as well as UAVs, including training of trainers, operating in a defined legal framework. HP will use UAV in order to detect illegal immigrants crossing border points which are not accessible by border guards and means. Such equipment will be in compliance with the relevant applicable national legislation, including that on aviation.

Moreover, the need to detect facilitators and to dismantle organized groups which assist immigrants in entering illegally our country, could be addressed through the procurement of equipment - software for the extraction of information from mobile phones used by traffickers near the borderlines, as well as the purchase of special analysis software and information management licenses for the analysis of the extracted information. It is noted that the technology used will not have the technical capacity to monitor the content of discussions made through cell phones.

Additionally, the creation of infrastructure for the supply, training, retraining and maintenance of police dogs for external border surveillance will enhance the control of borderline.

The purchase of 4 Coastal Patrol Vessels (CPVs) for the HCG Authorities of East Aegean islands would also improve maritime borders surveillance. This action is associated with the contract of 6 CPVs which was initiated under EBF 2012 and 2013 A.P.

Expected Results / Desired Outcomes:

- Improvement of the first reception capacity for immigrants soon after their apprehension, in particular in areas where there are no such facilities.
- Effective response to the intensive migration flows.
- Enhance capability of scanning vehicles and detecting hidden illegal immigrants in all kinds of means.
- UAVs use will reduce both human and financial resources required for the effective border surveillance.
- effective localization and dismantling of illegal immigrant trafficking groups
- Advanced detecting methods and more efficient operations at the external borders
- Effective control and surveillance of maritime borders areas.

Specific action	2 - FRONTEX equipment
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In order to continue protecting efficiently the external south-eastern maritime borders of the E.U. controlling border crossings and saving lives at sea, the renewal of the operational fleet of the HCG is of utmost importance. In this context several actions were proposed in view to respond to the deficit of such available equipment in Frontex joint operations. From these proposals the European Commission retained :

- two (2) Coastal Patrol Vessel (CPV) - 27 M€ (13.5 M€ each)

The above CPVs will be over 30 meters long with over 2 days autonomy and a range of about 1.500 nm. They will be equipped with state-of-the-art surveillance equipment as Radar (X and S band) and Electro-optical/Infra-Red Cameras for day and night observation as well as the appropriate Search & Rescue equipment to cope with emergency SAR situations. Moreover the CPVs will have a fast tender boat for tactical or SAR operations and shall have the capability to operate under demanding weather conditions. Finally, it will have amenities for the accommodation of over 14 crewmembers.

- one (1) Thermal Vision Vehicle (TVV) - 540.000€

The TVV proposed is an Off-road Van-mounted surveillance unit with an embedded operators' control compartment. Its equipment includes Maritime Radar with capability to detect small moving targets on the sea at a minimum range of 5nm, Electro-optical/Infra-Red Cameras for day and night observation, VHF marine Radio communication, broadband internet connection, plate recognition software, AIS, GPS, Laser range finder, Nautical & Land electronic Charts.

The procurement of these assets (equipped with specific equipment for day / night surveillance) materializes the FRONTEX strategy in supporting the M-S to achieve an efficient, high and uniform level of border control that will provide added value to Border Management activities at European Union level.

Specific objective	3 - Operating support
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Greece hereby confirms its compliance with the Union acquis on borders and visa.

Greece hereby confirms its compliance with Union Standards and guidelines for good governance on borders and visa, in particular the Schengen catalogue for external border control, the Practical Handbook for borders guards and the Handbook on visa.

National objective	1 - Operating support for VISA
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Greece will provide operational support to both Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) and Consulate Authorities for the following tasks:

1. Maintenance costs of the N-VIS (national components) and other IT tools used for the purposes of processing Schengen visas.
2. Telecommunication costs facilitating the processing of Schengen visas.

