ΣΧΕΔΙΟ ΝΟΜΟΥ

Κύρωση της Σύμβασης Χρηματοδότησης μεταξύ της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής και της Ελληνικής Δημοκρατίας, της Δανειακής Σύμβασης μεταξύ της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής και της Ελληνικής Δημοκρατίας και των παραρτημάτων τους

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Κυρώνεται και έχει την ισχύ, που ορίζει η παρ. 1 του άρθρου 28 του Συντάγματος, η Σύμβαση Χρηματοδότησης που έχει συναφθεί μεταξύ της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης, εκπροσωπούμενης από την Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή και της Ελληνικής Δημοκρατίας, εκπροσωπούμενης από τον Υπουργό Οικονομικών και τον Αναπληρωτή Υπουργό Οικονομικών. Το αγγλικό πρωτότυπο κείμενο της Σύμβασης, η οποία υπεγράφη στην Αθήνα, στις 20 Ιουλίου 2021 και στις Βρυξέλλες, στις 23 Ιουλίου 2021, καθώς και η ελληνική μετάφρασή της, έχουν ως εξής:

RECOVERY AND RESILIENCE FACILITY FINANCING AGREEMENT between the Commission and the Hellenic Republic

This Financing Agreement is made by and between

the European Union, represented by the European Commission,

hereinafter referred to as **"the Commission"**

and

the Hellenic Republic, represented by the Minister of Finance and the Alternate Minister of Finance,

Hereinafter referred to as **"the Member State"**,

hereinafter jointly referred to as the "Parties" and each of them a "Party".

PREAMBLE

Whereas:

(1) Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility[1] ('RRF Regulation') has the specific objective to provide Member States with financial support with a view to achieving the milestones and targets of reforms and investments as set out in their recovery and resilience plans. Such support is financed from the borrowing by the Union on the basis of Article 5 of Council Decision (EU, Euratom) 2020/2053 of 14 December 2020 on the system of own resources of the European Union and repealing

[1] OJ L 57, 18.02.2021, p. 17.

Decision 2014/335/EU, Euratom[2] ("Decision (EU, Euratom) 2020/2053"), which is available for the financing of measures under Article 1(2)(b) of Council Regulation (EU) 2020/2094 of 14 December 2020 establishing a European Union Recovery Instrument to support the recovery in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic[3] ('EURI Regulation');

(2) Support is provided following the approval of the assessment of the RRP by the Council in accordance with Article 20(1) of the RRF Regulation, on the basis of an agreement to be concluded between the Commission and the Member State;

(3) In accordance with Article 24 of the RRF Regulation, the disbursement of the Financial Contribution should be provided in instalments, based on the satisfactory fulfilment of milestones and targets laid down in the Council Implementing Decision. In line with Article 24(1) of the RRF Regulation, payments of Financial Contributions should be made in accordance with the budget appropriations and subject to the available funding;

(4) On 27 April 2021, the Member State submitted a RRP to the Commission;

(5) The Council Implementing Decision establishes a Financial Contribution of EUR 17 769 942 602 for the Member State, with EUR 13 515 279 418 available to be legally committed by 31 December 2022. A further amount of EUR 4 254 663 184 is available to be legally committed as of 1 January 2023 until 31 December 2023 subject to the update provided for in Article 11(2) of the RRF Regulation calculating an amount for the Member State equal to or less than this amount. In accordance with Article 13 of the RRF Regulation, that same decision establishes an amount of EUR 2 310 092 538 of the Financial Contribution, equal to 13% of the Financial Contribution, to be paid as pre-financing to the Member State within, to the extent possible, two months after the adoption by the Commission of the legal commitment referred to in Article 23 of the RRF Regulation;

(6) Pursuant to Article 22(2) of the RRF Regulation, the agreement to be concluded between the Commission and the Member State shall provide for obligations of the Member State to regularly check that the financing provided has been properly used and that there has been a proper implementation of measures; to take appropriate measures to prevent, detect and correct fraud, corruption, and conflicts of interests and legal actions to recover funds that have been misappropriated; to accompany a request for payment with a management declaration and summary of the audits carried out; to collect and ensure access to the standardised categories of data; to authorise the Commission, OLAF, the Court of Auditors and, where applicable, EPPO to exert their rights; to keep records;

(7) According to Article 9 of the RRF Regulation, reforms and investment projects may receive support from other Union programmes and instruments provided that such support does not cover the same costs; according to Article 22(2)(c)(i) of the RRF Regulation the agreement to be concluded with the Member State should set out that requests for payment should be accompanied by management declarations that the control systems put in place give the necessary assurances that the funds were managed in accordance with all applicable rules, including on double funding;

[2] OJ L 424, 15.12.2020, p. 1.
[3] OJ L 433 I, 22.12.2020, p. 23.

(8) Article 34 of the RRF Regulation sets out Member State obligations with respect to communication and publicity;

(9) The Conclusions on Next Generation EU Green Bonds 7817/21 approved by the Council on 23 April 2021 welcomed the Commission's target that up to 30% of Next Generation EU proceeds should be mobilised through the issuance of NGEU Green bonds, agreed that the relevant information on eligible RRF expenditures should be made available by Member States to the Commission on a regular basis and welcomed the intention of the Commission to include relevant text in the financing and loan agreements.

The Parties have agreed as follows:

Article 1 Subject of the agreement

1. This Agreement sets out the rights and obligations of the Parties and terms and conditions applicable to the Financial Contribution provided with a view to the satisfactory fulfilment of the milestones and targets of reforms and investments by the Member State in the Council Implementing Decision.
2. Subject to the provisions of the RRF Regulation, the Council Implementing Decision and this Agreement, the Union makes available to the Member State a Financial Contribution of EUR 13 515 279 418.
3. This Agreement and, notably, the amount of the Financial Contribution available under paragraph 2 shall be amended by the Parties following the updated calculation provided for in Article 11(2) of the RRF Regulation and, if necessary, following an amendment of the Council Implementing Decision pursuant to Article 20(8) of the RRF Regulation, or an amendment or replacement of the Council Implementing Decision in line with Article 21 of the RRF Regulation.

Article 2 Entry into force

Following its signature by both parties, the Agreement shall enter into force on the date on which the Commission has received an official notification from the Member State that all national procedures required for its entry into force have been fulfilled.

Article 3 Definitions

In this Agreement (including its recitals), the following terms have the following meaning:

1. **"Agreement"** means this Financing Agreement.
2. **"Commission"** means the European Commission.
3. **"Conflict of Interests"** means a situation as defined in Article 61(2) and (3) of the Financial Regulation.
4. **"Corruption"** means corruption within the meaning of Article 136(1)(d) (ii) of the Financial Regulation.

5. **"Council Implementing Decision"** means Council Implementing Decision of 13 July 2021 on the approval of the assessment of the recovery and resilience plan for Greece (ST 10152/21; ST 10152/21 ADD 1).

6. **"Double Funding"** means funding provided in violation of Article 9 of the RRF Regulation.

7. **"EU"** means the European Union.

8. **"Financial Contribution"** means the non-repayable financial support in the meaning of Article 2(2) of the RRF Regulation, as specified in Article 1(2) of the Agreement.

9. **"Financial Regulation"** means Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012.

10. **"Fraud"** means fraud within the meaning of Article 136(1)(d)(i) of the Financial Regulation.

11. **"Instalment"** means a part of the Financial Contribution. An Instalment may be split into tranches.

12. **"Operational Arrangements"** means the operational arrangements agreed by the Member State and the Commission after the adoption of the Council Implementing Decision, as referred to in Article 20(6) of the RRF Regulation.

13. **"Request for Payment"** means the Member State's request for payment of an instalment of the Financial Contribution.

14. **"RRP"** means the Member State's recovery and resilience plan that was assessed by the Commission and whose assessment was approved by the Council through the adoption of the Commission proposal for a Council Implementing Decision by the Council.

15. **"Serious Breach of Obligations"** in the context of Article 22(5) of the RRF Regulation and of this Agreement means a breach by the Member State of the obligations incorporated in this Agreement that adversely affects, in a material or substantial manner, the rights of the Commission or the proper implementation of Union funds pursuant to this Agreement concerning Articles 4, 5, 10, 11 and 12 thereof.

Article 4 Responsibility of the Member State

1. The Member State shall be responsible for the implementation of the RRP, including for the satisfactory fulfilment of the milestones and targets set out in the Council Implementing Decision and further specified in the Operational Arrangements.

2. In accordance with Article 28 of the RRF Regulation, the Member State shall foster synergies and ensure effective coordination between the recovery and resilience facility established by the RRF Regulation and other Union programmes and instruments, and in particular with measures financed by the Union funds in a manner commensurate to its responsibilities. Pursuant to Article 9 of the RRF Regulation, the Member State shall ensure that no double funding takes place.

Article 5 Pre-financing

1. In accordance with Article 2(2) of the Council Implementing Decision and Article 13 (1) of the RRF Regulation, the Commission shall pay an amount of EUR 2 310 092 538 of pre-financing as part of the Financial Contribution within, to the extent possible, two months from the entry into force of this Agreement. The pre-financing may be paid in tranches.
2. If the amount of pre-financing paid under paragraph 1 exceeds 13% of the updated financial contribution established in an amended Council Implementing Decision following the updated calculation in accordance with Article 11(2) of the RRF Regulation, the excess amount shall be deducted from the next payment authorized following this update in accordance with Article 24(5) of RRF Regulation, and if needed also from the following payments. In case the remaining payments are insufficient, the Member State shall return the excess amount to the Commission, in accordance with Article 13(3) of the RRF Regulation, by 28 February 2027 at the latest.
3. For pre-financing paid in accordance with paragraph 1 and decreased by any excess amount referred to in paragraph 2, an amount corresponding to the percentage equal to the ratio of the remaining uncleared pre-financing over remaining amounts of the Financial Contribution to be disbursed shall be deducted from each payment in order to clear the pre-financing until it has been fully cleared.
4. Paragraph 2 shall be applied before applying paragraph 3. Upon request of the Member State in its payment request, additional amounts may be deducted from each payment in order to clear the pre-financing earlier.
5. Amounts of pre-financing that have not been cleared by 31 December 2026 shall be recovered.
6. Any pre-financing shall be recovered in full following the termination of this Agreement in the case referred to in Article 24(9) of the RRF Regulation.

Article 6 Request for payments, verification of conditions and disbursement

1. When submitting requests for payment in accordance with Article 24(2) of the RRF Regulation, the Member State shall duly justify that the milestones and targets for the respective instalment as set out in Section 2 of the Annex of the Council Implementing Decision have been satisfactorily fulfiled. The Operational Arrangements shall be signed by the Member State and the Commission before the first request for payment.
2. When submitting the requests for payment pursuant to Article 24 of the RRF Regulation, the Member State shall:

a) Provide due justification of the satisfactory fulfilment of the relevant milestones and targets set out in the Council Implementing Decision;
b) Request in relation to the respective instalment a maximum of the amount as set out in the Council Implementing Decision;
c) Use the model set out in Annex II of this agreement;
d) In order to comply with the obligation set in Article 22(2)(c) of the RRF Regulation;
   (i) Enclose a duly signed Management Declaration drawn up in accordance with the model set out in Annex III of this agreement; and
   (ii) Enclose a summary of the audits carried out, including weaknesses identified and any corrective actions taken.

3. The Member State shall on a best effort basis seek to abide by the indicative payment request schedule set out in the Operational Arrangements. The final request for payment shall be submitted by 30 September 2026.

4. The preliminary assessment under Article 24(3) of the RRF Regulation shall be carried out by the Commission on the basis of the information provided by the Member State in accordance with paragraph 2. For the purpose of the assessment, the Operational Arrangements shall also be taken into account. The Commission may ask supplementary information and/or carry out checks and on-the-spot controls to verify the completion of milestones and targets, including on the non-reversibility of previously satisfactorily fulfiled milestones and targets. In case the Commission notifies the Member State of the need for major additional information or corrections of its payment request, the period between the date of the Commission request until the date of the submission of additional or corrected documents shall not be considered for the purposes of calculation of the deadline referred to in Article 24(3) of the RRF Regulation.

5. Where, as a result of the assessment under Article 24 of the RRF Regulation, the Commission establishes in accordance with Article 24(6) of the RRF Regulation that only a subset of the milestones and targets set out in the Council Implementing Decision have been satisfactorily fulfiled, the Commission shall determine the share of the instalment to be suspended following an observations procedure in accordance with Article 15.

   In case a milestone and/or target related to the Member State's control system is not satisfactorily fulfiled, the Commission may suspend the entire payment and future payments, until such time as the relevant milestone and/or target is satisfactorily fulfiled.

6. Subject to the available funding, the Commission shall pay the amount of the authorised disbursement within 30 calendar days from the date of the communication of the decision adopted in accordance with Article 24(5) of the RRF Regulation.

Article 7 Ex-post reporting on climate change objectives

1. The Member State, together with the submission of a request for payment, shall declare the total cumulative expenditure disbursed up to that moment by the Member

State for the implementation of each reform and investment of the national recovery and resilience plan assigned a positive climate marker under the methodology in the RRF Regulation, as contributing to climate change objectives.

2. The information referred to in paragraph 1 shall not be taken into account by the Commission for the assessment of the achievement of the milestones and targets under the request for payment.

Article 8 Bank account for payments and currency

1. Requests for payments and payments shall be made in euro.
2. The payments of the Financial Contribution shall be made to the following bank account held with the Bank of Greece:
   Account Name: "RRF non-repayable support"

   Account number 23/200558 - IBAN GR1401000230000000000200558.

   BIC: BNGRGRAA
3. Payments to this bank account shall discharge the Commission from its payment obligation under this Agreement.

Article 9 Liability for damages

The Commission shall not be held liable for any damage caused by the Member State or any third parties involved in the implementation of the RRP, as a consequence of the implementation of the Agreement.

Article 10 Publication of information, visibility of Union funding and right of use

1. Without prejudice to Article 34 of the RRF Regulation, Member State information, communication and publicity for funding in implementation of the RRP shall be at least of the same level as that required by the rules of the Member State for public funding without contributions from the Union budget.

2. In order to respect its obligations under Article 34(2) of the RRF Regulation, and in particular to ensure provision of coherent, effective and proportionate targeted information to multiple audiences, including the media and the public, the Member State shall:
   a. Have a strategy at Member State level to raise awareness and ensure recognition of the RRF's contribution to Europe's recovery and, in particular, the twin green and digital transitions.
   b. Where applicable, correctly and prominently display in all communication activities at project and Member State level the EU emblem with an appropriate funding statement that reads (translated into local languages where appropriate) "funded by the European Union – NextGenerationEU".
   c. Establish and maintain a single web space providing information on the RRP and related projects and communicate the dedicated web link to the Commission.

d. Ensure that the final recipients of Union funding under the RRF acknowledge the origin and ensure the visibility of the Union funding.

3. When displayed in association with another logo, the European Union emblem must be displayed at least as prominently and visibly as the other logos. The emblem must remain distinct and separate and cannot be modified by adding other visual marks, brands or text. Apart from the emblem, no other visual identity or logo may be used to highlight the EU support.
4. Any communication or dissemination activity that relates to the RRP and is made by the Member State in any form and using any means shall use factually accurate information.
5. Where applicable, the Member State shall indicate the following disclaimer (translated into local languages where appropriate): *"Funded by the European Union – NextGenerationEU. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or European Commission. Neither the European Union nor the European Commission can be held responsible for them."*
6. The Member State grants the Commission the right to use free of charge the communication materials relating to the RRP.

Article 11 Protection of the financial interests of the Union

1. The Member State shall:

   a. regularly check that the financing provided has been properly used in accordance with all applicable rules and that any measure for the implementation of reforms and investment projects under the RRP has been properly implemented in accordance with all applicable rules in particular regarding the prevention, detection and correction of fraud, corruption and conflicts of interests;

   b. take appropriate measures to prevent, detect and correct fraud, corruption, and conflicts of interests as defined in Article 61(2) and (3) of the Financial Regulation affecting the financial interests of the Union and to take legal actions to recover funds that have been misappropriated, including in relation to any measure for the implementation of reforms and investment projects under the RRP;

   c. for the purpose of audit and control and to provide for comparable information on the use of funds in relation to measures for the implementation of reforms and investment projects under the RRP, to collect and ensure access to the following standardised categories of data:

      i. name of the final recipient of funds;

      ii. name of the contractor and sub-contractor, where the final recipient of funds is a contracting authority in accordance with Union or national law on public procurement;

iii. first name(s), last name(s) and date of birth of beneficial owner(s) of the recipient of funds or contractor, as defined in Article 3(6) of Directive (EU) 2015/849 of the European Parliament and of the Council;

iv. a list of any measures for the implementation of reforms and investment projects under the RRP with the total amount of public funding of those measures and indicating the amount of funds paid under this Agreement and under other Union funds.

d. keep records in accordance with Article 132 of the Financial Regulation.

2. For the purpose of fulfiling the obligations under paragraph 1, Article 4(2) and Article 12 of this Agreement, the Member State shall ensure that the control system referred to in Article 22(1) of the RRF Regulation complies with the key requirements listed in Annex I.

3. Any amendments to the Member State's internal control system that was included in the RRP concerning elements that were assessed by the Commission shall be duly communicated to the Commission without delay.

4. The Commission shall be sufficiently assured that the Member State's internal control system fulfils the key requirements provided in paragraph 1. The Commission may request supplementary information and perform on-the-spot system audits. These system audits may be carried out on a risk basis. If needed, the Commission may be assisted by independent outside experts or external audit firms.

Article 12 Verifications and checks by the Commission, the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) the European Court of Auditors (ECA) and the European Public Prosecutor's Office (EPPO)

1. In addition to controls under Article 6(4) and audits under Article 11(4) of this Agreement, the Commission may exert its rights as provided for in Article 129(1) of the Financial Regulation and may carry out verifications, reviews, checks and audits for the implementation of the RRP regarding:
   a) the prevention, detection and correction of fraud, corruption and conflicts of interests affecting the financial interests of the Union, including the application of Article 11;
   b) the application of Article 4(2);
   c) the information and justification regarding the satisfactory fulfilment of milestones and targets in a payment request.

   Such verifications, reviews, checks and audits may be carried out during the implementation of the RRP and until five years starting from the date of the final payment and may cover the information system used by Member States to collect and provide data that is used to justify the completion of milestones and targets. These procedures shall be formally notified to the Member State. If needed, the Commission may be assisted by independent outside experts or external audit firms.

2. The Member State shall keep and provide adequate supporting documents proving, in particular, that the RRP has been implemented properly, that its implementation

complies with the obligations listed in Article 11(1) of this Agreement and that the milestones and targets specified in the Council Implementing Decision have been satisfactorily fulfiled, if requested to do so in the context of the checks or audits described in this Article.

3. The following bodies may exert their rights as provided for in Article 129(1) of the Financial Regulation and carry out reviews, checks, audits and investigations:
   - the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) under Regulations No 883/2013[4] and No 2185/96[5],
   - the European Public Prosecutor's Office (EPPO) under Regulation 2017/1939, to the extent that the EPPO is competent, and
   - the European Court of Auditors (ECA) under Article 287 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) and Article 257 of the Financial Regulation.
4. The Member State shall agree to and cooperate in view of the above mentioned verifications, reviews, checks, audits and investigations as well as controls under Article 6(4) and audits under Article 11(4) and provide any information and documents as requested for their purpose.
5. The Member State shall grant officials of the Commission, OLAF, the ECA and, to the extent that it is competent, EPPO, and their authorised representatives access to sites and premises at which investments and reforms financed under this Agreement are carried out, and to any documents and computerised data concerning the management of those investments and reforms, and to take every appropriate measure to facilitate their work. Access by authorised agents of the Commission, OLAF, the ECA and, to the extent the Member State is participating enhanced cooperation on its establishment, EPPO shall be granted on conditions of strict confidentiality with regard to third parties, without prejudice to public law obligations to which they are subject.
6. In order to comply with point (e) of Article 22(2) of the RRF Regulation, the Member State shall impose obligations on all final recipients of funds paid for the measures for the implementation of reforms and investment projects included in the RRP, or to all other persons or entities involved in their implementation to expressly authorise the Commission, OLAF, the Court of Auditors and, where applicable, EPPO to exert their rights as provided for in Article 129(1) of the Financial Regulation and to impose similar obligations on all final recipients of funds disbursed, to ensure that any third party involved in the implementation of the RRP grants the rights and access in accordance with paragraphs (1) to (4) above.
7. In case of audits or reviews by the Commission, on the basis of the findings made during the audit or review, a provisional report shall be drawn up. The Commission or the auditors shall formally notify the report to the Member State and an observations

[4] Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 883/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 September 2013 concerning investigations conducted by the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1073/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Regulation (Euratom) No 1074/1999 (OJ L 248, 18/09/2013, p. 1).

[5] Council Regulation (Euratom, EC) No 2185/1996 of 11 November 1996 concerning on-the-spot checks and inspections carried out by the Commission in order to protect the European Communities' financial interests against fraud and other irregularities (OJ L 292, 15/11/1996, p. 2).

procedure shall take place in accordance with Article 15. The final report must be sent to the Member State within 60 calendar days of expiry of the time limit for submission of observations.

8. On the basis of the final findings, the Commission may take the measures it considers necessary, including, in cases of fraud, corruption, conflict of interest or a serious breach of obligations in this Agreement, reduction of the Financial Contribution, as provided for in Article 19 of this Agreement, and recovery of all or part of the payments made by it, as provided for in Article 20 of this Agreement.

Article 13 Administrative sanctions and other measures

Nothing in this Agreement may be construed as preventing the adoption of administrative sanctions (such as financial penalties) or other public law measures, in addition or as an alternative to the measures provided under this Agreement (see, for instance, Articles 135 to 145 of the Financial Regulation and Articles 4 and 7 of Regulation 2988/95[6]).

Article 14 Communication between parties

1. All notices in relation to this Agreement shall be validly given in writing, including via email, and sent to the addressees listed in Annex IV to this Agreement. Each Party shall update addressees and notify it to the other Party hereto upon the same being amended from time to time.

2. Notices become effective on the date of receipt of the e-mail or letter by which they are delivered.

3. Each Party to this Agreement shall notify to the other Party the list and specimen signatures of the persons authorised to act on its behalf under this Agreement, promptly upon signature of this Agreement. Likewise, each Party shall update such list and notify the other Party hereto upon the same being amended from time to time.

Article 15 Observations procedure

Where Article 6 and Article 12 of this Agreement refers to the observations procedure in this Article, the Member State shall be given the opportunity to submit observations within a period of one month.

Where Article 19 of this Agreement refers to the observations procedure in this Article, the Member State shall be given the opportunity to submit observations within a period of two months.

The Commission may extend the deadline for submitting observations.

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[6] Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 2988/95 of 18 December 1995 on the protection of the European Communities financial interests (*OJ L 312, 23.12.1995, p. 1*).

Article 16 Amendments

Any amendment agreed by the Parties shall be in writing and shall form part of this Agreement.

Article 17 Governing law and jurisdiction

1. This Agreement and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with it shall be governed by and shall be construed in accordance with European Union law, supplemented if necessary by the Luxembourgish law.

2. The Parties undertake to submit any dispute that may arise relating to the legality, validity, interpretation or performance of this Agreement to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Court of Justice of the European Union in accordance with Article 272 of the TFEU.

Article 18 Partial invalidity and unintentional gaps

1. If one or more of the provisions contained in this Agreement should be or become fully or in part invalid, illegal or unenforceable in any respect under any applicable law, the validity, legality and enforceability of the remaining provisions contained in this Agreement shall not in any way be affected or impaired thereby. Provisions that are fully or in part invalid, illegal or unenforceable shall be interpreted and thus implemented according to the spirit and purpose of this Agreement.
2. The Preamble and the Annexes to this Agreement do and shall hereafter form an integral part of this Agreement.

Article 19 Reduction of support

1. In accordance with the second subparagraph of Article 22(5) of the RRF Regulation, the Commission may reduce proportionately the non-repayable support under the RRF and, where applicable, recover any amount due to the Union budget, in cases of fraud, corruption, and conflict of interests affecting the financial interests of the Union that have not been corrected by the Member State, or a serious breach of an obligation resulting from this Agreement. Where applicable, such reductions shall be implemented through recovery following an observations procedure in accordance with Article 15.
2. In order to respect the principle of proportionality and to take into account the seriousness of the fraud, corruption, conflict of interests affecting the financial interests of the Union that has not been corrected by the Member State, or of the serious breach of obligation, the Commission shall reduce the non-repayable support under the RRF and where applicable recover any amount due to the Union budget as follows:
   (a) In case of fraud, corruption or conflict of interest not corrected by the Member State, a serious breach of Article 4(2) or the information and justification

underlying a payment request is found to be incorrect, the amount of the reduction shall correspond to the amount affected.

(b) In case of a serious breach of obligation of this Agreement, other than of Article 4(2), the amount of the reduction shall be established taking into account the frequency and extent of the serious breach of obligations.

In the specific case of a deficiency in a Member State control system that leads to a serious breach of an obligation under Article 11(1), the amount of the reduction shall be established as follows:

a. where the deficiency is so fundamental, frequent or widespread that it represents a complete failure of the system that puts at risk the proper use of all expenditure, a flat rate reduction of 100 % of the Financial Contribution shall be applied;

b. where the deficiency is so frequent and widespread that it represents an extremely serious failure of the system that puts at risk the proper use of a very high proportion of the expenditure, a flat rate reduction of 25 % of the Financial Contribution shall be applied;

c. where the deficiency is due to the system not fully functioning or functioning so poorly or so infrequently that it puts at risk the proper use of a high proportion of the expenditure, a flat rate reduction of 10 % of the Financial Contribution shall be applied;

d. where the deficiency is due to the system which is functioning but not with the consistency, frequency, or depth required so that it puts at risk the proper use of a high proportion of the expenditure, a flat rate reduction of 5 % of the Financial Contribution shall be applied.

Article 20 Recovery

1. Where an amount is to be recovered, the Member State shall repay the Commission the amount in question.

2. The Commission shall confirm the amount to be recovered by notifying the Member State in a form of a debit note, specifying the terms and the date for payment, which shall be at least 30 calendar days after the date of the debit note. The provisions of the Financial Regulation concerning the recovery shall apply, in particular its Articles 101 to 103. Recovery should, where possible, be ensured by way of offsetting against outstanding disbursements under the RRF.

3. If payment is not made by the date specified in the debit note, the amount to be recovered shall be increased by late-payment interest at the rate applied by the European Central Bank for its main refinancing operations in euros ('the reference rate'), plus three and a half points, from the day following the date for payment in the debit note up to and including the date the Commission receives full payment of the amount. The reference rate is the rate in force on the first day of the month in which the time limit for payment expires, as published in the C series of the Official Journal of the European Union.

4. Partial payments must first be credited against expenses, charges and late-payment interest and then against the principal.
5. Bank charges incurred in the recovery process must be borne by the Member State, unless Directive 2015/2366[7] applies.

Article 21 Annexes

The Annexes to this Agreement shall constitute an integral part thereof:

Annex I: Key requirements of the Member State's control system

Annex II: Model request for payment

Annex III: Management Declaration Template

Annex IV: List of Contacts

[7] Directive (EU) 2015/2366 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on payment services in the internal market, amending Directives 2002/65/EC, 2009/110/EC and 2013/36/EU and Regulation (EU) No 1093/2010, and repealing Directive 2007/64/EC (OJ *L 337, 23.12.2015, p. 35).*

Done in Athens on 20/07/21 and in Brussels on 23/07/21 . Done in duplicate, both being equally authentic, each of which shall constitute an original instrument.

HELLENIC REPUBLIC

Represented by

- signed - 20.07.2021

Christos Staikouras

Minister of Finance

EUROPEAN UNION

represented by

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Represented by

- signed -

Paolo Gentiloni

Commissioner for Economy

Represented by

- signed -

Theodore Skylakakis

Alternate Minister of Finance

ANNEX I

Key requirements of the Member State's control system

1) In compliance with Article 22(1) of the RRF Regulation, the Member State shall provide an effective and efficient internal control system, including separation of functions and reporting and monitoring arrangements. Member States may rely on their regular national budget management systems.

   This includes:

   - the nomination of an authority as "coordinator" having the overall responsibility for monitoring the implementation of the RRP on behalf of the Member State and being the single point of contact for the Commission;
   - that the coordinator has the (i) administrative capacity in terms of human resources (staff numbers and profiles), institutional experience and expertise, and (ii) the mandate and authority to exercise all relevant tasks, including reporting and monitoring responsibilities;
   - the identification of the authorities entrusted with the implementation of the RRP measures;
   - the identification of the authority responsible for signing the management declaration accompanying the payment requests with procedures ensuring that this authority will get assurance about the satisfactory fulfilment of the milestones and targets set in the RRP, that the funds were managed in accordance with all applicable rules, in particular rules on avoidance of conflicts of interests, fraud prevention, corruption and double funding;
   - an appropriate separation between implementation and audit functions.

2) In compliance with Article 22(2)(a) of the RRF Regulation, the Member State shall conduct an effective implementation of proportionate anti-fraud and anti-corruption measures, as well as any necessary measure to effectively avoid conflict of interests.

   This includes:

   - appropriate measures related to the prevention, detection and correction of fraud, corruption and conflict of interest, as well as avoidance of double funding and to take legal actions to recover funds that have been misappropriated;
   - a fraud risk assessment and the definition of appropriate anti-fraud mitigating measures.

3) In compliance with Article 22(2)(c) of the RRF Regulation, the Member State shall maintain appropriate procedures for drawing up the management declaration and summary of the audits carried out at national level.

   This includes:

   - An effective procedure for drawing up the Management Declaration, documenting the summary of audits and keeping the underlying information for audit trail;
   - Effective procedures to ensure that all cases of fraud, corruption and conflict of interests are properly reported and corrected through recoveries.

4) To provide the information necessary for Article 22(2)(c)(i) of the RRF Regulation, the Member State shall ensure appropriate measures, including procedures for checking the fulfilment of milestones and targets and compliance with horizontal principles of sound financial management.

   This includes:

   - appropriate measures through which authorities entrusted with the implementation of the RRP measures will check the fulfilment of milestones and targets (e.g. desk reviews, on-the-spot checks);
   - appropriate measures through which the authorities entrusted with the implementation of the RRP measures will check the absence of serious irregularities (fraud, corruption and conflict of interest) and double funding (e.g. desk reviews, on-the-spot checks).

5) In compliance with Article 22(1) of the RRF Regulation and to provide the information necessary for Article 22(2)(c)(ii) of the RRF Regulation, the Member State shall conduct adequate and independent audits of systems and cases of support to investments and reforms.

   This includes:

   - The identification of the body/ies which will carry out the audits of systems and cases of support to investments and reforms and how its/their functional independence is ensured;
   - The allocation of sufficient the resources to this body/ies for the purpose of the RRF;
   - The effective tackling by the audit body/ies of the risk of fraud, corruption, conflict of interest and double funding both through system audits and audits of cases of support to investments and reforms.

6) In compliance with Article 22(2)(d) and (e) of the RRF Regulation, the Member State shall maintain an effective system to ensure that all information and documents necessary for audit trail purposes are held.

   This includes:

   - effective collection and storage of data on the final recipients of funds;
   - access for the Commission, OLAF, ECA and EPPO (where applicable) to the data on final recipients, contractors, subcontractors and beneficial owners for the purpose of audit and control.

ANNEX II

REQUEST FOR PAYMENT

[*on letterhead of the Member State*]

[*date*]

European Commission
Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs
Unit R2
Attn.: Head of Unit
Office: CHAR 13/056
B-1049 Brussels
Belgium

Subject: **RRF – Request for Payment**

Dear Sir/Madam,

We refer to Regulation (EU) 2021/241, notably Article 24 thereof, and the Financing Agreement dated [insert date] between the European Union, represented by the European Commission (the "**Commission**"), and [insert Member State]. Terms defined in the Financing Agreement shall have the same meaning herein.

We confirm that the relevant milestones and targets referred to under the [first/second/third/etc.] instalment for non-repayable support as specified in Section 2: Financial Support of the Annex to Council Implementing Decision (EU) [XXX/XXX] have been satisfactorily fulfilled and we hereby request the disbursement of EUR [a maximum of the amount as set out in the Council Implementing Decision].

We have uploaded the due justification for this payment request to the relevant tool as provided by the Commission. Furthermore, we have declared the total cumulative expenditure disbursed up to that moment for the implementation of each reform and investment of the national recovery and resilience plan assigned a positive climate marker under the methodology in Regulation (EU) 2021/241, as contributing to climate change objectives. We confirm that measures related to previously satisfactorily fulfilled milestones and targets have not been reversed[8].

A duly signed Management Declaration and summary of audits carried out are annexed to this letter.

[8] For the first payment request, please delete this sentence.

We request the payment to be made to the account referred to in Article 8(2) of the Financing Agreement.

[Signature]

Annexes

- Management Declaration
- Summary of Audits

Copy to:

- European Central Bank

ANNEX III

MANAGEMENT DECLARATION – TEMPLATE

I, the undersigned, [First Name, Surname], in my capacity as [Function] of [Member State Responsible authority]

Declare that, in relation to the implementation of the Recovery and Resilience Plan (RRP) approved by the Council Implementing Decision of [date] on the approval of the assessment of the recovery and resilience plan for [Member State] ([reference]), based on my own judgement and on the information at my disposal, in particular the results from the national control and audit systems described in the RRP:

1. The funds were used for their intended purpose as defined in Article 1(1) of the Financing Agreement Recovery and Resilience Plan between the Commission and [Member State] (the 'Agreement').
2. The information submitted with the request for payment is complete, accurate and reliable; duly justifying that the milestones and/or targets concerned have been satisfactorily fulfilled and that the audit trail demonstrating the achievement of these milestones and targets is in place.
3. The control systems in place give the necessary assurances that the funds were managed in accordance with all applicable rules, in particular rules on avoidance of conflicts of interests, fraud prevention and corruption in accordance with the principle of sound financial management;
4. The activities implemented to achieve the milestones and targets under the RRP as declared in the request for payment are not financed by any other Union programme or instrument or, where applicable, the other Union programmes and instruments do not cover the same cost.

A summary of the national audits carried out in relation to § 1 to 4 above, with an analysis of the related weaknesses found and the corrective actions taken or planned, is complementing this management declaration. [In the accompanying summary of the audits, no breaches in terms of fraud, corruption or conflict of interests have been detected.][In the accompanying summary of the audits, the following breaches in terms of fraud, corruption or conflicts of interests have been detected: (*identify and specify remedial action taken*)]

I confirm that the irregularities identified during final audit or control reports in relation to the implementation of the RRP have been appropriately corrected and recovered from final recipients or are in the course of being corrected and recovered. Where necessary, adequate follow-up was given to deficiencies in the control system reported in those reports or is on-going as regards the following required remedial actions: (if appropriate indicate which remedial actions are still on-going, at the date of signing the declaration).

I confirm that I am not aware of any undisclosed matter, which could harm the interests of the European Union.

[However, the following reservations should be noted: .....] (delete this sentence if not applicable)

[With reference to the reservation made in the previous Management Declaration – [Reference] – [follow-up given].] (delete this sentence if not applicable)

Place ....., date .....

.....

(signature)

[Name and Function of the signatory]

ANNEX IV

LIST OF CONTACTS

For the Commission:

European Commission

Directorate General for Economic and Financial Affairs

Unit R2

B-1049 Brussels

Attn: Head of Unit

Tel.: +32 229 64900

E-mail: ECFIN-R2-RRF@ec.europa.eu

With copy to:

European Central Bank

Sonnemannstr. 20

D-60314 Frankfurt am Main

Attn: Head of Division "Financial Operations Services"
Tel.: +49 69 1344 7672

For the Member State:

1.RRF Coordination Agency
Ministry of Finance
Attn: Governor
25, El.Venizelou (Panepistimiou) str. - 105 64 Athens, Greece
Tel. +302103338902-3338908

Email: n.mantzoufas@minfin.gr, rrfagov@minfin.gr

2.General Secretariat for Fiscal Policy
Ministry of Finance
General Accounting Office
Attn: Secretary General
37 Panepistimiou str. – 101 65 Athens, Greece
Tel.: +30 210 3338447
Fax: +30 210 3239980
E-mail: gsfp@glk.gr

With copy to:

Bank of Greece

C. Tsorou
Head of Government Accounts Section
Email: Sec.GovAcc@bankofgreece.gr
Tel. +30 2103202703

ΜΗΧΑΝΙΣΜΟΣ ΑΝΑΚΑΜΨΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΘΕΚΤΙΚΟΤΗΤΑΣ
ΣΥΜΒΑΣΗ ΧΡΗΜΑΤΟΔΟΤΗΣΗΣ
μεταξύ της Επιτροπής και της Ελληνικής Δημοκρατίας

Η παρούσα Σύμβαση Χρηματοδότησης συνάπτεται μεταξύ

της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης, εκπροσωπούμενης από την Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή,

εφεξής καλούμενης «**η Επιτροπή**»

και της

Ελληνικής Δημοκρατίας, εκπροσωπούμενης από τον Υπουργό Οικονομικών και τον Αναπληρωτή Υπουργό Οικονομικών,

εφεξής καλούμενης «**το Κράτος Μέλος**»,

εφεξής από κοινού καλουμένων τα «Μέρη» και έκαστη εξ αυτών το «Μέρος».

ΠΡΟΟΙΜΙΟ

Λαμβάνοντας υπόψη ότι:

(1) Ο Κανονισμός (ΕΕ) 2021/241 του Ευρωπαϊκού Κοινοβουλίου και του Συμβουλίου, της 12ης Φεβρουαρίου 2021, για τη θέσπιση του μηχανισμού ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας[1] («Κανονισμός ΜΑΑ») έχει ως ειδικό σκοπό να παράσχει στα Κράτη

[1] ΕΕ L 57 της 18.02.2021, σ. 17.

Μέλη οικονομική στήριξη με σκοπό την επίτευξη των ορόσημων και των στόχων των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων όπως παρατίθενται στα σχέδια τους περί ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας. Η εν λόγω στήριξη χρηματοδοτείται από τον δανεισμό από την Ένωση βάσει του Άρθρου 5 της Απόφασης του Συμβουλίου (ΕΕ, Ευρατόμ) 2020/2053 της 14ης Δεκεμβρίου 2020 σχετικά με το σύστημα των ιδίων πόρων της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης και για την κατάργηση της Απόφασης 2014/335/ΕΕ, Ευρατόμ[2] [«Απόφαση (ΕΕ, Ευρατόμ) 2020/2053»], η οποία διατίθεται για τη χρηματοδότηση μέτρων βάσει του Άρθρου 1 παράγραφος 2 στοιχείο β) του Κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2020/2094 του Συμβουλίου, της 14ης Δεκεμβρίου 2020, σχετικά με τη θέσπιση Μέσου Ανάκαμψης της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης για τη στήριξη της ανάκαμψης μετά την κρίση της νόσου COVID-19[3] («Κανονισμός EURI»).

(2) Η υποστήριξη παρέχεται μετά την έγκριση της αξιολόγησης του ΣΑΑ (Σχεδίου Ανάπτυξης και Ανθεκτικότητας) από το Συμβούλιο σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 20 παρ. 1 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ, βάσει σύμβασης που θα συναφθεί μεταξύ της Επιτροπής και του Κράτους Μέλους.

(3) Σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 24 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ, η εκταμίευση της Χρηματοδοτικής Συνεισφοράς θα πρέπει να πραγματοποιείται σε δόσεις, με βάση την ικανοποιητική εκπλήρωση των ορόσημων και των στόχων που ορίζονται στην Εκτελεστική Απόφαση του Συμβουλίου. Σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 24 παράγραφος 1 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ, οι πληρωμές των Χρηματοδοτικών Συνεισφορών θα πρέπει να πραγματοποιούνται σύμφωνα με τις πιστώσεις του προϋπολογισμού και ανάλογα με τη διαθέσιμη χρηματοδότηση.

(4) Την 27η Απριλίου 2021, το Κράτος Μέλος υπέβαλε ΣΑΑ στην Επιτροπή.

(5) Η Εκτελεστική Απόφαση του Συμβουλίου θεσπίζει Χρηματοδοτική Συνεισφορά ύψους 17 769 942 602 Ευρώ για το Κράτος Μέλος, με ποσό 13 515 279 418 Ευρώ διαθέσιμο για νομική δέσμευση έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2022. Περαιτέρω ποσό 4 254 663 184 Ευρώ είναι διαθέσιμο για νομική δέσμευση από την 1η Ιανουαρίου 2023 έως την 31η Δεκεμβρίου 2023 με την επιφύλαξη της επικαιροποίησης που προβλέπεται στο Άρθρο 11 παράγραφος 2 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ, υπολογίζοντας ένα ποσό για το Κράτος Μέλος ίσο ή μικρότερο από αυτό το ποσό. Σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 13 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ, με την ίδια απόφαση καθορίζεται ποσό 2 310 092 538 Ευρώ της Χρηματοδοτικής Συνεισφοράς, ίσο με 13% της Χρηματοδοτικής Συνεισφοράς, το οποίο θα καταβληθεί ως προχρηματοδότηση στο Κράτος Μέλος εντός, στο μέτρο του δυνατού, δύο μηνών μετά την υιοθέτηση από την Επιτροπή της νομικής δέσμευσης που αναφέρεται στο Άρθρο 23 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ.

(6) Σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 22 παράγραφος 2 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ, η σύμβαση που θα συναφθεί μεταξύ της Επιτροπής και του Κράτους Μέλους προβλέπει την υποχρέωση του Κράτους Μέλους να ελέγχει τακτικά εάν η χορηγούμενη χρηματοδότηση χρησιμοποιείται ορθά και εάν έχει υπάρξει ορθή εφαρμογή των μέτρων, να λαμβάνει ενδεδειγμένα μέτρα για την πρόληψη, τον εντοπισμό και την αντιμετώπιση υποθέσεων απάτης, διαφθοράς και σύγκρουσης συμφερόντων και να κινεί νομικές διαδικασίες για την ανάκτηση μη ορθώς χρησιμοποιηθέντων κονδυλίων· να εξασφαλίζει ότι το αίτημα καταβολής συνοδεύεται από μια διαχειριστική δήλωση και σύνοψη των λογιστικών ελέγχων που διενεργήθηκαν· να συλλέγει και να διασφαλίζει

[2] ΕΕ L 424 της 15.12.2020, σ. 1.

[3] ΕΕ L 433 I της 22.12.2020, σ. 23.

την πρόσβαση στις τυποποιημένες κατηγορίες δεδομένων· να εξουσιοδοτεί την Επιτροπή, την Ευρωπαϊκή Υπηρεσία Καταπολέμησης της Απάτης (OLAF), το Ελεγκτικό Συνέδριο και, κατά περίπτωση, την Ευρωπαϊκή Εισαγγελία να ασκούν τα καθήκοντά του, να τηρεί αρχεία.

(7) Σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 9 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ, οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και τα επενδυτικά έργα μπορούν να λάβουν στήριξη από άλλα προγράμματα και μέσα της Ένωσης υπό την προϋπόθεση ότι η εν λόγω στήριξη δεν καλύπτει τις ίδιες δαπάνες. Σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 22 παράγραφος 2 στοιχείο γ) σημείο i) του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ, η σύμβαση που θα συναφθεί με το Κράτος Μέλος θα πρέπει να ορίζει ότι τα αιτήματα καταβολής πρέπει να συνοδεύονται από διαχειριστικές δηλώσεις ότι τα εφαρμοζόμενα συστήματα ελέγχου παρέχουν τις αναγκαίες εγγυήσεις ότι η διαχείριση των κονδυλίων πραγματοποιήθηκε σύμφωνα με όλους τους εφαρμοστέους κανόνες, ιδίως τους κανόνες σχετικά με την αποφυγή της σύγκρουσης συμφερόντων, την πρόληψη της απάτης, τη διαφθορά και τη διπλή χρηματοδότηση.

(8) Το Άρθρο 34 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ ορίζει τις υποχρεώσεις των Κρατών Μελών σε σχέση με την επικοινωνία και τη δημοσιότητα.

(9) Τα Συμπεράσματα σχετικά με τα Πράσινα Ομόλογα Νέας Γενιάς της ΕΕ 7817/21, που εγκρίθηκαν από το Συμβούλιο στις 23 Απριλίου 2021, επικρότησαν τον στόχο της Επιτροπής για την κινητοποίηση έως και 30% των εσόδων Νέας Γενιάς της ΕΕ μέσω της έκδοσης Πράσινων Ομολόγων Νέας Γενιάς της ΕΕ (NGEU), συμφώνησαν ότι οι σχετικές πληροφορίες σχετικά με τις επιλέξιμες δαπάνες του ΜΑΑ πρέπει να διατίθενται από τα Κράτη Μέλη στην Επιτροπή σε τακτική βάση και χαιρέτισαν την πρόθεση της Επιτροπής να συμπεριλάβει σχετικό κείμενο στις χρηματοδοτικές και δανειακές συμβάσεις.

Τα Μέρη συμφώνησαν τα ακόλουθα:

Άρθρο 1 Αντικείμενο της σύμβασης

1. Η παρούσα Σύμβαση ορίζει τα δικαιώματα και τις υποχρεώσεις των Μερών, καθώς και τους όρους και τις προϋποθέσεις που ισχύουν για τη χορηγούμενη Χρηματοδοτική Συνεισφορά με σκοπό την ικανοποιητική εκπλήρωση των ορόσημων και των στόχων των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων από το Κράτος Μέλος στην Εκτελεστική Απόφαση του Συμβουλίου.

2. Με την επιφύλαξη των διατάξεων του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ, της Εκτελεστικής Απόφασης του Συμβουλίου και της παρούσας Σύμβασης, η Ένωση διαθέτει στο Κράτος Μέλος Χρηματοδοτική Συνεισφορά ύψους 13 515 279 418 Ευρώ.

3. Η παρούσα Σύμβαση και, ειδικότερα, το ποσό της Χρηματοδοτικής Συνεισφοράς που είναι διαθέσιμο βάσει της παραγράφου 2 θα τροποποιηθεί από τα Μέρη μετά τον επικαιροποιημένο υπολογισμό που προβλέπεται στο Άρθρο 11 παράγραφος 2 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ και, εάν είναι απαραίτητο, μετά από τροποποίηση της Εκτελεστικής Απόφασης του Συμβουλίου σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 20 παράγραφος 8 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ ή τροποποίηση ή αντικατάσταση της Εκτελεστικής Απόφασης του Συμβουλίου σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 21 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ.

Άρθρο 2 Έναρξη ισχύος

Μετά την υπογραφή της από αμφότερα τα μέρη, η Σύμβαση θα τεθεί σε ισχύ την ημερομηνία κατά την οποία η Επιτροπή θα λάβει επίσημη γνωστοποίηση από το Κράτος Μέλος ότι όλες οι εθνικές διαδικασίες που απαιτούνται για την έναρξη ισχύος της έχουν ολοκληρωθεί.

Άρθρο 3 Ορισμοί

Στην παρούσα Σύμβαση (συμπεριλαμβανομένων των αιτιολογικών σκέψεων αυτής), οι ακόλουθοι όροι έχουν την ακόλουθη σημασία:

1. Ως «**Σύμβαση**» νοείται η παρούσα Σύμβαση Χρηματοδότησης.

2. Ως «**Επιτροπή**» νοείται η Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή.

3. Ως «**Σύγκρουση Συμφερόντων**» νοείται μια κατάσταση κατά την έννοια των παραγράφων 2 και 3 του Άρθρου 61 του Δημοσιονομικού Κανονισμού.

4. Ως «**Διαφθορά**» νοείται η διαφθορά κατά την έννοια του Άρθρου 136 παράγραφος 1 στοιχείο (δ) περίπτωση (ii) του Δημοσιονομικού Κανονισμού.

5. Ως «**Εκτελεστική Απόφαση του Συμβουλίου**» νοείται η Εκτελεστική Απόφαση του Συμβουλίου της 13ης Ιουλίου 2021 για την έγκριση της αξιολόγησης του σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας για την Ελλάδα (ST 10152/21, ST 10152/21 ADD 1).

6. Ως «**Διπλή Χρηματοδότηση**» νοείται η χρηματοδότηση που παρέχεται κατά παράβαση του Άρθρου 9 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ.

7. Ως «**ΕΕ**» νοείται η Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση.

8. Ως «**Χρηματοδοτική Συνεισφορά**» νοείται η μη επιστρεπτέα χρηματοδοτική στήριξη κατά την έννοια του Άρθρου 2 παράγραφος 2 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ, όπως ορίζεται στο Άρθρο 1 παράγραφος 2 της Σύμβασης.

9. Ως «**Δημοσιονομικός Κανονισμός**» νοείται ο Κανονισμός (ΕΕ, Ευρατόμ) 2018/1046 του Ευρωπαϊκού Κοινοβουλίου και του Συμβουλίου, της 18ης Ιουλίου 2018, σχετικά με τους δημοσιονομικούς κανόνες που εφαρμόζονται στον γενικό προϋπολογισμό της Ένωσης, την τροποποίηση των κανονισμών (ΕΕ) αριθ. 1296/2013, (ΕΕ) αριθ. 1301/2013, (ΕΕ) αριθ. 1303/2013, (ΕΕ) αριθ. 1304/2013, (ΕΕ) αριθ. 1309/2013, (ΕΕ) αριθ. 1316/2013, (ΕΕ) αριθ. 223/2014, (ΕΕ) αριθ. 283/2014 και της απόφασης αριθ. 541/2014/ΕΕ και για την κατάργηση του κανονισμού (ΕΕ, Ευρατόμ) αριθ. 966/2012.

10. Ως «**Απάτη**» νοείται η απάτη κατά την έννοια του Άρθρου 136 παράγραφος 1 στοιχείο δ) περίπτωση i) του Δημοσιονομικού Κανονισμού.

11. Ως «**Δόση**» νοείται ένα τμήμα της Χρηματοδοτικής Συνεισφοράς. Μία Δόση μπορεί να χωριστεί σε τμήματα.

12. Ως «**Επιχειρησιακές Ρυθμίσεις**» νοούνται οι επιχειρησιακές ρυθμίσεις που συμφωνούνται μεταξύ του Κράτους Μέλους και της Επιτροπής μετά την

υιοθέτηση της Εκτελεστικής Απόφασης του Συμβουλίου, όπως αναφέρεται στο Άρθρο 20 παράγραφος 6 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ.

13. Ως **«Αίτημα Καταβολής»** νοείται το αίτημα του Κράτους Μέλους για καταβολή δόσης της Χρηματοδοτικής Συνεισφοράς.

14. Ως **«ΣΑΑ»** νοείται το σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας του Κράτους Μέλους που αξιολογήθηκε από την Επιτροπή και του οποίου η αξιολόγηση εγκρίθηκε από το Συμβούλιο με την έγκριση της πρότασης της Επιτροπής για Εκτελεστική Απόφαση του Συμβουλίου από το Συμβούλιο.

15. Ως **«Σοβαρή Αθέτηση Υποχρεώσεων»** στο πλαίσιο του Άρθρου 22 παράγραφος 5 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ και της παρούσας Σύμβασης νοείται η εκ μέρους του Κράτους Μέλους αθέτηση των υποχρεώσεων που περιλαμβάνονται στην παρούσα Σύμβαση, η οποία επηρεάζει δυσμενώς, σημαντικά ή ουσιωδώς, τα δικαιώματα της Επιτροπής ή την ορθή διάθεση των κονδυλίων της Ένωσης δυνάμει της παρούσας Σύμβασης σχετικά με τα Άρθρα 4, 5, 10, 11 και 12 αυτής.

Άρθρο 4 Ευθύνη του Κράτους Μέλους

1. Το Κράτος Μέλος είναι υπεύθυνο για την υλοποίηση του ΣΑΑ, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της ικανοποιητικής εκπλήρωσης των ορόσημων και των στόχων που ορίζονται στην Εκτελεστική Απόφαση του Συμβουλίου και εξειδικεύονται περαιτέρω στις Επιχειρησιακές Ρυθμίσεις.

2. Σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 28 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ, το Κράτος Μέλος προάγει τις συνέργειες και διασφαλίζει τον αποτελεσματικό συντονισμό μεταξύ του μηχανισμού ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας που θεσπίζεται με τον Κανονισμό ΜΑΑ και άλλων προγραμμάτων και μηχανισμών της Ένωσης, και ιδίως μέτρων που χρηματοδοτούνται από τα ταμεία της Ένωσης, κατ' αναλογία προς τις αντίστοιχες αρμοδιότητές του. Σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 9 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ, το Κράτος Μέλος διασφαλίζει ότι δεν λαμβάνει χώρα διπλή χρηματοδότηση.

Άρθρο 5 Προχρηματοδότηση

1. Σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 2 παράγραφος 2 της Εκτελεστικής Απόφασης του Συμβουλίου και το Άρθρο 13 παράγραφος 1 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ, η Επιτροπή καταβάλλει ποσό προχρηματοδότησης ύψους 2 310 092 538 Ευρώ στο πλαίσιο της Χρηματοδοτικής Συνεισφοράς εντός, στο μέτρο του δυνατού, δύο μηνών από την έναρξη ισχύος της παρούσας Σύμβασης. Η προχρηματοδότηση δύναται να καταβάλλεται σε τμήματα.

2. Εάν το ποσό της προχρηματοδότησης που καταβάλλεται σύμφωνα με την παράγραφο 1 υπερβαίνει το 13% της επικαιροποιημένης χρηματοδοτικής συνεισφοράς που καθορίζεται σε τροποποιημένη Εκτελεστική Απόφαση του Συμβουλίου κατόπιν του επικαιροποιημένου υπολογισμού σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 11 παράγραφος 2 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ, το πλεονάζον ποσό αφαιρείται από την επόμενη πληρωμή που θα εγκριθεί μετά την εν λόγω επικαιροποίηση σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 24 παράγραφος 5 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ και, εάν χρειαστεί, επίσης από τις επόμενες πληρωμές. Σε περίπτωση που οι εναπομένουσες πληρωμές είναι ανεπαρκείς, το Κράτος Μέλος θα επιστρέψει το πλεονάζον ποσό στην Επιτροπή, σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 13 παράγραφος 3 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ, το αργότερο έως τις 28 Φεβρουαρίου 2027.

3. Για προχρηματοδότηση που καταβάλλεται σύμφωνα με την παράγραφο 1 και μειώνεται κατά τυχόν πλεονάζον ποσό που αναφέρεται στην παράγραφο 2, ποσό που αντιστοιχεί σε ποσοστό ίσο με τον λόγο της εναπομένουσας μη εκκαθαρισμένης προχρηματοδότησης προς τα εναπομένοντα ποσά της προς εκταμίευση Χρηματοδοτικής Συνεισφοράς θα αφαιρείται από κάθε καταβολή προκειμένου να εκκαθαριστεί η προχρηματοδότηση έως ότου εκκαθαριστεί πλήρως.
4. Η παράγραφος 2 εφαρμόζεται πριν την εφαρμογή της παραγράφου 3. Κατόπιν αιτήματος του Κράτους Μέλους στο αίτημα καταβολής του, πρόσθετα ποσά δύναται να αφαιρεθούν από κάθε καταβολή προκειμένου να εκκαθαριστεί η προχρηματοδότηση νωρίτερα.
5. Ποσά προχρηματοδότησης που δεν έχουν εκκαθαριστεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2026 θα ανακτηθούν.
6. Κάθε προχρηματοδότηση θα ανακτάται πλήρως μετά τη λύση της παρούσας Σύμβασης στην περίπτωση που αναφέρεται στο Άρθρο 24 παράγραφος 9 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ.

Άρθρο 6 Αίτημα καταβολής, επαλήθευση προϋποθέσεων και εκταμίευση

1. Κατά την υποβολή αιτημάτων καταβολής σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 24 παράγραφος 2 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ, το Κράτος Μέλος αιτιολογεί δεόντως ότι τα ορόσημα και οι στόχοι για την αντίστοιχη δόση, όπως ορίζονται στο Τμήμα 2 του Παραρτήματος της Εκτελεστικής Απόφασης του Συμβουλίου, έχουν εκπληρωθεί ικανοποιητικά. Οι Επιχειρησιακές Ρυθμίσεις υπογράφονται από το Κράτος Μέλος και την Επιτροπή πριν από το πρώτο αίτημα καταβολής.
2. Κατά την υποβολή των αιτημάτων καταβολής σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 24 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ, το Κράτος Μέλος:
    α) Αιτιολογεί δεόντως την ικανοποιητική εκπλήρωση των σχετικών ορόσημων και των στόχων που ορίζονται στην Εκτελεστική Απόφαση του Συμβουλίου.
    β) Ζητά σε σχέση με την αντίστοιχη δόση ένα μέγιστο ποσό, όπως ορίζεται στην Εκτελεστική Απόφαση του Συμβουλίου.
    γ) Χρησιμοποιεί το υπόδειγμα του Παραρτήματος ΙΙ της παρούσας σύμβασης,
    δ) Προκειμένου να συμμορφώνεται με την υποχρέωση που ορίζεται στο Άρθρο 22 παράγραφος 2 στοιχείο γ) του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ,
        (i) Εσωκλείει δεόντως υπογεγραμμένη Διαχειριστική Δήλωση συνταγμένη σύμφωνα με το υπόδειγμα που παρατίθεται στο Παράρτημα ΙΙΙ της παρούσας σύμβασης, και
        (ii) Εσωκλείει συνοπτική παρουσίαση των ελέγχων που διενεργήθηκαν, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των αδυναμιών που εντοπίστηκαν και τυχόν διορθωτικών μέτρων που ελήφθησαν.
3. Το Κράτος Μέλος καταβάλλει κάθε δυνατή προσπάθεια να συμμορφώνεται με το ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα αιτημάτων καταβολής που παρατίθεται στις Επιχειρησιακές Ρυθμίσεις. Το τελικό αίτημα καταβολής υποβάλλεται έως τις 30 Σεπτεμβρίου 2026.
4. Η προκαταρκτική αξιολόγηση σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 24, παράγραφος 3 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ διενεργείται από την Επιτροπή βάσει των πληροφοριών που

παρέχονται από το Κράτος Μέλος σύμφωνα με την παράγραφο 2. Για τους σκοπούς της αξιολόγησης, λαμβάνονται επίσης υπόψη οι Επιχειρησιακές Ρυθμίσεις. Η Επιτροπή μπορεί να ζητήσει συμπληρωματικές πληροφορίες ή/και να διενεργήσει ελέγχους και επιτόπιους ελέγχους για να επαληθεύσει την ολοκλήρωση των ορόσημων και των στόχων, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της μη αναστρεψιμότητας των ορόσημων και των στόχων που είχαν εκπληρωθεί προηγουμένως ικανοποιητικά. Σε περίπτωση που η Επιτροπή ειδοποιήσει το Κράτος Μέλος ότι απαιτούνται σημαντικές πρόσθετες πληροφορίες ή διορθώσεις στο αίτημα καταβολής του, η περίοδος από την ημερομηνία του αιτήματος της Επιτροπής έως την ημερομηνία υποβολής των πρόσθετων ή διορθωμένων εγγράφων δεν λαμβάνεται υπόψη για τον υπολογισμό της προθεσμίας που αναφέρεται στο Άρθρο 24 παράγραφος 3 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ.

5. Σε περίπτωση που, ως αποτέλεσμα της αξιολόγησης βάσει του Άρθρου 24 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ, η Επιτροπή διαπιστώσει σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 24 παράγραφος 6 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ ότι μόνο ένα υποσύνολο των ορόσημων και των στόχων που ορίζονται στην Εκτελεστική Απόφαση του Συμβουλίου έχουν εκπληρωθεί ικανοποιητικά, η Επιτροπή προσδιορίζει το τμήμα της δόσης που θα ανασταλεί κατόπιν διαδικασίας παρατηρήσεων σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 15.

   Σε περίπτωση που κάποιο ορόσημο ή/και στόχος που σχετίζεται με το σύστημα ελέγχου του Κράτους Μέλους δεν έχει εκπληρωθεί ικανοποιητικά, η Επιτροπή δύναται να αναστείλει τη συνολική καταβολή και μελλοντικές καταβολές, έως ότου το σχετικό ορόσημο ή/και ο στόχος εκπληρωθούν ικανοποιητικά.

6. Με την επιφύλαξη της διαθέσιμης χρηματοδότησης, η Επιτροπή καταβάλλει το ποσό της εγκεκριμένης εκταμίευσης εντός 30 ημερολογιακών ημερών από την ημερομηνία κοινοποίησης της απόφασης που υιοθετείται σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 24 παράγραφος 5 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ.

Άρθρο 7 Εκ των υστέρων υποβολή εκθέσεων σχετικά με τους στόχους για την κλιματική αλλαγή

1. Το Κράτος Μέλος, μαζί με την υποβολή αιτήματος καταβολής, δηλώνει ότι οι συνολικές σωρευτικές δαπάνες που έχουν εκταμιευθεί έως εκείνη τη στιγμή από το Κράτος Μέλος για την υλοποίηση κάθε μεταρρύθμισης και επένδυσης του εθνικού σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας προσέδωσαν έναν θετικό κλιματικό δείκτη σύμφωνα με τη μεθοδολογία του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ, ως στοιχείο που συμβάλλει στους στόχους για την κλιματική αλλαγή.
2. Οι πληροφορίες που αναφέρονται στην παράγραφο 1 δεν λαμβάνονται υπόψη από την Επιτροπή για την αξιολόγηση της επίτευξης των ορόσημων και των στόχων σύμφωνα με το αίτημα καταβολής.

Άρθρο 8 Τραπεζικός λογαριασμός για πληρωμές και νόμισμα

1. Τα αιτήματα καταβολής και οι πληρωμές θα γίνονται σε ευρώ.
2. Οι πληρωμές της Χρηματοδοτικής Συνεισφοράς πραγματοποιούνται στον ακόλουθο τραπεζικό λογαριασμό που τηρείται στην Τράπεζα της Ελλάδος:

Ονομασία λογ/σμού: «Μη επιστρεπτέα στήριξη ΜΑΑ» (“RRF non-repayable support”)

Αριθ. λογ/σμού: 23/200558 - IBAN GR1401000230000000000200558

BIC: BNGRGRAA

3. Οι πληρωμές σε αυτόν τον τραπεζικό λογαριασμό απαλλάσσουν την Επιτροπή από την υποχρέωση πληρωμής της βάσει της παρούσας Σύμβασης.

Άρθρο 9 Ευθύνη για ζημίες

Η Επιτροπή δεν ευθύνεται για τυχόν ζημίες που προκαλούνται από το Κράτος Μέλος ή τρίτα μέρη που εμπλέκονται στην υλοποίηση του ΣΑΑ ως συνέπεια της εφαρμογής της Σύμβασης.

Άρθρο 10 Δημοσίευση πληροφοριών, προβολή της χρηματοδότησης της Ένωσης και δικαίωμα χρήσης

1. Με την επιφύλαξη του Άρθρου 34 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ, η πληροφόρηση, επικοινωνία και δημοσιότητα του Κράτους Μέλους για χρηματοδότηση κατά την υλοποίηση του ΣΑΑ θα πρέπει να είναι τουλάχιστον του ίδιου επιπέδου με αυτό που απαιτείται από τους κανόνες του Κράτους Μέλους για δημόσια χρηματοδότηση χωρίς συνεισφορές από τον προϋπολογισμό της Ένωσης.

2. Προκειμένου να τηρεί τις υποχρεώσεις του σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 34 παράγραφος 2 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ και ειδικότερα να διασφαλίζει την παροχή συνεκτικής, αποτελεσματικής και αναλογικής στοχευμένης πληροφόρησης σε πολλαπλά ακροατήρια, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των μέσων ενημέρωσης και του κοινού, το Κράτος Μέλος:
    α. Χαράσσει στρατηγική σε επίπεδο Κρατών Μελών για την ευαισθητοποίηση του κοινού και τη διασφάλιση της αναγνώρισης της συνεισφοράς του ΜΑΑ στην ανάκαμψη της Ευρώπης και, ειδικότερα, στο ζεύγος της πράσινης και ψηφιακής μετάβασης.
    β. Κατά περίπτωση, προβάλλει ορθά και ευδιάκριτα σε όλες τις δραστηριότητες επικοινωνίας σε επίπεδο έργου και Κράτους Μέλους το έμβλημα της ΕΕ με την κατάλληλη δήλωση χρηματοδότησης που έχει ως εξής (μεταφρασμένο στις τοπικές γλώσσες κατά περίπτωση) «Χρηματοδοτείται από την Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση – NextGenerationEU».
    γ. Δημιουργεί και συντηρεί ενιαίο διαδικτυακό χώρο που θα παρέχει πληροφορίες σχετικά με το ΣΑΑ και τα συναφή έργα και κοινοποιεί τον αποκλειστικό διαδικτυακό σύνδεσμο στην Επιτροπή.
    δ. Διασφαλίζει ότι οι τελικοί αποδέκτες της ενωσιακής χρηματοδότησης στο πλαίσιο του ΜΑΑ αναγνωρίζουν την προέλευση και διασφαλίζουν την προβολή της ενωσιακής χρηματοδότησης.

3. Όταν εμφανίζεται σε συνδυασμό με άλλο λογότυπο, το έμβλημα της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης πρέπει να εμφανίζεται τουλάχιστον τόσο ευδιάκριτα και ορατά όσο και τα

άλλα λογότυπα. Το έμβλημα πρέπει να παραμένει διακριτό και χωριστό και δεν μπορεί να τροποποιηθεί με την προσθήκη άλλων οπτικών σημάτων, επωνυμιών ή κειμένου. Πέραν του εμβλήματος, δεν επιτρέπεται να χρησιμοποιηθεί άλλη οπτική ταυτότητα ή λογότυπο για την ανάδειξη της υποστήριξης της ΕΕ.

4. Κάθε δραστηριότητα επικοινωνίας ή διάδοσης που σχετίζεται με το ΣΑΑ και πραγματοποιείται από το Κράτος Μέλος σε οποιαδήποτε μορφή και με οποιοδήποτε μέσο θα χρησιμοποιεί πραγματικά ακριβείς πληροφορίες.

5. Κατά περίπτωση, το Κράτος Μέλος αναφέρει την ακόλουθη δήλωση αποποίησης ευθύνης (μεταφρασμένη στις τοπικές γλώσσες κατά περίπτωση): «*Χρηματοδοτείται από την Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση – NextGenerationEU. Ωστόσο, οι απόψεις και οι γνώμες που διατυπώνονται είναι αποκλειστικά και μόνο του συντάκτη και δεν αντανακλούν απαραιτήτως τις απόψεις της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης ή της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής. Ούτε η Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση ούτε η Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή δύναται να θεωρηθούν υπεύθυνες για αυτές.*»

6. Το Κράτος Μέλος παρέχει στην Επιτροπή το δικαίωμα να χρησιμοποιεί δωρεάν το υλικό επικοινωνίας που αφορά το ΣΑΑ.

Άρθρο 11 Προστασία των οικονομικών συμφερόντων της Ένωσης

1. Το Κράτος Μέλος:

   α. ελέγχει τακτικά εάν η χορηγούμενη χρηματοδότηση χρησιμοποιείται ορθά σύμφωνα με όλους τους ισχύοντες κανόνες και εάν κάθε μέτρο για την υλοποίηση μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδυτικών έργων στο πλαίσιο του ΣΑΑ έχει εφαρμοστεί ορθά σύμφωνα με όλους τους ισχύοντες κανόνες ειδικότερα όσον αφορά την πρόληψη, τον εντοπισμό και την αντιμετώπιση υποθέσεων απάτης, διαφθοράς και σύγκρουσης συμφερόντων,

   β. λαμβάνει ενδεδειγμένα μέτρα για την πρόληψη, τον εντοπισμό και την αντιμετώπιση υποθέσεων απάτης, διαφθοράς και σύγκρουσης συμφερόντων κατά την έννοια του Άρθρου 61 παράγραφοι 2 και 3 του Δημοσιονομικού Κανονισμού, οι οποίες θίγουν τα οικονομικά συμφέροντα της Ένωσης, και να κινεί νομικές διαδικασίες για την ανάκτηση μη ορθώς χρησιμοποιηθέντων κονδυλίων, μεταξύ άλλων σε σχέση με οποιοδήποτε μέτρο ελήφθη για την υλοποίηση μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδυτικών έργων στο πλαίσιο του ΣΑΑ,

   γ. για τους σκοπούς του λογιστικού και άλλου ελέγχου και για την παροχή συγκρίσιμων πληροφοριών σχετικά με τη χρήση των κονδυλίων σε σχέση με μέτρα για την υλοποίηση μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδυτικών έργων στο πλαίσιο του ΣΑΑ, να συλλέγει και να εξασφαλίζει την πρόσβαση στις ακόλουθες τυποποιημένες κατηγορίες δεδομένων:

      i. όνομα του τελικού αποδέκτη των κονδυλίων,

      ii. όνομα του αναδόχου και του υπεργολάβου, στην περίπτωση που ο τελικός αποδέκτης των κονδυλίων είναι αναθέτουσα αρχή κατά την έννοια του ενωσιακού ή εθνικού δικαίου δημοσίων συμβάσεων,

iii. όνομα (ή ονόματα), επώνυμο (ή επώνυμα) και ημερομηνία γέννησης του πραγματικού δικαιούχου (ή των πραγματικών δικαιούχων) του αποδέκτη των κονδυλίων ή του αναδόχου, όπως ορίζεται στο Άρθρο 3 παράγραφος 6 της Οδηγίας (ΕΕ) 2015/849 του Ευρωπαϊκού Κοινοβουλίου και του Συμβουλίου,

iv. κατάλογο τυχόν μέτρων για την υλοποίηση μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδυτικών έργων στο πλαίσιο του ΣΑΑ με το συνολικό ποσό της δημόσιας χρηματοδότησης των εν λόγω μέτρων και με αναφορά του ποσού των κονδυλίων που πληρώθηκαν σύμφωνα με την παρούσα Σύμβαση και από άλλα ταμεία της Ένωσης,

δ. τηρεί αρχεία σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 132 του Δημοσιονομικού Κανονισμού.

2. Για την εκπλήρωση των υποχρεώσεων βάσει της παραγράφου 1, του Άρθρου 4 παράγραφος 2 και του άρθρου 12 της παρούσας Σύμβασης, το Κράτος Μέλος οφείλει να διασφαλίζει ότι το σύστημα ελέγχου που αναφέρεται στο Άρθρο 22 παράγραφος 1 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ συμμορφώνεται με τις βασικές απαιτήσεις που παρατίθενται στο Παράρτημα Ι.

3. Τυχόν τροποποιήσεις στο σύστημα εσωτερικού ελέγχου του Κράτους Μέλους, το οποίο έχει περιληφθεί στο ΣΑΑ και αφορά στοιχεία που αξιολογήθηκαν από την Επιτροπή, κοινοποιούνται δεόντως και αμελλητί στην Επιτροπή.

4. Η Επιτροπή βεβαιώνεται επαρκώς ότι το σύστημα εσωτερικού ελέγχου του Κράτους Μέλους πληροί τις βασικές απαιτήσεις που προβλέπονται στην παράγραφο 1. Η Επιτροπή δύναται να ζητήσει συμπληρωματικές πληροφορίες και να διενεργήσει επιτόπιους ελέγχους του συστήματος. Αυτοί οι έλεγχοι συστημάτων δύναται να διενεργούνται βάσει κινδύνου. Εάν χρειαστεί, η Επιτροπή μπορεί να επικουρείται από ανεξάρτητους εξωτερικούς εμπειρογνώμονες ή εξωτερικές ελεγκτικές εταιρείες.

Άρθρο 12 Επαληθεύσεις και έλεγχοι από την Επιτροπή, την Ευρωπαϊκή Υπηρεσία Καταπολέμησης της Απάτης (OLAF), το Ευρωπαϊκό Ελεγκτικό Συνέδριο (ΕΕΣ) και την Ευρωπαϊκή Εισαγγελία (EPPO)

1. Εκτός από τους ελέγχους βάσει του Άρθρου 6 παράγραφος 4 και τους ελέγχους βάσει του Άρθρου 11 παράγραφος 4 της παρούσας Σύμβασης, η Επιτροπή δύναται να ασκήσει τα δικαιώματά της όπως προβλέπεται στο Άρθρο 129 παράγραφος 1 του Δημοσιονομικού Κανονισμού και δύναται να διενεργεί διασταυρώσεις, επαληθεύσεις, επιθεωρήσεις και ελέγχους για την υλοποίηση του ΣΑΑ αναφορικά με:
   α) την πρόληψη, τον εντοπισμό και τη διόρθωση περιπτώσεων απάτης, διαφθοράς και σύγκρουσης συμφερόντων που θίγουν τα οικονομικά συμφέροντα της Ένωσης, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της εφαρμογής του Άρθρου 11,
   β) την εφαρμογή του Άρθρου 4 παράγραφος 2,
   γ) τις πληροφορίες και την αιτιολόγηση σχετικά με την ικανοποιητική εκπλήρωση των ορόσημων και των στόχων σε ένα αίτημα καταβολής.

   Οι εν λόγω επαληθεύσεις, επιθεωρήσεις, και έλεγχοι δύναται να διενεργούνται κατά τη διάρκεια υλοποίησης του ΣΑΑ και έως πέντε έτη από την ημερομηνία της τελικής

πληρωμής και δύναται να καλύπτουν το σύστημα πληροφόρησης που χρησιμοποιούν τα Κράτη Μέλη για τη συλλογή και παροχή δεδομένων που χρησιμοποιούνται για να αιτιολογηθεί η ολοκλήρωση των ορόσημων και των στόχων. Οι διαδικασίες αυτές κοινοποιούνται επισήμως στο Κράτος Μέλος. Εάν χρειαστεί, η Επιτροπή μπορεί να επικουρείται από ανεξάρτητους εξωτερικούς εμπειρογνώμονες ή εξωτερικές ελεγκτικές εταιρείες.

2. Το Κράτος Μέλος τηρεί και παρέχει επαρκή δικαιολογητικά έγγραφα που αποδεικνύουν, ειδικότερα, ότι το ΣΑΑ έχει εφαρμοστεί σωστά, ότι η εφαρμογή του συμμορφώνεται με τις υποχρεώσεις που απαριθμούνται στο Άρθρο 11 παράγραφος 1 της παρούσας Σύμβασης και ότι τα ορόσημα και οι στόχοι που προσδιορίζονται στην Εκτελεστική Απόφαση του Συμβουλίου έχουν εκπληρωθεί ικανοποιητικά, εφόσον αυτό ζητηθεί στο πλαίσιο των ελέγχων ή επιθεωρήσεων που περιγράφονται στο παρόν Άρθρο.
3. Οι ακόλουθοι οργανισμοί μπορούν να ασκούν τα κατά το Άρθρο 129 παράγραφος 1 του Δημοσιονομικού Κανονισμού δικαιώματά τους και να προβαίνουν σε επιθεωρήσεις, ελέγχους και έρευνες:
   - η Ευρωπαϊκή Υπηρεσία Καταπολέμησης της Απάτης (OLAF) σύμφωνα με τους Κανονισμούς αριθ. 883/2013[4] και αριθ. 2185/96[5],
   - η Ευρωπαϊκή Εισαγγελία (EPPO) σύμφωνα με τον Κανονισμό 2017/1939 στον βαθμό που η Ευρωπαϊκή Εισαγγελία είναι αρμόδια, και
   - το Ευρωπαϊκό Ελεγκτικό Συνέδριο (ΕΕΣ), σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 287 της Συνθήκης για τη Λειτουργία της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης (ΣΛΕΕ) και το Άρθρο 257 του Δημοσιονομικού Κανονισμού.
4. Το Κράτος Μέλος συμφωνεί και συνεργάζεται για τις ως άνω αναφερόμενες επαληθεύσεις, επιθεωρήσεις, ελέγχους και έρευνες καθώς και για τους ελέγχους δυνάμει του Άρθρου 6 παράγραφος 4 και τους ελέγχους δυνάμει του Άρθρου 11 παράγραφος 4 και παρέχει οποιεσδήποτε πληροφορίες και έγγραφα απαιτούνται για τον σκοπό αυτών.
5. Το Κράτος Μέλος παρέχει στους υπαλλήλους της Επιτροπής, της OLAF, του ΕΕΣ και, στον βαθμό που αυτή είναι αρμόδια, της Ευρωπαϊκής Εισαγγελίας, καθώς και στους εξουσιοδοτημένους εκπροσώπους τους, πρόσβαση στους χώρους και τις εγκαταστάσεις όπου διεξάγονται οι επενδύσεις και οι μεταρρυθμίσεις που χρηματοδοτούνται δυνάμει της παρούσας Σύμβασης, καθώς και σε κάθε έγγραφο και μηχανογραφημένο στοιχείο που αφορά τη διαχείριση των εν λόγω επενδύσεων και μεταρρυθμίσεων και λαμβάνει κάθε κατάλληλο μέτρο για τη διευκόλυνση του έργου αυτών. Η πρόσβαση από εξουσιοδοτημένους υπαλλήλους της Επιτροπής, της OLAF, του ΕΕΣ και της Ευρωπαϊκής Εισαγγελίας, στον βαθμό που το Κράτος Μέλος συμμετέχει στην ενισχυμένη συνεργασία κατά τη σύστασή της τελευταίας, παρέχεται

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[4] Κανονισμός (ΕΕ, Ευρατόμ) αριθ. 883/2013 του Ευρωπαϊκού Κοινοβουλίου και του Συμβουλίου, της 11ης Σεπτεμβρίου 2013, σχετικά με τις έρευνες που διενεργούνται από την Ευρωπαϊκή Υπηρεσία Καταπολέμησης της Απάτης (OLAF) και για την κατάργηση του Κανονισμού (ΕΚ) αριθ. 1073/1999 του Ευρωπαϊκού Κοινοβουλίου και του Συμβουλίου και του Κανονισμού του Συμβουλίου (Ευρατόμ) αριθ. 1074/1999 (ΕΕ L 248 της 18.09.2013, σ. 1).

[5] Κανονισμός (Ευρατόμ, ΕΚ) αριθ. 2185/96 του Συμβουλίου της 11ης Νοεμβρίου 1996 σχετικά με τους ελέγχους και εξακριβώσεις που διεξάγει επιτοπίως η Επιτροπή με σκοπό την προστασία των οικονομικών συμφερόντων των Ευρωπαϊκών Κοινοτήτων από απάτες και λοιπές παρατυπίες (ΕΕ L 292 της 15.11.1996, σ. 2).

υπό προϋποθέσεις αυστηρής εμπιστευτικότητας έναντι τρίτων, με την επιφύλαξη των υποχρεώσεων δημοσίου δικαίου στις οποίες υπόκεινται.

6. Για λόγους συμμόρφωσης με το Άρθρο 22 παράγραφος 2 στοιχείο (ε) του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ, το Κράτος Μέλος επιβάλλει υποχρεώσεις σε όλους τους τελικούς αποδέκτες των κονδυλίων που καταβάλλονται για τα μέτρα υλοποίησης των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδυτικών έργων που περιλαμβάνονται στο ΣΑΑ ή σε όλα τα άλλα πρόσωπα ή οντότητες που εμπλέκονται στην εφαρμογή τους, να εξουσιοδοτούν ρητά την Επιτροπή, την OLAF, το Ελεγκτικό Συνέδριο και, κατά περίπτωση, την Ευρωπαϊκή Εισαγγελία να ασκούν τα δικαιώματά τους όπως προβλέπεται στο Άρθρο 129 παράγραφος 1 του Δημοσιονομικού Κανονισμού και να επιβάλουν παρόμοιες υποχρεώσεις σε όλους τους τελικούς αποδέκτες των εκταμιευθέντων κονδυλίων, ώστε να διασφαλιστεί ότι οποιοσδήποτε τρίτος εμπλέκεται στην υλοποίηση του ΣΑΑ χορηγεί τα δικαιώματα και πρόσβαση σύμφωνα με τις παραγράφους (1) έως (4) ανωτέρω.