3. Maintenance costs of NET – VIS for the interconnection of Greek consular authorities in third countries with the MFA.
4. MFA, due to the increased Visa application in certain Consulate Authorities, each year during summer period abstracts personnel. However, additional “field workers” are needed. This action, to be implemented by MFA, consists of the secondment of MFA staff in support of consular services in third countries. The Deployment of “field workers” with the view of dealing with the staff shortage during periods of intense workload is expected to:

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

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

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

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

National objective	2 - Operating support for borders
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First Reception capacity:

1. The effective operation of the FRCs at the outpost of Evros and Lesvos, which includes maintenance and repair of existing facilities, as well as services of catering/feeding, medical care, psychological support, cleaning, security services, personal hygiene, clothing etc.
2. The Effective operation of the FRCs in Attica and Dodecanese after the finalization of the constructions.
3. The effective operation of MU A, B, C and Das well as the coverage of the operational cost for the 4 MU, in order to enhance the operation capacity of the FRC in areas with migratory pressure.

Land borders:

1. The Support of the operational and management costs related to the implementation of the IBM at the land borders (HP), including building and infrastructures upgrading, service cost and equipment update and the possible costs for the transportation of the immigrants, in the region of Aegean (by hiring boats), from small islands into organized screening facilities.

2. Greek authorities will achieve the continuation and completion of the Shield operation in the Evros and East Aegean regions, by reinforcing local Police Divisions with Police personnel. The operation is a continuation of the EBF action (44,6 mil €) and under ISF is expected to be active until 2017.
3. The enhancement of cooperation and the coordination, both at strategic and operational level, among different authorities involved in border control will be supported by the recently established Border & Migration Branch. Its relocation will be funded only for the division of border protection. In this way, the branch will cooperate effectively with the NCC, which will be hosted at the same premises.

Maritime borders:

1. The support of the operational and management costs related to the implementation of the IBM at maritime borders (HCG), including upgrading and replacement for operational means.

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

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

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

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

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

National objective	1 - C - prevention and combating
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The interconnection of all police databases from any kind of smart devices will enhance the police efforts to control effectively vehicles and persons. Furthermore the procurement of special smart devices equipped with face identification, contemporary surveillance devices for digital recording, transmission of information and fingerprint scanners, could transform any kind of simple patrol to smart patrol policing.

Moreover, the detection capability could be improved through the procurement of specialized vehicles, VAN type, Backscatter X-RAY, the purchase of two X-Ray magnetic gates for the needs of Athens and Thessaloniki airports and the supply of three automated arches. The aforementioned actions can be further enhanced through the purchase of seven Police narcotic detection dogs, along with their transportation vehicles (annually) for HP and another eight dogs, along with their respective vehicles, for the needs of the HCG.

It is crucial that criminal groups adopt modern methods to gain illegally money. The increased need for in depth financial investigations regarding economic crimes and corruption can be addressed through the implementation of a collection, analysis and dissemination system of economic crime intelligence. Furthermore, Hellenic Police Forensic Science Division must be equipped with state-of-art technology, such as IT and electronic equipment, software, and modern tools of tests and analysis.

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

The establishment of the Greek Cybercrime Centre will play vital role in tackling online child sexual exploitation, online frauds and cyber-attacks. This centre will be responsible for planning the national cyber security strategy, collecting data and contacting with international cyber centres of excellence.

Expected Results / Desired Outcomes:

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

National objective	2 - C - exchange of information
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It is of particular priority to create a Single Point of Contact concerning the International Police Cooperation so as to exchange and manage criminal intelligence on cross-border crime. Thus, it can be achieved the immediacy in understanding the importance and the possible correlations of information or assumptions, as well as practical management of forensic information on cross-border crime, immediate response to emergencies and guidance to the competent Services, facilitation to all Law Enforcement Agencies that work with Interpol and SIRENE operational centres, and coordination of co-competent Services and Law Enforcement Agencies (Courts Authorities, Customs Authorities, Port Authorities , etc.). Under this funding priority, the Establishment of an Operations Centre, which will operate 24 hours per day, is proposed, as a single point of contact (SPOC) for International Police Cooperation in the field of exchange and management of criminal intelligence on cross-border crime. In this context, the information exchange platforms which will be used include InterSirene Exchange platform, I-24/7 Interpol Exchange platform and SIENA III Exchange platform.