7. Σε περίπτωση ελέγχων ή επιθεωρήσεων από την Επιτροπή, με βάση τα πορίσματα που προέκυψαν κατά τη διάρκεια του ελέγχου ή της επιθεώρησης, συντάσσεται προσωρινή έκθεση. Η Επιτροπή ή οι ελεγκτές κοινοποιούν επισήμως την έκθεση στο Κράτος Μέλος και λαμβάνει χώρα διαδικασία παρατηρήσεων σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 15. Η τελική έκθεση αποστέλλεται στο Κράτος Μέλος εντός 60 ημερολογιακών ημερών από τη λήξη της προθεσμίας υποβολής παρατηρήσεων.

8. Με βάση τα τελικά πορίσματα, η Επιτροπή δύναται να λάβει τα μέτρα που κρίνει απαραίτητα, συμπεριλαμβανομένων, σε περιπτώσεις απάτης, διαφθοράς, σύγκρουσης συμφερόντων ή σοβαρής αθέτησης υποχρεώσεων της παρούσας Σύμβασης, της μείωσης της Χρηματοδοτικής Συνεισφοράς, όπως προβλέπεται στο Άρθρο 19 της παρούσας Σύμβασης, και ανάκτησης του συνόλου ή μέρους των πληρωμών που πραγματοποιεί, όπως προβλέπεται στο Άρθρο 20 της παρούσας Σύμβασης.

Άρθρο 13 Διοικητικές κυρώσεις και άλλα μέτρα

Καμία διάταξη της παρούσας Σύμβασης δεν μπορεί να θεωρηθεί ότι εμποδίζει την υιοθέτηση διοικητικών κυρώσεων (όπως χρηματικές κυρώσεις) ή άλλων μέτρων δημοσίου δικαίου, επιπλέον ή αντί των μέτρων που προβλέπονται στην παρούσα Σύμβαση (βλ., για παράδειγμα, Άρθρα 135 έως 145 του Δημοσιονομικού Κανονισμού και Άρθρα 4 και 7 του Κανονισμού 2988/95[6]).

Άρθρο 14 Επικοινωνία μεταξύ των μερών

1. Όλες οι κοινοποιήσεις σε σχέση με την παρούσα Σύμβαση δίδονται έγκυρα εγγράφως, μεταξύ άλλων μέσω ηλεκτρονικού ταχυδρομείου, και αποστέλλονται στους παραλήπτες που παρατίθενται στο Παράρτημα IV της παρούσας Σύμβασης. Κάθε Μέρος επικαιροποιεί τους παραλήπτες και τους γνωστοποιεί στο άλλο μέρος με την εκάστοτε τροποποίησή τους.

[6] Κανονισμός (ΕΚ, Ευρατόμ) αριθ. 2988/95 του Συμβουλίου, της 18ης Δεκεμβρίου 1995, σχετικά με την προστασία των οικονομικών συμφερόντων των Ευρωπαϊκών Κοινοτήτων (*ΕΕ L 312 της 23.12.1995, σ. 1).*

2. Οι κοινοποιήσεις παράγουν αποτελέσματα από την ημερομηνία παραλαβής του μηνύματος ηλεκτρονικού ταχυδρομείου ή της επιστολής με την οποία παραδίδονται.

3. Κάθε Μέρος της παρούσας Σύμβασης γνωστοποιεί στο άλλο Μέρος τη λίστα και τα δείγματα υπογραφής των προσώπων που εξουσιοδοτούνται να ενεργούν για λογαριασμό του βάσει της παρούσας Σύμβασης, αμέσως μετά την υπογραφή της παρούσας Σύμβασης. Ομοίως, κάθε Μέρος επικαιροποιεί την εν λόγω λίστα και τη γνωστοποιεί στο άλλο Μέρος με την εκάστοτε τροποποίησή τους.

Άρθρο 15 Διαδικασία παρατηρήσεων

Σε περίπτωση που το Άρθρο 6 και το Άρθρο 12 της παρούσας Σύμβασης αναφέρονται στη διαδικασία παρατηρήσεων του παρόντος Άρθρου, παρέχεται στο Κράτος Μέλος η δυνατότητα να υποβάλει παρατηρήσεις εντός περιόδου ενός μηνός.

Σε περίπτωση που το Άρθρο 19 της παρούσας Σύμβασης αναφέρεται στη διαδικασία παρατηρήσεων του παρόντος Άρθρου, παρέχεται στο Κράτος Μέλος η δυνατότητα να υποβάλει παρατηρήσεις εντός περιόδου δύο μηνών.

Η Επιτροπή μπορεί να παρατείνει την προθεσμία υποβολής παρατηρήσεων.

Άρθρο 16 Τροποποιήσεις

Κάθε τροποποίηση που συμφωνείται από τα Μέρη συντάσσεται εγγράφως και αποτελεί μέρος της παρούσας Σύμβασης.

Άρθρο 17 Εφαρμοστέο δίκαιο και δικαιοδοσία

1. Η παρούσα Σύμβαση και οι τυχόν μη συμβατικές υποχρεώσεις που απορρέουν από αυτήν ή σχετίζονται με αυτήν, διέπονται από το δίκαιο της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης και ερμηνεύονται βάσει αυτού, ~~,~~το οποίο θα συμπληρώνεται, εφόσον απαιτείται, από το δίκαιο του Λουξεμβούργου.

2. Τα Μέρη δεσμεύονται να υποβάλλουν κάθε διαφορά που ενδεχομένως προκύψει σχετικά με τη νομιμότητα, την εγκυρότητα, την ερμηνεία ή την εκτέλεση της παρούσας Σύμβασης στην αποκλειστική δικαιοδοσία του Δικαστηρίου της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 272 ΣΛΕΕ.

Άρθρο 18 Μερική ακυρότητα και ακούσια κενά

1. Εάν μία ή περισσότερες από τις διατάξεις που περιέχονται στην παρούσα Σύμβαση είναι ή καταστούν εν όλω ή εν μέρει άκυρες, παράνομες ή μη εκτελεστές από οποιαδήποτε άποψη σύμφωνα με οποιαδήποτε εφαρμοστέα νομοθεσία, η εγκυρότητα, νομιμότητα και εκτελεστότητα των υπόλοιπων διατάξεων που περιέχονται στην παρούσα Σύμβαση δεν επηρεάζεται ούτε θίγεται κατά κανένα τρόπο από αυτές. Διατάξεις που είναι εν όλω ή εν μέρει άκυρες, παράνομες ή μη εκτελεστές

ερμηνεύονται και ως εκ τούτου εφαρμόζονται σύμφωνα με το πνεύμα και τον σκοπό της παρούσας Σύμβασης.

2. Το Προοίμιο και τα Παραρτήματα της παρούσας Σύμβασης αποτελούν, και θα συνεχίσουν εφεξής να αποτελούν, αναπόσπαστο μέρος της παρούσας Σύμβασης.

Άρθρο 19 Μείωση στήριξης

1. Σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 22 παράγραφος 5 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ, η Επιτροπή δύναται να μειώσει αναλογικά τη μη επιστρεπτέα στήριξη στο πλαίσιο του ΜΑΑ και, κατά περίπτωση, να ανακτήσει τυχόν ποσό που οφείλεται στον προϋπολογισμό της Ένωσης, σε περιπτώσεις απάτης, διαφθοράς και σύγκρουσης συμφερόντων που θίγουν τα οικονομικά συμφέροντα της Ένωσης και δεν έχουν διορθωθεί από το Κράτος Μέλος, ή σοβαρής αθέτησης υποχρέωσης που απορρέει από την παρούσα Σύμβαση. Κατά περίπτωση, οι εν λόγω μειώσεις υλοποιούνται μέσω ανάκτησης έπειτα από διαδικασία παρατηρήσεων σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 15.

2. Με σκοπό την τήρηση της αρχής της αναλογικότητας και προκειμένου να ληφθεί υπόψη η σοβαρότητα της απάτης, της διαφθοράς, της σύγκρουσης συμφερόντων που θίγουν τα οικονομικά συμφέροντα της Ένωσης, η οποία δεν έχει διορθωθεί από το Κράτος Μέλος, ή της σοβαρής αθέτησης υποχρέωσης, η Επιτροπή μειώνει τη μη επιστρεπτέα στήριξη βάσει του ΜΑΑ και, κατά περίπτωση, ανακτά τυχόν ποσό που οφείλεται στον προϋπολογισμό της Ένωσης ως εξής:

   α) Σε περίπτωση απάτης, διαφθοράς ή σύγκρουσης συμφερόντων που δεν έχουν διορθωθεί από το Κράτος Μέλος, σοβαρής παραβίασης του Άρθρου 4 παράγραφος 2 ή ανακριβούς περιγραφής και αιτιολόγησης του αιτήματος καταβολής, το ποσό της μείωσης αντιστοιχεί στο επηρεαζόμενο ποσό.

   β) Σε περίπτωση σοβαρής αθέτησης υποχρέωσης που προβλέπεται από την παρούσα Σύμβαση, πλην της παραγράφου 2 του Άρθρου 4, το ποσό της μείωσης καθορίζεται λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τη συχνότητα και τον βαθμό της σοβαρής αθέτησης υποχρέωσης.

      Στην ειδική περίπτωση ανεπάρκειας σε σύστημα ελέγχου ενός Κράτους Μέλους που οδηγεί σε σοβαρή αθέτηση υποχρέωσης βάσει του Άρθρου 11 παράγραφος 1, το ποσό της μείωσης καθορίζεται ως εξής:

      α. σε περίπτωση που η ανεπάρκεια είναι τόσο θεμελιώδης, συχνή ή εκτεταμένη που αντιπροσωπεύει πλήρη αστοχία του συστήματος που θέτει σε κίνδυνο την ορθή χρήση του συνόλου των δαπανών, εφαρμόζεται κατ' αποκοπή μείωση ύψους 100% της Χρηματοδοτικής Συνεισφοράς,

      β. σε περίπτωση που η ανεπάρκεια είναι τόσο συχνή και εκτεταμένη που αντιπροσωπεύει μία εξαιρετικά σοβαρή αστοχία του συστήματος που θέτει σε κίνδυνο την ορθή χρήση πολύ υψηλού ποσοστού των δαπανών, εφαρμόζεται κατ' αποκοπή μείωση ύψους 25% της Χρηματοδοτικής Συνεισφοράς,

γ. σε περίπτωση που η ανεπάρκεια οφείλεται στο γεγονός ότι το σύστημα δεν λειτουργεί πλήρως ή λειτουργεί τόσο ανεπαρκώς ή τόσο σπάνια έτσι ώστε να τίθεται σε κίνδυνο η ορθή χρήση υψηλού ποσοστού των δαπανών, εφαρμόζεται κατ' αποκοπή μείωση ύψους 10% της Χρηματοδοτικής Συνεισφοράς,

δ. σε περίπτωση που η ανεπάρκεια οφείλεται στο γεγονός ότι το σύστημα λειτουργεί αλλά όχι με την απαιτούμενη συνέπεια, συχνότητα ή έκταση ώστε να τίθεται σε κίνδυνο η ορθή χρήση υψηλού ποσοστού των δαπανών, εφαρμόζεται κατ' αποκοπή μείωση ύψους 5% της Χρηματοδοτικής Συνεισφοράς.

Άρθρο 20 Ανάκτηση

1. Σε περίπτωση που πρόκειται να ανακτηθεί ποσό, το Κράτος Μέλος επιστρέφει στην Επιτροπή το εν λόγω ποσό.
2. Η Επιτροπή επιβεβαιώνει το προς ανάκτηση ποσό ειδοποιώντας το Κράτος Μέλος με τη μορφή χρεωστικού σημειώματος, προσδιορίζοντας τους όρους και την ημερομηνία καταβολής, η οποία θα πρέπει να είναι τουλάχιστον 30 ημερολογιακές ημέρες μετά την ημερομηνία του χρεωστικού σημειώματος. Εφαρμόζονται οι διατάξεις του Δημοσιονομικού Κανονισμού που αφορούν στην ανάκτηση και ειδικότερα τα Άρθρα 101 έως 103 αυτού. Η ανάκτηση θα πρέπει, όποτε είναι εφικτό, να διασφαλίζεται μέσω συμψηφισμού με ανεξόφλητες εκταμιεύσεις στο πλαίσιο του ΜΑΑ.
3. Σε περίπτωση μη πραγματοποίησης της πληρωμής κατά την ημερομηνία που αναφέρεται στο χρεωστικό σημείωμα, το προς ανάκτηση ποσό προσαυξάνεται με τόκο υπερημερίας, με το επιτόκιο που εφαρμόζει η Ευρωπαϊκή Κεντρική Τράπεζα στις κύριες πράξεις αναχρηματοδότησης σε ευρώ («επιτόκιο αναφοράς»), προσαυξημένο κατά τρεισήμισι μονάδες, από την επομένη της καταβολής στο χρεωστικό σημείωμα έως και την ημερομηνία ολοσχερούς εξόφλησης του ποσού από την Επιτροπή. Επιτόκιο αναφοράς είναι το επιτόκιο που ισχύει την πρώτη ημέρα του μήνα της λήξης της προθεσμίας πληρωμής, όπως δημοσιεύεται στη σειρά C της Επίσημης Εφημερίδας της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης.
4. Οι τμηματικές καταβολές θα πρέπει πρώτα να πιστώνονται έναντι των εξόδων, των χρεώσεων και των τόκων υπερημερίας και στη συνέχεια έναντι του αρχικού κεφαλαίου.
5. Τα τραπεζικά έξοδα που προκύπτουν κατά τη διαδικασία ανάκτησης πρέπει να βαρύνουν το Κράτος Μέλος, εκτός εάν ισχύει η Οδηγία 2015/2366[7].

[7] Οδηγία (ΕΕ) 2015/2366 του Ευρωπαϊκού Κοινοβουλίου και του Συμβουλίου, της 25ης Νοεμβρίου 2015, σχετικά με υπηρεσίες πληρωμών στην εσωτερική αγορά, την τροποποίηση των Οδηγιών 2002/65/ΕΚ, 2009/110/ΕΚ και 2013/36/ΕΕ και του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) αριθ. 1093/2010, και την κατάργηση της Οδηγίας 2007/64/ΕΚ (ΕΕ *L 337 της23.12.2015, σ. 35).*

ΆΡΘΡΟ 21 ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΜΑΤΑ

Τα Παραρτήματα της παρούσας Σύμβασης αποτελούν αναπόσπαστο μέρος αυτής:

Παράρτημα I: Βασικές απαιτήσεις του συστήματος ελέγχου του Κράτους Μέλους

Παράρτημα II: Υπόδειγμα αιτήματος καταβολής

Παράρτημα III: Υπόδειγμα Διαχειριστικής Δήλωσης

Παράρτημα IV: Κατάλογος επαφών

Υπεγράφη στην Αθήνα την 20/07/21 και στις Βρυξέλλες την 23/07/21, σε δύο όμοια και εξίσου γνήσια αντίτυπα, καθένα από τα οποία συνιστά πρωτότυπο έγγραφο.

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑ

ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΗ ΕΝΩΣΗ

εκπροσωπούμενη από

ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΗ ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΗ

Εκπροσωπούμενη από

- υπογραφή- (20.07.21)

Χρήστος Σταϊκούρας

Υπουργός Οικονομικών

Εκπροσωπούμενη από

- υπογραφή-

Paolo Gentiloni

Επίτροπος αρμόδιος για θέματα Οικονομίας

Εκπροσωπούμενη από

Θεόδωρος Σκυλακάκης

Αναπληρωτής Υπουργός Οικονομικών

ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΜΑ Ι

Βασικές απαιτήσεις του συστήματος ελέγχου του Κράτους Μέλους

1) Σε συμμόρφωση με το Άρθρο 22 παράγραφος 1 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ, το Κράτος Μέλος παρέχει ένα αποτελεσματικό και αποδοτικό σύστημα εσωτερικού ελέγχου, συμπεριλαμβανομένου του διαχωρισμού των λειτουργιών και των ρυθμίσεων υποβολής αναφορών και παρακολούθησης. Τα Κράτη Μέλη δύνανται να βασίζονται στα συνήθη εθνικά συστήματα διαχείρισης προϋπολογισμού τους.

   Αυτό περιλαμβάνει:

   - τον ορισμό μιας αρχής ως «συντονιστή», που θα έχει τη συνολική ευθύνη για την παρακολούθηση της υλοποίησης του ΣΑΑ για λογαριασμό του Κράτους Μέλους και θα αποτελεί το ενιαίο σημείο επαφής για την Επιτροπή,
   - ότι ο συντονιστής διαθέτει (i) τη διοικητική ικανότητα όσον αφορά το ανθρώπινο δυναμικό (αριθμός και προφίλ προσωπικού), τη θεσμική εμπειρία και κατάρτιση και (ii) την εντολή και εξουσία να ασκεί όλα τα σχετικά καθήκοντα, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των αρμοδιοτήτων υποβολής αναφορών και παρακολούθησης,
   - τον προσδιορισμό των αρχών στις οποίες έχει ανατεθεί η υλοποίηση των μέτρων του ΣΑΑ,
   - τον προσδιορισμό της αρχής που είναι υπεύθυνη για την υπογραφή της διαχειριστικής δήλωσης που συνοδεύει τα αιτήματα καταβολής, με διαδικασίες που διασφαλίζουν ότι η εν λόγω αρχή θα λάβει διαβεβαίωση για την ικανοποιητική εκπλήρωση των ορόσημων και των στόχων που τίθενται στο ΣΑΑ, ότι η διαχείριση των κονδυλίων πραγματοποιήθηκε σύμφωνα με όλους τους εφαρμοστέους κανόνες, ιδίως τους κανόνες σχετικά με την αποφυγή της σύγκρουσης συμφερόντων, την πρόληψη της απάτης, τη διαφθορά και τη διπλή χρηματοδότηση,
   - κατάλληλο διαχωρισμό μεταξύ των υπηρεσιών εφαρμογής και ελέγχου.

2) Σε συμμόρφωση με το Άρθρο 22 παράγραφος 2 σημείο α) του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ, το Κράτος Μέλος εφαρμόζει με αποτελεσματικό τρόπο αναλογικά μέτρα καταπολέμησης της απάτης και της διαφθοράς, καθώς και κάθε απαραίτητο μέτρο για την αποτελεσματική αποφυγή σύγκρουσης συμφερόντων.

   Αυτό περιλαμβάνει:

   - τη λήψη ενδεδειγμένων μέτρων για την πρόληψη, τον εντοπισμό και την αντιμετώπιση υποθέσεων απάτης, διαφθοράς και σύγκρουσης συμφερόντων, καθώς και για την αποφυγή διπλής χρηματοδότησης, και την εκκίνηση νομικών διαδικασιών για την ανάκτηση μη ορθώς χρησιμοποιηθέντων κονδυλίων,
   - αξιολόγηση κινδύνου απάτης και καθορισμό κατάλληλων μέτρων άμβλυνσης στο πλαίσιο της καταπολέμησης της απάτης.

3) Σε συμμόρφωση με το Άρθρο 22 παράγραφος 2 σημείο γ) του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ, το Κράτος Μέλος διατηρεί κατάλληλες διαδικασίες για την σύνταξη της διαχειριστικής δήλωσης και της συνοπτικής παρουσίασης των λογιστικών ελέγχων που διενεργούνται σε εθνικό επίπεδο.

Αυτό περιλαμβάνει:

- Μια αποτελεσματική διαδικασία για τη σύνταξη της Διαχειριστικής Δήλωσης, όπου θα τεκμηριώνεται η σύνοψη των λογιστικών ελέγχων και θα τηρούνται οι υποκείμενες πληροφορίες για τη διαδρομή ελέγχου,
- Αποτελεσματικές διαδικασίες για να διασφαλιστεί ότι όλες οι περιπτώσεις απάτης, διαφθοράς και σύγκρουσης συμφερόντων αναφέρονται και διορθώνονται μέσω ανάκτησης.

4) Για την παροχή των πληροφοριών που απαιτούνται βάσει του Άρθρου 22 παράγραφος 2 σημείο (γ) στοιχείο (i) του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ, το Κράτος Μέλος διασφαλίζει τη λήψη κατάλληλων μέτρων, συμπεριλαμβανομένων διαδικασιών για τον έλεγχο της εκπλήρωσης των ορόσημων και στόχων και της συμμόρφωσης με οριζόντιες αρχές χρηστής οικονομικής διαχείρισης.

Αυτό περιλαμβάνει:

- κατάλληλα μέτρα μέσω των οποίων οι αρχές που είναι επιφορτισμένες με την υλοποίηση των μέτρων του ΣΑΑ ελέγχουν την εκπλήρωση των ορόσημων και στόχων (π.χ. έλεγχος βάσει εγγράφων, επιτόπιοι έλεγχοι),
- κατάλληλα μέτρα με τα οποία οι επιφορτισμένες με την εφαρμογή των μέτρων του ΣΑΑ αρχές ελέγχουν την απουσία σοβαρών παρατυπιών (απάτης, διαφθοράς και σύγκρουσης συμφερόντων) και διπλής χρηματοδότησης (π.χ. έλεγχοι βάσει εγγράφων, επιτόπιοι έλεγχοι).

5) Σε συμμόρφωση με το Άρθρο 22 παράγραφος 1 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ και για την παροχή των πληροφοριών που απαιτούνται για το Άρθρο 22 παράγραφος 2 σημείο γ) στοιχείο (ii) του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ, το Κράτος Μέλος διενεργεί επαρκείς και ανεξάρτητους ελέγχους των συστημάτων και των περιπτώσεων στήριξης επενδύσεων και μεταρρυθμίσεων.

Αυτό περιλαμβάνει:

- τον προσδιορισμό του φορέα ή των φορέων που θα διεξάγουν τον έλεγχο των συστημάτων και των περιπτώσεων στήριξης επενδύσεων και μεταρρυθμίσεων, καθώς και τον τρόπο με τον οποίο διασφαλίζεται η επιχειρησιακή ανεξαρτησία τους.
- τη διάθεση επαρκών πόρων στον/στους εν λόγω φορέα/-είς για τους σκοπούς του ΜΑΑ,
- την αποτελεσματική αντιμετώπιση από τον/τους ελεγκτικό/-ούς φορέα/-είς του κινδύνου απάτης, διαφθοράς, σύγκρουσης συμφερόντων και διπλής χρηματοδότησης τόσο μέσω ελέγχων συστημάτων, όσο και μέσω ελέγχων περιπτώσεων στήριξης επενδύσεων και μεταρρυθμίσεων.

6) Σε συμμόρφωση με το Άρθρο 22 παράγραφος 2 σημεία (δ) και (ε) του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ, το Κράτος Μέλος διατηρεί ένα αποτελεσματικό σύστημα που θα διασφαλίζει ότι τηρούνται όλες οι πληροφορίες και τα έγγραφα που είναι απαραίτητα για τους σκοπούς της διαδρομής ελέγχου.

Αυτό περιλαμβάνει:

- αποτελεσματική συλλογή και αποθήκευση δεδομένων για τους τελικούς αποδέκτες των κεφαλαίων,

- πρόσβαση της Επιτροπής, της OLAF, του ΕΕΣ και της Ευρωπαϊκής Εισαγγελίας (κατά περίπτωση) στα δεδομένα σχετικά με τους τελικούς αποδέκτες, τους αναδόχους, τους υπεργολάβους και τους πραγματικούς δικαιούχους για σκοπούς λογιστικού και άλλου ελέγχου.

ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΜΑ ΙΙ

ΑΙΤΗΜΑ ΚΑΤΑΒΟΛΗΣ

[*σε επιστολόχαρτο του Κράτους Μέλους*]

[*ημερομηνία*]

Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή
Γενική Διεύθυνση Οικονομικών και Χρηματοδοτικών Υποθέσεων
Μονάδα R2
Υπόψη: Προϊστάμενος Μονάδας
Γραφείο: CHAR 13/056
Β-1049 Βρυξέλλες
Βέλγιο

Θέμα: ΜΑΑ – Αίτημα καταβολής

Αγαπητέ κύριε/ Αγαπητή κυρία,

Αναφερόμαστε στον Κανονισμό (ΕΕ) 2021/241, κυρίως στο Άρθρο 24 αυτού, και στη Σύμβαση Χρηματοδότησης με ημερομηνία [εισάγετε ημερομηνία] μεταξύ της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης, εκπροσωπούμενης από την Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή (εφεξής «**Επιτροπή**»), και της [εισάγετε Κράτος Μέλος]. Οι όροι που προσδιορίζονται στη Σύμβαση Χρηματοδότησης έχουν την ίδια σημασία στην παρούσα.

Επιβεβαιώνουμε ότι τα σχετικά ορόσημα και στόχοι που αναφέρονται στην [πρώτη/δεύτερη/τρίτη/κ.λπ.] δόση μη επιστρεπτέας στήριξης, όπως ορίζεται στο Τμήμα 2: Χρηματοδοτική Στήριξη του Παραρτήματος της Εκτελεστικής Απόφασης (ΕΕ) [XXX/XXX] του Συμβουλίου έχει εκπληρωθεί ικανοποιητικά και δια της παρούσης ζητούμε την εκταμίευση ποσού ύψους [ένα μέγιστο του ποσού που ορίζεται στην Εκτελεστική Απόφαση του Συμβουλίου] Ευρώ.

Έχουμε αναρτήσει τη δέουσα αιτιολόγηση για το παρόν αίτημα καταβολής στο σχετικό εργαλείο, όπως παρέχεται από την Επιτροπή. Επιπλέον, έχουμε δηλώσει ότι οι συνολικές σωρευτικές δαπάνες που εκταμιεύθηκαν έως εκείνη τη στιγμή για την εφαρμογή κάθε μεταρρύθμισης και επένδυσης του εθνικού σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας προσέδωσαν έναν θετικό κλιματικό δείκτη βάσει της μεθοδολογίας του Κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2021/241, ως συμβάλλουσες στην επίτευξη των στόχων για την κλιματική αλλαγή. Επιβεβαιώνουμε ότι τα μέτρα που σχετίζονται με τα ορόσημα και τους στόχους που έχουν προηγουμένως εκπληρωθεί ικανοποιητικά δεν έχουν αναστραφεί[8].

Δεόντως υπογεγραμμένη Διαχειριστική Δήλωση και σύνοψη των ελέγχων που διενεργήθηκαν επισυνάπτονται στην παρούσα επιστολή.

[8] Για το πρώτο αίτημα καταβολής, διαγράψτε την παρούσα πρόταση.

Ζητούμε η πληρωμή να γίνει στον λογαριασμό που αναφέρεται στο Άρθρο 8 παράγραφος 2 της Σύμβασης Χρηματοδότησης.

[Υπογραφή]

Παραρτήματα

- Διαχειριστική Δήλωση
- Σύνοψη Ελέγχων

Αντίγραφο για:

- Ευρωπαϊκή Κεντρική Τράπεζα

ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΜΑ ΙΙΙ
ΔΙΑΧΕΙΡΙΣΤΙΚΗ ΔΗΛΩΣΗ – ΥΠΟΔΕΙΓΜΑ

Ο υπογράφων [Όνομα, Επώνυμο], με την ιδιότητά μου ως [Αρμοδιότητα] της [Υπεύθυνη Αρχή Κράτους Μέλους]

Δηλώνω ότι, σε σχέση με την υλοποίηση του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας (ΣΑΑ) που εγκρίθηκε με την Εκτελεστική Απόφαση [ημερομηνία και αριθ. αναφοράς] του Συμβουλίου για την έγκριση της αξιολόγησης του σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας για [Κράτος Μέλος] ([παραπομπή)], κατά την κρίση μου και με βάση τις πληροφορίες που έχω στη διάθεσή μου, ειδικότερα τα αποτελέσματα από τα εθνικά συστήματα λογιστικού και άλλου ελέγχου που περιγράφονται στο ΣΑΑ:

1. Τα κονδύλια χρησιμοποιήθηκαν για τον σκοπό για τον οποίο προορίζονταν, όπως ορίζεται στο Άρθρο 1 παράγραφος 1 της Σύμβασης Χρηματοδότησης του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας μεταξύ της Επιτροπής και του [Κράτους Μέλους] (η «Σύμβαση»).

2. Τα στοιχεία που υποβάλλονται με το αίτημα καταβολής είναι πλήρη, ακριβή και αξιόπιστα, και τεκμηριώνουν επαρκώς την ικανοποιητική εκπλήρωση των ορόσημων ή/και στόχων και την εφαρμογή της διαδρομής ελέγχου που καταδεικνύει την επίτευξη αυτών των ορόσημων και στόχων.

3. Τα διαθέσιμα συστήματα ελέγχου παρέχουν τις απαραίτητες εγγυήσεις ότι η διαχείριση των κονδυλίων έγινε σύμφωνα με όλους τους ισχύοντες κανόνες, ειδικότερα κανόνες για την αποφυγή συγκρούσεων συμφερόντων, την πρόληψη της απάτης και της διαφθοράς, σύμφωνα με την αρχή της χρηστής δημοσιονομικής διαχείρισης.

4. Οι δραστηριότητες που υλοποιούνται για την επίτευξη των ορόσημων και των στόχων στο πλαίσιο του ΣΑΑ, όπως δηλώνεται στο αίτημα καταβολής, δεν χρηματοδοτούνται από κανένα άλλο πρόγραμμα ή μέσο της Ένωσης ή, κατά περίπτωση, τα άλλα προγράμματα και μέσα της Ένωσης δεν καλύπτουν τις ίδιες δαπάνες.

Σύνοψη των εθνικών ελέγχων που διενεργήθηκαν σε σχέση με τις παραγράφους 1 έως 4 παραπάνω, με ανάλυση των σχετικών αδυναμιών που εντοπίστηκαν και των διορθωτικών ενεργειών που ελήφθησαν ή σχεδιάστηκαν, συμπληρώνει την παρούσα διαχειριστική δήλωση. [Στη συνοδευτική σύνοψη των ελέγχων, δεν εντοπίστηκαν παραβιάσεις σε ό,τι αφορά περιπτώσεις απάτης, διαφθοράς ή σύγκρουσης συμφερόντων.][Στη συνοδευτική σύνοψη των ελέγχων, εντοπίστηκαν οι ακόλουθες παραβάσεις σε ό,τι αφορά περιπτώσεις απάτης, διαφθοράς ή σύγκρουσης συμφερόντων: (*προσδιορίστε και επεξηγήστε τα ληφθέντα διορθωτικά μέτρα*)]

Βεβαιώνω ότι οι παρατυπίες που εντοπίστηκαν κατά τη διάρκεια του τελικού ελέγχου ή των εκθέσεων ελέγχου σε σχέση με την υλοποίηση του ΣΑΑ έχουν διορθωθεί και ανακτηθεί κατάλληλα από τους τελικούς αποδέκτες ή βρίσκονται σε διαδικασία διόρθωσης και ανάκτησης. Όποτε κρίθηκε απαραίτητο, δόθηκε η δέουσα συνέχεια σε ελλείψεις του συστήματος ελέγχου που αναφέρονταν στις εν λόγω εκθέσεις ή βρίσκονται σε εξέλιξη όσον αφορά τις ακόλουθες απαιτούμενες διορθωτικές

ενέργειες: (εάν χρειάζεται, αναφέρετε ποια διορθωτικά μέτρα είναι ακόμα σε εξέλιξη, κατά την ημερομηνία υπογραφής της δήλωσης).

Βεβαιώνω ότι δεν έχω λάβει γνώση για οποιοδήποτε ζήτημα που δεν έχει γνωστοποιηθεί και που θα μπορούσε να βλάψει τα συμφέροντα της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης.

[Ωστόσο, θα πρέπει να σημειωθούν οι ακόλουθες επιφυλάξεις: ……] (διαγράψτε την παρούσα πρόταση εάν δεν ισχύει)

[Σε σχέση με την επιφύλαξη που διατυπώθηκε στην προηγούμενη Διαχειριστική Δήλωση– [Παραπομπή] – [συνέχεια που δόθηκε].] (διαγράψτε την παρούσα πρόταση εάν δεν ισχύει)

Τόπος ……., ημερομηνία ……..,

……..…

(υπογραφή)

[Όνομα και ιδιότητα του υπογράφοντος]

ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΜΑ IV

ΚΑΤΑΛΟΓΟΣ ΕΠΑΦΩΝ

Για την Επιτροπή:

Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή

Γενική Διεύθυνση Οικονομικών και Χρηματοδοτικών Υποθέσεων

Μονάδα R2

B-1049 Βρυξέλλες

Υπόψιν: Προϊστάμενος Μονάδας

Τηλ: +32 229 64900

E-mail: ECFIN-R2-RRF@ec.europa.eu

Με κοινοποίηση σε:

Ευρωπαϊκή Κεντρική Τράπεζα

Sonnemannstr. 20

D-60314 Frankfurt am Main

Υπόψιν: Επικεφαλής Διεύθυνσης «Υπηρεσιών Χρηματοοικονομικών Δραστηριοτήτων»
Τηλ.:.: +49 69 1344 7672

Για το Κράτος Μέλος:

1. Υπηρεσία Συντονισμού Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης
Υπουργείο Οικονομικών
Υπόψη: Διοικητή
Ελ. Βενιζέλου (Πανεπιστημίου) 25, 105 64 Αθήνα, Ελλάδα
Τηλ: +302103338902-3338908

Email: n.mantzoufas@minfin.gr, rrfagov@minfin.gr

2. Γενική Γραμματεία Δημοσιονομικής Πολιτικής
Υπουργείο Οικονομικών
Γενικό Λογιστήριο του Κράτους
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E-mail: gsfp@glk.gr

Κοινοποίηση σε:

Τράπεζα της Ελλάδος

Χ. Τσώρου
Επικεφαλής Τμήματος Σχέσεων με το Δημόσιο
Email: Sec.GovAcc@bankofgreece.gr
Τηλ. +30 2103202703

Άρθρο δεύτερο

Κύρωση της Δανειακής Σύμβασης μεταξύ της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής και της Ελληνικής Δημοκρατίας και των παραρτημάτων της

Κυρώνεται και έχει την ισχύ, που ορίζει η παρ. 1 του άρθρου 28 του Συντάγματος, η Δανειακή Σύμβαση που έχει συναφθεί μεταξύ της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης, εκπροσωπούμενης από την Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή και της Ελληνικής Δημοκρατίας, εκπροσωπούμενης από τον Υπουργό Οικονομικών και τον Αναπληρωτή Υπουργό Οικονομικών. Το αγγλικό πρωτότυπο κείμενο της Σύμβασης, η οποία υπεγράφη στην Αθήνα, στις 20 Ιουλίου 2021 και στις Βρυξέλλες, στις 26 Ιουλίου 2021, καθώς και η ελληνική μετάφρασή της, έχουν ως εξής:

RECOVERY AND RESILIENCE FACILITY LOAN AGREEMENT

between the Commission and the Hellenic Republic

This Loan Agreement is made by and between

the European Union, represented by the European Commission,

hereinafter referred to as "**the Commission**"

and

the Hellenic Republic, represented by the Minister of Finance and the Alternate Minister of Finance,

Hereinafter referred to as "**the Member State**",

hereinafter jointly referred to as the "Parties" and each of them a "Party".

PREAMBLE

Whereas:

(1) Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility[1] ('**RRF Regulation**') has the specific objective to provide Member States with financial support with a view to achieving the milestones and targets of reforms and investments as set out in their recovery and resilience plans. Such support is financed from the borrowing by the Union

[1] OJ L 57, 18.02.2021, p. 17.

on the basis of Article 5 of Council Decision (EU, Euratom) 2020/2053 of 14 December 2020 on the system of own resources of the European Union and repealing Decision 2014/335/EU, Euratom[2] ("Decision (EU, Euratom) 2020/2053"), which is available for the financing of measures under Article 1(2)(b) of Council Regulation (EU) 2020/2094 of 14 December 2020 establishing a European Union Recovery Instrument to support the recovery in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic[3] ('EURI Regulation');

(2) Support is provided following the approval of the assessment of the Recovery and Resilience Plan (the 'RRP') by the Council in accordance with Article 20(1) of the RRF Regulation, on the basis inter alia of a loan agreement to be concluded between the Commission and the Member State;

(3) In accordance with Articles 14, 15(2), 24 of the RRF Regulation, the disbursement of the loan support should be provided in instalments, based on the satisfactory fulfilment of milestones and targets laid down in the Council Implementing Decision. In line with Article 24(1) of the RRF Regulation, disbursements of the loan should be subject to the available funding;

(4) On 27 April 2021, the Member State submitted a RRP to the Commission and requested a loan support pursuant to Article 14(2) of the RRF Regulation;

(5) The Council Implementing Decision establishes a loan support amounting to a maximum of EUR 12 727 538 920 for the Member State. In accordance with Article 13 of the RRF Regulation, that same decision establishes an amount of EUR 1 654 580 060 of the loan support, equal to 13% of the loan support, to be disbursed as pre-financing to the Member State ;

(6) Pursuant to Article 22(2) of the RRF Regulation, the loan agreement to be concluded between the Commission and the Member State shall provide for obligations of the Member State to regularly check that the financing provided has been properly used and that there has been a proper implementation of measures; to take appropriate measures to prevent, detect and correct fraud, corruption, and conflicts of interests and legal actions to recover funds that have been misappropriated; to accompany a request for payment with a management declaration and summary of the audits carried out; to collect and ensure access to the standardised categories of data; to authorise the Commission, OLAF, the Court of Auditors and, where applicable, EPPO to exert their rights; to keep records;

(7) According to Article 9 of the RRF Regulation, reforms and investment projects may receive support from other Union programmes and instruments provided that such support does not cover the same costs; according to Article 22(2)(c)(i) of the RRF Regulation the agreement to be concluded with the Member State should set out that requests for payment should be accompanied by management declarations that the control systems put in place give the necessary assurances that the funds were managed in accordance with all applicable rules, including on double funding;

(8) Article 34 of the RRF Regulation sets out Member State obligations with respect to communication and publicity;

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[2] OJ L 424, 15.12.2020, p. 1.

[3] OJ L 433 I, 22.12.2020, p. 23.

(9) Provisions of the Financial Regulation relating to the implementation of financial assistance by the Commission should apply to the Loan Facility under this Loan Agreement. According to Article 15 (2)(b) of the RRF Regulation, Article 220(2) of the Financial Regulation should not apply with regard to the average maturity of the loan support;

(10) The Commission will launch on behalf of the Union bond issues, notes, commercial paper, short-term bills or any other appropriate short and/or long term financial transactions ("**Funding Instruments**") for the funding of the loan support requested by the Member State;

(11) The Commission's funding strategy, set out in Article 7 of Commission Implementing Decision C(2021)2502 ("**Diversified Funding Strategy**") should apply to the funding of non-repayable financial support and loan support provided under the RRF Regulation.

(12) The Commission should offer loan instalments with a long-term maturity of 30 years, in full respect of sound financial management principles. Gradual repayment of loan instalments will ensure that the weighted average maturity of total loan instalments under this Agreement are kept within predictable and managed limits. Repayment of the principal on these loans should be spread evenly over time, from the end of a moratorium, providing fiscal space to emerge from the crisis as well as avoiding lumpy repayment obligations for the beneficiary Member State.

(13) Pursuant Article 15(3) of the RRF Regulation, the application of the Cost Allocation Methodology should ensure that all costs incurred by the Union that relate to the loan support are borne by the beneficiary Member State.

(14) The financial terms of each Disbursement will be determined in accordance to the RRF Regulation, the Council Implementing Decision, the Cost Allocation Methodology and this Loan Agreement.

(15) The Conclusions on Next Generation EU Green Bonds 7817/21 approved by the Council on 23 April 2021 welcomed the Commission's target that up to 30% of Next Generation EU proceeds should be mobilised through the issuance of NGEU Green bonds, agreed that the relevant information on eligible RRF expenditures should be made available by Member States to the Commission on a regular basis and welcomed the intention of the Commission to include relevant text in the financing and loan agreements.

The Parties have agreed as follows:

Article 1 Subject of the agreement

1. This Loan Agreement sets out the rights and obligations of the Parties and terms and conditions applicable to the loan support provided with a view to the satisfactory fulfilment of the milestones and targets of reforms and investments by the Member State in the Council Implementing Decision.
2. Subject to the provisions of the RRF Regulation, the Council Implementing Decision, the Cost Allocation Methodology, and this Loan Agreement, the Union makes available to the Member State a Loan Facility in euro in the aggregate principal amount of maximum EUR 12 727 538 920.

3. The maximum number of Loan Instalments is laid down in the Council Implementing Decision.

4. The Member State shall use all amounts borrowed under the Loan Facility in conformity with the RRF Regulation, the Council Implementing Decision, and, if relevant, the Commission decision on disbursement under Article 24(5) RRF Regulation.

5. The Loan shall be denominated solely in euro, which shall be the currency of account and payment. The Availability Period of the loan support shall be until 31.12.2026.

Article 2 Maturity

1. Each Disbursement shall have a maturity of 30 years from the date of disbursement.
2. The repayment of the principal amount of a Disbursement shall start after a grace period of 10 years from the date of disbursement and be spread evenly in equal repayments over the remaining maturity of the Disbursement.
3. The average maturity of the Disbursements under the Loan Facility shall not exceed 20 years. The average maturity shall be calculated as the weighted average maturity of the Disbursements made under the Loan Facility.

Article 3 Entry into force

1. Following its signature by all Parties, this Loan Agreement shall enter into force on the date on which the Commission has received the official notification in the form of the Legal Opinion drawn up in accordance with Annex VI to this Loan Agreement by the Member State that all constitutional and legal requirements for the entry into force of this Loan Agreement and the valid and irrevocable commitment of the Member State to all obligations under this Loan Agreement have been fulfilled.

2. The entry into force shall not be later than 3 months after signature of this Loan Agreement. If this Loan Agreement has not entered into force by that date, the Parties to the Loan Agreement shall cease to be bound by it.

Article 4 Definitions

In this Loan Agreement (including its recitals), the following terms have the following meaning:

1. **"Availability Period"** means the period that runs up to the date defined in Article 1(5) of this Loan Agreement.

2. **"Average Maturity"** means the weighted average maturity of all the Loan Instalments or Tranches made available under the Loan Agreement, at the moment when it is calculated, where the maturity of each Loan Instalment or

Tranche is determined by reference to the scheduled amortisation of capital on principal amounts due based on Loan Instalments or Tranches.

3. **"Business Day"** means a day on which the TARGET2 payment system is open for business.

4. **"Business Day Convention"** means the business day convention communicated in the Confirmation Notice.

5. **"Commission"** means the European Commission.

6. **"Confirmation Notice"** means the Commission's written notice to the Member State in the form of Annex V setting out the terms of a Loan Instalment or Tranche.

7. **"Conflict of Interests"** means a situation as defined in Article 61(2) and (3) of the Financial Regulation.

8. **"Corruption"** means corruption within the meaning of Article 136(1)(d) (ii) of the Financial Regulation.

9. **"Cost of Carry"** is the Cost of Carry as defined in the Cost Allocation Methodology.

10. **"Cost of Funding"** is the Cost of Funding as defined in the Cost Allocation Methodology.

11. **"Cost of Liquidity Management"** is the Cost of Liquidity Management as defined in the Cost Allocation Methodology.

12. **"Cost of Service"** is the Cost of Service as defined in the Cost Allocation Methodology.

13. **"Council Implementing Decision"** means Council Implementing Decision of 13 July 2021 on the approval of the assessment of the recovery and resilience plan for Greece (ST 10152/21+ADD 1).

14. **"Disbursement"** means a disbursement of a Loan Instalment or Tranche to the Member State under this Loan Agreement.

15. **"Disbursement Date"** means, in relation to any Disbursement, the date of transfer of the Net Disbursement Amount to the Member State's account with the Central Bank of the Member State.

16. **"Double Funding"** means funding provided in violation of Article 9 of the RRF Regulation.

17. **"Due Date"** means the twentieth Business Day after the corresponding Transfer Date.

18. "**Early Reimbursement**" means any voluntary early repayment, in total or in part, of the Loan Facility at the initiative of the Member State.

19. "**Early Repayment**" means the early repayment of the Loan Facility requested by the Commission.

20. "**ECB**" means the European Central Bank.

21. "**EU**" means the European Union.

22. "**Event of Default**" means an event defined in Article 15 (1) of this Loan Agreement.

23. "**Financial Regulation**" means Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012.

24. "**Financing Agreement**" means the Financing Agreement signed between the Commission and the Member State under Article 2 of the Council Implementing Decision.

25. "**Fraud**" means fraud within the meaning of Article 136(1)(d)(i) of the Financial Regulation.

26. "**General Government Debt**" means indebtedness comprising general government debt as determined in accordance with the European System of Accounts 2010 ("ESA 2010") as laid down by Council Regulation No (EC) 2223/96 of 25 June 1996 on the European system of national and regional accounts in the Community .

27. "**Interest Payment Date**" means any date on which interest is payable under the Loan Agreement.

28. "**Interest Period**" means the Interest Period as defined in the Cost Allocation Methodology;

29. "**Legal Opinion**" means the legal opinion issued by the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Finance, or a relevant national authority of the Member State, in the form of Annex VI.

30. "**Loan Instalment**" means the sums which have been the subject of a Request for Payment;

31. "**Loan Agreement**" means this loan agreement.

32. "**Loan Facility**" means the loan support that the Commission makes available to the Member State under this Loan Agreement and in accordance with the Council Implementing Decision.

33. "**Market Disruption Event**" means, at the time of a proposed issuance of Funding Instruments, the occurrence of events or circumstances affecting the national or international financial, political or economic conditions or international capital markets or currency exchange rates or exchange controls which in the reasonable view of the Commission are likely to prejudice materially the ability of the Commission to achieve a successful issue, offering or distribution of Funding Instruments at a reasonable price.

34. "**Maturity Date**" means the scheduled date for full repayment of principal of a Loan Instalment or Tranche as defined in a Confirmation Notice.

35. "**Net Disbursement Amount**" means the proceeds of the Funding Instrument less the aggregate amount of clearing of the pre-financing according to Article 6 in relation to any Disbursement, resulting to an amount to be disbursed to the Member State.

36. "**Operational arrangements**" means the operational arrangements agreed by the Member State and the Commission after the adoption of the Council Implementing Decision, as referred to in Article 20 (6) of the RRF Regulation.

37. "**Pre-financing Loan Instalment**" means the part of Loan Facility to be disbursed as pre-financing indicated in Article 6.

38. "**Cost Allocation Methodology**" means the Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/1095 of 2 July 2021 establishing the methodology for allocating costs related to borrowing and debt management operations under NextGenerationEU[4], as supplemented, amended or replaced as the case may be.

39. "**Public External Indebtedness**" means all indebtedness which constitutes General Government Debt (i) which is denominated or payable in a currency other than the currency of the Member State and (ii) which was not originally incurred or assumed under an agreement or instrument made with or issued to creditors substantially all of whom are residents of the Member State or entities having their head office or principal place of business within the territory of the Member State.

40. "**Public Internal Indebtedness**" means all General Government Debt which (i) is denominated in the currency of the Member State, (ii) is in the form of or represented by bonds, notes or other securities or any guarantee thereof and (iii) is or may be quoted or listed or ordinarily purchased and sold on any stock exchange, automated trading system, over the counter or other securities market.

[4] OJ L 236, 5.7.2021, p. 75.

41. "**Relevant Indebtedness**" means Public External Indebtedness and Public Internal Indebtedness.

42. "**Request for Payment**" means the Member State's request for the payment of Loan Instalments referred to in Article 24(2) of RRF Regulation, in the form of Annex II.

43. "**RRP**" means the Member State's recovery and resilience plan that was assessed by the Commission and whose assessment was approved by the Council through the adoption of the Commission proposal for a Council Implementing Decision by the Council.

44. **"RRF Regulation"** means Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021;

45. "**Serious Breach of Obligations**" in the context of Article 22(5) of the RRF Regulation and of this Loan Agreement means a breach by the Member State of the obligations incorporated in this Loan Agreement and/or in the Financing Agreement that adversely affects, in a material or substantial manner, the rights of the Commission or the proper implementation of Union funds pursuant to this Loan Agreement concerning Articles 5, 6, 19, 20 and 21 thereof and/or the Financing Agreement concerning Articles 4, 5, 10, 11 and 12 thereof.

46. "**TARGET2**" means the Trans-European Automated Real-time Gross Settlement Express Transfer payment system which uses a single shared platform and which was launched on 19 November 2007.

47. "**Tax**" means any tax, levy, impost, duty or other charge or withholding of a similar nature (including any penalty or interest payable in connection with any failure to pay or any delay in paying any of the same).

48. "**TFEU**" means the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

49. "**Tranche**" means a part of a Loan Instalment.

50. "**Transfer Date**" means any date indicated in the Confirmation Notice on which a payment of principal amount, Cost of Funding, Cost of Service, and Cost of Liquidity Management is to be made.

Article 5 Responsibility of the Member State

1. The Member State shall be responsible for the implementation of the RRP, including for the satisfactory fulfilment of the milestones and targets set out in the Council Implementing Decision and further specified in the Operational Arrangements.
2. In accordance with Article 28 of the RRF Regulation, the Member State shall foster synergies and ensure effective coordination between the recovery and resilience facility established by the RRF Regulation and other Union programmes and instruments, and in particular with measures financed by the Union funds in a manner

commensurate to its responsibilities. Pursuant to Article 9 of the RRF Regulation, the Member State shall ensure that no double funding takes place.

Article 6 Pre-financing

1. The Commission shall disburse an amount of EUR 1 654 580 060 of pre-financing (the "**Pre-financing Loan Instalment**") as part of the loan support within, to the extent possible, two months from the entry into force of this Loan Agreement.
2. The Member State acknowledges and irrevocably agrees that:
   a) the disbursement of the Pre-Financing Loan Instalment shall be subject to availability of funds;
   b) Cost of Funding, Cost of Liquidity Management and Cost of Service for the Pre-financing Loan Instalment shall be based on the Cost Allocation Methodology;
   c) The Maturity Dates of the Pre-financing Loan Instalment shall be 30 years;
   d) The Pre-financing Loan Instalment shall be disbursed in one or several Tranches;
   e) It shall pay any fees, costs and expenses, including if applicable breakage costs and cost of carry.
3. The Commission shall issue to the Member State a Confirmation Notice setting out the financial terms of the Pre-financing Loan Instalment or Tranche. The Member State shall be deemed to have accepted in advance the terms of the Pre-financing Loan Instalment or Tranche set out in the Confirmation Notice.
4. For pre-financing paid in accordance with paragraph 1 an amount corresponding to the percentage equal to the ratio of the remaining uncleared pre-financing over remaining amounts of the Loan Facility to be disbursed shall be deducted from each Disbursement to calculate the Net Disbursement Amount in order to clear the pre-financing until it has been fully cleared.
5. Upon request of the Member State in its payment request, additional amounts may be deducted from each Disbursement in order to clear the pre-financing earlier.
6. Amounts of pre-financing that have not been cleared by 31 December 2026 shall be immediately due and payable. The Commission shall be entitled to offset such amounts against any claim that the Member State has vis-à-vis the Commission under the RRF and/or other EU programmes.
7. Any pre-financing shall be declared immediately due and payable following the termination of this Loan Agreement in the case referred to in Article 24(9) of the RRF Regulation. Article 15(3) of this Loan Agreement shall apply.

Article 7 Request for payments and verification of conditions

1. When submitting Requests for Payment in accordance with Article 24(2) of the RRF Regulation, the Member State shall duly justify that the milestones and targets for the

respective Loan Instalment as set out in Section 2 of the Annex of the Council Implementing Decision have been satisfactorily fulfiled. The Operational Arrangements shall be signed by the Member State and the Commission before the first request for payment.

2. When submitting the Request for Payment pursuant to Article 24 of the RRF Regulation, the Member State shall:
   a) Provide due justification of the satisfactory fulfilment of the relevant milestones and targets set out in the Council Implementing Decision;
   b) Request in relation to the Loan Facility a maximum of the amount as set out in the Council Implementing Decision;
   c) Use the form set out in Annex II of this Loan Agreement;
   d) In order to comply with the obligation set in Article 22(2)(c) of the RRF Regulation;
      (i) Enclose a duly signed Management Declaration drawn up in accordance with the model set out in Annex III of this Loan Agreement; and
      (ii) Enclose a summary of the audits carried out, including weaknesses identified and any corrective actions taken.
3. The Member State shall on a best effort basis seek to abide by the indicative payment request schedule set out in the Operational Arrangements. The final Request for Payment shall be submitted by 30 September 2026.
4. The preliminary assessment under Article 24(3) of the RRF Regulation shall be carried out by the Commission on the basis of the information provided by the Member State in accordance with paragraph 2. For the purpose of the assessment, the Operational Arrangements shall also be taken into account. The Commission may ask supplementary information and/or carry out checks and on-the-spot controls to verify the completion of milestones and targets, including on the non-reversibility of previously satisfactorily fulfiled milestones and targets. In case the Commission notifies the Member State of the need for major additional information or corrections of its payment request, the period between the date of the Commission request until the date of the submission of additional or corrected documents shall not be considered for the purposes of calculation of the deadline referred to in Article 24(3) of the RRF Regulation.
5. Where, as a result of the assessment under Article 24 of the RRF Regulation, the Commission establishes in accordance with Article 24(6) of the RRF Regulation that only a subset of the milestones and targets set out in the Council Implementing Decision have been satisfactorily fulfilled, the Commission shall determine the share of the Loan Instalment to be suspended following an observations procedure in accordance with Article 25.

   In case a milestone and/or target related to the Member State's control system is not satisfactorily fulfilled, the Commission may suspend the entire Disbursement and future Disbursments, until such time as the relevant milestone and/or target is satisfactorily fulfilled.

Article 8 Ex post reporting on climate change objectives

1. The Member State, together with the submission of a request for payment, shall declare the total cumulative expenditure disbursed up to that moment by the Member State for the implementation of each reform and investment of the national recovery and resilience plan assigned a positive climate marker under the methodology in the RRF Regulation, as contributing to climate change objectives.
2. The information referred to in paragraph 1 shall not be taken into account by the Commission for the assessment of the achievement of the milestones and targets under the request for payment.

Article 9 Drawdown, Conditions Precedent and Disbursement

1. Without prejudice to Article 6 of this Loan Agreement, any Disbursement shall be conditional upon the Commission having adopted a decision according to Article 24(5) of the RRF Regulation and shall be limited to the amount established in that decision.

2. No disbursement shall be made before the Commission has received:

   (a) the official notification in the form of the Legal Opinion by the Member State that all constitutional and legal requirements for the provisions concerning loans to take effect and the valid and irrevocable commitment of the Member State to all obligations under this Loan Agreement have been fulfilled, and

   (b) a Request for Payment (not applicable for the Pre-financing Loan Instalment).

   The Member State is irrevocably bound by the terms of the Request for Payment..

3. A Request for Payment shall not be regarded as having been duly completed unless it specifies the information set out in Annex II.

4. Following submission of a Request for Payment by the Member State, the Commission's obligation to pay the Net Disbursement Amount in respect of a Loan Instalment to the Member State under this Loan Agreement shall be subject to:

   a. no event having occurred that would render incorrect any statement made in the Legal Opinion;

   b. the Commission having received from the Minister of Finance of the Member State an official document indicating the persons authorised to sign the Request for Payment (and thus validly commit the Member State) and containing the specimen signatures of these persons;

   c. the Commission having adopted a decision authorising the disbursement in accordance with Article 24(5) of the RRF Regulation;

   d. availability of funding;

e. no Market Disruption Event having occurred;

f. no material adverse change having occurred since the date of signature of this Loan Agreement such as would, in the opinion of the Commission, after consultation with the Member State be likely to prejudice materially the ability of the Member State to fulfil its payment obligations under this Loan Agreement, *i.e.* to service any of the Loan Instalments to be funded and to repay them;

g. no Event of Default having occurred which has not been cured to the satisfaction of the Commission.

5. A Loan Instalment may be disbursed in one or more Tranches.

6. In accordance with the RRF Regulation, and the Council Implementing Decision, the Commission shall launch any appropriate Funding Instruments for the funding of the amount of a Loan Instalment under the Diversified Funding Strategy.

7. The Commission shall issue to the Member State a Confirmation Notice setting out the financial terms of the Disbursement. The Member State shall be deemed to have accepted in advance the terms of the Loan Instalment or Tranche set out in the Confirmation Notice. For the avoidance of doubt, the Commission is under no obligation to consider favourably any request from the Member State at any time to modify any of the financial terms of a Loan Instalment or Tranche.

8. The Commission shall instruct the ECB to transfer the Net Disbursement Amount of a Loan Instalment or Tranche on the Disbursement Date to the following euro account of the Member State with the Bank of Greece:

Account Name: "RRF Loans"

Account number: 23/200620 IBAN: GR8601000230000000000200620

BIC: BNGRGRAA

A payment to this bank account shall discharge the Commission from its payment obligation under this Loan Agreement with regard to the respective Disbursement.

9. The Member State's right to receive Loan Instalments or Tranches under this Loan Agreement expires at the end of the Availability Period, following which any undisbursed amount of the Loan Facility shall be considered as immediately cancelled, except for any situation described under Article 3(9) of the EURI Regulation.

Article 10 Representations, Warranties and Undertakings

1. Representations

By signing this Loan Agreement, the Member State represents and warrants to the Commission that on the date of this Loan Agreement and on each Disbursement Date:

(a) each Loan Instalment shall constitute an unsecured, direct, unconditional, unsubordinated and general obligation of the Member State and will rank at

least *pari passu* with all other present and future unsecured and unsubordinated loans and obligations of the Member State arising from its present or future Relevant Indebtedness; and

(b) the Legal Opinion is accurate and correct.

2. Undertakings

The Member State undertakes, until such time as all principal under this Loan Agreement has been fully reimbursed and all interest and additional amounts, if any, due under this Loan Agreement have been fully paid:

(a) to utilise the Net Disbursement Amount of each Disbursement in accordance with the RRF Regulation, the Council Implementing Decision and any related conditions applicable at the time of issuing the Request for Payment;

(b) to obtain and maintain in full force and effect all authorisations necessary for it to comply with its obligations under this Loan Agreement;

(c) to comply in all respects with applicable laws which might affect its ability to perform this Loan Agreement;

(d) to pay any fees, costs, overheads and expenses, including if applicable breakage costs and cost of carry, calculated according to the Cost Allocation Methodology ;

(e) without prejudice to Protocol 7 annexed to the Treaties, to recognise that the Commission shall have the identical legal capacity and privileges as accorded to international financial institutions;

(f) to ensure that the checks and measures referred to under Article 20 of this Loan Agreement are in place;

(g) with the exception of those encumbrances enumerated in subparagraphs (1) to (8) below:

(i) not to secure by mortgage, pledge or any other encumbrance upon its own assets or revenues any present or future Relevant Indebtedness and any guarantee or indemnity given in respect thereof, unless the Loan Facility at the same time shares *pari passu* and *pro rata* in such security; and

(ii) taking into consideration the particularities of the Union lending instruments, not to grant to any other creditor or holder of its General Government Debt any priority over the Commission.

The grant of the following encumbrances shall not constitute a breach of this Article 10:

(1) encumbrances upon any property incurred to secure financing for the purchase price or construction of such property and any renewal or

extension of any such encumbrance which is limited to the original property covered thereby and which secures any renewal or extension of the original secured financing; and

(2) encumbrances on commercial goods arising in the course of ordinary commercial transactions (and expiring at the latest within one year thereafter) to finance the import or export of such goods into or from the Member State; and

(3) encumbrances securing or providing for the payment of Relevant Indebtedness incurred exclusively in order to provide financing for a specific investment project, provided that the properties to which any such encumbrances apply are properties which are the subject of such project financing, or which are revenues or claims which arise from the project; and

(4) any other encumbrances in existence on the date of the signing of this Loan Agreement, provided that such encumbrances remain confined to the properties presently affected thereby and properties which become affected by such encumbrances under contracts in effect on the date of the signing of this Loan Agreement (including, for the avoidance of doubt, the crystallization of any floating charge which had been entered into at the date of this Loan Agreement), and provided further that such encumbrances secure or provide for the payment of only those obligations so secured or provided for on the date hereof or any refinancing of such obligations; and

(5) all other statutory encumbrances and privileges which operate solely by virtue of law and which cannot be reasonably avoided by the Member State; and

(6) any encumbrance granted or consented to under a securitization transaction which has been consented to in advance by the Commission and is accounted for in national accounts in accordance with ESA 2010 principles and Eurostat guidance on securitization operations conducted by Member States' governments; and

(7) any encumbrance securing the Member State's obligations with any central securities depository such as Euroclear given in the normal course of the business; and

(8) any encumbrance securing an indebtedness of less than EUR 3 million, provided that the maximum aggregate amount of indebtedness secured by such encumbrances does not exceed EUR 50 million.

As used in this Article 10, "financing for a specific investment project" means any financing of the acquisition, construction or development of any properties in connection with a project if the providing entity for such financing expressly agrees to look to the properties financed and the revenues to be generated by the operation of, or loss or damage to, such properties as the principal source of repayment for the moneys advanced.

Article 11 Costs and Expenses

1. In respect of each outstanding Loan Instalment, the Member State shall transfer to the account referred to in Article 14 in respect of each Loan Instalment or Tranche

   (a) on each Transfer Date the amount of Cost of Funding;

   (b) on each Transfer Date the amount of Cost of Service;

   (c) on each Transfer Date the amount of Cost of Liquidity Management.

2. The Interest Period and Transfer Dates, shall be, for each Loan Instalment or Tranche, set in the Confirmation Notice for that Loan Instalment or Tranche and be communicated to the Member State.
   The Commission shall communicate to the Member State the amount of Cost of Funding, Cost of Service, and Cost of Liquidity Management at the latest twenty business days before the Transfer Date.

3. The costs incurred by the Commission under this Loan Agreement and imputable to the Member State will be calculated based on a pricing formula composed of Cost of Funding, Cost of Service, and Cost of Liquidity Management which are to be calculated and invoiced based on the applicable Cost Allocation Methodology.

4. Without prejudice to the terms of Article 15 of this Loan Agreement and by derogation from Article 99 of the Financial Regulation, if the Member State fails to pay any sum payable under this Loan Agreement on its Transfer Date, the Member State shall pay in addition default interest on such sum (or, as the case may be, the amount thereof for the time being due and unpaid) to the Commission from the Transfer Date to the date of actual payment in full, calculated by reference to successive interest periods (each of such length as the Commission may from time to time select, the first period beginning on the relevant Transfer Date and, wherever possible, the length of such period shall be that of one week) on such overdue sum at the higher of

   (a) a rate per annum being the aggregate of

      (i) 350 basis points, and

      (ii) the rate applied by the European Central Bank to its principal refinancing operations, or

   (b) 200 basis points over the Cost of Funding which would have been payable if the overdue amount had, during the period of non-payment, constituted an Instalment, or

   (c) 0 basis points.

So long as the failure to pay continues, such rate shall be re-fixed in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph (4) of this Article 11 on the last day of each such interest period and unpaid interest under this Article 11 concerning previous interest periods shall be added to the amount of interest due at the end of each such interest period. The default interest is immediately due and payable.

5. The Member State undertakes to pay to the Commission all additional interest and all costs and expenses, including legal fees, incurred and payable by the Commission as a result of a breach of any obligation under this Loan Agreement by the Member State. For the avoidance of doubt, and without prejudice to Article 12(2), a payment by the Member State on any date different from the Transfer Date will be construed as in breach of repayment obligations under this Loan Agreement.

Article 12 Repayment and Early Reimbursement

1. The Member State shall repay the principal amount of each Loan Instalment on the Transfer Date(s) and under the conditions notified to it by the Commission in the relevant Confirmation Notice.

   The Member State shall transfer the amount of principal due to the account referred to in Article 14(3) on the Transfer Date.

   Any amount of principal which is transferred for the purpose of a repayment to the account referred to in Article 14(3) by the Member State cannot be re-borrowed by the same Member State.

2. The Member State shall be entitled to ask for a partial or total Early Reimbursement. In this case, the Commission shall assess the request and, in its full discretion, set the terms and conditions for such Early Reimbursement. The Commission shall set a deadline for the Member State for the acceptance of those terms and conditions.

   The terms and conditions shall in particular ensure that the Member State bears all the costs resulting from all Funding Instruments impacted, including accrued interests due, expenses, fees, Cost of Liquidity Management, breakage costs and costs of termination of any hedging.

   Amounts repaid by the Member State may not be re-borrowed by the same Member State.

Article 13 Suspension and Cancellation of undrawn amounts

1. The Commission may suspend any undrawn Loan Instalments or Tranche of the Loan Facility if:
   (a) the Member State does not comply with the Loan Agreement;
   (b) The Members State commits or shall commit a Serious Breach of Obligations;
2. Following the suspension referred to in paragraph 1 the Commission may cancel the amounts concerned after having followed the observations procedure in accordance with Article 25.

3. The Commission may suspend or cancel any undrawn Loan Instalments or Tranche of the Loan Facility if the Member State declares its intention not to draw any more under the Loan Facility.

Article 14 Payments

1. All payments to be made by the Member State shall be paid without set-off or counterclaim, free and clear of, and without deduction for and on account of, any Taxes, commissions and any other charges for the entire term of this Loan Agreement.

2. The Member State declares that all payments and transfers under this Loan Agreement, as well as the Loan Agreement itself, are not subject to any Tax or any other levy, impost or duty in the Member State and shall not be so subject for the entire term of this Loan Agreement. If nevertheless the Member State or the Central Bank of the Member State is required by law to make any such deductions, the Member State shall pay the requisite additional amounts so that the Commission receives in full the amounts specified by this Loan Agreement.

3. All payments by the Member State shall be made on the Transfer Date before 11:00 a.m. Luxembourg time to the European Commission's account 4062990131at the ECB, via TARGET2 participant SWIFT-BIC ECBFDEFFBAC, in favour of the final beneficiary EUCOLULLXXX.

   A payment made on the Transfer Date on such account shall discharge the Member State from the relevant repayment obligation.

4. If the Member State pays an amount in relation to any of the Loan Instalments which is less than the total amount due and payable under this Loan Agreement, the Member State hereby waives any rights it may have to make any appropriation of the amount so paid as to the amounts due.

   The amount so paid in respect of an Loan Instalment shall be applied in or towards satisfaction of payments due under such Instalment in the following sequence:

   (a) *first* against any fees, expenses and indemnities;

   (b) *second* against any interest for late payments as determined under Article 11(4) ;

   (c) *third* against interest; and

   (d) *fourth* against principal,

   provided that these amounts are due or overdue for payment on that date.

5. Any calculation and determination by the Commission under this Agreement:

   (a) shall be made in a commercially reasonable manner; and

(b) shall, absent manifest error, be binding on the Commission and the Member State.

6. Business Day Convention (Day Count Convention) as communicated in the Confirmation Notice shall apply.

Article 15 Events of Default

1. The Commission may by written notice to the Member State declare the outstanding principal amount of the Loan to be immediately due and payable, together with accrued interest, and/or cancel any undrawn Loan Instalment or Tranche if:

(a) the Member State fails or shall fail to pay on the relevant Transfer Date any amount of principal or Costs of Funding or Costs of Service, or any other amounts due under this Loan Agreement on their due dates, whether in whole or in part, in the manner as agreed in this Loan Agreement, in respect of any Loan Instalment or Tranche; or

(b) the Member State defaults or shall default in the performance of any obligation under this Loan Agreement (other than those referred to in Article 15(1)(a)including the obligation set out in Article 1(4) of this Loan Agreement), and such default shall continue for a period of one month after written notice thereof shall have been given to the Member State by the Commission; or

(c) the Commission sends the Member State a declaration of default in circumstances where the Member State's obligations under this Agreement are declared by the Court of Justice of the European Union not to be binding on or enforceable against the Member State or to be illegal; or

(d) the Commission sends the Member State a declaration of default in circumstances where any representation or warranty made by the Member State under this Loan Agreement is inaccurate, untrue or misleading and which in the opinion of the Commission could have a negative impact on the capacity of the Member State to fulfill its obligations under this Loan Agreement or on the rights of the Commission under it; or

(e) any loan agreement between the Member State and the Commission or any EU institution or body, regardless of the amount, is subject of a declaration of default, or there is a default on any payment obligation of any kind towards the Commission or any EU institution by the Member State which gives rise to a declaration of default; or

(f) Relevant Indebtedness of the Member State having an aggregate principal amount in excess of EUR 250 million is the subject of a declaration of default as defined in any instrument governing or evidencing such indebtedness and as a result of such a declaration of default there is an acceleration of such indebtedness or a *de facto* moratorium on payments; or

(g) the Member State does not pay a substantial portion of its Relevant Indebtedness as it falls due or declares or imposes a moratorium on the payment of its Relevant Indebtedness or of Relevant Indebtedness assumed or guaranteed by it.

2. The Commission may, but is not obliged to, exercise its rights under this Article 15 and may also exercise them only in part without prejudice to the future exercise of such rights. No waiver is to be implied from any delay in exercise of any such rights.

3. The Member State shall reimburse all costs, expenses and fees payable by the Commission as a consequence of an Early Repayment of any Loan Instalment or Tranche under this Article 15, in particular resulting from all Funding Instruments impacted. In addition, the Member State shall pay default interest, as provided for in Article 11(3), which shall accrue as from the date when the outstanding principal amount of the Loan has been declared immediately due and payable, until the date of actual payment in full.

Article 16 Information Undertakings

1. The Member State shall supply to the Commission any information pertaining to any event which could reasonably be expected to cause an Event of Default to occur (and the steps, if any, being taken to remedy it).

2. The Member State shall supply to the Commission any information pertaining to the checks, measures and actions referred to under Article 20 of this Loan Agreement.

3. In order to prepare the report foreseen under Article 31 of the RRF Regulation, the Commission may request reports on the use of the Loan Facility.

4. The Member State undertakes to inform the Commission promptly if any event occurs that would render incorrect any statement made in the Member State's Legal Opinion.

Article 17 Miscellaneous

The Member State shall not have any right to assign or transfer any of its rights or obligations under this Agreement without the prior written consent of the Commission.

Article 18 Liability for damages

The Commission shall not be held liable for any damage caused by the Member State or any third parties involved in the implementation of the RRP, as a consequence of the implementation of the Loan Agreement.

Article 19 Publication of information, visibility of Union funding and right of use

1. Without prejudice to Article 34 of the RRF Regulation, Member State information, communication and publicity for funding in implementation of the RRP shall be at least of the same level as that required by the rules of the Member State for public funding without contributions from the Union budget.

2. In order to respect its obligations under Article 34(2) of the RRF Regulation, and in particular to ensure provision of coherent, effective and proportionate targeted information to multiple audiences, including the media and the public, the Member State shall:
    a. Have a strategy at Member State level to raise awareness and ensure recognition of the RRF's contribution to Europe's recovery and, in particular, the twin green and digital transitions.
    b. Where applicable, correctly and prominently display in all communication activities at project and Member State level the EU emblem with an appropriate funding statement that reads (translated into local languages where appropriate) "funded by the European Union – NextGenerationEU".
    c. Establish and maintain a single web space providing information on the RRP and related projects and communicate the dedicated web link to the Commission.
    d. Ensure that the final recipients of Union funding under the RRF acknowledge the origin and ensure the visibility of the Union funding.

3. When displayed in association with another logo, the European Union emblem must be displayed at least as prominently and visibly as the other logos. The emblem must remain distinct and separate and cannot be modified by adding other visual marks, brands or text. Apart from the emblem, no other visual identity or logo may be used to highlight the EU support.
4. Any communication or dissemination activity that relates to the RRP and is made by the Member State in any form and using any means, shall use factually accurate information.
5. Where applicable, the Member State shall indicate the following disclaimer (translated into local languages where appropriate): *"Funded by the European Union – NextGenerationEU. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or European Commission. Neither the European Union nor the European Commission can be held responsible for them."*
7. The Member State grants the Commission the right to use free of charge the communication materials relating to the RRP.

Article 20 Protection of the financial interests of the Union

1. The Member State shall:
    a. regularly check that the financing provided has been properly used in accordance with all applicable rules and that any measure for the implementation of reforms and investment projects under the RRP has been properly implemented in accordance with all applicable rules in particular

regarding the prevention, detection and correction of fraud, corruption and conflicts of interests;

b. take appropriate measures to prevent, detect and correct fraud, corruption, and conflicts of interests as defined in Article 61(2) and (3) of the Financial Regulation affecting the financial interests of the Union and to take legal actions to recover funds that have been misappropriated, including in relation to any measure for the implementation of reforms and investment projects under the RRP;

c. for the purpose of audit and control and to provide for comparable information on the use of funds in relation to measures for the implementation of reforms and investment projects under the RRP, to collect and ensure access to the following standardised categories of data:

   i. name of the final recipient of funds;

   ii. name of the contractor and sub-contractor, where the final recipient of funds is a contracting authority in accordance with Union or national law on public procurement;

   iii. first name(s), last name(s) and date of birth of beneficial owner(s) of the recipient of funds or contractor, as defined in Article 3(6) of Directive (EU) 2015/849 of the European Parliament and of the Council ;

   iv. a list of any measures for the implementation of reforms and investment projects under the recovery and resilience plan with the total amount of public funding of those measures and indicating the amount of funds paid under the Loan Facility and under other Union funds;

d. keep records in accordance with Article 132 of the Financial Regulation.

2. For the purpose of fulfilling the obligations under paragraph 1, Article 5(2) and Article 21 of this Loan Agreement, the Member State shall ensure that the control system referred to in Article 22(1) of the RRF Regulation complies with the key requirements listed in Annex I.

3. Any amendments to the Member State's internal control system that was included in the RRP concerning elements that were assessed by the Commission shall be duly communicated to the Commission without delay.

4. The Commission shall be sufficiently assured that the Member State's internal control system fulfils the key requirements provided in paragraph 1. The Commission may request supplementary information and perform on-the-spot system audits. These system audits may be carried out on a risk basis. If needed, the Commission may be assisted by independent outside experts or external audit firms.

Article 21 Verifications and checks by the Commission, the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) the European Court of Auditors (ECA) and the European Public Prosecutor's Office (EPPO)

1. In addition to controls under Article 7(4) and audits under Article 20(4) of this Loan Agreement, the Commission may exert its rights as provided for in Article 129(1) of the Financial Regulation and may carry out verifications, reviews, checks and audits for the implementation of the RRP regarding:
   a) the prevention, detection and correction of fraud, corruption and conflicts of interests affecting the financial interests of the Union, including the application of Article 20,
   b) the application of Article 5(2),
   c) the information and justification regarding the satisfactory fulfilment of milestones and targets in a payment request.

   Such verifications, reviews, checks and audits may be carried out during the implementation of the RRP and until five years starting from the date of the final Disbursement and may cover the information system used by Member States to collect and provide data that is used to justify the completion of milestones and targets. These procedures shall be formally notified to the Member State. If needed, the Commission may be assisted by independent outside experts or external audit firms.
2. The Member State shall keep and provide adequate supporting documents proving, in particular, that the RRP has been implemented properly, that its implementation complies with the obligations listed in Article 20(1) of this Agreement and that the milestones and targets specified in the Council Implementing Decision have been satisfactorily fulfiled, if requested to do so in the context of the checks or audits described in this Article.
3. The following bodies may exert their rights as provided for in Article 129(1) of the Financial Regulation and carry out reviews, checks, audits and investigations:
   - the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) under Regulations No 883/2013[5] and No 2185/96[6],
   - the European Public Prosecutor's Office (EPPO) under Regulation 2017/1939, to the extent that the EPPO is competent, and
   - the European Court of Auditors (ECA) under Article 287 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) and Article 257 of the Financial Regulation.
4. The Member State shall agree to and cooperate in view of the above mentioned verifications, reviews, checks, audits and investigations as well as controls under Article 7(4) and audits under Article 20(4), and provide any information and documents as requested for their purpose.

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5 Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 883/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 September 2013 concerning investigations conducted by the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1073/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Regulation (Euratom) No 1074/1999 (OJ L 248, 18/09/2013, p. 1).

6 Council Regulation (Euratom, EC) No 2185/1996 of 11 November 1996 concerning on-the-spot checks and inspections carried out by the Commission in order to protect the European Communities' financial interests against fraud and other irregularities (OJ L 292, 15/11/1996, p. 2).

5. The Member State shall grant officials of the Commission, OLAF, the ECA and, to the extent that it is competent, EPPO, and their authorised representatives access to sites and premises at which investments and reforms financed under this Loan Agreement are carried out, and to any documents and computerised data concerning the management of those investments and reforms, and to take every appropriate measure to facilitate their work. Access by authorised agents of the Commission, OLAF, the ECA and, to the extent the Member State is participating enhanced cooperation on its establishment, EPPO shall be granted on conditions of strict confidentiality with regard to third parties, without prejudice to public law obligations to which they are subject.
6. In order to comply with point (e) of Article 22(2) of the RRF Regulation, the Member State shall impose obligations on all final recipients of funds paid for the measures for the implementation of reforms and investment projects included in the RRP, or to all other persons or entities involved in their implementation to expressly authorise the Commission, OLAF, the Court of Auditors and, where applicable, EPPO to exert their rights as provided for in Article 129(1) of the Financial Regulation and to impose similar obligations on all final recipients of funds disbursed, to ensure that any third party involved in the implementation of the RRP grants the rights and access in accordance with paragraphs (1) to (4) above.
7. In case of audits or reviews by the Commission, on the basis of the findings made during the audit or review, a provisional report shall be drawn up. The Commission or the auditors shall formally notify the report to the Member State and an observations procedure shall take place in accordance with Article 25. The final report must be sent to the Member State within 60 calendar days of expiry of the time limit for submission of observations.
8. On the basis of the final findings, the Commission may take the measures it considers necessary, including, in cases of fraud, corruption, conflict of interest or a Serious Breach of Obligations in this Loan Agreement, declaration of outstanding Loan Instalments immediately due and payable, in part or in full, and cancellation of undrawn Loan instalments in accordance with Article 13(2).

Article 22 Implementation of measures under Article 21(8)

1. When taking the measures referred to Article 21(8) in accordance with the second subparagraph of Article 22(5) of the RRF Regulation, the Commission shall take into account the principle of proportionality, as well as the size and maturities of the outstanding Loan Instalments and the estimated costs of such measures. Such measures shall be implemented following an observations procedure in accordance with Article 25.
2. In order to respect the principle of proportionality and to take into account the seriousness of the fraud, corruption, conflict of interests affecting the financial interests of the Union that has not been corrected by the Member State, or of the Serious Breach of Obligation, when taking the measures described under Article 21(8) the Commission shall proceed as follows:

a) In case of fraud, corruption, conflict of interest, a breach of Article 5(2) or the information and justification underlying a payment request is found to be incorrect, the amount of the outstanding Loan Instalments to be declared immediately due and payable and of the undrawn Loan Instalments to be cancelled in accordance with Article 13(2) shall correspond to the amount affected.

b) In case of serious breach of obligation of this Loan Agreement, other than Article 5(2), the amount of the outstanding Loan Instalments to be declared immediately due and payable and of the undrawn Loan Instalments to be cancelled in accordance with Article 13(2) shall be established taking into account the frequency and extent of the serious breach of obligations.

In the specific case of a deficiency in a Member State's controls system that leads to a serious breach of an obligation under Article 20(1) of this Loan Agreement, the amount of the outstanding Loan Instalments to be declared immediately due and payable and of the undrawn Loan Instalments to be cancelled in accordance with Article 13(2) shall be established in accordance with the principle of proportionality as follows:

a. where the deficiency is so fundamental, frequent or widespread that it represents a complete failure of the system that puts at risk the proper use of all expenditure, a flat rate reduction of 100 % of the Loan Facility shall be applied;

b. where the deficiency is so frequent and widespread that it represents an extremely serious failure of the system that puts at risk the proper use of a very high proportion of the expenditure, a flat rate reduction of 25 % of the Loan Facility shall be applied;

c. where the deficiency is due to the system not fully functioning or functioning so poorly or so infrequently that it puts at risk the proper use of a high proportion of the expenditure, a flat rate reduction of 10 % of the Loan Facility shall be applied;

d. where the deficiency is due to the system which is functioning but not with the consistentcy, frequency, or depth required so that it puts at risk the proper use of a high proportion of the expenditure, a flat rate reduction of 5 % of the Loan Facility shall be applied.