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

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

Expected Results / Desired Outcomes:

- Direct access to all national, European and international databases of security authorities (SIS, Europol, Interpol, etc.).

- Connection with EUROPOL, INTERPOL (I-24/7 communications system), BdL and s-TESTA networks.
- Direct any request that would be addressed to the wrong authority to the appropriate authority, without returning it to the requesting country.
- Bring together under one administrative structure the different national agencies or contact points, such as the EUROPOL National Unit, the INTERPOL National Central Bureau, the SIRENE Bureau, the points of contact designated in accordance with the Swedish Framework Decision and the Prum Treaty.
- Cover broadest possible geographical and material terrain, so that it is able to handle the full range of possible requests relating to police cooperation.

National objective	3 - C - training
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The development of specialized training activities, which should be in line with LETS and provided in cooperation with CEPOL, could indicatively include the following funding priorities:

1. Training of the HP personnel on combating trafficking in human beings. The training sessions will target on two working groups. On one hand, police officers with high risk of dealing with possible victims of THB will be trained to recognise indicators which are closely related to human trafficking cases. On the other hand, HP officers occupied in special agencies against THB will be trained both in methods of recognising indicators of potential victims of THB and in ways of approaching and conducting interviews to potential victims of trafficking. These training sessions will enable police officers to absorb the importance of dealing with the THB, which is a modern form of slavery and violation of human personality and dignity.

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

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

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

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

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

Expected Results / Desired Outcomes:

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

National objective	4 - C - victim support
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Funding priorities:

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

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

1. Expected Results / Desired Outcomes:

- The creation of database will support inter-agency (e.g. law enforcement mechanisms, first reception services, health and psycho-social services, the justice system) coordination and cooperation.
- A better follow-up of trafficked and/or unaccompanied children while being in Greece.
- Inform children on how they could protect themselves from further victimization.
- The update and translation of the brochure will enhance the cooperation between the police officers, who are responsible for handling such cases, and the possible victims of THB.

- THB victims will be informed through an understandable and simple way of the rights provided to them by the existing legal framework of our country.

National objective	5 - C - threat and risk assessment
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Threat and risk assessment in the area of preventing and combating crime include indicatively the following funding priorities:

1. The establishment of the Institute of Anti-criminal Policy in Greece, which will be supervised by the Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reconstruction, is a fundamental factor in the process of development and evaluation of internal security policy. The institute will conduct special studies in sectors such as prevention and suppression of crime, policing, the treatment of criminality, the organization of the police, the effectiveness and the problems arising from the application of legislative framework.
2. The procurement of intelligence analysis software (i2) aims at addressing the existing need for in-depth investigation and data analysis with the intention of preventing and suppressing all forms serious and organized crime, terrorism and other cross-border crimes.
3. As far as tax evasion and corruption are concerned, the implementation of an integrated system which could gather and edit input data from different agencies and finally provide them with useful risk analysis and threat assessment reports, could be treated as a priority. This kind of system could edit a great variety of data related to the results of past audits, the total fine imposed, the potential penal dimension of the offence, coming from tax administration, SDOE, financial police division, Hellenic FIU and asset recovery office, in order to estimate the risk of fraud and corruption related to specific sectors of business activities, geographical areas, and time periods. The reports, which may include graphs, could contribute to conducting targeted audits at specific activities and organizations which have been characterised as fraud related cases accompanied with potential high levels of corruption risk.

Expected Results / Desired Outcomes:

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

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

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

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

National objective	1 - R - prevention and combating
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Greece will implement the following actions in the field of risk and crisis management in order to prevent and combat radicalisation towards serious and organized crime, terrorism and violent extremism:

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

Expected Results / Desired Outcomes:

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

National objective	2 - R - exchange of information
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Greece aims to strengthen the cooperation and coordination between regional, national and international authorities that are highly involved in crisis management and the protection of critical infrastructure. Such initiative could be implemented through an effective information exchange mechanism and the organization of national and international professional events and forums, in which could participate governmental representatives as well as other relevant public entities. In this context the expected deliverables may include the improvement of national capacity regarding the protection of critical infrastructure, the exchange of

information in the field of operational tactics and the transfer of best practices and experience among public and private sectors actors.

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

National objective	3 - R - training
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Funding priorities:

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

Expected Results / Desired Outcomes:

- Continuous training scheme in the in the field of crisis and protection of critical infrastructure.
- The unique geographical position of facility will have the opportunity to become a reference training ground for South – East Europe and provide specialized courses and dedicated CBRN-E curriculum to interested organizations.

- A unique on European level capability to adapt to different types of threats and environments (e.g. urban, critical infrastructures, major events).
- The trainings of the involved staff and managers intend to explain the nature and extent of the threats
- Establish appropriate limits of liability.

National objective	4 - R - victim support
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No actions are planned to be financed by Internal Security Fund.

National objective	5 - R - infrastructure
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The first action, which will be undertaken by the Centre for Security Studies, has a set of coherent and tangible deliverables that collectively will contribute to increasing the level of protection of the ECIs in Greece.

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

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

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

Expected Results / Desired Outcomes:

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

National objective	6 - R - early warning and crisis
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A crisis may be unpredictable, but it should not be unforeseeable. The competent authorities should make an effective plan in order to achieve the efficient operation of entities working in the area of crisis management and the immediate response in any crisis case. Perhaps, the procurement of contemporary technological equipment, information systems and crisis management tools may be necessary for the competent authorities.

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

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

1. The proposed projects will:

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

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

Expected Results / Desired Outcomes:

- Raise the awareness and train first line practitioners in Greece.
- Improve cooperation and coordination between first line practitioners.

INDICATIVE TIMETABLE

Specific objective	NO/SA	Main action	Name of action	Start of planning phase	Start of implementation phase	Start of closing phase
SO1 - Support a common visa policy	NO1 - National capacity	1	1. Procurement of new fixed N-VIS workstations and new mobile N-VIS work units (including PCs, lapto	2015	2016	2017
SO1 - Support a common visa policy	NO1 - National capacity	2	Upgrading of existing NET-VIS network (increase bandwidth capacity of communication lines) at certai	2015	2016	2017
SO1 - Support a common visa policy	NO1 - National capacity	3	VIS (software and hardware) upgrading costs that may arise in the near future from the new European	2015	2016	2020
SO1 - Support a common visa policy	NO2 - Union acquis	1	Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs will continue and ameliorate the training courses already offered	2015	2016	2020
SO1 - Support a common visa policy	NO3 - Consular cooperation	1	Greece is planning to cooperate, in the form of a representation arrangement, with Malta in Guangzho	2016	2017	2019
SO2 - Borders	NO1 - EUROSUR	1	Development and installation of the Maritime Borders Surveillance System	2016	2018	2021
SO2 - Borders	NO1 - EUROSUR	2	The extension of the automated surveillance system in the remaining part of the Greek-Turkish bord	2015	2016	2018
SO2 - Borders	NO1 - EUROSUR	3	The expansion and develop the existing Automatic Identification System (AIS) structure in terms of	2015	2016	2020
SO2 - Borders	NO3 - Common Union standards	1	Registered Traveller Programme (RTP), which will be implemented by installing Automated Border Contr	2018	2019	2020
SO2 - Borders	NO3 - Common Union standards	2	Customisation, upgrading and expanding of the national information system 2nd Generation SCHENGEN -	2015	2016	2017
SO2 - Borders	NO4 - Union acquis	1	Training of Hellenic Police personal in order to provide officers with the appropriate professional	2015	2016	2020