3. Where the amount of the outstanding Loan Instalments is declared immediately due and payable under this Article 22, the Member State shall reimburse all costs, expenses and fees payable by the Commission as a consequence thereof, in particular resulting from all Funding Instruments impacted. In addition, the Member State shall pay default interest, as provided for in Article 11(4), which shall accrue as from the date when the outstanding principal amount of the Loan Instalment has been declared immediately due and payable, until the date of actual payment in full.

Article 23 Administrative sanctions and other measures

Nothing in this Loan Agreement may be construed as preventing the adoption of administrative sanctions (such as financial penalties) or other public law measures, in addition or as an alternative to the measures provided under this Loan Agreement (see, for instance, Articles 135 to 145 of the Financial Regulation and Articles 4 and 7 of Regulation 2988/95[7]).

Article 24 Communication between parties

1. All notices in relation to this Loan Agreement shall be validly given in writing, including via email, and sent to the addressees listed in Annex IV to this Loan Agreement. Each Party shall update addressees and notify it to the other Party hereto upon the same being amended from time to time.

2. Notices become effective on the date of receipt of the e-mail or letter by which they are delivered.

3. Each Party to this Loan Agreement shall notify to the other Party the list and specimen signatures of the persons authorised to act on its behalf under this Loan Agreement, promptly upon signature of this Loan Agreement. Likewise, each Party shall update such list and notify the other Party hereto upon the same being amended from time to time.

Article 25 Observations procedure

Where Article 7 and Article 22 of this Loan Agreement refers to the observations procedure in this Article 25, the Member State shall be given the opportunity to submit observations within a period of one month.

Where Article 13 of this Loan Agreement refers to the observations procedure in this Article, the Member State shall be given the opportunity to submit observations within a period of two months.

The Commission may extend the deadline for submitting observations.

Article 26 Amendments

Any amendment agreed by the Parties shall be in writing and shall form part of this Loan Agreement.

Article 27 Governing law and jurisdiction

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[7] Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 2988/95 of 18 December 1995 on the protection of the European Communities financial interests (*OJ L 312, 23.12.1995, p. 1*).

1. This Loan Agreement and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with it shall be governed by and shall be construed in accordance with European Union law, supplemented if necessary by the Luxembourgish law.

2. The Parties undertake to submit any dispute that may arise relating to the legality, validity, interpretation or performance of this Loan Agreement to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Court of Justice of the European Union in accordance with Article 272 of the TFEU.

Article 28 Partial invalidity and unintentional gaps

1. If one or more of the provisions contained in this Loan Agreement should be or become fully or in part invalid, illegal or unenforceable in any respect under any applicable law, the validity, legality and enforceability of the remaining provisions contained in this Loan Agreement shall not in any way be affected or impaired thereby. Provisions that are fully or in part invalid, illegal or unenforceable shall be interpreted and thus implemented according to the spirit and purpose of this Loan Agreement.
2. The Preamble and the Annexes to this Loan Agreement do and shall hereafter form an integral part of this Loan Agreement.

Article 29 Annexes

The Annexes to this Agreement shall constitute an integral part thereof:

Annex I: Key requirements of the Member State's control system

Annex II: Form of Request for Payment

Annex III: Management Declaration Template

Annex IV: List of Contacts

Annex V: Form of Confirmation Notice

Annex VI: Form of Legal Opinion

Done in Athens on and in Brussels on 26/07/21. Done in duplicate, both being equally authentic, each of which shall constitute an original instrument.

HELLENIC REPUBLIC

Represented by

- *signed by* - 20.07.2021

ChristosStaikouras

Minister of Finance

Represented by

- *signed by* -

Theodore Skylakakis

Alternate Minister of Finance

EUROPEAN UNION

represented by

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Represented by

- *signed by* -

Johannes Hahn

Commissioner for Budget and Administration

Represented by

- *signed by* –

Paolo Gentiloni

Commissioner for Economy

ANNEX I

Key requirements of the Member State's control system

1) In compliance with Article 22(1) of the RRF Regulation, the Member State shall provide an effective and efficient internal control system, including separation of functions and reporting and monitoring arrangements. Member States may rely on their regular national budget management systems.

   This includes:

   - the nomination of an authority as "coordinator" having the overall responsibility for monitoring the implementation of the RRP on behalf of the Member State and being the single point of contact for the Commission;
   - that the coordinator has the (i) administrative capacity in terms of human resources (staff numbers and profiles), institutional experience and expertise, and (ii) the mandate and authority to exercise all relevant tasks, including reporting and monitoring responsibilities;
   - the identification of the authorities entrusted with the implementation of the RRP measures;
   - the identification of the authority responsible for signing the management declaration accompanying the payment requests with procedures ensuring that this authority will get assurance about the satisfactory fulfilment of the milestones and targets set in the RRP, that the funds were managed in accordance with all applicable rules, in particular rules on avoidance of conflicts of interests, fraud prevention, corruption and double funding;
   - an appropriate separation between implementation and audit functions.

2) In compliance with Article 22(2)(a) of the RRF Regulation, the Member State shall conduct an effective implementation of proportionate anti-fraud and anti-corruption measures, as well as any necessary measure to effectively avoid conflict of interests.

   This includes:

   - appropriate measures related to the prevention, detection and correction of fraud, corruption and conflict of interest, as well as avoidance of double funding and to take legal actions to recover funds that have been misappropriated;
   - a fraud risk assessment and the definition of appropriate anti-fraud mitigating measures.

3) In compliance with Article 22(2)(c) of the RRF Regulation, the Member State shall maintain appropriate procedures for drawing up the management declaration and summary of the audits carried out at national level.

   This includes:

   - An effective procedure for drawing up the Management Declaration, documenting the summary of audits and keeping the underlying information for audit trail;

- Effective procedures to ensure that all cases of fraud, corruption and conflict of interests are properly reported and corrected through recoveries.

4) To provide the information necessary for Article 22(2)(c)(i) of the RRF Regulation, the Member State shall ensure appropriate measures, including procedures for checking the fulfilment of milestones and targets and compliance with horizontal principles of sound financial management.

   This includes:

   - appropriate measures through which authorities entrusted with the implementation of the RRP measures will check the fulfilment of milestones and targets (e.g. desk reviews, on-the-spot checks);
   - appropriate measures through which the authorities entrusted with the implementation of the RRP measures will check the absence of serious irregularities (fraud, corruption and conflict of interest) and double funding (e.g. desk reviews, on-the-spot checks).

5) In compliance with Article 22(1) of the RRF Regulation and to provide the information necessary for Article 22(2)(c)(ii) of the RRF Regulation, the Member State shall conduct adequate and independent audits of systems and cases of support to investments and reforms.

   This includes:

   - The identification of the body/ies which will carry out the audits of systems and cases of support to investments and reforms and how its/their functional independence is ensured;
   - The allocation of sufficient the resources to this body/ies for the purpose of the RRF;
   - The effective tackling by the audit body/ies of the risk of fraud, corruption, conflict of interest and double funding both through system audits and audits of cases of support to investments and reforms.

6) In compliance with Article 22(2)(d) and (e) of the RRF Regulation, the Member State shall maintain an effective system to ensure that all information and documents necessary for audit trail purposes are held.

   This includes:

   - effective collection and storage of data on the final recipients of funds;
   - access for the Commission, OLAF, ECA and EPPO (where applicable) to the data on final recipients, contractors, subcontractors and beneficial owners for the purpose of audit and control.

ANNEX II

FORM OF REQUEST FOR PAYMENT

[on letterhead of the Member State]

[date]

European Commission
Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs
Unit R2 - Finance
Attn.: Head of Unit
Office: CHAR 13/056
B-1049 Brussels
Belgium

Subject: **RRF – Request for Payment for Loan Instalment**

Dear Sir/Madam,

We refer to Regulation (EU) 2021/241, notably Article 24 thereof, and the Loan Agreement dated [insert date] between the European Union, represented by the European Commission (the "**Commission**"), and [insert MS] (the "**Member State**") . Terms defined in the Loan Agreement shall have the same meaning herein.

We confirm that the relevant milestones and targets referred to under the [first/second/third/etc.] instalment for loan support as specified in Section 2.2: Loan Support of the Annex to Council Implementing Decision (EU) [XXX/XXX] have been satisfactorily fulfilled and we hereby request the disbursement of EUR [a maximum of the amount as set out in the Council Implementing Decision].

We have uploaded the due justification for this payment request to the relevant tool as provided by the Commission. Furthermore, we have declared the total cumulative expenditure disbursed up to that moment for the implementation of each reform and investment of the national recovery and resilience plan assigned a positive climate marker under the methodology in Regulation (EU) 2021/241, as contributing to climate change objectives. We confirm that measures related to previously satisfactorily fulfilled milestones and targets have not been reversed[8].

A duly signed Management Declaration and summary of audits carried out are annexed to this letter.

[8] For the first payment request, please delete this sentence.

1. We hereby irrevocably request that Loan Instalments be disbursed under and in accordance with the Loan Agreement upon the following terms:

    a. Total principal amount of the Loan Instalment: up to EUR [•a maximum of the amount as set out in the Council Implementing Decision].

    b. We request a Cost of Funding, Cost of Liquidity Management and Cost of Service for the Loan Instalment based on the Cost Allocation Methodology.

    c. The Maturity Date of the Loan Instalment shall be 30 years with amortized repayment of principal starting after a grace period of 10 years.

    d. The Loan Instalment shall be disbursed in one or several Tranches.

2. We acknowledge and agree that the Disbursement shall be in accordance with and subject to

    a. the Commission being satisfied at all times that the corresponding funds are available to it from counterparties in the international capital markets on terms and conditions that are acceptable to it;

    b. the Commission having previously obtained through Funding Instruments the funds requested in this Request for Payments. We irrevocably undertake to pay any fees, costs and expenses, including if applicable breakage costs and cost of carry, calculated according to the Cost Allocation Methodology.

    c. the issue by the Commission, in due course, of a Confirmation Notice.

3. We confirm that:

    a. The list of authorised signatories sent on behalf of the Member State by the Minister of Finance on [date] remains valid and applicable.

    b. No event has occurred that would render incorrect any statement made in the Legal Opinion issued on [date].

    c. No Event of Default has occurred.

[Signature]

Annexes

- Management Declaration
- Summary of Audits

Copy to:

European Central Bank

ANNEX III

MANAGEMENT DECLARATION – TEMPLATE

I, the undersigned, [First Name, Surname], in my capacity as [Function] of [Member State Responsible authority]

Declare that, in relation to the implementation of the Recovery and Resilience Plan (RRP) approved by the Council Implementing Decision of [date] on the approval of the assessment of the recovery and resilience plan for [Member State] ([reference]), based on my own judgement and on the information at my disposal, in particular the results from the national control and audit systems described in the RRP:

1. The funds were used for their intended purpose as defined in Article 1(1) of the Loan Agreement Recovery and Resilience Plan between the Commission and [Member State] (the 'Loan Agreement').
2. The information submitted with the request for payment is complete, accurate and reliable; duly justifying that the milestones and/or targets concerned have been satisfactorily fulfiled and that the audit trail demonstrating the achievement of these milestones and targets is in place.
3. The control systems in place give the necessary assurances that the funds were managed in accordance with all applicable rules, in particular rules on avoidance of conflicts of interests, fraud prevention and corruption in accordance with the principle of sound financial management;
4. The activities implemented to achieve the milestones and targets under the RRP as declared in the request for payment are not financed by any other Union programme or instrument or, where applicable, the other Union programmes and instruments do not cover the same cost.

A summary of the national audits carried out in relation to § 1 to 4 above, with an analysis of the related weaknesses found and the corrective actions taken or planned, is complementing this management declaration. [In the accompanying summary of the audits, no breaches in terms of fraud, corruption or conflict of interests have been detected.][In the accompanying summary of the audits, the following breaches in terms of fraud, corruption or conflicts of interests have been detected: (identify and specify remedial action taken)]

I confirm that the irregularities identified during final audit or control reports in relation to the implementation of the RRP have been appropriately corrected and recovered from final recipients or are in the course of being corrected and recovered. Where necessary, adequate follow-up was given to deficiencies in the control system reported in those reports or is on-going as regards the following required remedial actions: (if appropriate indicate which remedial actions are still on-going, at the date of signing the declaration).

I confirm that I am not aware of any undisclosed matter, which could harm the interests of the European Union.

[However, the following reservations should be noted: .....] (delete this sentence if not applicable)

[With reference to the reservation made in the previous Management Declaration – [Reference] – [follow-up given].] (delete this sentence if not applicable)

Place ....., date .....

.....

(signature)

[Name and Function of the signatory]

ANNEX IV

LIST OF CONTACTS

For the Commission:

European Commission

Directorate General for Economic and Financial Affairs

Unit R2 - Finance

B-1049 Brussels

Attn: Head of Unit

Tel.: +32 229 64900

E-mail: ECFIN-R2-RRF@ec.europa.eu

and

Directorate General for the Budget

Unit E-3 "Borrowing and lending Operations"

L-2920 Luxembourg

Attn: Head of Unit

Tel.: +352 4301 30070

E-mail: BUDG-RRF-LOANS@ec.europa.eu

With copy to:

European Central Bank

Sonnemannstr. 20

D-60314 Frankfurt am Main

Attn: Head of Division "Financial Operations Services"
Tel.: + 49 69 1344 7672

For the Member State:

1. General Secretariat for Fiscal Policy
Ministry of Finance
General Accounting Office
Attn: Secretary General
37 Panepistimiou str. – 101 65 Athens, Greece
Tel.: +30 210 3338447
Fax: +30 210 3239980
E-mail: gsfp@glk.gr

2. Public Debt Management Agency

8th Omirou Str, 10564, Athens, Greece
Attn: Director General
E-Mail addresses: (i) funding@pdma.gr, (ii) debtservices@pdma.gr,
Tel. +302103701835 – 807 – 800
Mob. +306942064695
Fax: +302103701850
http://www.pdma.gr

3. RRF Coordination Agency
Ministry of Finance
Attn: Governor
25, El.Venizelou (Panepistimiou) str.
105 64 Athens, Greece
Tel. +30 210 3338902 - 3338908
Email: rrfagov@minfin.gr, n.mantzoufas@minfin.gr

With copy to:

Bank of Greece

1. G.Petroulia
Head of Administrative Support, Hellenic Republic Loans Processing and IMF related Issues Section
tel.+030 210 3202584
E-mail: Sec.AdminandLoans@bankofgreece.gr

2. C. Tsorou

Head of Government Accounts Section
Email: Sec.GovAcc@bankofgreece.gr
Tel. +30 2103202703

ANNEX V

FORM OF CONFIRMATION NOTICE

EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DIRECTORATE GENERAL
BUDGET
Asset and risk management
Borrowing and lending

[insert Member State's contact details]

Subject: **RRF – Disbursement of a Loan Instalment or Tranche of EUR [•]**

Dear Sir or Madam,

We refer to the Loan Agreement dated [•] between the European Commission (the "**Commission**") acting on behalf of the European Union, and the Hellenic Republic (the "**Member State**") of a maximum amount of EUR 12 727 538 920 ("the Loan Agreement"). Terms defined in the Loan Agreement shall have the same meaning herein.

In line with the [Article 6 of the Loan Agreement (Pre-Financing)] Request for Payment dated [•], the terms of the Disbursement are as follows:

Principal amount	EUR [•]
Net disbursement amount	EUR [•]
Disbursement Date	[•]
[Amount of clearing of Pre-Financing]	[•]
Average Maturity	[•]
Maturity Date	[•]
Interest payment dates	Annually on [•]
First interest payment date	[•]

Transfer Dates	[•]
Interest period	[•]

The applicable Day Count Convention is Actual/Actual (ICMA), following unadjusted [unless otherwise specified].

According to Article 6(3) and Article 9(7) of the Loan Agreement, please find attached the payment schedule of the loan setting out the Transfer Dates and the amounts of repayment of principal.

EUROPEAN UNION
represented by
EUROPEAN COMMISSION

[•] [•]

Copy to

European Central Bank

ANNEX VI

FORM OF LEGAL OPINION

Legal Advisor to the State

(to be issued on official letterhead of the Legal Advisor to the State)

[*place, date*]

European Commission

Directorate General for Economic and Financial Affairs

Unit R2 - Finance

B-1049 Brussels

Re: RRF Loan Agreement dated [date] for a maximum amount of EUR 12 727 538 920

Dear Sirs,

In my capacity as Legal Advisor to the State, I refer to the above referenced Loan Agreement dated [date] and its Annexes which constitute an integral part thereof (hereinafter together referred to as the "**Agreement**") between the European Commission (hereinafter referred to as the "**Commission**") acting on behalf of the European Union and the Hellenic Republic (hereinafter referred to as the "**Member State**") for a maximum amount of EUR 12 727 538 920.

I warrant that I am fully competent to issue this legal opinion in connection with the Agreement on behalf of the Member State.

I have examined originals or copies of the execution version of the Agreement. I have also examined the relevant provisions of national and international law applicable to the Member State , the powers of signatories and such other documents as I have deemed necessary or

appropriate. Furthermore, I have made such other investigations and reviewed such matters of law as I have considered relevant to the opinion expressed herein.

I have assumed (i) the genuineness of all signatures (except the Member State) and the conformity of all copies to originals, (ii) the capacity and power to enter into the Agreement of, and their valid authorisation and signing by, each Party other than the Member State .

Terms used and not defined in this opinion shall have the meaning set out in the Agreement.

This opinion is limited to the law of the Hellenic Republic as it stands at the date of this opinion.

Subject to the foregoing, I am of the opinion that:

1. With respect to the laws, regulations and legally binding decisions currently in force in of the Hellenic Republic, the Member State is by the execution of the Agreement by Christos Staikouras, Minister of Finance and Theodore Skylakakis, Alternate Minister of Finance, validly and irrevocably committed to fulfill all of its obligations under it.

2. The Member State's execution, delivery and performance of the Agreement: (i) have been duly authorised by all necessary consents, actions, approvals and authorisations; and (ii) do not violate any applicable regulation or ruling of any competent authority or any agreement or treaty binding on it.

3. Nothing in this Agreement contravenes or limits the rights of the Member State to make punctual and effective payment of any sum due for the principal, interest or other charges under the Agreement.

4. The Agreement is in proper legal form under the law of the Hellenic Republic for enforcement against the Member State. The enforcement of the Agreement would not be contrary to mandatory provisions of the law of the Hellenic Republic, to the ordre public of the Hellenic Republic , to international treaties or to generally accepted principles of international law binding on the Member State.

5. It is not necessary in order to ensure the legality, validity or enforceability of the Agreement that it be filed, recorded, or enrolled with any court or authority in the Hellenic Republic.

6. No Taxes, duties, fees or other charges imposed by the Hellenic Republic or any taxing authority thereof or therein are payable in connection with the execution and delivery of the Agreement and with any payment or transfer of principal, interest, commissions and other sums due under the Agreement.

7. No exchange control authorisations are required and no fees or other commission are to be paid on the transfer of any sum due under the Agreement.

8. The choice of Union law as governing law for the Agreement and, solely where Union law is silent on a particular issue, Luxembourg law, is a valid choice of law binding the Member State in accordance with the law of the Hellenic Republic.

9. The Member State has legally, effectively and irrevocably submitted to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Court of Justice of the European Union in connection with the Agreement.

10. The Agreement on execution complies with all domestic Constitutional requirements for the Agreement to be operative as a matter of the law of the Hellenic Republic and binding on the Hellenic Republic.

11. The Agreement is fully valid and has been validly ratified in accordance with national law.

12. In conclusion, the Agreement has been duly executed on behalf of the Member State and all the Member State's obligations in relation to the Agreement are valid, binding and enforceable in accordance with their terms and nothing further is required to give effect to the same.

Legal Advisor to the State of the Hellenic Republic

ΜΗΧΑΝΙΣΜΟΣ ΑΝΑΚΑΜΨΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΘΕΚΤΙΚΟΤΗΤΑΣ

ΔΑΝΕΙΑΚΗ ΣΥΜΒΑΣΗ

μεταξύ της Επιτροπής και της Ελληνικής Δημοκρατίας

Η παρούσα δανειακή σύμβαση συνάπτεται μεταξύ

της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης, εκπροσωπούμενης από την Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή,

εφεξής καλούμενης «**η Επιτροπή**»

και της

Ελληνικής Δημοκρατίας, εκπροσωπούμενης από τον Υπουργό Οικονομικών και τον Αναπληρωτή Υπουργό Οικονομικών,

εφεξής καλούμενης «**το Κράτος Μέλος**»,

εφεξής από κοινού καλουμένων τα «Μέρη» και έκαστη εξ αυτών το «Μέρος».

ΠΡΟΟΙΜΙΟ

Λαμβάνοντας υπόψη ότι:

(1) Ο Κανονισμός (ΕΕ) 2021/241 του Ευρωπαϊκού Κοινοβουλίου και του Συμβουλίου, της 12ης Φεβρουαρίου 2021, για τη θέσπιση του μηχανισμού ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας[1] («**Κανονισμός ΜΑΑ**») έχει ως ειδικό σκοπό να παράσχει στα κράτη μέλη οικονομική στήριξη με σκοπό την επίτευξη των ορόσημων και των στόχων των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων όπως παρατίθενται στα σχέδια τους περί ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας. Η εν λόγω στήριξη χρηματοδοτείται από τον δανεισμό από την Ένωση βάσει του Άρθρου 5 της Απόφασης του Συμβουλίου (ΕΕ, Ευρατόμ) 2020/2053 της 14ης Δεκεμβρίου 2020 για το σύστημα των ιδίων πόρων της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης και για την κατάργηση της Απόφασης 2014/335/ΕΕ, Ευρατόμ[2] [«Απόφαση (ΕΕ, Ευρατόμ) 2020/2053»], η οποία διατίθεται για τη χρηματοδότηση μέτρων βάσει του Άρθρου 1, παράγραφος 2, στοιχείο (β) του Κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2020/2094 του Συμβουλίου, της 14ης Δεκεμβρίου 2020, σχετικά με τη θέσπιση Μέσου Ανάκαμψης της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης για τη στήριξη της ανάκαμψης μετά την κρίση της νόσου COVID-19[3] («Κανονισμός EURI»).

(2) Η στήριξη παρέχεται μετά την έγκριση της αξιολόγησης του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας («ΣΑΑ») από το Συμβούλιο σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 20 παράγραφος 1 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ, βάσει, μεταξύ άλλων, της δανειακής σύμβασης που θα συναφθεί μεταξύ της Επιτροπής και του Κράτους Μέλους.

(3) Σύμφωνα με τα Άρθρα 14, 15 παράγραφος 2 και 24 του Κανονισμού ΜΜΑ, η εκταμίευση της δανειακής στήριξης θα πρέπει να πραγματοποιείται σε δόσεις, με βάση την ικανοποιητική εκπλήρωση των ορόσημων και των στόχων που ορίζονται στην Εκτελεστική Απόφαση του Συμβουλίου. Σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 24 παράγραφος 1 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ, οι εκταμιεύσεις του δανείου θα πραγματοποιούνται ανάλογα με τη διαθέσιμη χρηματοδότηση.

(4) Την 27 Απριλίου 2021, το Κράτος Μέλος υπέβαλε ΣΑΑ στην Επιτροπή και ζήτησε δανειακή στήριξη σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 14 παράγραφος 2 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ.

(5) Η Εκτελεστική Απόφαση του Συμβουλίου ορίζει δανειακή στήριξη μέγιστου ύψους 12 727 538 920 Ευρώ για το Κράτος Μέλος. Σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 13 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ, η ίδια απόφαση ορίζει ποσό 1 654 580 060 Ευρώ της δανειακής στήριξης, ίσο με 13% της δανειακής στήριξης, το οποίο θα εκταμιευτεί ως προχρηματοδότηση για το Κράτος Μέλος.

(6) Σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 22 παράγραφος 2 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ, η δανειακή σύμβαση που θα συναφθεί μεταξύ της Επιτροπής και του Κράτους Μέλους προβλέπει την υποχρέωση του Κράτους Μέλους να ελέγχει τακτικά ότι η χορηγούμενη χρηματοδότηση χρησιμοποιείται ορθά και ότι έχει υπάρξει ορθή εφαρμογή των μέτρων· να λαμβάνει κατάλληλα μέτρα για την πρόληψη, τον εντοπισμό και την αντιμετώπιση υποθέσεων απάτης, διαφθοράς και σύγκρουσης συμφερόντων και να

[1] ΕΕ L 57 της 18.02.2021, σ. 17.

[2] ΕΕ L 424 της 15.12.2020, σ. 1.

[3] ΕΕ L 433 I της 22.12.2020, σ. 23.

κινεί νομικές διαδικασίες για την ανάκτηση μη ορθώς χρησιμοποιηθέντων κονδυλίων· να εξασφαλίζει ότι το αίτημα καταβολής συνοδεύεται από μια διαχειριστική δήλωση και σύνοψη των λογιστικών ελέγχων που διενεργήθηκαν· να συλλέγει και να διασφαλίζει την πρόσβαση στις τυποποιημένες κατηγορίες δεδομένων· να εξουσιοδοτεί την Επιτροπή, την Ευρωπαϊκή Υπηρεσία Καταπολέμησης της Απάτης (OLAF), το Ελεγκτικό Συνέδριο και, κατά περίπτωση, την Ευρωπαϊκή Εισαγγελία να ασκούν τα καθήκοντά τους· να τηρεί αρχεία.

(7) Σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 9 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ, οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και τα επενδυτικά έργα μπορούν να λάβουν στήριξη από άλλα προγράμματα και μέσα της Ένωσης υπό την προϋπόθεση ότι η εν λόγω στήριξη δεν καλύπτει τις ίδιες δαπάνες. Σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 22 παράγραφος 2 στοιχείο (γ) σημείο (i) του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ, η σύμβαση που θα συναφθεί με το Κράτος Μέλος θα πρέπει να ορίζει ότι τα αιτήματα καταβολής πρέπει να συνοδεύονται από διαχειριστικές δηλώσεις ότι τα εφαρμοζόμενα συστήματα ελέγχου παρέχουν τις αναγκαίες εγγυήσεις ότι η διαχείριση των κονδυλίων πραγματοποιήθηκε σύμφωνα με όλους τους εφαρμοστέους κανόνες, ιδίως τους κανόνες σχετικά με τη διπλή χρηματοδότηση.

(8) Το Άρθρο 34 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ ορίζει τις υποχρεώσεις των Κρατών Μελών σε σχέση με την επικοινωνία και τη δημοσιότητα.

(9) Οι διατάξεις του Δημοσιονομικού Κανονισμού σχετικά με την εφαρμογή χρηματοδοτικής συνδρομής από την Επιτροπή θα πρέπει να ισχύσουν για τη Δανειακή Διευκόλυνση στο πλαίσιο της παρούσας Δανειακής Σύμβασης. Σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 15 παράγραφος 2 στοιχείο (β) του μηχανισμού ΜΑΑ, το Άρθρο 220 παράγραφος 2 του Δημοσιονομικού Κανονισμού δεν θα πρέπει να εφαρμοστεί σε σχέση με τη μέση διάρκεια ληκτότητας της δανειακής στήριξης.

(10) Η Επιτροπή θα δρομολογήσει για λογαριασμό της Ένωσης εκδόσεις ομολόγων, γραμματίων, εμπορικών χρεογράφων, έντοκων γραμματίων ή όποιες άλλες κατάλληλες βραχυπρόθεσμες ή/και μακροπρόθεσμες χρηματοπιστωτικές συναλλαγές («**Χρηματοδοτικά Μέσα**») για τη χρηματοδότηση της δανειακής στήριξης που έχει ζητήσει το Κράτος Μέλος.

(11) Η στρατηγική χρηματοδότησης της Επιτροπής, η οποία παρατίθεται στο Άρθρο 7 της Εκτελεστικής Απόφασης της Επιτροπής C(2021)2502 (**«Διαφοροποιημένη Στρατηγική Χρηματοδότησης»**) θα πρέπει να χρησιμοποιηθεί για τη χρηματοδότηση της μη επιστρεπτέας χρηματοδοτικής στήριξης και της δανειακής στήριξης που παρέχεται βάσει του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ.

(12) Η Επιτροπή θα πρέπει να προσφέρει δόσεις δανείου με μακροπρόθεσμη διάρκεια ληκτότητας 30 ετών, σε απόλυτη συμμόρφωση με τις αρχές της χρηστής δημοσιονομικής διαχείρισης. Η σταδιακή αποπληρωμή των δόσεων του δανείου θα διασφαλίσει ότι η σταθμισμένη μέση διάρκεια ληκτότητας του συνόλου των δόσεων του δανείου βάσει της παρούσας Σύμβασης παραμένει εντός προβλέψιμων και διαχειρίσιμων ορίων. Η αποπληρωμή του κεφαλαίου αυτών των δανείων θα πρέπει να κατανεμηθεί ομοιόμορφα στον χρόνο, από το τέλος της αναστολής πληρωμών, προκειμένου να προκύψουν δημοσιονομικά περιθώρια για την έξοδο από την κρίση και να αποφευχθούν οι υποχρεώσεις άνισης αποπληρωμής για το δικαιούχο Κράτος Μέλος.

(13) Σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 15 παράγραφος 3 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ, η εφαρμογή της Μεθοδολογίας Κατανομής Κόστους θα πρέπει να διασφαλίζει ότι όλα τα έξοδα που θα πραγματοποιήσει η Ένωση σε σχέση με τη δανειακή στήριξη βαρύνουν το δικαιούχο Κράτος Μέλος.

(14) Οι οικονομικοί όροι κάθε Εκταμίευσης θα καθοριστούν σύμφωνα με τον Κανονισμό ΜΑΑ, την Εκτελεστική Απόφαση του Συμβουλίου, τη Μεθοδολογία Κατανομής του Κόστους και την παρούσα Δανειακή Σύμβαση.

Τα Συμπεράσματα σχετικά με τα Πράσινα Ομόλογα Νέας Γενιάς της ΕΕ 7817/21, που εγκρίθηκαν από το Συμβούλιο στις 23 Απριλίου 2021, επικρότησαν τον στόχο της Επιτροπής για κινητοποίηση έως και 30% των εσόδων Νέας Γενιάς της ΕΕ μέσω της έκδοσης Πράσινων Ομολόγων Νέας Γενιάς της ΕΕ (NGEU), συμφώνησαν ότι οι σχετικές πληροφορίες σχετικά με τις επιλέξιμες δαπάνες του ΜΑΑ πρέπει να διατίθενται από τα Κράτη Μέλη στην Επιτροπή σε τακτική βάση και χαιρέτισαν την πρόθεση της Επιτροπής να συμπεριλάβει σχετικό κείμενο στις χρηματοδοτικές και δανειακές συμβάσεις.

Τα Μέρη συμφώνησαν τα ακόλουθα:

Άρθρο 1 Αντικείμενο της σύμβασης

1. Η παρούσα Δανειακή Σύμβαση ορίζει τα δικαιώματα και τις υποχρεώσεις των Μερών, καθώς και τους όρους και τις προϋποθέσεις που ισχύουν για τη χορηγούμενη δανειακή στήριξη με σκοπό την ικανοποιητική εκπλήρωση των ορόσημων και των στόχων των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων από το Κράτος Μέλος στην Εκτελεστική Απόφαση του Συμβουλίου.
2. Με την επιφύλαξη των διατάξεων του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ, της Εκτελεστικής Απόφασης του Συμβουλίου, της Μεθοδολογίας Κατανομής Κόστους και της παρούσας Δανειακής Σύμβασης, η Ένωση διαθέτει στο Κράτος Μέλος μία Δανειακή Διευκόλυνση σε ευρώ που ανέρχεται σε συνολικό κεφάλαιο μέγιστου ύψους 12 727 538 920 Ευρώ.
3. Ο μέγιστος αριθμός Δόσεων Δανείου ορίζεται στην Εκτελεστική Απόφαση του Συμβουλίου.
4. Το Κράτος Μέλος θα χρησιμοποιήσει όλα τα ποσά που θα δανειστεί στο πλαίσιο της Δανειακής Διευκόλυνσης σύμφωνα με τον Κανονισμό ΜΑΑ, την Εκτελεστική Απόφαση του Συμβουλίου και, κατά περίπτωση, την απόφαση της Επιτροπής σχετικά με την εκταμίευση σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 24 παρ. 5 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ.
5. Το Δάνειο εκφράζεται αποκλειστικά σε ευρώ, το οποίο είναι το νόμισμα λογαριασμού και καταβολής. Η Περίοδος Διαθεσιμότητας της δανειακής στήριξης ορίζεται έως τις 31.12.2026.

Άρθρο 2 Διάρκεια Ληκτότητας

1. Η διάρκεια ληκτότητας κάθε Εκταμίευσης ορίζεται σε 30 έτη από την ημερομηνία της εκταμίευσης.
2. Η αποπληρωμή του κεφαλαίου μιας Εκταμίευσης θα αρχίσει μετά από δεκαετή περίοδο χάριτος από την ημερομηνία εκταμίευσης και θα κατανεμηθεί ομοιόμορφα σε ίσες δόσεις αποπληρωμής κατά την εναπομένουσα διάρκεια ληκτότητας της Εκταμίευσης.
3. Η μέση διάρκεια ληκτότητας των Εκταμιεύσεων βάσει της Δανειακής Διευκόλυνσης δεν θα υπερβεί τα 20 έτη. Η μέση διάρκεια ληκτότητας θα υπολογίζεται ως η σταθμισμένη μέση διάρκεια ληκτότητας των Εκταμιεύσεων που πραγματοποιούνται στο πλαίσιο της Δανειακής Διευκόλυνσης.

Άρθρο 3 Έναρξη ισχύος

1. Μετά την υπογραφή της από όλα τα Μέρη, η παρούσα Δανειακή Σύμβαση θα τεθεί σε ισχύ την ημερομηνία κατά την οποία η Επιτροπή θα λάβει την επίσημη κοινοποίηση με τη μορφή της Νομικής Γνωμοδότησης που θα καταρτιστεί σύμφωνα με το Παράρτημα VI της παρούσας Δανειακής Σύμβασης από το Κράτος Μέλος ότι έχουν εκπληρωθεί όλες οι συνταγματικές και νομικές απαιτήσεις για την έναρξη ισχύος της παρούσας Δανειακής Σύμβασης, καθώς και την έγκαιρη και αμετάκλητη δέσμευση του Κράτους Μέλους για όλες τις υποχρεώσεις που αναλαμβάνονται στο πλαίσιο της παρούσας Δανειακής Σύμβασης.

2. Η έναρξη ισχύος δεν θα υπερβεί τους 3 μήνες από την υπογραφή της παρούσας Δανειακής Σύμβασης. Εάν η παρούσα Δανειακή Σύμβαση δεν έχει τεθεί σε ισχύ έως την εν λόγω ημερομηνία, τα Μέρη της Δανειακής Σύμβασης θα παύσουν να δεσμεύονται από αυτή.

Άρθρο 4 Ορισμοί

1 Στην παρούσα Δανειακή Σύμβαση (συμπεριλαμβανομένων των αιτιολογικών σκέψεων αυτής), οι ακόλουθοι όροι έχουν την ακόλουθη σημασία:

1. Ως «**Περίοδος Διαθεσιμότητας**» νοείται η περίοδος που υφίσταται έως την ημερομηνία που ορίζεται στο Άρθρο 1 παράγραφος 5 της παρούσας Δανειακής Σύμβασης.

2. Ως «**Μέση Διάρκεια Ληκτότητας**» νοείται η σταθμισμένη μέση διάρκεια ληκτότητας όλων των Δόσεων ή Τμημάτων Δανείου που διατίθενται βάσει της Δανειακής Σύμβασης κατά τον χρόνο υπολογισμού της, όπου η διάρκεια ληκτότητας κάθε Δόσης ή Τμήματος Δανείου καθορίζεται με βάση την προγραμματισμένη απόσβεση κεφαλαίου επί οφειλόμενων ποσών κεφαλαίου βάσει των Δόσεων ή Τμημάτων Δανείου.

3. Ως «**Εργάσιμη Ημέρα**» νοείται η ημέρα κατά την οποία το σύστημα πληρωμών TARGET2 είναι ανοικτό για συναλλαγές.

4. Ως «**Συνθήκη Υπολογισμού Εργάσιμων Ημερών**» νοείται η συνθήκη υπολογισμού εργάσιμων ημερών που ανακοινώνεται στη Γνωστοποίηση Επιβεβαίωσης.

5. Ως **«Επιτροπή»** νοείται η Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή.

6. Ως «**Γνωστοποίηση Επιβεβαίωσης**» νοείται η έγγραφη γνωστοποίηση της Επιτροπής προς το Κράτος Μέλος με τη μορφή του Παραρτήματος V που παραθέτει τους όρους Δόσης ή Τμήματος Δανείου.

7. Ως **«Σύγκρουση Συμφερόντων»** νοείται μια κατάσταση κατά την έννοια του Άρθρου 61 παράγραφοι 2 και 3 του Δημοσιονομικού Κανονισμού.

8. Ως **«Διαφθορά»** νοείται η διαφθορά κατά την έννοια του Άρθρου 136 παράγραφος 1 στοιχείο (δ) περίπτωση (ii) του Δημοσιονομικού Κανονισμού.

9. Ως «**Κόστος Διακράτησης**» νοείται το Κόστος Διακράτησης όπως ορίζεται στη Μεθοδολογία Κατανομής Κόστους.

10. Ως «**Κόστος Χρηματοδότησης**» νοείται το Κόστος Χρηματοδότησης όπως ορίζεται στη Μεθοδολογία Κατανομής Κόστους.

11. Ως «**Κόστος Διαχείρισης Ρευστότητας**» νοείται το Κόστος Διαχείρισης Ρευστότητας όπως ορίζεται στη Μεθοδολογία Κατανομής Κόστους.

12. Ως «**Κόστος Υπηρεσιών**» νοείται το Κόστος Υπηρεσιών όπως ορίζεται στη Μεθοδολογία Κατανομής Κόστους.

13. Ως **«Εκτελεστική Απόφαση του Συμβουλίου»** νοείται η Εκτελεστική Απόφαση του Συμβουλίου της 13ης Ιουλίου 2021 για την έγκριση της αξιολόγησης του σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας για την Ελλάδα (ST 10152/21+ADD 1).

14. Ως «**Εκταμίευση**» νοείται η εκταμίευση Δόσης ή Τμήματος Δανείου στο Κράτος Μέλος σύμφωνα με την παρούσα Δανειακή Σύμβαση.

15. Ως «**Ημερομηνία Εκταμίευσης**» νοείται, σε σχέση με κάθε Εκταμίευση, η ημερομηνία μεταφοράς του Καθαρού Ποσού Εκταμίευσης στον λογαριασμό του Κράτους Μέλους στην Κεντρική Τράπεζα του Κράτους Μέλους.

16. Ως **«Διπλή Χρηματοδότηση»** νοείται η χρηματοδότηση που παρέχεται κατά παράβαση του Άρθρου 9 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ.

17. Ως «**Ημερομηνία Λήξης**» νοείται η εικοστή Εργάσιμη Ημέρα μετά την αντίστοιχη Ημερομηνία Μεταφοράς.

18. Ως «**Πρόωρη Εξόφληση**» νοείται κάθε εκούσια πρόωρη εξόφληση, εν όλω ή εν μέρει, της Δανειακής Διευκόλυνσης με πρωτοβουλία του Κράτους Μέλους.

19. Ως «**Πρόωρη Αποπληρωμή**» νοείται η πρόωρη αποπληρωμή της Δανειακής Διευκόλυνσης που ζητείται από την Επιτροπή.

20. Ως «**ΕΚΤ**» νοείται η Ευρωπαϊκή Κεντρική Τράπεζα.

21. Ως **«ΕΕ»** νοείται η Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση.

22. Ως «**Γεγονός Αθέτησης Υποχρεώσεων**» νοείται ένα γεγονός που ορίζεται στο Άρθρο 15 παράγραφος 1 της παρούσας Δανειακής Σύμβασης.