Specific objective	NO/SA	Main action	Name of action	Start of planning phase	Start of implementation phase	Start of closing phase
SO2 - Borders	NO6 - National capacity	1	Establishment of FRC in Attica	2016	2017	2020
SO2 - Borders	NO6 - National capacity	2	Establishment of FRC in the region of Dodecanese	2015	2016	2020
SO2 - Borders	NO6 - National capacity	3	Procurement of mobile scan units for vehicles, for the detection of any hidden irregular migrants in	2015	2016	2018
SO2 - Borders	SA2 - FRONTEX equipment	1	Two (2) Coastal Patrol Vessels (CPV)	2016	2017	2019
SO2 - Borders	SA2 - FRONTEX equipment	2	One (1) Thermal Vision Vehicle (TVV) surveillance vehicles' systems	2016	2017	2019
SO3 - Operating support	NO1 - Operating support for VISA	1	Maintenance costs of NET – VIS for the interconnection of Greek consular authorities in third countr	2015	2016	2020
SO3 - Operating support	NO1 - Operating support for VISA	2	Upgrading of telecommunication bandwidth for vis.	2015	2016	2020
SO3 - Operating support	NO1 - Operating support for VISA	3	Maintenance costs of the N-VIS (national components) and other IT tools used for the purposes of pro	2015	2016	2020
SO3 - Operating support	NO2 - Operating support for borders	1	Under the OS Greek authorities will also cover the continuation and completion of the operation Shie	2015	2016	2017
SO3 - Operating support	NO2 - Operating support for borders	2	Effective operation of FRC in Attica, a project that involves both the necessary studies and the con	2016	2017	2020
SO3 - Operating support	NO2 - Operating support for borders	3	Effective operation of FRC in the region of Dodecanese, a project that involves both the creation of	2015	2016	2018
SO5 - Preventing and combating crime	NO1 - C - prevention and combating	1	Procurement of 10 specialised vehicles, VAN type, Backscatter X-RAY, equipped with special portable	2015	2016	2020
SO5 - Preventing and combating crime	NO1 - C - prevention and combating	2	Purchase of Police narcotics detection dogs, along with their respective vehicles of transport, (7 d	2016	2017	2018
SO5 - Preventing and combating crime	NO1 - C - prevention and combating	3	Procurement of two magnetic gates for the needs of the airports in Athens and	2015	2016	2017

Specific objective	NO/SA	Main action	Name of action	Start of planning phase	Start of implementation phase	Start of closing phase
			Thessaloniki, to detect			
SO5 - Preventing and combating crime	NO2 - C - exchange of information	1	Create a Single Point of Contact concerning the International Police Cooperation so as to exchange a	2017	2018	2020
SO5 - Preventing and combating crime	NO3 - C - training	1	Training of the Hellenic Police personnel on combating trafficking in human beings.	2015	2016	2017
SO5 - Preventing and combating crime	NO3 - C - training	2	Education of 140 middle-ranking officers of the Hellenic Police in combating money laundering activi	2017	2018	2020
SO5 - Preventing and combating crime	NO3 - C - training	3	Launching "Training of trainers" educational seminars related to the prevention and combating radica	2017	2018	2019
SO5 - Preventing and combating crime	NO4 - C - victim support	1	Creation of a database in which all unaccompanied minors or victims of human trafficking will be reg	2017	2018	2019
SO5 - Preventing and combating crime	NO4 - C - victim support	2	The translation of information sheet in sixteen (16) foreign languages with the intention of helping	2015	2016	2016
SO5 - Preventing and combating crime	NO5 - C - threat and risk assessment	1	The establishment of the Institute of Anti-criminal Policy in Greece.	2015	2016	2018
SO5 - Preventing and combating crime	NO5 - C - threat and risk assessment	2	The procurement of intelligence analysis software (i2) aims at addressing the existing need for in-d	2015	2016	2017
SO6 - Risks and crisis	NO1 - R - prevention and combating	1	The creation of 50.000 copies of a manual concerning the prevention of radicalization.	2015	2016	2016
SO6 - Risks and crisis	NO1 - R - prevention and combating	2	The purchase of the necessary equipment, including software, hardware and electronic equipment for t	2015	2016	2018
SO6 - Risks and crisis	NO1 - R - prevention and combating	3	The purchase of legal wire-tapping devices, for the effective dismantling of terrorist organizations	2017	2018	2020
SO6 - Risks and crisis	NO3 - R - training	1	Development of the National Training Center for responding to CBRN-E	2015	2016	2018

Specific objective	NO/SA	Main action	Name of action	Start of planning phase	Start of implementation phase	Start of closing phase
			incidents			
SO6 - Risks and crisis	NO3 - R - training	2	Both training and training material by organizing targeted courses, which will involve both staff an	2015	2016	2017
SO6 - Risks and crisis	NO5 - R - infrastructure	1	Targeted actions for enhancing the protection of the National Critical Infrastructures	2017	2018	2020
SO6 - Risks and crisis	NO5 - R - infrastructure	2	The establishment of the Integrated system for the management and implementation of protection polic	2017	2018	2020
SO6 - Risks and crisis	NO7 - R - threat and risk assessment	1	The enhancement of Hellenic PoliceThe enhancement of Hellenic Police Force capacity in fighting radi	2017	2018	2020

5. COMMON INDICATORS AND PROGRAMME SPECIFIC INDICATORS:

Specific objective	1 - Support a common visa policy			
Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline value	Target value	Source of data
C1 - Number of consular cooperation activities developed with the help of the Fund	Number	0.00	0.00	Projects
C2.1 - Number of staff trained in common visa policy related aspects with the help of the Fund	Number	0.00	448.00	Projects
C2.2 - Number of training courses (hours completed)	Number	0.00	2,240.00	hours
C3 - Number of specialised posts in third countries supported by the Fund	Number	0.00	42.00	people
C4.1 - Number of consulates developed or upgraded with the help of the Fund out of the total number of consulates	Number	0.00	25.00	consulates
C4.2 - Percentage of consulates developed or upgraded with the help of the Fund out of the total number of consulates	%	0.00	19.00	%

Specific objective	2 - Borders			
Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline value	Target value	Source of data
C1.1 - Number of staff trained in borders management related aspects with the help of the Fund	Number	0.00	1,500.00	Projects
C1.2 - Number of training courses in borders management	Number	0.00	5.00	courses

Specific objective	2 - Borders			
Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline value	Target value	Source of data
related aspects with the help of the Fund				
C2 - Number of border control (checks and surveillance) infrastructure and means developed or upgraded with the help of the Fund	Number	0.00	66.00	Projects
C3.1 - Number of border crossings of the external borders through ABC gates supported from the Fund	Number	0.00	48.00	points
C3.2 - Total number of border crossings	Number	0.00	106.00	points
C4 - Number of national border surveillance infrastructure established/further developed in the framework of EUROSUR	Number	0.00	130.00	points
C5 - Number of incidents reported by the Member State to the European Situational Picture	Number	0.00	1,969.00	incidents

Specific objective	5 - Preventing and combating crime			
Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline value	Target value	Source of data
C1 - Number of JITs and EMPACT operational projects supported by the Fund, including the participating Member States and authorities	Number	0.00	0.00	Projects
C2.1 - Number of law enforcement officials trained on cross-border-related topics with the help of the Fund	Number	0.00	140.00	people
C2.2 - Duration of the training (carried out) on cross-border	Person days	0.00	10.00	person days

Specific objective	5 - Preventing and combating crime			
Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline value	Target value	Source of data
related topics with the help of the fund				
C3.1 - Number of projects in the area of crime prevention	Number	0.00	20.00	Projects
C3.2 - Financial value of projects in the area of crime prevention	EUR	0.00	14,460,750.00	budget
C4 - Number of projects supported by the Fund, aiming to improve law enforcement information exchanges which are related to Europol data systems, repositories or communication tools (e.g. data loaders, extending access to SIENA, projects aiming to improving input to analysis work files etc.)	Number	0.00	1.00	Projects

Specific objective	6 - Risks and crisis			
Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline value	Target value	Source of data
C1 - Number of tools put in place or upgraded with the help of the Fund to facilitate the protection of critical infrastructure by Member States in all sectors of the economy	Number	0.00	2.00	Projects
C2 - Number of projects relating to the assessment and management of risks in the field of internal security supported by the Fund	Number	0.00	1.00	Projects
C3 - Number of expert meetings, workshops, seminars, conferences, publications, websites and (online) consultations organised with the help of the Fund	Number	0.00	10.00	seminars

6. FRAMEWORK FOR PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME BY THE MEMBER STATE

6.1 Partnership involvement in the preparation of the programme

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

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

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

6.2 Monitoring committee

The Monitoring Committee will be composed of the following:

Secretary-General of Population and Social Cohesion, Ministry of Interior-Chair,

Secretary-General Public Order, Ministry of Public Order and Citizen Protection

Head of the Responsible Authority

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

The mission of the MC is to monitor the effective implementation of the Multiannual Programme of the ISF. It will examine and approve or amend the actions selected for financing, as these are described in the Multiannual Programme.