23. Ως **«Δημοσιονομικός Κανονισμός»** νοείται ο Κανονισμός (ΕΕ, Ευρατόμ) 2018/1046 του Ευρωπαϊκού Κοινοβουλίου και του Συμβουλίου, της 18ης Ιουλίου 2018, σχετικά με τους δημοσιονομικούς κανόνες που εφαρμόζονται στον γενικό προϋπολογισμό της Ένωσης, την τροποποίηση των Κανονισμών (ΕΕ) αριθ. 1296/2013, (ΕΕ) αριθ. 1301/2013, (ΕΕ) αριθ. 1303/2013, (ΕΕ) αριθ. 1304/2013, (ΕΕ) αριθ. 1309/2013, (ΕΕ) αριθ. 1316/2013, (ΕΕ) αριθ. 223/2014, (ΕΕ) αριθ. 283/2014 και της απόφασης αριθ. 541/2014/ΕΕ και για την κατάργηση του Κανονισμού (ΕΕ, Ευρατόμ) αριθ. 966/2012.

24. Ως «**Σύμβαση Χρηματοδότησης**» νοείται η Σύμβαση Χρηματοδότησης που θα υπογραφεί μεταξύ της Επιτροπής και του Κράτους Μέλους σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 2 της Εκτελεστικής Απόφασης του Συμβουλίου.

25. Ως **«Απάτη»** νοείται η απάτη κατά την έννοια του Άρθρου 136 παράγραφος 1 στοιχείο (δ) περίπτωση (i) του Δημοσιονομικού Κανονισμού.

26. Ως «**Γενικό Δημόσιο Χρέος**» νοείται η οφειλή που περιλαμβάνει το γενικό δημόσιο χρέος όπως ορίζεται σύμφωνα με το Ευρωπαϊκό Σύστημα Λογαριασμών του 2010 («ΕΣΛ 2010»), όπως παρουσιάζεται στον Κανονισμό (ΕΚ) αριθ. 2223/96 της 25ης Ιουνίου 1996 περί του Ευρωπαϊκού συστήματος εθνικών και περιφερειακών λογαριασμών της Κοινότητας.

27. Ως «**Ημερομηνία Καταβολής Τόκων**» νοείται η ημερομηνία κατά την οποία είναι απαιτητοί οι τόκοι σύμφωνα με τη Δανειακή Σύμβαση.

28. Ως «**Περίοδος Εκτοκισμού**» νοείται η περίοδος εκτοκισμού που ορίζεται στη Μεθοδολογία Κατανομής Κόστους.

29. Ως «**Νομική Γνωμοδότηση**» νοείται η νομική γνωμοδότηση που εκδίδεται από το Υπουργείο Δικαιοσύνης, το Υπουργείο Οικονομικών ή κάποια σχετική εθνική αρχή του Κράτους Μέλους, υπό τη μορφή του Παραρτήματος VI.

30. Ως «**Δόση Δανείου**» νοούνται τα ποσά που καλύπτονται από Αίτημα Καταβολής.

31. Ως «**Δανειακή Σύμβαση**» νοείται η παρούσα δανειακή σύμβαση.

32. Ως «**Δανειακή Διευκόλυνση**» νοείται η δανειακή στήριξη που διαθέτει η Επιτροπή στο Κράτος Μέλος στο πλαίσιο της παρούσας Δανειακής Σύμβασης και σύμφωνα με την Εκτελεστική Απόφαση του Συμβουλίου.

33. Ως «**Γεγονός Διατάραξης της Αγοράς**» νοείται, κατά τον χρόνο προτεινόμενης έκδοσης Χρηματοδοτικών Μέσων, η επέλευση γεγονότων ή περιστάσεων που επηρεάζουν τις εθνικές ή διεθνείς χρηματοπιστωτικές, πολιτικές ή οικονομικές συνθήκες ή τις διεθνείς κεφαλαιαγορές ή τις συναλλαγματικές ισοτιμίες ή τους συναλλαγματικούς ελέγχους που, κατά την εύλογη άποψη της Επιτροπής, είναι πιθανό να επηρεάσουν ουσιωδώς την ικανότητα της Επιτροπής να προχωρήσει σε επιτυχημένη έκδοση, προσφορά ή διανομή Χρηματοδοτικών Μέσων σε εύλογη τιμή.

34. Ως «**Ημερομηνία Ληκτότητας**» νοείται η προγραμματισμένη ημερομηνία ολοσχερούς αποπληρωμής του κεφαλαίου Δόσης ή Τμήματος Δανείου, όπως ορίζεται στη Γνωστοποίηση Επιβεβαίωσης.

35. Ως «**Καθαρό Ποσό Εκταμίευσης**» νοούνται τα έσοδα του Χρηματοδοτικού Μέσου μείον το συνολικό ποσό εκκαθάρισης της προχρηματοδότησης σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 6 σε σχέση με οποιαδήποτε Εκταμίευση, καταλήγοντας στο ποσό που θα εκταμιευτεί στο Κράτος Μέλος.

36. Ως **«Επιχειρησιακές ρυθμίσεις»** νοούνται οι επιχειρησιακές ρυθμίσεις που συμφωνούνται μεταξύ του Κράτους Μέλους και της Επιτροπής μετά την υιοθέτηση της Εκτελεστικής Απόφασης του Συμβουλίου, όπως αναφέρεται στο Άρθρο 20 παράγραφος 6 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ.

37. Ως «**Δόση Δανείου Προχρηματοδότησης**» νοείται το μέρος της Δανειακής Διευκόλυνσης που θα εκταμιευθεί ως προχρηματοδότηση, όπως ορίζεται στο Άρθρο 6.

38. Ως «**Μεθοδολογία Κατανομής Κόστους**» νοείται η Εκτελεστική Απόφαση (ΕΕ) 2021/1095 της Επιτροπής, της 2ας Ιουλίου 2021, σχετικά με τον καθορισμό της μεθοδολογίας για την κατανομή του κόστους που σχετίζεται με δανειοληπτικές πράξεις και πράξεις διαχείρισης χρέους στο πλαίσιο του NextGenerationEU[4], όπως συμπληρώνεται, τροποποιείται ή αντικαθίσταται, κατά περίπτωση.

39. Ως «**Δημόσιο Εξωτερική Οφειλή**» νοείται κάθε οφειλή που συνιστά Γενικό Δημόσιο Χρέος (i) που εκφράζεται ή είναι πληρωτέο σε άλλο νόμισμα πλην του νομίσματος του Κράτους Μέλους και (ii) που αρχικά δεν πραγματοποιήθηκε ούτε αναλήφθηκε στο πλαίσιο σύμβασης ή μέσου που συνάπτεται ή εκδίδεται

[4] ΕΕ L 236 της 5.7.2021, σ. 75.

για πιστωτές, το σύνολο των οποίων είναι ουσιωδώς κάτοικοι του Κράτους Μέλους ή οντότητες που έχουν την κύρια έδρα τους ή τον κύριο τόπο άσκησης δραστηριότητας στην επικράτεια του Κράτους Μέλους.

40. Ως «**Δημόσιο Εσωτερική Οφειλή**» νοείται το συνολικό Γενικό Δημόσιο Χρέος που (i) εκφράζεται στο νόμισμα του Κράτους Μέλους, (ii) έχει τη μορφή ή αντιπροσωπεύεται από ομόλογα, γραμμάτια ή άλλες κινητές αξίες ή οποιαδήποτε εγγύηση αυτών και (iii) διακινείται ή μπορεί να διακινηθεί ή να εισαχθεί ή συνήθως υπόκειται σε αγοραπωλησία σε οποιοδήποτε χρηματιστήριο, αυτοματοποιημένο σύστημα εμπορίας, εξωχρηματιστηριακά ή σε άλλη αγορά κινητών αξιών.

41. Ως «**Σχετική Οφειλή**» νοείται το Δημόσια Εξωτερική Οφειλή και η Δημόσια Εσωτερική Οφειλή.

42. **Ως «Αίτημα Καταβολής»** νοείται το αίτημα του Κράτους Μέλους για την καταβολή Δόσεων Δανείου, το οποίο αναφέρεται στο Άρθρο 24 παράγραφος 2 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ, με τη μορφή του Παραρτήματος ΙΙ.

43. Ως «**ΣΑΑ**» νοείται το σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας του Κράτους Μέλους που αξιολογήθηκε από την Επιτροπή και του οποίου η αξιολόγηση εγκρίθηκε από το Συμβούλιο με την υιοθέτηση της πρότασης της Επιτροπής για Εκτελεστική Απόφαση του Συμβουλίου από το Συμβούλιο.

44. Ως «**Κανονισμός ΜΑΑ**» νοείται ο Κανονισμός (ΕΕ) 2021/241 του Ευρωπαϊκού Κοινοβουλίου και του Συμβουλίου της 12ης Φεβρουαρίου 2021.

45. Ως «**Σοβαρή Αθέτηση Υποχρεώσεων**» στο πλαίσιο του Άρθρου 22 παράγραφος 5 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ και της παρούσας Δανειακής Σύμβασης νοείται η εκ μέρους του Κράτους Μέλους αθέτηση των υποχρεώσεων που περιλαμβάνονται στην παρούσα Δανειακή Σύμβαση ή/και στη Σύμβαση Χρηματοδότησης, η οποία επηρεάζει δυσμενώς, σημαντικά ή ουσιωδώς, τα δικαιώματα της Επιτροπής ή την ορθή διάθεση των κονδυλίων της Ένωσης σύμφωνα με την παρούσα Δανειακή Σύμβαση σχετικά με τα Άρθρα 5, 6, 19, 20 και 21 αυτής ή/και της Σύμβασης Χρηματοδότησης σχετικά με τα άρθρα 4, 5, 10, 11 και 12 αυτής.

46. Ως «**TARGET2**» νοείται το Διευρωπαϊκό Αυτοματοποιημένο Σύστημα Ταχείας Μεταφοράς Κεφαλαίων και Διακανονισμού σε Συνεχή Χρόνο που χρησιμοποιεί μια ενιαία κοινή πλατφόρμα και παρουσιάστηκε στις 19 Νοεμβρίου 2007.

47. Ως «**Φόρος**» νοείται κάθε φόρος, εισφορά, δασμός, τέλος ή άλλη χρέωση ή παρακράτηση παρόμοιας φύσης (περιλαμβάνεται κάθε κύρωση ή τόκος που είναι απαιτητός σε σχέση με τυχόν αδυναμία καταβολής ή με την καθυστέρηση καταβολής οποιωνδήποτε εξ αυτών).

48. Ως «**ΣΛΕΕ**» νοείται η Συνθήκη για τη Λειτουργία της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης.

49. Ως «**Τμήμα**» νοείται ένα τμήμα μιας Δόσης Δανείου.

50. Ως «**Ημερομηνία Μεταφοράς**» νοείται κάθε ημερομηνία που ορίζεται στην Γνωστοποίηση Επιβεβαίωσης στην οποία πρόκειται να πραγματοποιηθεί μια καταβολή κεφαλαίου, Κόστους Χρηματοδότησης, Κόστους Υπηρεσιών και Κόστους Διαχείρισης Ρευστότητας.

Άρθρο 5 Ευθύνη του Κράτους Μέλους

1. Το Κράτος Μέλος είναι υπεύθυνο για την υλοποίηση του ΣΑΑ, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της ικανοποιητικής εκπλήρωσης των ορόσημων και των στόχων που ορίζονται στην Εκτελεστική Απόφαση του Συμβουλίου και εξειδικεύονται περαιτέρω στις Επιχειρησιακές Ρυθμίσεις.

2. Σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 28 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ, το Κράτος Μέλος προάγει τις συνέργειες και διασφαλίζει τον αποτελεσματικό συντονισμό μεταξύ του μηχανισμού ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας που θεσπίζεται με τον Κανονισμό ΜΑΑ και άλλων προγραμμάτων και μηχανισμών της Ένωσης, και ιδίως μέτρων που χρηματοδοτούνται από τα κονδύλια της Ένωσης, κατ' αναλογία προς τις αντίστοιχες αρμοδιότητές του. Σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 9 του κανονισμού ΜΑΑ, το Κράτος Μέλος διασφαλίζει ότι δεν λαμβάνει χώρα διπλή χρηματοδότηση.

Άρθρο 6 Προχρηματοδότηση

1. Η Επιτροπή θα εκταμιεύσει το ποσό των 1 654 580 060 Ευρώ ως προχρηματοδότηση (η «**Δόση Δανείου Προχρηματοδότησης**») στο πλαίσιο της δανειακής στήριξης εντός, στο μέτρο του δυνατό, δύο μηνών από την έναρξη ισχύος της παρούσας Δανειακής Σύμβασης.

2. Το Κράτος Μέλος αναγνωρίζει και ανέκκλητα συμφωνεί ότι:

   α) η εκταμίευση της Δόσης Δανείου Προχρηματοδότησης υπόκειται στη διαθεσιμότητα κονδυλίων,

   β) το Κόστος Χρηματοδότησης, το Κόστος Διαχείρισης Ρευστότητας και το Κόστος Υπηρεσιών για τη Δόση Δανείου Προχρηματοδότησης βασίζονται στη Μεθοδολογία Κατανομής Κόστους.

   γ) Οι Ημερομηνίες Ληκτότητας της Δόσης Δανείου Προχρηματοδότησης ορίζονται σε 30 έτη.

   δ) Η Δόση Δανείου Προχρηματοδότησης θα εκταμιευτεί σε ένα ή αρκετά Τμήματα.

   ε) Θα καταβάλει τυχόν αμοιβές, έξοδα και δαπάνες, συμπεριλαμβανομένων, κατά περίπτωση, των εξόδων διακοπής και των εξόδων διακράτησης.

3. Η Επιτροπή θα εκδώσει για το Κράτος Μέλος μια Γνωστοποίηση Επιβεβαίωσης που θα παραθέτει τους οικονομικούς όρους της Δόσης ή του Τμήματος Δανείου Προχρηματοδότησης. Το Κράτος Μέλος θεωρείται ότι έχει αποδεχθεί, εκ των

προτέρων, τους όρους της Δόσης ή του Τμήματος Δανείου Προχρηματοδότησης που παρατίθενται στη Γνωστοποίηση Επιβεβαίωσης.

4. Για προχρηματοδότηση που καταβάλλεται σύμφωνα με την παράγραφο 1, ένα ποσό που αντιστοιχεί σε ποσοστό ίσο με τον λόγο της εναπομένουσας μη εκκαθαρισμένης προχρηματοδότησης προς τα εναπομένοντα ποσά της προς εκταμίευση Δανειακής Διευκόλυνσης θα αφαιρείται από κάθε Εκταμίευση για τον υπολογισμό του Καθαρού Ποσού Εκταμίευσης, προκειμένου να εκκαθαριστεί η προχρηματοδότηση έως ότου εκκαθαριστεί πλήρως.

5. Κατόπιν αιτήματος του Κράτους Μέλους στο αίτημα καταβολής του, πρόσθετα ποσά δύνανται να αφαιρεθούν από κάθε Εκταμίευση προκειμένου να εκκαθαριστεί η προχρηματοδότηση νωρίτερα.

6. Ποσά προχρηματοδότησης που δεν έχουν εκκαθαριστεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2026 θα καταστούν αμέσως ληξιπρόθεσμα και απαιτητά. Η Επιτροπή δικαιούται να συμψηφίσει αυτά τα ποσά με κάθε αξίωση που έχει το Κράτος Μέλος έναντι της Επιτροπής σύμφωνα με τον ΜΑΑ ή/και άλλα προγράμματα της ΕΕ.

7. Κάθε προχρηματοδότηση θα καταστεί αμέσως ληξιπρόθεσμη και απαιτητή μετά τη λύση της παρούσας Δανειακής Σύμβασης στην περίπτωση που αναφέρεται στο Άρθρο 24 παράγραφος 9 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ. Το Άρθρο 15 παράγραφος 3 της παρούσας Δανειακής Σύμβασης θα τυγχάνει εφαρμογής.

Άρθρο 7 Αίτημα καταβολής και επαλήθευση προϋποθέσεων

1. Κατά την υποβολή Αιτημάτων Καταβολής σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 24 παράγραφος 2 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ, το Κράτος Μέλος αιτιολογεί δεόντως ότι τα ορόσημα και οι στόχοι για την αντίστοιχη Δόση Δανείου, όπως ορίζονται στο Τμήμα 2 του Παραρτήματος της Εκτελεστικής Απόφασης του Συμβουλίου, έχουν εκπληρωθεί ικανοποιητικά. Οι Επιχειρησιακές Ρυθμίσεις υπογράφονται από το Κράτος Μέλος και την Επιτροπή πριν από το πρώτο αίτημα καταβολής.

2. Κατά την υποβολή του Αιτήματος Καταβολής σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 24 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ, το Κράτος Μέλος:
   α) Αιτιολογεί δεόντως την ικανοποιητική εκπλήρωση των σχετικών ορόσημων και των στόχων που ορίζονται στην Εκτελεστική Απόφαση του Συμβουλίου.
   β) Ζητά σε σχέση με τη Δανειακή Διευκόλυνση ένα μέγιστο ποσό, όπως ορίζεται στην Εκτελεστική Απόφαση του Συμβουλίου.
   γ) Χρησιμοποιεί το υπόδειγμα του Παραρτήματος ΙΙ της παρούσας Δανειακής Σύμβασης.
   δ) Προκειμένου να συμμορφώνεται με την υποχρέωση που ορίζεται στο Άρθρο 22 παράγραφος 2 στοιχείο (γ) του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ,
      (i) Εσωκλείει δεόντως υπογεγραμμένη Διαχειριστική Δήλωση συνταγμένη σύμφωνα με το υπόδειγμα που παρατίθεται στο Παράρτημα ΙΙΙ της παρούσας Δανειακής Σύμβασης, και

(ii) Εσωκλείει συνοπτική παρουσίαση των ελέγχων που διενεργήθηκαν, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των αδυναμιών που εντοπίστηκαν και τυχόν διορθωτικών μέτρων που ελήφθησαν.

3. Το Κράτος Μέλος καταβάλλει κάθε δυνατή προσπάθεια να συμμορφώνεται με το ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα αιτημάτων καταβολής που παρατίθεται στις Επιχειρησιακές Ρυθμίσεις. Το τελικό Αίτημα Καταβολής υποβάλλεται έως τις 30 Σεπτεμβρίου 2026.

4. Η προκαταρκτική αξιολόγηση σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 24, παράγραφος 3 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ διενεργείται από την Επιτροπή βάσει των πληροφοριών που παρέχονται από το Κράτος Μέλος σύμφωνα με την παράγραφο 2. Για τους σκοπούς της αξιολόγησης, λαμβάνονται επίσης υπόψη οι Επιχειρησιακές Ρυθμίσεις. Η Επιτροπή μπορεί να ζητήσει συμπληρωματικές πληροφορίες ή/και να διενεργήσει ελέγχους και επιτόπιους ελέγχους για να επαληθεύσει την ολοκλήρωση των ορόσημων και των στόχων, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της μη αναστρεψιμότητας των ορόσημων και των στόχων που είχαν εκπληρωθεί προηγουμένως ικανοποιητικά. Σε περίπτωση που η Επιτροπή ειδοποιήσει το Κράτος Μέλος ότι απαιτούνται σημαντικές πρόσθετες πληροφορίες ή διορθώσεις στο αίτημα καταβολής του, η περίοδος από την ημερομηνία του αιτήματος της Επιτροπής έως την ημερομηνία υποβολής των πρόσθετων ή διορθωμένων εγγράφων δεν λαμβάνεται υπόψη για τον υπολογισμό της προθεσμίας που αναφέρεται στο Άρθρο 24 παράγραφος 3 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ.

5. Σε περίπτωση που, ως αποτέλεσμα της αξιολόγησης βάσει του Άρθρου 24 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ, η Επιτροπή διαπιστώσει σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 24 παράγραφος 6 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ ότι μόνο ένα υποσύνολο των ορόσημων και των στόχων που ορίζονται στην Εκτελεστική Απόφαση του Συμβουλίου έχει εκπληρωθεί ικανοποιητικά, η Επιτροπή προσδιορίζει το τμήμα της Δόσης Δανείου που θα ανασταλεί κατόπιν διαδικασίας παρατηρήσεων σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 25.

   Σε περίπτωση που κάποιο ορόσημο ή/και στόχος που σχετίζεται με το σύστημα ελέγχου του Κράτους Μέλους δεν έχει εκπληρωθεί ικανοποιητικά, η Επιτροπή δύναται να αναστείλει τη συνολική Εκταμίευση και μελλοντικές Εκταμιεύσεις, έως ότου το σχετικό ορόσημο ή/και ο στόχος εκπληρωθούν ικανοποιητικά.

Άρθρο 8 Εκ των υστέρων υποβολή εκθέσεων σχετικά με τους στόχους για την κλιματική αλλαγή

1. Το Κράτος Μέλος, μαζί με την υποβολή αιτήματος καταβολής, δηλώνει ότι οι συνολικές σωρευτικές δαπάνες που έχουν εκταμιευθεί έως εκείνη τη στιγμή από το Κράτος Μέλος για την υλοποίηση κάθε μεταρρύθμισης και επένδυσης του εθνικού σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας, προσέδωσαν έναν θετικό κλιματικό δείκτη σύμφωνα με τη μεθοδολογία του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ, ως στοιχείο που συμβάλλει στους στόχους για την κλιματική αλλαγή.

2. Οι πληροφορίες που αναφέρονται στην παράγραφο 1 δεν λαμβάνονται υπόψη από την Επιτροπή για την αξιολόγηση της επίτευξης των ορόσημων και των στόχων σύμφωνα με το αίτημα καταβολής.

Άρθρο 9 Ανάληψη, Προαπαιτούμενα και Εκταμίευση

1. Με την επιφύλαξη του Άρθρου 6 της παρούσας Δανειακής Σύμβασης, οποιαδήποτε Εκταμίευση θα τελεί υπό την προϋπόθεση της υιοθέτησης από την Επιτροπή απόφασης σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 24 παράγραφος 5 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ και θα περιορίζεται στο ποσό που ορίζεται στην εν λόγω απόφαση.

2. Καμία εκταμίευση δεν θα πραγματοποιηθεί προτού η Επιτροπή λάβει:

   (α) την επίσημη κοινοποίηση υπό τη μορφή Νομικής Γνωμοδότησης από το Κράτος Μέλος ότι έχουν εκπληρωθεί όλες οι συνταγματικές και νομικές απαιτήσεις για τις διατάξεις που αφορούν στα δάνεια και για την έγκυρη και αμετάκλητη δέσμευση του Κράτους Μέλους σε όλες τις υποχρεώσεις στο πλαίσιο της παρούσας Δανειακής Σύμβασης, και

   (β) ένα Αίτημα Καταβολής (δεν ισχύει για τη Δόση Δανείου Προχρηματοδότησης).

   Το Κράτος Μέλος δεσμεύεται αμετάκλητα από τους όρους του Αιτήματος Καταβολής.

3. Το Αίτημα Καταβολής δεν θα θεωρείται δεόντως συμπληρωμένο εκτός εάν προσδιορίζει τις πληροφορίες που παρατίθενται στο Παράρτημα ΙΙ.

4. Μετά την υποβολή ενός Αιτήματος Καταβολής από το Κράτος Μέλος, η υποχρέωση της Επιτροπής να καταβάλει το Καθαρό Ποσό Εκταμίευσης σε σχέση με μια Δόση Δανείου στο Κράτος Μέλος στο πλαίσιο της παρούσας Δανειακής Σύμβασης θα υπόκειται στα ακόλουθα:

   α. να μην έχει λάβει χώρα κανένα γεγονός που θα καθιστούσε εσφαλμένη οποιαδήποτε δήλωση περιέχεται στη Νομική Γνωμοδότηση,

   β. η Επιτροπή να έχει λάβει από τον Υπουργό Οικονομικών του Κράτους Μέλους επίσημο έγγραφο στο οποίο αναφέρονται τα πρόσωπα που είναι εξουσιοδοτημένα να υπογράψουν το Αίτημα Καταβολής (και συνεπώς δεσμεύουν εγκύρως το Κράτος Μέλος) και στο οποίο περιέχονται τα δείγματα υπογραφής των προσώπων αυτών,

   γ. η Επιτροπή να έχει υιοθετήσει απόφαση που εγκρίνει την εκταμίευση σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 24 παράγραφος 5 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ,

   δ. διαθεσιμότητα χρηματοδότησης,

ε. να μην έχει λάβει χώρα κανένα Γεγονός Διατάραξης της Αγοράς,

στ. να μην έχει επέλθει καμία ουσιώδης δυσμενής αλλαγή από την ημερομηνία υπογραφής της παρούσας Δανειακής Σύμβασης η οποία θα μπορούσε, κατά τη γνώμη της Επιτροπής, κατόπιν διαβούλευσης με το Κράτος Μέλος, πιθανόν να θέσει σε ουσιώδη κίνδυνο την ικανότητα του Κράτους Μέλους να εκπληρώσει τις υποχρεώσεις αποπληρωμής του βάσει της παρούσας Δανειακής Σύμβασης, ήτοι την εξυπηρέτηση οποιασδήποτε από τις Δόσεις Δανείου που θα χρηματοδοτηθούν και την εξόφληση αυτών,

ζ. να μην έχει λάβει χώρα κανένα Γεγονός Αθέτησης Υποχρεώσεων το οποίο δεν έχει αποκατασταθεί κατά τρόπο ικανοποιητικό για την Επιτροπή.

5. Μια Δόση Δανείου μπορεί να εκταμιευθεί σε ένα ή περισσότερα Τμήματα.

6. Σύμφωνα με τον Κανονισμό ΜΑΑ και την Εκτελεστική Απόφαση του Συμβουλίου, η Επιτροπή θα θέσει σε εφαρμογή κάθε κατάλληλο Χρηματοδοτικό Μέσο για τη χρηματοδότηση του ποσού της Δόσης Δανείου στο πλαίσιο της Διαφοροποιημένης Χρηματοδοτικής Στρατηγικής.

7. Η Επιτροπή θα εκδώσει για το Κράτος Μέλος μια Γνωστοποίηση Επιβεβαίωσης στην οποία θα παρατίθενται οι οικονομικοί όροι της Εκταμίευσης. Το Κράτος Μέλος θα θεωρείται ότι έχει αποδεχθεί εκ των προτέρων τους όρους της Δόσης Δανείου ή του Τμήματος, όπως αυτοί ορίζονται στη Γνωστοποίηση Επιβεβαίωσης. Προς αποφυγή αμφιβολιών, η Επιτροπή δεν έχει καμία υποχρέωση να εξετάσει ευνοϊκά οποιοδήποτε αίτημα από το Κράτος Μέλος καθ' οιανδήποτε χρονική στιγμή για την τροποποίηση οποιουδήποτε εκ των οικονομικών όρων κάποιας Δόσης Δανείου ή κάποιου Τμήματος.

8. Η Επιτροπή δίνει εντολή στην ΕΚΤ να μεταφέρει το Καθαρό Ποσό Εκταμίευσης μιας Δόσης Δανείου ή ενός Τμήματος κατά την Ημερομηνία Εκταμίευσης στον ακόλουθο λογαριασμό σε ευρώ του Κράτους Μέλους που τηρείται στην Τράπεζα της Ελλάδος:

Ονομασία Λογαριασμού: «Δάνεια ΜΑΑ» (“RRF Loans”)

Αριθ. λογ/σμού: 23/200620 IBAN: GR8601000230000000000200620

BIC: BNGRGRAA

Οι πληρωμές σε αυτόν τον τραπεζικό λογαριασμό απαλλάσσουν την Επιτροπή από την υποχρέωση πληρωμής της βάσει της παρούσας Σύμβασης σε σχέση με την αντίστοιχη Εκταμίευση.

9. Το δικαίωμα του Κράτους Μέλους να λάβει Δόσεις Δανείου ή Τμήματα στο πλαίσιο της παρούσας Δανειακής Σύμβασης λήγει στο τέλος της Περιόδου Διαθεσιμότητας, μετά την οποία οποιοδήποτε μη εκταμιευμένο ποσό της Δανειακής Διευκόλυνσης θα θεωρείται ότι ακυρώνεται αμέσως, πλην οποιασδήποτε κατάστασης που περιγράφεται στο Άρθρο 3 παράγραφος 9 του Κανονισμού EURI.

Άρθρο 10 Δηλώσεις, Εγγυήσεις και Δεσμεύσεις

1. Δηλώσεις

Υπογράφοντας την παρούσα Δανειακή Σύμβαση, το Κράτος Μέλος δηλώνει και εγγυάται στην Επιτροπή ότι κατά την ημερομηνία της παρούσας Δανειακής Σύμβασης και σε κάθε Ημερομηνία Εκταμίευσης:

(α) κάθε Δόση Δανείου αποτελεί μια μη εξασφαλισμένη, άμεση, ανεπιφύλακτη, πρωτογενή και γενική υποχρέωση του Κράτους Μέλους και κατατάσσεται τουλάχιστον με την ίδια προτεραιότητα (*pari passu*) με όλα τα υπόλοιπα υφιστάμενα ή μελλοντικά μη εξασφαλισμένα δάνεια και πρωτογενή δάνεια και υποχρεώσεις του Κράτους Μέλους που απορρέουν από το παρόν ή από μελλοντικό Σχετικό Χρέος, και

(β) ότι η Νομική Γνωμοδότηση είναι ακριβής και ορθή.

2. Δεσμεύσεις

Το Κράτος Μέλος αναλαμβάνει την υποχρέωση, έως ότου εξοφληθεί πλήρως όλο το κεφάλαιο βάσει της παρούσας Δανειακής Σύμβασης και έχουν καταβληθεί πλήρως όλοι οι τόκοι και τα πρόσθετα ποσά, εφόσον υπάρχουν, που οφείλονται βάσει της παρούσας Δανειακής Σύμβασης:

(α) να χρησιμοποιήσει το Καθαρό Ποσό Εκταμίευσης κάθε Εκταμίευσης σύμφωνα με τον Κανονισμό ΜΑΑ, την Εκτελεστική Απόφαση του Συμβουλίου και οποιουσδήποτε σχετικούς εφαρμοστέους όρους κατά τον χρόνο έκδοσης του Αιτήματος Καταβολής,

(β) να λάβει και να διατηρεί σε πλήρη ισχύ και εφαρμογή όλες τις απαραίτητες εξουσιοδοτήσεις για τη συμμόρφωσή του με τις υποχρεώσεις του, βάσει της παρούσας Δανειακής Σύμβασης,

(γ) να συμμορφώνεται από κάθε άποψη με τους ισχύοντες νόμους που ενδέχεται να επηρεάσουν την ικανότητά του να εκτελέσει την παρούσα Δανειακή Σύμβαση,

(δ) να καταβάλει οποιεσδήποτε αμοιβές, έξοδα, γενικά έξοδα και δαπάνες, συμπεριλαμβανομένων, κατά περίπτωση, εξόδων διακοπής και κόστους διακράτησης, υπολογισμένων σύμφωνα με τη Μεθοδολογία Κατανομής Κόστους,

(ε) με την επιφύλαξη του Πρωτοκόλλου 7 που προσαρτάται στις Συνθήκες, να αναγνωρίσει ότι η Επιτροπή θα έχει την ίδια νομική ικανότητα και τα ίδια προνόμια που παρέχονται σε διεθνή χρηματοπιστωτικά ιδρύματα,

(στ) να διασφαλίζει την ύπαρξη των ελέγχων και των μέτρων που αναφέρονται στο Άρθρο 20 της παρούσας Δανειακής Σύμβασης,

(ζ) με την εξαίρεση των βαρών που απαριθμούνται στα εδάφια (1) έως (8) κατωτέρω:

(i) να μην εξασφαλίσει με υποθήκη, ενέχυρο ή οποιοδήποτε άλλο βάρος επί των ίδιων περιουσιακών του στοιχείων ή εσόδων οποιοδήποτε υφιστάμενο ή μελλοντική Σχετική Οφειλή και οποιαδήποτε εγγύηση ή αποζημίωση που δόθηκε σχετικά, εκτός εάν η Δανειακή Διευκόλυνση συμμετέχει με την ίδια προτεραιτότητα (*pari passu*) και κατ' αναλογία (*pro rata*) σε τέτοια εξασφάλιση, και

(ii) λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τις ιδιαιτερότητες των δανειοδοτικών μέσων της Ένωσης, να μην χορηγήσει σε κανέναν άλλο πιστωτή ή κάτοχο του Γενικού Δημοσίου Χρέους οποιαδήποτε προτεραιότητα έναντι της Επιτροπής.

Η χορήγηση των παρακάτω βαρών δεν αποτελεί παραβίαση του παρόντος Άρθρου 10:

(1) βάρη επί οποιουδήποτε ακινήτου τα οποία δόθηκαν προς εξασφάλιση της χρηματοδότησης της τιμής κτήσεως ή ανέγερσης του εν λόγω ακινήτου και κάθε ανανέωση ή επέκταση κάθε τέτοιου βάρους που περιορίζεται στο αρχικό ακίνητο που καλύπτεται από αυτό και εξασφαλίζει οποιαδήποτε ανανέωση ή επέκταση της αρχικής εξασφαλισμένης χρηματοδότησης, και

(2) βάρη επί εμπορικών αγαθών που προκύπτουν στο πλαίσιο συνήθων εμπορικών συναλλαγών (και λήγουν το αργότερο μετά από ένα έτος) για τη χρηματοδότηση της εισαγωγής ή εξαγωγής των εν λόγω αγαθών προς ή από το Κράτος Μέλος, και

(3) βάρη που εξασφαλίζουν ή προβλέπουν την καταβολή Σχετικής Οφειλής που προκύπτουν αποκλειστικά με σκοπό την παροχή χρηματοδότησης για συγκεκριμένο επενδυτικό έργο, υπό την προϋπόθεση ότι τα ακίνητα τα οποία αφορούν τα εν λόγω βάρη είναι ακίνητα που αποτελούν αντικείμενο χρηματοδότησης του εν λόγω έργου , ή τα οποία είναι έσοδα ή αξιώσεις που προκύπτουν από το έργο, και

(4) κάθε άλλο βάρος που υφίσταται κατά την ημερομηνία υπογραφής της παρούσας Δανειακής Σύμβασης, υπό την προϋπόθεση ότι τέτοια βάρη περιορίζονται στα ακίνητα που επί του παρόντος επηρεάζονται από αυτή και στα ακίνητα που επηρεάζονται από τέτοια βάρη βάσει συμβάσεων που ισχύουν κατά την ημερομηνία υπογραφής της παρούσας Δανειακής Σύμβασης (συμπεριλαμβανομένης, προς άρση πάσης αμφιβολίας, της οριστικοποίησης τυχόν κυμαινόμενης χρέωσης που βρισκόταν ήδη σε ισχύ κατά την υπογραφή της παρούσας Δανειακής Σύμβασης), και υπό την περαιτέρω προϋπόθεση τέτοια βάρη εξασφαλίζουν ή προβλέπουν την καταβολή εκείνων μόνο των υποχρεώσεων που είναι εξασφαλισμένες ή προβλεπόμενες κατά την ημερομηνία της παρούσας Δανειακής Σύμβασης ή τυχόν αναχρηματοδότηση τέτοιων υποχρεώσεων, και

(5) όλα τα υπόλοιπα νόμιμα βάρη και προνόμια τα οποία λειτουργούν αποκλειστικά δυνάμει του νόμου και ευλόγως δεν μπορούν να παρακαμφθούν από το Κράτος Μέλος, και

(6) οποιοδήποτε βάρος το οποίο χορηγήθηκε ή για το οποίο δόθηκε συναίνεση στα πλαίσια μίας συναλλαγής τιτλοποίησης απαιτήσεων για την οποία έχει δοθεί προηγουμένως η συναίνεση από την Επιτροπή και καταλογίζεται στους εθνικούς λογαριασμούς σύμφωνα με τις αρχές του ΕΣΛ 2010 και την καθοδήγηση της Eurostat σχετικά με πράξεις τιτλοποίησης που διενεργούνται από τις κυβερνήσεις των Κρατών Μελών, και

(7) οποιοδήποτε βάρος εξασφαλίζει τις υποχρεώσεις του Κράτους Μέλους έναντι οποιουδήποτε κεντρικού αποθετηρίου τίτλων όπως η Euroclear, το οποίο δόθηκε στο πλαίσιο της συνήθους πορείας των επιχειρηματικών δραστηριοτήτων, και

(8) οποιοδήποτε βάρος εξασφαλίζει οφειλή μικρότερη από 3 εκατομμύρια Ευρώ, με την προϋπόθεση ότι το μέγιστο συνολικό ποσό της εξασφαλισμένης με τέτοια βάρη οφειλής δεν υπερβαίνει τα 50 εκατομμύρια Ευρώ.

Όπως χρησιμοποιείται στο παρόν Άρθρο 10, ως «χρηματοδότηση συγκεκριμένου επενδυτικού έργου» νοείται κάθε χρηματοδότηση για την απόκτηση, κατασκευή ή ανάπτυξη οποιωνδήποτε ακινήτων στο πλαίσιο ενός έργου, εφόσον ο φορέας που παρέχει τέτοια χρηματοδότηση συμφωνεί ρητά να αντιμετωπίσει τα χρηματοδοτούμενα ακίνητα και τα έσοδα που θα δημιουργηθούν από τη λειτουργία ή τις απώλειες και ζημίες των εν λόγω ακινήτων, ως κύρια πηγή αποπληρωμής των προκαταβληθέντων ποσών.

Άρθρο 11 Έξοδα και Δαπάνες

1. Όσον αφορά κάθε ανεξόφλητη Δόση Δανείου, το Κράτος Μέλος θα μεταφέρει στον λογαριασμό που αναφέρεται στο Άρθρο 14 για κάθε Δόση Δανείου ή Τμήμα

   α) σε κάθε Ημερομηνία Μεταφοράς, το ποσό του Κόστους Χρηματοδότησης,

   β) σε κάθε Ημερομηνία Μεταφοράς, το ποσό του Κόστους Υπηρεσιών,

   γ) σε κάθε Ημερομηνία Μεταφοράς, το ποσό του Κόστους Διαχείρισης Ρευστότητας.

2. Η Περίοδος Εκτοκισμού και οι Ημερομηνίες Μεταφοράς θα ορίζονται, για κάθε Δόση Δανείου ή Τμήμα, στη Γνωστοποίηση Επιβεβαίωσης της εν λόγω Δόσης δανείου ή Τμήματος και θα κοινοποιούνται στο Κράτος Μέλος.
   Η Επιτροπή θα κοινοποιήσει στο Κράτος Μέλος το ποσό του Κόστους Χρηματοδότησης, του Κόστους Υπηρεσιών και του Κόστους Διαχείρισης Ρευστότητας το αργότερο είκοσι εργάσιμες ημέρες πριν από την Ημερομηνία Μεταφοράς.

3. Τα έξοδα που προκύπτουν για την Επιτροπή στο πλαίσιο της παρούσας Δανειακής Σύμβασης και καταλογίζονται στο Κράτος Μέλος θα υπολογίζονται με βάση έναν

τύπο τιμολόγησης που αποτελείται από το Κόστος Χρηματοδότησης, το Κόστος Υπηρεσιών και το Κόστος Διαχείρισης Ρευστότητας, τα οποία θα υπολογίζονται και θα τιμολογούνται βάσει της ισχύουσας Μεθοδολογίας Κατανομής Κόστους.