6.3 Common monitoring and evaluation framework

RA & DAs have the appropriate capacity from the beginning of the implementation of the national programme, through their experts, to live up to the expectations and fulfill the conditions of monitoring and evaluation aspects. The DAs will be in charge of monitoring their actions while full filling the common computerized based system with the appropriate data. The RA will have an on-going picture of all cash flow and will monitor the state of play at each project through comprehensive reporting by the DAs, which will be regularly

monitored by the AA. Although, the final evaluation of the actions will be taken by the RA, some tasks will be outsourced to the external consultancy private entities in order to ensure transparency. Based on the revised Cash Flow, RA will be in contact with the key final beneficiaries in order to follow an agreed financial guidance (audit and evaluation trail) and avoid any misunderstanding at the implementation process. The same process will be following during the partnership at the phase of implementation with NGOs and International Organizations.

6.4 Partnership involvement in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the national programme

The multiannual programme was prepared together by responsible services of the Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reconstruction, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Economy, Infrastructure, Maritime Affairs and Tourism. These three bodies constitute the only authorities having competences by law in the areas eligible for the intervention of the Fund.

All the three bodies actively participated in the preparation of the multiannual programme. As far as the practical implementation of the principle of partnership is concerned, it has to be underlined that the Responsible Authority, which is in charge of daily management of the Fund, is staffed with the seconded officials originating from these bodies.

In addition, after the beginning of the Responsible Authority's functioning, a coordinative body, named the Monitoring Committee, will be established. It will bring together the high level representatives of the three Ministries.

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

6.5 Information and publicity

The multiannual programme will be published on the official website of the Ministry of Interior and Administrative reconstruction as and when it is approved, with a reference to the website of the competent authority and references (with links) to the websites of the jointly responsible agencies (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Economy, Infrastructure, Maritime Affairs and Tourism).

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

- inform public opinion in general about the role played by the European Union and the Greek authorities in the programme and the results of its implementation;
- inform the public in general at central and regional level about the objectives, aims, priorities and actions of the Fund and the level of EC co-financing through a selection of communication and promotional actions;

- Guarantee actions under the programme are visible by providing a full range of information for all social agencies.

6.6 Coordination and complementarity with other instruments

The actions that were selected and included in the Multi Annual Programme (MAP) and categorized under the priorities of the Fund, were carefully selected and designed after a thorough examination of other pertinent National and European Funds' financed actions, at central, regional and local level.

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

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

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

6.7 Beneficiaries

6.7.1 List of main types of beneficiaries of the programme:

Public Beneficiary Body

Ministries of

- a) Interior and administrative reconstruction,
- b) Foreign Affairs,
- c) Economy, Infrastructure, Maritime Affairs and Tourism

6.7.2 Direct award (if applicable)

Due to the fact that ISF Borders and Visa beneficiaries are unique in Greece, since the specific competences are executed exclusively by these public authorities, the allocation of the total funding will be distributed among the above services. However, the implementation of the approved actions will be executed through public procurement procedures.