4. Με την επιφύλαξη των όρων του Άρθρου 15 της παρούσας Δανειακής Σύμβασης και κατά παρέκκλιση του Άρθρου 99 του Δημοσιονομικού Κανονισμού, εάν το Κράτος Μέλος δεν καταβάλει κάποιο απαιτητό ποσό βάσει της παρούσας Δανειακής Σύμβασης κατά την Ημερομηνία Μεταφοράς, το Κράτος Μέλος θα καταβάλει επιπλέον τόκους υπερημερίας επί του εν λόγω ποσού (ή, κατά περίπτωση, του ληξιπρόθεσμου και ανεξόφλητου, κατά το χρόνο εκείνο, ποσού) στην Επιτροπή από την Ημερομηνία Μεταφοράς μέχρι την ημερομηνία της πραγματικής ολοσχερούς εξόφλησης, με τον υπολογισμό να γίνεται βάσει διαδοχικών περιόδων εκτοκισμού (όπου έκαστη εξ αυτών θα έχει διάρκεια την οποία θα επιλέγει η Επιτροπή κατά καιρούς, με την πρώτη περίοδο να ξεκινά κατά τη σχετική Ημερομηνία Μεταφοράς και, όποτε είναι δυνατό, η διάρκεια της εν λόγω περιόδου θα είναι αυτή της μίας εβδομάδας) επί του εν λόγω ληξιπρόθεσμου ποσού στο υψηλότερο εκ των εξής

   α) ετήσιο επιτόκιο που αποτελεί το άθροισμα

      (i) 350 μονάδων βάσης, και

      (ii) του επιτοκίου που εφαρμόζει η Ευρωπαϊκή Κεντρική Τράπεζα στις κύριες πράξεις αναχρηματοδότησης, ή

   β) 200 μονάδες βάσης επί του Κόστους Χρηματοδότησης που θα ήταν απαιτητό εάν το ληξιπρόθεσμο ποσό, κατά τη διάρκεια της περιόδου μη καταβολής, συνιστούσε Δόση, ή

   γ) 0 μονάδες βάσης.

   Εφόσον η μη καταβολή εξακολουθεί, το εν λόγω επιτόκιο θα επαναπροσδιορίζεται σύμφωνα με τις διατάξεις της παρούσας παραγράφου (4) του παρόντος Άρθρου 11 την τελευταία ημέρα κάθε σχετικής περιόδου εκτοκισμού και οι μη καταβληθέντες τόκοι δυνάμει του παρόντος Άρθρου 11 σχετικά με προηγούμενες περιόδους εκτοκισμού θα προστίθενται στο ποσό των οφειλόμενων τόκων στο τέλος κάθε εν λόγω περιόδου εκτοκισμού. Ο τόκος υπερημερίας είναι άμεσα ληξιπρόθεσμος και απαιτητός.

5. Το Κράτος Μέλος αναλαμβάνει να καταβάλει στην Επιτροπή όλους τους πρόσθετους τόκους και όλα τα έξοδα και δαπάνες, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των νομικών εξόδων, που προκλήθηκαν και είναι απαιτητά από την Επιτροπή ως αποτέλεσμα της αθέτησης οποιασδήποτε υποχρέωσης βάσει της παρούσας Δανειακής Σύμβασης από το Κράτος Μέλος. Προς αποφυγή αμφιβολιών, και με την επιφύλαξη του Άρθρου 12 παράγραφος 2, μία πληρωμή από το Κράτος Μέλος σε οποιαδήποτε ημερομηνία διαφορετική από την Ημερομηνία Μεταφοράς θα θεωρείται ότι παραβιάζει τις υποχρεώσεις αποπληρωμής βάσει της παρούσας Δανειακής Σύμβασης.

Άρθρο 12 Αποπληρωμή και Πρόωρη Εξόφληση

1. Το Κράτος Μέλος θα αποπληρώνει το κεφάλαιο κάθε Δόσης Δανείου την/τις Ημερομηνία/ες Μεταφοράς και σύμφωνα με τους όρους που του γνωστοποιούνται από την Επιτροπή στη σχετική Γνωστοποίηση Επιβεβαίωσης.

   Το Κράτος Μέλος θα μεταφέρει το ποσό του ληξιπρόθεσμου κεφαλαίου στον λογαριασμό που αναφέρεται στο Άρθρο 14 παράγραφος 3 κατά την Ημερομηνία Μεταφοράς.

   Κάθε ποσό κεφαλαίου που μεταφέρεται για τον σκοπό της αποπληρωμής στον λογαριασμό που αναφέρεται στο Άρθρο 14 παράγραφος 3 από το Κράτος Μέλος δεν μπορεί να χορηγηθεί εκ νέου στο ίδιο Κράτος Μέλος.

2. Το Κράτος Μέλος δικαιούται να ζητήσει μερική ή ολική Πρόωρη Εξόφληση. Σε αυτήν την περίπτωση, η Επιτροπή θα αξιολογήσει το αίτημα και, κατά την απόλυτη διακριτική της ευχέρεια, θα ορίσει τους όρους και τις προϋποθέσεις για την εν λόγω Πρόωρη Εξόφληση. Η Επιτροπή θέτει στο Κράτος Μέλος προθεσμία για την αποδοχή των εν λόγω όρων και προϋποθέσεων.

   Οι όροι και προϋποθέσεις θα διασφαλίζουν ιδιαιτέρως ότι το Κράτος Μέλος επιβαρύνεται με όλα τα έξοδα που προκύπτουν από όλα τα επηρεαζόμενα Χρηματοδοτικά Μέσα, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των δεδουλευμένων οφειλόμενων τόκων, των εξόδων, των αμοιβών, του Κόστους Διαχείρισης Ρευστότητας, των εξόδων διακοπής και των εξόδων καταγγελίας οποιασδήποτε αντιστάθμισης.

   Ποσά που έχουν επιστραφεί από το Κράτος Μέλος δεν μπορούν να χορηγηθούν εκ νέου στο ίδιο Κράτος Μέλος.

Άρθρο 13 Αναστολή και Ακύρωση μη εκταμιευθέντων ποσών

1. Η Επιτροπή δύναται να αναστείλει οποιεσδήποτε μη εκταμιευθείσες Δόσεις Δανείου ή Τμήματα της Δανειακής Διευκόλυνσης εφόσον:

   α) το Κράτος Μέλος δεν συμμορφώνεται με τη Δανειακή Σύμβαση,

   β) το Κράτος Μέλος διαπράττει ή πρόκειται να διαπράξει Σοβαρή Αθέτηση Υποχρεώσεων,

2. Μετά την αναστολή που αναφέρεται στην παράγραφο 1, η Επιτροπή δύναται να ακυρώσει τα σχετικά ποσά αφού ακολουθήσει τη διαδικασία παρατηρήσεων του Άρθρου 25.

3. Η Επιτροπή δύναται να αναστείλει ή να ακυρώσει τυχόν μη εκταμιευθείσες Δόσεις Δανείου ή Τμήμα της Δανειακής Διευκόλυνσης εφόσον το Κράτος Μέλος δηλώσει την πρόθεσή του να μην προβεί σε περαιτέρω αναλήψεις στο πλαίσιο της Δανειακής Διευκόλυνσης.

Άρθρο 14 Πληρωμές

1. Όλες οι προς καταβολή από το Κράτος Μέλος πληρωμές θα καταβάλλονται χωρίς συμψηφισμό ή ανταγωγή, ελεύθερες και απαλλαγμένες από, και χωρίς μειώσεις για και λόγω, οποιωνδήποτε Φόρων, προμηθειών και οποιωνδήποτε άλλων χρεώσεων για ολόκληρη τη διάρκεια της παρούσας Δανειακής Σύμβασης.

2. Το Κράτος Μέλος δηλώνει ότι όλες οι πληρωμές και μεταφορές στο πλαίσιο της παρούσας Δανειακής Σύμβασης, καθώς και η ίδια η Δανειακή Σύμβαση, δεν υπόκεινται σε κανέναν Φόρο ή άλλη εισφορά, δασμό ή υποχρέωση στο Κράτος Μέλος και δεν θα υπόκεινται σε τέτοιου είδους παρακρατήσεις καθ' όλη τη διάρκεια της παρούσας Δανειακής Σύμβασης. Εάν, παρόλα αυτά, το Κράτος Μέλος ή η Κεντρική Τράπεζα του Κράτους Μέλους κληθεί εκ του νόμου να προβεί σε τέτοιες παρακρατήσεις, το Κράτος Μέλος θα καταβάλει τα απαιτούμενα πρόσθετα ποσά ούτως ώστε η Επιτροπή να λάβει εξ ολοκλήρου τα ποσά που ορίζονται στην παρούσα Δανειακή Σύμβαση.

3. Όλες οι πληρωμές από το Κράτος Μέλος θα πραγματοποιούνται κατά την Ημερομηνία Μεταφοράς πριν από τις 11:00 π.μ. ώρα Λουξεμβούργου προς τον λογαριασμό της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής που τηρείται στην ΕΚΤ, μέσω του συμμετέχοντος στο TARGET2 SWIFT-BIC ECBFDEFFBAC, υπέρ του τελικού δικαιούχου EUCOLULLXXX.

   Πληρωμή που πραγματοποιείται στον εν λόγω λογαριασμό κατά την Ημερομηνία Μεταφοράς θα απαλλάσσει το Κράτος Μέλος από τη σχετική υποχρέωση αποπληρωμής.

4. Εάν το Κράτος Μέλος καταβάλει κάποιο ποσό σε σχέση με οποιαδήποτε από τις Δόσεις Δανείου το οποίο είναι μικρότερο από το συνολικό ληξιπρόθεσμο και απαιτητό ποσό βάσει της παρούσας Δανειακής Σύμβασης, το Κράτος Μέλος παραιτείται με την παρούσα από οποιαδήποτε δικαιώματα ενδέχεται να έχει για να προβεί σε οποιαδήποτε πίστωση του ποσού που καταβλήθηκε ως προς τα οφειλόμενα ποσά.

   Το ποσό που καταβάλλεται ως Δόση Δανείου θα εφαρμόζεται σε ή προς ικανοποίηση ληξιπρόθεσμων πληρωμών βάσει της εν λόγω Δόσης με την ακόλουθη σειρά:

   α) *πρώτον* έναντι οποιωνδήποτε χρεώσεων, εξόδων και αποζημιώσεων,

   β) *δεύτερον* έναντι τόκων υπερημερίας όπως ορίζεται σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 11 παράγραφος (4),

   γ) *τρίτον* έναντι τόκων, και

   δ) *τέταρτον* έναντι του κεφαλαίου,

υπό την προϋπόθεση ότι τα εν λόγω ποσά είναι ληξιπρόθεσμα ή δεν έχουν εξοφληθεί κατά την εν λόγω ημερομηνία.

5. Κάθε υπολογισμός και καθορισμός από την Επιτροπή στο πλαίσιο της παρούσας Σύμβασης:

   α) θα γίνεται με εμπορικά εύλογο τρόπο, και,

   β) ελλείψει πρόδηλου σφάλματος, θα δεσμεύει την Επιτροπή και το Κράτος Μέλος.

6. Θα εφαρμόζεται η Συνθήκη Υπολογισμού Εργάσιμων Ημερών (Συνθήκη Υπολογισμού Ημερών) όπως γνωστοποιείται στη Γνωστοποίηση Επιβεβαίωσης.

Άρθρο 15 Γεγονότα Αθέτησης Υποχρεώσεων

1. Η Επιτροπή δύναται, με έγγραφη ειδοποίηση προς το Κράτος Μέλος, να κηρύξει το ανεξόφλητο ποσό κεφαλαίου του Δανείου ως άμεσα ληξιπρόθεσμο και απαιτητό, μαζί με τους δεδουλευμένους τόκους, ή/και να ακυρώσει οποιαδήποτε μη εκταμιευθείσα Δόση Δανείου ή Τμήμα εφόσον:

   α) το Κράτος Μέλος δεν καταβάλει ή δεν πρόκειται να καταβάλει κατά τη σχετική Ημερομηνία Μεταφοράς οποιοδήποτε ποσό του κεφαλαίου ή Κόστη Χρηματοδότησης ή Κόστη Υπηρεσιών ή οποιαδήποτε άλλα οφειλόμενα ποσά βάσει της παρούσας Δανειακής Σύμβασης κατά τις ημερομηνίες λήξης τους, είτε εν όλω είτε εν μέρει, κατά τον τρόπο που έχει συμφωνηθεί στην παρούσα Δανειακή Σύμβαση, αναφορικά με οποιαδήποτε Δόση Δανείου ή Τμήμα, ή

   β) το Κράτος Μέλος αθετεί ή πρόκειται να αθετήσει οποιαδήποτε υποχρέωση απορρέει από την παρούσα Δανειακή Σύμβαση (πλην εκείνων που αναφέρονται στο Άρθρο 15 παράγραφος 1 σημείο (α), συμπεριλαμβανομένης της υποχρέωσης που ορίζεται στο Άρθρο 1 παράγραφος 4 της παρούσας Δανειακής Σύμβασης), και η αθέτηση αυτή θα συνεχιστεί για περίοδο ενός μήνα μετά την έγγραφη ειδοποίηση της Επιτροπής προς το Κράτος Μέλος, ή

   γ) η Επιτροπή αποστέλλει στο Κράτος Μέλος δήλωση αθέτησης υποχρεώσεων σε περιπτώσεις στις οποίες οι υποχρεώσεις του Κράτους Μέλους βάσει της παρούσας Σύμβασης κηρυχθούν από το Δικαστήριο της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης μη δεσμευτικές ή μη εκτελεστές έναντι του Κράτους Μέλους ή ως παράνομες, ή

   δ) η Επιτροπή αποστέλλει στο Κράτος Μέλος δήλωση αθέτησης υποχρεώσεων σε περιπτώσεις στις οποίες οποιαδήποτε δήλωση ή εγγύηση που παρέχεται από το Κράτος Μέλος βάσει της παρούσας Δανειακής Σύμβασης είναι ανακριβής, αναληθής ή παραπλανητική και οι οποίες, κατά τη γνώμη της Επιτροπής, θα μπορούσαν να έχουν αρνητικό αντίκτυπο στην ικανότητα του Κράτους Μέλους να εκπληρώσει τις υποχρεώσεις του βάσει της παρούσας Δανειακής Σύμβασης ή στα δικαιώματα της Επιτροπής στο πλαίσιο αυτής, ή

ε) οποιαδήποτε δανειακή σύμβαση μεταξύ του Κράτους Μέλους και της Επιτροπής ή οποιουδήποτε θεσμικού φορέα ή οργάνου της ΕΕ, ανεξαρτήτως ποσού, αποτελέσει αντικείμενο δήλωσης αθέτησης υποχρεώσεων ή αναφορικά με την οποία υπάρχει αθέτηση οποιασδήποτε υποχρέωσης πληρωμής οποιουδήποτε είδους προς την Επιτροπή ή οποιοδήποτε θεσμικό φορέα της ΕΕ από το Κράτος Μέλος, η οποία εγείρει δικαίωμα αποστολής δήλωσης αθέτησης υποχρεώσεων, ή

στ) Σχετική Οφειλή του Κράτους Μέλους με συνολικό ποσό κεφαλαίου άνω των 250 εκατομμυρίων Ευρώ αποτελέσει αντικείμενο δήλωσης αθέτησης υποχρεώσεων όπως ορίζεται σε οποιοδήποτε μέσο που διέπει ή αποδεικνύει την εν λόγω οφειλή και, ως αποτέλεσμα αυτής της δήλωσης αθέτησης υποχρεώσεων, σημειώνεται επίσπευση της εν λόγω οφειλής ή εν τοις πράγμασι (*de facto*) αναστολή πληρωμών, ή

ζ) το Κράτος Μέλος δεν καταβάλλει σημαντικό μέρος της Σχετικής Οφειλής του, καθώς καθίσταται ληξιπρόθεσμη ή δηλώνει ή επιβάλλει αναστολή πληρωμών στην εξόφληση της Σχετικής Οφειλής του ή Σχετικής Οφειλής που έχει αναλάβει ή για την οποία εγγυάται.

2. Η Επιτροπή μπορεί, αλλά δεν υποχρεούται να ασκήσει τα δικαιώματά της που απορρέουν από το παρόν Άρθρο 15 και μπορεί επίσης να τα ασκήσει μόνο εν μέρει με την επιφύλαξη της μελλοντικής άσκησης των δικαιωμάτων αυτών. Καμία παραίτηση δεν υποδηλώνεται από οποιαδήποτε καθυστέρηση στην άσκηση οποιωνδήποτε σχετικών δικαιωμάτων.

3. Το Κράτος Μέλος θα αποζημιώνει όλα τα έξοδα, τις δαπάνες και τις χρεώσεις που είναι απαιτητά από την Επιτροπή ως συνέπεια της Πρόωρης Αποπληρωμής Δόσης Δανείου ή Τμήματος σύμφωνα με το παρόν Άρθρο 15, ειδικότερα απορρέοντα από όλα τα επηρεαζόμενα Χρηματοδοτικών Μέσων. Επιπλέον, το Κράτος Μέλος θα καταβάλλει τόκους υπερημερίας, όπως προβλέπεται στο Άρθρο 11 παρ. 3, οι οποίοι θα σωρεύονται από την ημερομηνία κατά την οποία το ανεξόφλητο κεφάλαιο του Δανείου έχει κηρυχθεί άμεσα ληξιπρόθεσμο και απαιτητό, έως την ημερομηνία της πραγματικής ολοσχερούς πληρωμής.

Άρθρο 16 Δεσμεύσεις Ενημέρωσης

1. Το Κράτος Μέλος θα παρέχει στην Επιτροπή κάθε πληροφορία σχετικά με κάθε γεγονός που θα μπορούσε δικαιολογημένα να προκαλέσει Γεγονός Αθέτησης Υποχρεώσεων (και τα μέτρα, εφόσον υπάρχουν, που έχουν ληφθεί για να θεραπευθεί αυτό).

2. Το Κράτος Μέλος θα παρέχει στην Επιτροπή κάθε πληροφορία σχετικά με τους ελέγχους, τα μέτρα και τις ενέργειες που αναφέρονται στο Άρθρο 20 της παρούσας Δανειακής Σύμβασης.

3. Προκειμένου να συντάξει την αναφορά που προβλέπεται στο Άρθρο 31 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ, η Επιτροπή μπορεί να ζητήσει εκθέσεις σχετικά με τη χρήση της Δανειακής Διευκόλυνσης.

4. Το Κράτος Μέλος δεσμεύεται να ενημερώσει έγκαιρα την Επιτροπή εάν λάβει χώρα κάποιο γεγονός που θα καθιστούσε ανακριβή οποιαδήποτε δήλωση που περιέχεται στη Νομική Γνωμοδότηση του Κράτους Μέλους.

Άρθρο 17 Διάφορα

Το Κράτος Μέλος δεν έχει κανένα δικαίωμα να εκχωρήσει ή να μεταβιβάσει τα δικαιώματα ή τις υποχρεώσεις του που απορρέουν από την παρούσα Σύμβαση χωρίς την προηγούμενη έγγραφη συγκατάθεση της Επιτροπής.

Άρθρο 18 Ευθύνη για ζημίες

Η Επιτροπή δεν ευθύνεται για τυχόν ζημίες που προκαλούνται από το Κράτος Μέλος ή τρίτα μέρη που εμπλέκονται στην υλοποίηση του ΣΑΑ ως συνέπεια της εφαρμογής της Δανειακής Σύμβασης.

Άρθρο 19 Δημοσίευση πληροφοριών, προβολή της χρηματοδότησης της Ένωσης και δικαίωμα χρήσης

1. Με την επιφύλαξη του Άρθρου 34 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ, η πληροφόρηση, επικοινωνία και δημοσιότητα του Κράτους Μέλους για τη χρηματοδότηση κατά την υλοποίηση του ΣΑΑ θα πρέπει να είναι τουλάχιστον του ίδιου επιπέδου με αυτό που απαιτείται από τους κανόνες του Κράτους Μέλους για δημόσια χρηματοδότηση χωρίς συνεισφορές από τον προϋπολογισμό της Ένωσης.

2. Προκειμένου να τηρεί τις υποχρεώσεις του σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 34 παράγραφος 2 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ και ειδικότερα να διασφαλίζει την παροχή συνεκτικής, αποτελεσματικής και αναλογικής στοχευμένης πληροφόρησης σε πολλαπλά ακροατήρια, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των μέσων ενημέρωσης και του κοινού, το Κράτος Μέλος:
   α. Χαράσσει στρατηγική σε επίπεδο Κράτους Μέλους για την ευαισθητοποίηση του κοινού και τη διασφάλιση της αναγνώρισης της συνεισφοράς του ΜΑΑ στην ανάκαμψη της Ευρώπης και, ειδικότερα, στο ζεύγος της πράσινης και ψηφιακής μετάβασης.
   β. Κατά περίπτωση, προβάλλει ορθά και ευδιάκριτα σε όλες τις δραστηριότητες επικοινωνίας σε επίπεδο έργου και Κράτους Μέλους το έμβλημα της ΕΕ με την κατάλληλη δήλωση χρηματοδότησης που έχει ως εξής (μεταφρασμένο στις τοπικές γλώσσες κατά περίπτωση) «Χρηματοδοτείται από την Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση – NextGenerationEU».
   γ. Δημιουργεί και συντηρεί ενιαίο διαδικτυακό χώρο που θα παρέχει πληροφορίες σχετικά με το ΣΑΑ και τα συναφή έργα και κοινοποιεί τον αποκλειστικό διαδικτυακό σύνδεσμο στην Επιτροπή.

δ. Διασφαλίζει ότι οι τελικοί αποδέκτες της ενωσιακής χρηματοδότησης στο πλαίσιο του ΜΑΑ αναγνωρίζουν την προέλευση και διασφαλίζουν την προβολή της ενωσιακής χρηματοδότησης.

3. Όταν εμφανίζεται σε συνδυασμό με άλλα λογότυπα, το έμβλημα της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης πρέπει να εμφανίζεται τουλάχιστον τόσο ευδιάκριτα και ορατά όσο και τα άλλα λογότυπα. Το έμβλημα πρέπει να παραμένει διακριτό και χωριστό και δεν μπορεί να τροποποιηθεί με την προσθήκη άλλων οπτικών σημάτων, επωνυμιών ή κειμένου. Πέραν του εμβλήματος, δεν επιτρέπεται να χρησιμοποιηθεί άλλη οπτική ταυτότητα ή λογότυπο για την ανάδειξη της υποστήριξης της ΕΕ.
4. Κάθε δραστηριότητα επικοινωνίας ή διάδοσης που σχετίζεται με το ΣΑΑ και πραγματοποιείται από το Κράτος Μέλος σε οποιαδήποτε μορφή και με οποιοδήποτε μέσο θα χρησιμοποιεί πραγματικά ακριβείς πληροφορίες.
5. Κατά περίπτωση, το Κράτος Μέλος αναφέρει την ακόλουθη δήλωση αποποίησης ευθύνης (μεταφρασμένη στις τοπικές γλώσσες κατά περίπτωση): «*Χρηματοδοτείται από την Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση – NextGenerationEU. Ωστόσο, οι απόψεις και οι γνώμες που διατυπώνονται είναι αποκλειστικά και μόνο του συντάκτη και δεν αντανακλούν απαραιτήτως τις απόψεις της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης ή της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής. Ούτε η Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση ούτε η Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή δύναται να θεωρηθούν υπεύθυνες για αυτές.*»
7. Το Κράτος Μέλος παρέχει στην Επιτροπή το δικαίωμα να χρησιμοποιεί δωρεάν το υλικό επικοινωνίας που αφορά το ΣΑΑ.

Άρθρο 20 Προστασία των οικονομικών συμφερόντων της Ένωσης

1. Το Κράτος Μέλος:

α. ελέγχει τακτικά ότι η χορηγούμενη χρηματοδότηση χρησιμοποιείται ορθά σύμφωνα με όλους τους ισχύοντες κανόνες και ότι κάθε μέτρο για την υλοποίηση μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδυτικών έργων στο πλαίσιο του ΣΑΑ έχει εφαρμοστεί ορθά σύμφωνα με όλους τους ισχύοντες κανόνες ειδικότερα όσον αφορά την πρόληψη, τον εντοπισμό και την αντιμετώπιση υποθέσεων απάτης, διαφθοράς και σύγκρουσης συμφερόντων,

β. λαμβάνει κατάλληλα μέτρα για την πρόληψη, τον εντοπισμό και την αντιμετώπιση υποθέσεων απάτης, διαφθοράς και σύγκρουσης συμφερόντων κατά την έννοια του Άρθρου 61 παράγραφοι 2 και 3 του Δημοσιονομικού Κανονισμού, οι οποίες θίγουν τα οικονομικά συμφέροντα της Ένωσης, και κινεί νομικές διαδικασίες για την ανάκτηση μη ορθώς χρησιμοποιηθέντων κονδυλίων, μεταξύ άλλων σε σχέση με οποιοδήποτε μέτρο ελήφθη για την υλοποίηση μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδυτικών έργων στο πλαίσιο του ΣΑΑ,

γ. για τους σκοπούς του λογιστικού και άλλου ελέγχου και για την παροχή συγκρίσιμων πληροφοριών σχετικά με τη χρήση των κονδυλίων σε σχέση με μέτρα για την υλοποίηση μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδυτικών έργων στο πλαίσιο του ΣΑΑ, να συλλέγει και να εξασφαλίζει την πρόσβαση στις ακόλουθες τυποποιημένες κατηγορίες δεδομένων:

i. όνομα του τελικού αποδέκτη των κονδυλίων,

ii. όνομα του αναδόχου και του υπεργολάβου, στην περίπτωση που ο τελικός αποδέκτης των κονδυλίων είναι αναθέτουσα αρχή κατά την έννοια του ενωσιακού ή εθνικού δικαίου δημοσίων συμβάσεων,

iii. όνομα (ή ονόματα), επώνυμο (ή επώνυμα) και ημερομηνία γέννησης του πραγματικού δικαιούχου (ή των πραγματικών δικαιούχων) του αποδέκτη των κονδυλίων ή του αναδόχου, όπως ορίζεται στο Άρθρο 3 παράγραφος 6 της Οδηγίας (ΕΕ) 2015/849 του Ευρωπαϊκού Κοινοβουλίου και του Συμβουλίου,

iv. κατάλογο τυχόν μέτρων για την υλοποίηση μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδυτικών έργων στο πλαίσιο του σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας με το συνολικό ποσό της δημόσιας χρηματοδότησης των εν λόγω μέτρων και με αναφορά του ποσού των κονδυλίων που πληρώθηκαν από τη Δανειακή Διευκόλυνση και από άλλα ταμεία της Ένωσης,

δ. τηρεί αρχεία σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 132 του Δημοσιονομικού Κανονισμού.

2. Για την εκπλήρωση των υποχρεώσεων βάσει της παραγράφου 1, του Άρθρου 5 παράγραφος 2 και του Άρθρου 21 της παρούσας Δανειακής Σύμβασης, το Κράτος Μέλος οφείλει να διασφαλίζει ότι το σύστημα ελέγχου που αναφέρεται στο Άρθρο 22 παράγραφος 1 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ συμμορφώνεται με τις βασικές απαιτήσεις που παρατίθενται στο Παράρτημα Ι.

3. Τυχόν τροποποιήσεις στο σύστημα εσωτερικού ελέγχου του Κράτους Μέλους, το οποίο έχει περιληφθεί στο ΣΑΑ και αφορά στοιχεία που αξιολογήθηκαν από την Επιτροπή, κοινοποιούνται δεόντως και αμελλητί στην Επιτροπή.

4. Η Επιτροπή βεβαιώνεται επαρκώς ότι το σύστημα εσωτερικού ελέγχου του Κράτους Μέλους πληροί τις βασικές απαιτήσεις που προβλέπονται στην παράγραφο 1. Η Επιτροπή δύναται να ζητήσει συμπληρωματικές πληροφορίες και να διενεργήσει επιτόπιους ελέγχους του συστήματος. Αυτοί οι έλεγχοι του συστήματος δύναται να διενεργούνται βάσει κινδύνου. Αν χρειαστεί, η Επιτροπή μπορεί να επικουρείται από ανεξάρτητους εξωτερικούς εμπειρογνώμονες ή εξωτερικές ελεγκτικές εταιρείες.

Άρθρο 21 Επαληθεύσεις και έλεγχοι από την Επιτροπή, την Ευρωπαϊκή Υπηρεσία Καταπολέμησης της Απάτης (OLAF), το Ευρωπαϊκό Ελεγκτικό Συνέδριο (ΕΕΣ) και την Ευρωπαϊκή Εισαγγελία (ΕΡΡΟ)

1. Εκτός από τους ελέγχους βάσει του Άρθρου 7 παράγραφος 4 και τους ελέγχους βάσει του Άρθρου 20 παράγραφος 4 της παρούσας Σύμβασης, η Επιτροπή δύναται να ασκήσει τα δικαιώματά της όπως προβλέπεται στο Άρθρο 129 παράγραφος 1 του Δημοσιονομικού Κανονισμού και δύναται να διενεργεί επαληθεύσεις, επιθεωρήσεις, και ελέγχους για την υλοποίηση του ΣΑΑ αναφορικά με:
    α. την πρόληψη, τον εντοπισμό και τη διόρθωση περιπτώσεων απάτης, διαφθοράς και σύγκρουσης συμφερόντων που θίγουν τα οικονομικά συμφέροντα της Ένωσης, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της εφαρμογής του Άρθρου 20,
    β. την εφαρμογή του Άρθρου 5 παράγραφος 2,
    γ. τις πληροφορίες και την αιτιολόγηση σχετικά με την ικανοποιητική εκπλήρωση των ορόσημων και των στόχων σε ένα αίτημα καταβολής.

    Οι εν λόγω επαληθεύσεις, επιθεωρήσεις, και έλεγχοι δύναται να διενεργούνται κατά τη διάρκεια υλοποίησης του ΣΑΑ και έως πέντε έτη από την ημερομηνία της τελικής Εκταμίευσης και δύναται να καλύπτουν το σύστημα πληροφόρησης το οποίο χρησιμοποιείται από τα Κράτη Μέλη για τη συλλογή και παροχή δεδομένων που χρησιμοποιούνται για να αιτιολογηθεί η ολοκλήρωση των ορόσημων και στόχων. Οι διαδικασίες αυτές κοινοποιούνται επισήμως στο Κράτος Μέλος. Αν χρειαστεί, η Επιτροπή μπορεί να επικουρείται από ανεξάρτητους εξωτερικούς εμπειρογνώμονες ή εξωτερικές ελεγκτικές εταιρείες.
2. Το Κράτος Μέλος τηρεί και παρέχει επαρκή δικαιολογητικά έγγραφα που αποδεικνύουν, ειδικότερα, ότι το ΣΑΑ έχει εφαρμοστεί σωστά, ότι η εφαρμογή του συμμορφώνεται με τις υποχρεώσεις που απαριθμούνται στο Άρθρο 20 παράγραφος 1 της παρούσας Σύμβασης και ότι τα ορόσημα και οι στόχοι που προσδιορίζονται στην Εκτελεστική Απόφαση του Συμβουλίου έχουν εκπληρωθεί ικανοποιητικά, εφόσον αυτό ζητηθεί στο πλαίσιο των ελέγχων ή επιθεωρήσεων που περιγράφονται στο παρόν Άρθρο.
3. Οι ακόλουθοι φορείς μπορούν να ασκούν τα κατά το Άρθρο 129 παράγραφος 1 του Δημοσιονομικού Κανονισμού τα δικαιώματά τους και να προβαίνουν σε επιθεωρήσεις, ελέγχους και έρευνες:
    - η Ευρωπαϊκή Υπηρεσία Καταπολέμησης της Απάτης (OLAF) σύμφωνα με τους Κανονισμούς αριθ. 883/2013[5] και αριθ. 2185/96[6],

[5] Κανονισμός (ΕΕ, Ευρατόμ) αριθ. 883/2013 του Ευρωπαϊκού Κοινοβουλίου και του Συμβουλίου, της 11ης Σεπτεμβρίου 2013, σχετικά με τις έρευνες που πραγματοποιούνται από την Ευρωπαϊκή Υπηρεσία Καταπολέμησης της Απάτης (OLAF) και για την κατάργηση του Κανονισμού (ΕΚ) αριθ. 1073/1999 του Ευρωπαϊκού Κοινοβουλίου και του Συμβουλίου και του κανονισμού (Ευρατόμ) αριθ. 1074/1999 (ΕΕ L 248 της 18.09.2013, σ. 1).

[6] Κανονισμός (Ευρατόμ, ΕΚ) αριθ. 2185/1996 του Συμβουλίου, της 11ης Νοεμβρίου 1996, σχετικά με τους επιτόπιους ελέγχους και εξακριβώσεις που διεξάγει η Επιτροπή με σκοπό την προστασία των οικονομικών συμφερόντων των Ευρωπαϊκών Κοινοτήτων από απάτες και λοιπές παρατυπίες (ΕΕ L 292 της15.11/1996, σ. 2).

- η Ευρωπαϊκή Εισαγγελία (ΕΡΡΟ) σύμφωνα με τον Κανονισμό 2017/1939 στον βαθμό που η Ευρωπαϊκή Εισαγγελία είναι αρμόδια, και
- το Ευρωπαϊκό Ελεγκτικό Συνέδριο (ΕΕΣ), σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 287 της Συνθήκης για τη Λειτουργία της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης (ΣΛΕΕ) και το Άρθρο 257 του Δημοσιονομικού Κανονισμού.

4. Το Κράτος Μέλος συμφωνεί και συνεργάζεται για τις ως άνω αναφερόμενες επαληθεύσεις, επιθεωρήσεις, ελέγχους, και έρευνες καθώς και για τους ελέγχους δυνάμει του Άρθρου 7 παράγραφος 4 και τους ελέγχους του Άρθρου 20 παράγραφος 4, και παρέχει οποιεσδήποτε πληροφορίες και έγγραφα απαιτούνται για τον σκοπό αυτών.
5. Το Κράτος Μέλος παρέχει στους υπαλλήλους της Επιτροπής, της OLAF, του ΕΕΣ και, στον βαθμό που αυτή είναι αρμόδια, της Ευρωπαϊκής Εισαγγελίας, καθώς και στους εξουσιοδοτημένους εκπροσώπους τους, πρόσβαση στους χώρους και τις εγκαταστάσεις όπου διεξάγονται οι επενδύσεις και οι μεταρρυθμίσεις που χρηματοδοτούνται δυνάμει της παρούσας Δανειακής Σύμβασης, καθώς και σε κάθε έγγραφο και μηχανογραφημένο στοιχείο που αφορά στη διαχείριση των εν λόγω επενδύσεων και μεταρρυθμίσεων και λαμβάνει κάθε κατάλληλο μέτρο για τη διευκόλυνση του έργου αυτών. Η πρόσβαση από εξουσιοδοτημένους υπαλλήλους της Επιτροπής, της OLAF, του ΕΕΣ και της Ευρωπαϊκής Εισαγγελίας, στον βαθμό που το Κράτος Μέλος συμμετέχει στην ενισχυμένη συνεργασία κατά τη σύστασή της τελευταίας, παρέχεται υπό προϋποθέσεις αυστηρής εμπιστευτικότητας έναντι τρίτων, με την επιφύλαξη των υποχρεώσεων δημοσίου δικαίου στις οποίες υπόκεινται.
6. Για λόγους συμμόρφωσης με το Άρθρο 22 παράγραφος 2 στοιχείο (ε) του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ, το Κράτος Μέλος επιβάλλει υποχρεώσεις σε όλους τους τελικούς αποδέκτες των κονδυλίων που καταβάλλονται για τα μέτρα υλοποίησης των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδυτικών έργων που περιλαμβάνονται στο ΣΑΑ ή σε όλα τα άλλα πρόσωπα ή οντότητες που εμπλέκονται στην εφαρμογή τους, να εξουσιοδοτούν ρητά την Επιτροπή, την OLAF, το Ελεγκτικό Συνέδριο και, κατά περίπτωση, την Ευρωπαϊκή Εισαγγελία να ασκούν τα δικαιώματά τους όπως προβλέπεται στο Άρθρο 129 παράγραφος 1 του Δημοσιονομικού Κανονισμού και να επιβάλουν παρόμοιες υποχρεώσεις σε όλους τους τελικούς αποδέκτες των εκταμιευθέντων κονδυλίων, ώστε να διασφαλιστεί ότι οποιοσδήποτε τρίτος εμπλέκεται στην υλοποίηση του ΣΑΑ χορηγεί τα δικαιώματα και πρόσβαση σύμφωνα με τις παραγράφους (1) έως (4) ανωτέρω.
7. Σε περίπτωση ελέγχων ή επιθεωρήσεων από την Επιτροπή, με βάση τα πορίσματα που προέκυψαν κατά τη διάρκεια του ελέγχου ή της επιθεώρησης, συντάσσεται προσωρινή έκθεση. Η Επιτροπή ή οι ελεγκτές κοινοποιούν επισήμως την έκθεση στο Κράτος Μέλος και λαμβάνει χώρα μια διαδικασία παρατηρήσεων σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 25. Η τελική έκθεση αποστέλλεται στο Κράτος Μέλος εντός 60 ημερολογιακών ημερών από τη λήξη της προθεσμίας υποβολής παρατηρήσεων.
8. Με βάση τα τελικά πορίσματα, η Επιτροπή μπορεί να λάβει τα μέτρα που θεωρεί απαραίτητα, συμπεριλαμβανομένων, σε περιπτώσεις απάτης, διαφθοράς, σύγκρουσης συμφερόντων ή Σοβαρής Αθέτησης Υποχρεώσεων στην παρούσα Δανειακή Σύμβαση, της δήλωσης ανεξόφλητων Δόσεων Δανείου που είναι άμεσα ληξιπρόθεσμες και

απαιτητές, εν όλω ή εν μέρει, καθώς και της ακύρωσης μη εκταμιευθεισών Δόσεων Δανείου σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 13 παράγραφος 2.

Άρθρο 22 Εφαρμογή μέτρων του Άρθρου 21 παράγραφος 8

1. Κατά τη λήψη των μέτρων που αναφέρονται στο Άρθρο 21 παράγραφος 8, σύμφωνα με τη δεύτερη υποπαράγραφο του Άρθρου 22 παράγραφος 5 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ, η Επιτροπή θα λάβει υπόψη την αρχή της αναλογικότητας, καθώς και το μέγεθος και τη διάρκεια ληκτότητας των ανεξόφλητων Δόσεων Δανείου και το εκτιμώμενο κόστος των εν λόγω μέτρων. Τα μέτρα αυτά εφαρμόζονται κατόπιν διαδικασίας παρατηρήσεων σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 25.
2. Με σκοπό την τήρηση της αρχής της αναλογικότητας και προκειμένου να ληφθεί υπόψη η σοβαρότητα της απάτης, της διαφθοράς, της σύγκρουσης συμφερόντων που θίγουν τα οικονομικά συμφέροντα της Ένωσης, η οποία δεν έχει διορθωθεί από το Κράτος Μέλος, ή της Σοβαρής Αθέτησης Υποχρέωσης, κατά τη λήψη των μέτρων που περιγράφονται στο Άρθρο 21 παράγραφος 8, η Επιτροπή ενεργεί ως εξής:
    α) Σε περίπτωση απάτης, διαφθοράς, σύγκρουσης συμφερόντων, παραβίασης του Άρθρου 5 παράγραφος 2 ή εσφαλμένων πληροφοριών και αιτιολόγησης ενός αιτήματος καταβολής, το ποσό των ανεξόφλητων Δόσεων Δανείου που θα κηρυχθεί άμεσα ληξιπρόθεσμο και απαιτητό και των μη εκταμιευθεισών Δόσεων Δανείου που θα ακυρωθούν σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 13 παράγραφος 2 θα αντιστοιχεί στο επηρεαζόμενο ποσό.
    β) Σε περίπτωση σοβαρής αθέτησης υποχρεώσεων από την παρούσα Δανειακή Σύμβαση, πλην του Άρθρου 5 παράγραφος 2, το ποσό των ανεξόφλητων Δόσεων Δανείου που θα κηρυχθούν άμεσα ληξιπρόθεσμες και απαιτητές και των μη εκταμιευθεισών Δόσεων Δανείου που πρέπει να ακυρωθούν σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 13 παρ. 2 θα καθορίζεται σύμφωνα με τη συχνότητα και τον βαθμό της σοβαρής αθέτησης υποχρεώσεων.