7. THE FINANCING PLAN OF THE PROGRAMME

Table 1: Financing plan ISF-Borders

Specific objective / national objective	Total
SO1.NO1 National capacity	4,269,000.00
SO1.NO2 Union acquis	375,000.00
SO1.NO3 Consular cooperation	37,500.00
TOTAL NO SO1 Support a common visa policy	4,681,500.00
SO1.SA1 Consular cooperation	0.00
TOTAL SO1 Support a common visa policy	4,681,500.00
SO2.NO1 EUROSUR	67,500,000.00
SO2.NO2 Information exchange	0.00
SO2.NO3 Common Union standards	3,750,000.00
SO2.NO4 Union acquis	450,000.00
SO2.NO5 Future challenges	0.00
SO2.NO6 National capacity	24,997,725.00
TOTAL NO SO2 Borders	96,697,725.00
SO2.SA2 FRONTEX equipment	27,540,000.00
TOTAL SO2 Borders	124,237,725.00
SO3.NO1 Operating support for VISA	24,493,500.00
SO3.NO2 Operating support for borders	38,729,775.00
TOTAL SO3 Operating support	63,223,275.00
Technical assistance borders	2,211,888.00
TOTAL	194,354,388.00

Table 2: Financial Plan ISF-Police

Specific objective / national objective	Total
SO5.NO1 C - prevention and combating	12,766,845.00
SO5.NO2 C - exchange of information	675,000.00
SO5.NO3 C - training	109,125.00
SO5.NO4 C - victim support	143,280.00
SO5.NO5 C - threat and risk assessment	766,500.00
TOTAL SO5 Preventing and combating crime	14,460,750.00
SO6.NO1 R - prevention and combating	3,682,500.00
SO6.NO2 R - exchange of information	0.00
SO6.NO3 R - training	270,000.00
SO6.NO4 R - victim support	0.00
SO6.NO5 R - infrastructure	742,500.00
SO6.NO6 R - early warning and crisis	0.00
SO6.NO7 R - threat and risk assessment	300,000.00
TOTAL SO6 Risks and crisis	4,995,000.00
Technical assistance police	1,033,900.00
TOTAL	20,489,650.00

Table 3: Total annual EU commitments (€)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	TOTAL
ISF-Borders	0.00	45,381,751.00	42,437,280.00	31,436,822.00	27,792,677.00	28,259,128.00	19,046,730.00	194,354,388.00
ISF-Police	0.00	4,620,417.00	3,936,061.00	3,327,519.00	2,868,551.00	2,868,551.00	2,868,551.00	20,489,650.00

Justification for any deviation from the minimum shares set in the Specific Regulations

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

a. More funds will be allocated to other priorities, such as external borders, as Greece faces considerable pressure in this respect.

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

Documents

Document title	Document type	Document date	Local reference	Commission reference	Files	Sent date	Sent By
Αντιεγκληματική πολιτική.ΕΝ(1) 11.05.2015	Baseline situation additional details	29-Jun-2015		Ares(2015)27316 00	Αντιεγκληματική πολιτική.ΕΝ(1) 11.05.2015	30-Jun-2015	niliokon
ANNEX OPERATING SUPPORT	Operating support borders detailed information	29-Jun-2015		Ares(2015)27316 00	ANNEX OPERATING SUPPORT	30-Jun-2015	niliokon
a) Division of responsibilities	Notification of Designation	29-Jun-2015		Ares(2015)27316 00	a) Division of responsibilities b) Supervising the delegated activities c) processing financial claims	30-Jun-2015	niliokon
ANNEX OPERATING SUPPORT	Operating support visas detailed information	29-Jun-2015		Ares(2015)27316 00	ANNEX OPERATING SUPPORT	30-Jun-2015	niliokon
ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓ ΓΙΑ ΟΛΟΚΛ ΔΙΑΧΕΙΡ ΣΥΝΟΡΩΝ 11.05.2015	Baseline situation additional details	29-Jun-2015		Ares(2015)27316 00	ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓ ΓΙΑ ΟΛΟΚΛ ΔΙΑΧΕΙΡ ΣΥΝΟΡΩΝ 11.05.2015	30-Jun-2015	niliokon
Στρατηγικό και Επιχειρησιακό Πρόγραμμα.ΕΝ(1) 11.05.2015	Baseline situation additional details	29-Jun-2015		Ares(2015)27316 00	Στρατηγικό και Επιχειρησιακό Πρόγραμμα.ΕΝ(1) 11.05.2015	30-Jun-2015	niliokon