    Στην ειδική περίπτωση ανεπάρκειας στο σύστημα ελέγχων ενός Κράτους Μέλους που οδηγεί σε σοβαρή αθέτηση μίας υποχρέωσης σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 20 παρ. 1 της παρούσας Δανειακής Σύμβασης, το ποσό των ανεξόφλητων δόσεων δανείου που πρέπει να κηρυχθούν άμεσα ληξιπρόθεσμες και απαιτητές και των μη εκταμιευθεισών Δόσεων Δανείου που θα ακυρωθούν σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 13 παράγραφος 2 θα καθορίζεται σύμφωνα με την αρχή της αναλογικότητας ως εξής:

        α. σε περίπτωση που η ανεπάρκεια είναι τόσο θεμελιώδης, συχνή ή εκτεταμένη που αντιπροσωπεύει πλήρη αστοχία του συστήματος που θέτει σε κίνδυνο την ορθή χρήση του συνόλου των δαπανών, εφαρμόζεται κατ' αποκοπή μείωση ύψους 100% της Δανειακής Διευκόλυνσης,
        β. σε περίπτωση που η ανεπάρκεια είναι τόσο συχνή ή εκτεταμένη που αντιπροσωπεύει μία εξαιρετικά σοβαρή αστοχία του συστήματος που

θέτει σε κίνδυνο την ορθή χρήση πολύ υψηλού ποσοστού των δαπανών, εφαρμόζεται κατ' αποκοπή μείωση ύψους 25% της Δανειακής Διευκόλυνσης,

γ. σε περίπτωση που η ανεπάρκεια οφείλεται σε μη πλήρη λειτουργία ή σε τόσο κακή λειτουργία του συστήματος ή σε περίπτωση που το σύστημα λειτουργεί τόσο αραιά που τίθεται σε κίνδυνο η ορθή χρήση μεγάλου μέρους των δαπανών, θα εφαρμόζεται κατ' αποκοπή μείωση ύψους 10% της Δανειακής Διευκόλυνσης,

δ. σε περίπτωση που η ανεπάρκεια οφείλεται στο γεγονός ότι το σύστημα λειτουργεί αλλά όχι με την απαιτούμενη συνέπεια, συχνότητα ή έκταση έτσι ώστε να τίθεται σε κίνδυνο η ορθή χρήση υψηλού ποσοστού των δαπανών, εφαρμόζεται κατ' αποκοπή μείωση ύψους 5% της Δανειακής Διευκόλυνσης.

3. Σε περίπτωση που το ποσό των ανεξόφλητων Δόσεων Δανείου κηρυχθεί άμεσα ληξιπρόθεσμο και απαιτητό σύμφωνα με το παρόν Άρθρο 22, το Κράτος Μέλος θα επιστρέψει όλα τα έξοδα, τις δαπάνες και τις αμοιβές που είναι απαιτητά από την Επιτροπή ως συνέπεια αυτών, ειδικότερα απορρέοντα από όλα τα επηρεαζόμενα Χρηματοδοτικά Μέσα. Επιπλέον, το Κράτος Μέλος θα καταβάλλει τόκους υπερημερίας, όπως προβλέπεται στο Άρθρο 11 παρ. 4, οι οποίοι θα σωρεύονται από την ημερομηνία κατά την οποία το ανεξόφλητο ποσό κεφαλαίου της Δόσης Δανείου έχει κηρυχθεί άμεσα ληξιπρόθεσμο και απαιτητό, έως την ημερομηνία της πραγματικής ολοσχερούς εξόφλησης.

Άρθρο 23 Διοικητικές κυρώσεις και άλλα μέτρα

Καμία διάταξη της παρούσας Σύμβασης δεν μπορεί να θεωρηθεί ότι εμποδίζει την υιοθέτηση διοικητικών κυρώσεων (όπως οικονομικών κυρώσεων) ή άλλων μέτρων δημοσίου δικαίου, επιπλέον ή αντί των μέτρων που προβλέπονται στην παρούσα Σύμβαση (βλ., για παράδειγμα, τα Άρθρα 135 έως 145 του Δημοσιονομικού Κανονισμού και τα Άρθρα 4 και 7 του Κανονισμού 2988/957).

Άρθρο 24 Επικοινωνία μεταξύ των μερών

1. Όλες οι κοινοποιήσεις σε σχέση με την παρούσα Δανειακή Σύμβαση δίδονται έγκυρα εγγράφως, μεταξύ άλλων μέσω ηλεκτρονικού ταχυδρομείου, και αποστέλλονται στους παραλήπτες που παρατίθενται στο Παράρτημα IV της παρούσας Σύμβασης. Κάθε Μέρος επικαιροποιεί τους παραλήπτες και τους γνωστοποιεί στο άλλο μέρος με την εκάστοτε τροποποίησή τους.

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[7] Κανονισμός (ΕΚ, Ευρατόμ) αριθ. 2988/95 του Συμβουλίου, της 18ης Δεκεμβρίου 1995, σχετικά με την προστασία των οικονομικών συμφερόντων των Ευρωπαϊκών Κοινοτήτων (*ΕΕ L 312 της 23.12.1995, σ. 1).*

2. Οι κοινοποιήσεις παράγουν αποτελέσματα από την ημερομηνία παραλαβής του μηνύματος ηλεκτρονικού ταχυδρομείου ή της επιστολής με την οποία παραδίδονται.

3. Κάθε Μέρος αυτής της Δανειακής Σύμβασης θα γνωστοποιήσει στο άλλο Μέρος τη λίστα και τα δείγματα υπογραφής των προσώπων που εξουσιοδοτούνται να ενεργούν για λογαριασμό του βάσει της παρούσας Δανειακής Σύμβασης, αμέσως μετά την υπογραφή της παρούσας Δανειακής Σύμβασης. Ομοίως, κάθε Μέρος επικαιροποιεί την εν λόγω λίστα και τη γνωστοποιεί στο άλλο Μέρος με την εκάστοτε τροποποίησή τους.

Άρθρο 25 Διαδικασία παρατηρήσεων

Σε περίπτωση που το Άρθρο 7 και το Άρθρο 22 της παρούσας Δανειακής Σύμβασης αναφέρονται στη διαδικασία παρατηρήσεων του παρόντος Άρθρου 25, παρέχεται στο Κράτος Μέλος η δυνατότητα να υποβάλει παρατηρήσεις εντός περιόδου ενός μηνός.

Σε περίπτωση που το Άρθρο 13 της παρούσας Δανειακής Σύμβασης αναφέρεται στη διαδικασία παρατηρήσεων του παρόντος Άρθρου, παρέχεται στο Κράτος Μέλος η δυνατότητα να υποβάλει παρατηρήσεις εντός περιόδου δύο μηνών.

Η Επιτροπή μπορεί να παρατείνει την προθεσμία υποβολής παρατηρήσεων.

Άρθρο 26 Τροποποιήσεις

Κάθε τροποποίηση που συμφωνείται από τα Μέρη συντάσσεται εγγράφως και αποτελεί μέρος της παρούσας Δανειακής Σύμβασης.

Άρθρο 27 Εφαρμοστέο δίκαιο και δικαιοδοσία

1. Η παρούσα Δανειακή Σύμβαση και οι τυχόν μη συμβατικές υποχρεώσεις που απορρέουν από αυτήν ή σχετίζονται με αυτήν, διέπονται από το δίκαιο της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης και ερμηνεύονται βάσει αυτού, το οποίο θα συμπληρώνεται, εφόσον απαιτείται, από το δίκαιο του Λουξεμβούργου.

2. Τα Μέρη δεσμεύονται να υποβάλλουν κάθε διαφορά που ενδεχομένως προκύψει σχετικά με τη νομιμότητα, την εγκυρότητα, την ερμηνεία ή την εκτέλεση της παρούσας Δανειακής Σύμβασης στην αποκλειστική δικαιοδοσία του Δικαστηρίου της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 272 της ΣΛΕΕ.

Άρθρο 28 Μερική ακυρότητα και ακούσια κενά

1. Εάν μία ή περισσότερες από τις διατάξεις που περιέχονται στην παρούσα Δανειακή Σύμβαση είναι ή καταστούν εν όλω ή εν μέρει άκυρες, παράνομες ή μη εκτελεστές

από οποιαδήποτε άποψη σύμφωνα με οποιαδήποτε εφαρμοστέα νομοθεσία, η εγκυρότητα, νομιμότητα και εκτελεστότητα των υπόλοιπων διατάξεων που περιέχονται στην παρούσα Δανειακή Σύμβαση δεν επηρεάζεται ούτε θίγεται κατά κανένα τρόπο από αυτές. Διατάξεις που είναι εξ ολοκλήρου ή εν μέρει άκυρες, παράνομες ή μη εκτελεστές ερμηνεύονται και ως εκ τούτου εφαρμόζονται σύμφωνα με το πνεύμα και τον σκοπό της παρούσας Δανειακής Σύμβασης.

2. Το Προοίμιο και τα Παραρτήματα της παρούσας Δανειακής Σύμβασης αποτελούν, και θα συνεχίσουν εφεξής να αποτελούν, αναπόσπαστο μέρος της παρούσας Δανειακής Σύμβασης.

ΆΡΘΡΟ 29 ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΜΑΤΑ

Τα Παραρτήματα της παρούσας Σύμβασης αποτελούν αναπόσπαστο μέρος αυτής:

Παράρτημα Ι: Βασικές απαιτήσεις του συστήματος ελέγχου του Κράτους Μέλους

Παράρτημα ΙΙ: Έντυπο Αιτήματος Καταβολής

Παράρτημα ΙΙΙ: Υπόδειγμα Διαχειριστικής Δήλωσης

Παράρτημα IV: Κατάλογος Επαφών

Παράρτημα V: Έντυπο Γνωστοποίησης Επιβεβαίωσης

Παράρτημα VI: Έντυπο Νομικής Γνωμοδότησης

Υπεγράφη στην Αθήνα την και στις Βρυξέλλες την 26/07/21, σε δύο όμοια και εξίσου γνήσια αντίτυπα, καθένα από τα οποία συνιστά πρωτότυπο έγγραφο.

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑ	ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΗ ΕΝΩΣΗ εκπροσωπούμενη από ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΗ ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΗ
Εκπροσωπούμενη από - *υπογράφεται από – (20.07.21)* Χρήστος Σταϊκούρας Υπουργός Οικονομικών	Εκπροσωπούμενη από - *υπογράφεται από* - Johannes Hahn *Επίτροπος Προϋπολογισμού και Διοίκησης*
Εκπροσωπούμενη από - *υπογράφεται από* - Θεόδωρος Σκυλακάκης Αναπληρωτής Υπουργός Οικονομικών	Εκπροσωπείται από - *υπογράφεται από* – Paolo Gentiloni *Επίτροπος Οικονομίας*

ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΜΑ Ι

Βασικές απαιτήσεις του συστήματος ελέγχου του Κράτους Μέλους

1) Σε συμμόρφωση με το Άρθρο 22 παράγραφος 1 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ, το Κράτος Μέλος παρέχει ένα αποτελεσματικό και αποδοτικό σύστημα εσωτερικού ελέγχου, συμπεριλαμβανομένου του διαχωρισμού των λειτουργιών και των ρυθμίσεων υποβολής αναφορών και παρακολούθησης. Τα Κράτη Μέλη δύνανται να βασίζονται στα συνήθη εθνικά συστήματα διαχείρισης προϋπολογισμού τους.

   Αυτό περιλαμβάνει:

   - τον ορισμό μιας αρχής ως «συντονιστή», που θα έχει τη συνολική ευθύνη για την παρακολούθηση της υλοποίησης του ΣΑΑ για λογαριασμό του Κράτους Μέλους και θα αποτελεί το ενιαίο σημείο επαφής για την Επιτροπή,
   - ότι ο συντονιστής διαθέτει (i) τη διοικητική ικανότητα όσον αφορά το ανθρώπινο δυναμικό (αριθμός και προφίλ προσωπικού), τη θεσμική εμπειρία και κατάρτιση και (ii) την εντολή και εξουσία να ασκεί όλα τα σχετικά καθήκοντα, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των αρμοδιοτήτων υποβολής αναφορών και παρακολούθησης,
   - τον προσδιορισμό των αρχών στις οποίες έχει ανατεθεί η υλοποίηση των μέτρων του ΣΑΑ,
   - τον προσδιορισμό της αρχής που είναι υπεύθυνη για την υπογραφή της διαχειριστικής δήλωσης που συνοδεύει τα αιτήματα καταβολής, με διαδικασίες που διασφαλίζουν ότι η εν λόγω αρχή θα λάβει διαβεβαίωση για την ικανοποιητική εκπλήρωση των ορόσημων και των στόχων που τίθενται στο ΣΑΑ, ότι η διαχείριση των κονδυλίων πραγματοποιήθηκε σύμφωνα με όλους τους εφαρμοστέους κανόνες, ιδίως τους κανόνες σχετικά με την αποφυγή της σύγκρουσης συμφερόντων, την πρόληψη της απάτης, τη διαφθορά και τη διπλή χρηματοδότηση,
   - κατάλληλο διαχωρισμό μεταξύ των υπηρεσιών εφαρμογής και ελέγχου.

2) Σε συμμόρφωση με το Άρθρο 22 παράγραφος 2 σημείο (α) του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ, το Κράτος Μέλος εφαρμόζει με αποτελεσματικό τρόπο αναλογικά μέτρα καταπολέμησης της απάτης και της διαφθοράς, καθώς και κάθε απαραίτητο μέτρο για την αποτελεσματική αποφυγή σύγκρουσης συμφερόντων.

   Αυτό περιλαμβάνει:

   - τη λήψη κατάλληλων μέτρων για την πρόληψη, τον εντοπισμό και την αντιμετώπιση υποθέσεων απάτης, διαφθοράς και σύγκρουσης συμφερόντων, καθώς και για την αποφυγή διπλής χρηματοδότησης, και την εκκίνηση νομικών διαδικασιών για την ανάκτηση μη ορθώς χρησιμοποιηθέντων κονδυλίων,
   - αξιολόγηση κινδύνου απάτης και καθορισμό κατάλληλων μέτρων άμβλυνσης στο πλαίσιο της καταπολέμησης της απάτης.

3) Σε συμμόρφωση με το Άρθρο 22 παράγραφος 2 σημείο (γ) του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ, το Κράτος Μέλος διατηρεί κατάλληλες διαδικασίες για την σύνταξη της διαχειριστικής δήλωσης και της συνοπτικής παρουσίασης των λογιστικών ελέγχων που διενεργούνται σε εθνικό επίπεδο.

   Αυτό περιλαμβάνει:

   - Μια αποτελεσματική διαδικασία για τη σύνταξη της Διαχειριστικής Δήλωσης, όπου θα τεκμηριώνεται η σύνοψη των λογιστικών ελέγχων και θα τηρούνται οι υποκείμενες πληροφορίες για τη διαδρομή ελέγχου,
   - Αποτελεσματικές διαδικασίες για να διασφαλιστεί ότι όλες οι περιπτώσεις απάτης, διαφθοράς και σύγκρουσης συμφερόντων αναφέρονται και διορθώνονται μέσω ανακτήσεων.

4) Για την παροχή των πληροφοριών που απαιτούνται βάσει του Άρθρου 22 παράγραφος 2 σημείο (γ) στοιχείο (i) του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ, το Κράτος Μέλος διασφαλίζει τη λήψη κατάλληλων μέτρων, συμπεριλαμβανομένων διαδικασιών για τον έλεγχο της εκπλήρωσης ορόσημων και στόχων και της συμμόρφωσης με οριζόντιες αρχές χρηστής οικονομικής διαχείρισης.

   Αυτό περιλαμβάνει:

   - κατάλληλα μέτρα μέσω των οποίων οι αρχές που είναι επιφορτισμένες με την υλοποίηση των μέτρων του ΣΑΑ ελέγχουν την εκπλήρωση ορόσημων και στόχων (π.χ. έλεγχος βάσει εγγράφων, επιτόπιοι έλεγχοι),
   - κατάλληλα μέτρα με τα οποία οι επιφορτισμένες με την εφαρμογή των μέτρων του ΣΑΑ αρχές ελέγχουν την απουσία σοβαρών παρατυπιών (απάτης, διαφθοράς και σύγκρουσης συμφερόντων) και διπλής χρηματοδότησης (π.χ. έλεγχοι βάσει εγγράφων, επιτόπιοι έλεγχοι).

5) Σε συμμόρφωση με το Άρθρο 22 παράγραφος 1 του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ και για την παροχή των πληροφοριών που απαιτούνται για το Άρθρο 22 παράγραφος 2 σημείο (γ) στοιχείο (ii) του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ, το Κράτος Μέλος διενεργεί επαρκείς και ανεξάρτητους ελέγχους των συστημάτων και των περιπτώσεων στήριξης επενδύσεων και μεταρρυθμίσεων.

   Αυτό περιλαμβάνει:

   - τον προσδιορισμό του φορέα ή των φορέων που θα διεξάγουν τον έλεγχο των συστημάτων και των περιπτώσεων στήριξης επενδύσεων και μεταρρυθμίσεων, καθώς και τον τρόπο με τον οποίο διασφαλίζεται η επιχειρησιακή ανεξαρτησία τους.
   - τη διάθεση επαρκών πόρων στον/στους εν λόγω φορέα/-είς για τους σκοπούς του ΜΑΑ,
   - την αποτελεσματική αντιμετώπιση από τον/τους ελεγκτικό/-ούς φορέα/-είς του κινδύνου απάτης, διαφθοράς, σύγκρουσης συμφερόντων και διπλής χρηματοδότησης τόσο μέσω ελέγχων συστημάτων, όσο και μέσω ελέγχων περιπτώσεων στήριξης επενδύσεων και μεταρρυθμίσεων.

6) Σε συμμόρφωση με το Άρθρο 22 παράγραφος 2 σημεία (δ) και (ε) του Κανονισμού ΜΑΑ, το Κράτος Μέλος διατηρεί ένα αποτελεσματικό σύστημα που θα διασφαλίζει ότι

τηρούνται όλες οι πληροφορίες και τα έγγραφα που είναι απαραίτητα για τους σκοπούς της διαδρομής ελέγχου.

Αυτό περιλαμβάνει:

- αποτελεσματική συλλογή και αποθήκευση δεδομένων για τους τελικούς αποδέκτες των κονδυλίων,
- πρόσβαση της Επιτροπής, της OLAF, του ΕΕΣ και της Ευρωπαϊκής Εισαγγελίας (κατά περίπτωση) στα δεδομένα σχετικά με τους τελικούς αποδέκτες, τους αναδόχους, τους υπεργολάβους και τους πραγματικούς δικαιούχους για σκοπούς λογιστικού και άλλου ελέγχου.

ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΜΑ ΙΙ

ΕΝΤΥΠΟ ΑΙΤΗΜΑΤΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΒΟΛΗΣ

[*σε επιστολόχαρτο του Κράτους Μέλους*]

[*ημερομηνία*]

Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή
Γενική Διεύθυνση Οικονομικών και Χρηματοδοτικών Υποθέσεων
Μονάδα R2 - Χρηματοδοτικές Υποθέσεις
Υπόψιν: Προϊστάμενος Μονάδας
Γραφείο: CHAR 13/056
B-1049 Βρυξέλλες
Βέλγιο

Θέμα: ΜΑΑ – Αίτημα Καταβολής Δόσης Δανείου

Αγαπητέ Κύριε/Κυρία,

Αναφερόμαστε στον Κανονισμό (ΕΕ) 2021/241, κυρίως στο Άρθρο 24 αυτού, και στη Δανειακή Σύμβαση με ημερομηνία [εισάγετε ημερομηνία] μεταξύ της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης, εκπροσωπούμενης από την Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή (εφεξής η «**Επιτροπή**»), και της [εισάγετε Κράτος Μέλος] (εφεξής το «**Κράτος Μέλος**»). Οι όροι που προσδιορίζονται στη Δανειακή Σύμβαση έχουν την ίδια σημασία στην παρούσα.

Επιβεβαιώνουμε ότι τα σχετικά ορόσημα και οι στόχοι που αναφέρονται στην [πρώτη/δεύτερη/τρίτη/κ.λπ.] δόση για δανειακή στήριξη όπως ορίζεται στο Τμήμα 2.2: Δανειακή Στήριξη του Παραρτήματος της Εκτελεστικής Απόφασης (ΕΕ) [XXX/XXX] του Συμβουλίου έχει εκπληρωθεί ικανοποιητικά και δια της παρούσης ζητούμε την εκταμίευση ποσού ύψους [ένα μέγιστο του ποσού που ορίζεται στην Εκτελεστική Απόφαση του Συμβουλίου] Ευρώ.

Έχουμε αναρτήσει τη δέουσα αιτιολόγηση για το παρόν αίτημα καταβολής στο σχετικό εργαλείο, όπως παρέχεται από την Επιτροπή. Επιπλέον, έχουμε δηλώσει ότι οι συνολικές σωρευτικές δαπάνες που εκταμιεύθηκαν έως εκείνη τη στιγμή για την εφαρμογή κάθε μεταρρύθμισης και επένδυσης του εθνικού σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας προσέδωσαν έναν θετικό κλιματικό δείκτη βάσει της μεθοδολογίας του Κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2021/241, ως συμβάλλουσες στην επίτευξη των στόχων για την κλιματική αλλαγή. Επιβεβαιώνουμε ότι τα μέτρα που σχετίζονται με τα ορόσημα και τους στόχους που έχουν προηγουμένως εκπληρωθεί ικανοποιητικά δεν έχουν αναστραφεί[8].

[8] Για το πρώτο αίτημα καταβολής, διαγράψτε την παρούσα πρόταση.

Δεόντως υπογεγραμμένη Διαχειριστική Δήλωση και σύνοψη των ελέγχων που διενεργήθηκαν επισυνάπτονται στην παρούσα επιστολή.

1. Δια της παρούσης ζητούμε αμετάκλητα όπως οι Δόσεις Δανείου εκταμιευθούν υπό και σύμφωνα με τη Δανειακή Σύμβαση υπό τους ακόλουθους όρους:

    α. Συνολικό ποσό κεφάλαιο της Δόσης Δανείου: έως το ποσό των [•ένα μέγιστο ποσό όπως ορίζεται στην Εκτελεστική Απόφαση του Συμβουλίου] Ευρώ.

    β. Ζητούμε Κόστος Χρηματοδότησης, Κόστος Διαχείρισης Ρευστότητας και Κόστος Υπηρεσιών για τη Δόση Δανείου βάσει της Μεθοδολογίας Κατανομής Κόστους.

    γ. Η Ημερομηνία Ληκτότητας της Δόσης Δανείου θα είναι 30 έτη με αποσβεσμένη αποπληρωμή κεφαλαίου εκκινώντας μετά από περίοδο χάριτος 10 ετών.

    δ. Η Δόση Δανείου θα καταβληθεί σε ένα ή περισσότερα Τμήματα.

2. Αναγνωρίζουμε και συμφωνούμε ότι η Εκταμίευση θα είναι σύμφωνη με και θα υπόκειται στα εξής

    α. στην ανά πάσα στιγμή ικανοποίηση της Επιτροπής για το ότι τα αντίστοιχα κεφάλαια είναι διαθέσιμα σε αυτήν από αντισυμβαλλόμενους στις διεθνείς κεφαλαιαγορές με όρους και προϋποθέσεις που είναι αποδεκτοί από αυτήν,

    β. στη λήψη από την Επιτροπή, μέσω Χρηματοδοτικών Μέσων, των κονδυλίων που ζητούνται στο παρόν Αίτημα Καταβολών. Αναλαμβάνουμε αμετάκλητα να καταβάλουμε οποιεσδήποτε αμοιβές, έξοδα και δαπάνες, συμπεριλαμβανομένων, κατά περίπτωση, των εξόδων διακοπής και του κόστους διακράτησης, που υπολογίζονται σύμφωνα με τη Μεθοδολογία Κατανομής Κόστους.

    γ. την έκδοση από την Επιτροπή, εν ευθέτω χρόνω, μιας Γνωστοποίησης Επιβεβαίωσης.

3. Επιβεβαιώνουμε ότι:

    α. Η λίστα των εξουσιοδοτημένων υπογραφόντων που εστάλη για λογαριασμό του Κράτους Μέλους από τον Υπουργό Οικονομικών στις [ημερομηνία] παραμένει έγκυρη και σε ισχύ.

    β. Δεν έχει λάβει χώρα κανένα γεγονός που θα καθιστούσε εσφαλμένη οποιαδήποτε δήλωση περιέχεται στη Νομική Γνωμοδότηση που εκδόθηκε [ημερομηνία].

    γ. Δεν προέκυψε κανένα Γεγονός Αθέτησης Υποχρεώσεων.

[Υπογραφή]

Παραρτήματα

- Διαχειριστική Δήλωση

- Σύνοψη Ελέγχων

Αντίγραφο για:

Ευρωπαϊκή Κεντρική Τράπεζα

ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΜΑ ΙΙΙ

ΔΙΑΧΕΙΡΙΣΤΙΚΗ ΔΗΛΩΣΗ – ΥΠΟΔΕΙΓΜΑ

Ο υπογράφων [Όνομα, Επώνυμο], με την ιδιότητά μου ως [Αρμοδιότητα] της [Υπεύθυνη Αρχή Κράτους Μέλους]

Δηλώνω ότι, σε σχέση με την υλοποίηση του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας (ΣΑΑ) που εγκρίθηκε με την Εκτελεστική Απόφαση [ημερομηνία και αριθ. αναφοράς] του Συμβουλίου για την έγκριση της αξιολόγησης του σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας για [Κράτος Μέλος] ([παραπομπή)], κατά την κρίση μου και με βάση τις πληροφορίες που έχω στη διάθεσή μου, ειδικότερα τα αποτελέσματα από τα εθνικά συστήματα λογιστικού και άλλου ελέγχου που περιγράφονται στο ΣΑΑ:

1. Τα κονδύλια χρησιμοποιήθηκαν για τον σκοπό για τον οποίο προορίζονταν, όπως ορίζεται στο Άρθρο 1 παράγραφος 1 της Δανειακής Σύμβασης του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας μεταξύ της Επιτροπής και του [Κράτους Μέλους] (εφεξής η «Δανειακή Σύμβαση»).
2. Τα στοιχεία που υποβάλλονται με το αίτημα καταβολής είναι πλήρη, ακριβή και αξιόπιστα, και τεκμηριώνουν επαρκώς την ικανοποιητική εκπλήρωση των ορόσημων ή/και στόχων και την εφαρμογή της διαδρομής ελέγχου που καταδεικνύει την επίτευξη αυτών των ορόσημων και στόχων.
3. Τα διαθέσιμα συστήματα ελέγχου παρέχουν τις απαραίτητες εγγυήσεις ότι η διαχείριση των κονδυλίων έγινε σύμφωνα με όλους τους ισχύοντες κανόνες, ειδικότερα κανόνες για την αποφυγή συγκρούσεων συμφερόντων, την πρόληψη της απάτης και της διαφθοράς, σύμφωνα με την αρχή της χρηστής δημοσιονομικής διαχείρισης.
4. Οι δραστηριότητες που υλοποιούνται για την επίτευξη των ορόσημων και των στόχων στο πλαίσιο του ΣΑΑ, όπως δηλώνεται στο αίτημα καταβολής, δεν χρηματοδοτούνται από κανένα άλλο πρόγραμμα ή μέσο της Ένωσης ή, κατά περίπτωση, τα άλλα προγράμματα και μέσα της Ένωσης δεν καλύπτουν τις ίδιες δαπάνες.

Σύνοψη των εθνικών ελέγχων που διενεργήθηκαν σε σχέση με τις παραγράφους 1 έως 4 παραπάνω, με ανάλυση των σχετικών αδυναμιών που εντοπίστηκαν και των διορθωτικών ενεργειών που ελήφθησαν ή σχεδιάστηκαν, συμπληρώνει την παρούσα διαχειριστική δήλωση. [Στη συνοδευτική σύνοψη των ελέγχων, δεν εντοπίστηκαν παραβιάσεις σε ό,τι αφορά περιπτώσεις απάτης, διαφθοράς ή σύγκρουσης συμφερόντων.] [Στη συνοδευτική σύνοψη των ελέγχων, εντοπίστηκαν οι ακόλουθες παραβάσεις σε ό,τι αφορά περιπτώσεις απάτης, διαφθοράς ή σύγκρουσης συμφερόντων: (προσδιορίστε και επεξηγήστε τα ληφθέντα διορθωτικά μέτρα)]

Βεβαιώνω ότι οι παρατυπίες που εντοπίστηκαν κατά τη διάρκεια του τελικού ελέγχου ή των εκθέσεων ελέγχου σε σχέση με την υλοποίηση του ΣΑΑ έχουν διορθωθεί και ανακτηθεί κατάλληλα από τους

τελικούς αποδέκτες ή βρίσκονται σε διαδικασία διόρθωσης και ανάκτησης. Όποτε κρίθηκε απαραίτητο, δόθηκε η δέουσα συνέχεια σε ελλείψεις του συστήματος ελέγχου που αναφέρονταν στις εν λόγω εκθέσεις ή βρίσκονται σε εξέλιξη όσον αφορά τις ακόλουθες απαιτούμενες διορθωτικές ενέργειες: (εάν χρειάζεται, αναφέρετε ποια διορθωτικά μέτρα είναι ακόμα σε εξέλιξη, κατά την ημερομηνία υπογραφής της δήλωσης).

Βεβαιώνω ότι δεν έχω λάβει γνώση για οποιοδήποτε ζήτημα που δεν έχει γνωστοποιηθεί και που θα μπορούσε να βλάψει τα συμφέροντα της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης.

[Ωστόσο, θα πρέπει να σημειωθούν οι ακόλουθες επιφυλάξεις: ……] (διαγράψτε την παρούσα πρόταση εάν δεν ισχύει)

[Σε σχέση με την επιφύλαξη που διατυπώθηκε στην προηγούμενη Διαχειριστική Δήλωση– [Παραπομπή] – [συνέχεια που δόθηκε].] (διαγράψτε την παρούσα πρόταση εάν δεν ισχύει)

Τόπος ……., ημερομηνία ……..,

……..…

(υπογραφή)

[Όνομα και ιδιότητα του υπογράφοντος]

ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΜΑ IV

ΚΑΤΑΛΟΓΟΣ ΕΠΑΦΩΝ

Για την Επιτροπή:

Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή

Γενική Διεύθυνση Οικονομικών και Χρηματοδοτικών Υποθέσεων

Μονάδα R2 - Χρηματοδοτικές Υποθέσεις

B-1049 Βρυξέλλες

Υπόψη: Προϊστάμενος Μονάδας

Τηλ.: +32 229 64900

Email: ECFIN-R2-RRF@ec.europa.eu

και

Γενική Διεύθυνση Προϋπολογισμού

Μονάδα Ε-3 «Δανειοληπτικές και δανειοδοτικές πράξεις»

L-2920 Λουξεμβούργο

Υπόψη: Προϊστάμενος Μονάδας

Τηλ.: +352 4301 30070

Email: BUDG-RRF-LOANS@ec.europa.eu

Με κοινοποίηση σε:

Ευρωπαϊκή Κεντρική Τράπεζα

Sonnemannstr. 20

D-60314 Frankfurt am Main

Υπόψη: Προϊστάμενος Διεύθυνσης «Υπηρεσίες Χρηματοοικονομικών Λειτουργιών»
Τηλ.: + 49 69 1344 7672

Για το Κράτος Μέλος:

1.Γενική Γραμματεία Δημοσιονομικής Πολιτικής
Υπουργείο Οικονομικών
Γενικό Λογιστήριο του Κράτους
Υπόψη: Γενικός Γραμματέας
Πανεπιστημίου 37 – 101 65 Αθήνα, Ελλάδα
Τηλ: +30 210 3338447
Φαξ: +30 210 3239980
E-mail: gsfp@glk.gr

2. Οργανισμός Διαχείρισης Δημοσίου Χρέους
Ομήρου 8, 10564, Αθήνα, Ελλάδα
Υπόψη, Γενικός Διευθυντής
E-Mail : (i) funding@pdma.gr, (ii) debtservices@pdma.gr,
Τηλ. +302103701835 – 807 – 800
Κιν. +306942064695
Φαξ: +302103701850
http://www.pdma.gr

3. Υπηρεσία Συντονισμού Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης
Υπουργείο Οικονομικών
Υπόψη: Διοικητή
Ελ. Βενιζέλου (Πανεπιστημίου) 25, 105 64 Αθήνα, Ελλάδα
Τηλ: +302103338902-3338908
Email: rrfagov@minfin.gr, n.mantzoufas@minfin.gr
Με κοινοποίηση σε:

Τράπεζα της Ελλάδος

1. Γ. Πετρούλια
Επικεφαλής Τμήματος Διοικητικής Υποστήριξης, Διεκπεραίωσης Δανείων Ε.Δ. και Θεμάτων Δ.Ν.Τ
τηλ.+030 210 3202584
E-mail: Sec.AdminandLoans@bankofgreece.gr

2. Χ. Τσώρου
Επικεφαλής Τμήματος Σχέσεων με το Δημόσιο
Email: Sec.GovAcc@bankofgreece.gr
Τηλ. +30 2103202703

ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΜΑ V

ΕΝΤΥΠΟ ΕΙΔΟΠΟΙΗΣΗΣ ΕΠΙΒΕΒΑΙΩΣΗΣ

ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΗ ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΗ
ΓΕΝΙΚΗ ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΗ
ΠΡΟΫΠΟΛΟΓΙΣΜΟΣ
Διαχείριση περιουσιακών στοιχείων και κινδύνων
Δανειοληψία και δανειοδότηση

[εισάγετε τα στοιχεία επικοινωνίας του Κράτους Μέλους]

Θέμα: **ΜΑΑ – Εκταμίευση Δόσης Δανείου ή Τμήματος ύψους [•] ευρώ**

Αγαπητέ Κύριε ή Κυρία,

Αναφερόμαστε στη Δανειακή Σύμβαση με ημερομηνία [•] μεταξύ της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής (η "**Επιτροπή**") που ενεργεί για λογαριασμό της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης, και της Ελληνικής Δημοκρατίας (το "**Κράτος Μέλος**") με μέγιστο ποσό 12 727 538 920 Ευρώ ("η Δανειακή Σύμβαση"). Οι όροι που προσδιορίζονται στη Δανειακή Σύμβαση έχουν την ίδια σημασία στην παρούσα.

Σύμφωνα με το [Άρθρο 6 της Δανειακής Σύμβασης (Προχρηματοδότηση)] Αίτημα Καταβολής με ημερομηνία [•], οι όροι της Εκταμίευσης έχουν ως εξής:

Κεφάλαιο	[•] Ευρώ
Καθαρό ποσό εκταμίευσης	[•] Ευρώ
Ημερομηνία εκταμίευσης	[•]
[Ποσό εκκαθάρισης Προχρηματοδότησης]	[•]
Μέση Διάρκεια Ληκτότητας	[•]
Ημερομηνία Ληκτότητας	[•]
Ημερομηνίες καταβολής τόκων	Ετησίως στις [•]
Ημερομηνία πρώτης καταβολής τόκων	[•]

Ημερομηνίες Μεταφοράς	[•]
Περίοδος Εκτοκισμού	[•]

Η εφαρμοστέα Συνθήκη Υπολογισμού Ημερών είναι Actual/Actual (ICMA), έπειτα από μη προσαρμογή [εκτός αν ορίζεται διαφορετικά].

Σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 6 παράγραφος 3 και το Άρθρο 9 παράγραφος 7 της Δανειακής Σύμβασης, συνημμένο θα βρείτε το χρονοδιάγραμμα πληρωμής του δανείου, το οποίο παραθέτει τις Ημερομηνίες Μεταφοράς και τα ποσά αποπληρωμής του κεφαλαίου.

ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΗ ΕΝΩΣΗ
εκπροσωπούμενη από
ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΗ ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΗ

[•][•]

Αντίγραφο για

Ευρωπαϊκή Κεντρική Τράπεζα

ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΜΑ VI

ΕΝΤΥΠΟ ΝΟΜΙΚΗΣ ΓΝΩΜΟΔΟΤΗΣΗΣ

Νομικός Σύμβουλος του Κράτους

(εκδίδεται σε επίσημο επιστολόχαρτο του Νομικού Συμβούλου του Κράτους)

[*τόπος, ημερομηνία]*

Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή

Γενική Διεύθυνση Οικονομικών και Χρηματοδοτικών Υποθέσεων

Μονάδα R2 - Χρηματοδοτικές Υποθέσεις

Β-1049 Βρυξέλλες

Απ: Δανειακή Σύμβαση ΜΑΑ με ημερομηνία [ημερομηνία] για μέγιστο ποσό ύψους 12 727 538 920 Ευρώ

Αγαπητοί κύριοι,

Υπό την ιδιότητά μου ως Νομικού Συμβούλου του Κράτους, αναφέρομαι στην προαναφερόμενη από [ημερομηνία] συναφθείσα Δανειακή Σύμβαση και στα Παραρτήματά της, τα οποία αποτελούν αναπόσπαστο μέρος αυτής (εφεξής από κοινού αναφερόμενα ως η «**Σύμβαση**») μεταξύ της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής (εφεξής αναφερόμενη ως η «**Επιτροπή**») ενεργούσας για λογαριασμό της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης και της Ελληνικής Δημοκρατίας (εφεξής αναφερόμενης ως το «**Κράτος Μέλος**») για μέγιστο ποσό 12 727 538 920Ευρώ.

Εγγυώμαι ότι είμαι πλήρως αρμόδιος για την έκδοση της παρούσας νομικής γνωμοδότησης σε σχέση με τη Σύμβαση εκ μέρους του Κράτους Μέλους.

Έχω εξετάσει πρωτότυπα ή αντίγραφα της προς υπογραφή εκδοχής της Σύμβασης. Έχω επίσης εξετάσει τις σχετικές διατάξεις του εθνικού και διεθνούς δικαίου που ισχύουν στο Κράτος Μέλος, τις

εξουσίες των υπογραφόντων και όσα άλλα έγγραφα κρίνονται απαραίτητα ή δέοντα. Επιπλέον, προέβην σε έρευνες και εξέτασα νομικά ζητήματα που θεώρησα συναφή με την άποψη που διατυπώνεται στο παρόν.

Υπέθεσα (i) τη γνησιότητα όλων των υπογραφών (πλην του Κράτους Μέλους) και τη συμφωνία όλων των αντιγράφων με τα πρωτότυπα, (ii) τη ικανότητα και εξουσία σύναψης της Σύμβασης και έγκυρης εξουσιοδότησης και υπογραφής τους από κάθε Μέρος πλην του Κράτους Μέλους.

Όροι που χρησιμοποιούνται και δεν ορίζονται στην παρούσα γνωμοδότηση θα έχουν την έννοια που παρατίθεται στη Σύμβαση.

Η παρούσα γνωμοδότηση περιορίζεται στο δίκαιο της Ελληνικής Δημοκρατίας όπως ισχύει κατά την ημερομηνία της παρούσας γνωμοδότησης.

Με την επιφύλαξη των ανωτέρω, είμαι της γνώμης ότι:

1. Σε ό,τι αφορά τους νόμους, τους κανονισμούς και τις νομικά δεσμευτικές αποφάσεις που ισχύουν επί του παρόντος στην Ελληνική Δημοκρατία, το Κράτος Μέλος δεσμεύεται εγκύρως και αμετάκλητα, διά της υπογραφής της Σύμβασης από τον Χρήστο Σταϊκούρα Υπουργό Οικονομικών, και τον Θεόδωρο Σκυλακάκη, Αναπληρωτή Υπουργό Οικονομικών, να εκπληρώσει όλες τις υποχρεώσεις που υπέχει στο πλαίσιο αυτής.

2. Η από το Κράτος Μέλος εκτέλεση, παράδοση και υλοποίηση της Σύμβασης: (i) έχουν λάβει τη δέουσα εξουσιοδότηση με όλες τις απαραίτητες συναινέσεις, ενέργειες, εγκρίσεις και εξουσιοδοτήσεις και (ii) δεν παραβιάζουν οποιονδήποτε ισχύοντα κανονισμό ή απόφαση οποιασδήποτε αρμόδιας αρχής ή οποιαδήποτε δεσμευτική για αυτήν συμφωνία ή συνθήκη.

3. Κανένα σημείο της παρούσας Σύμβασης δεν παραβιάζει ούτε περιορίζει τα δικαιώματα του Κράτους Μέλους να προβαίνει σε εμπρόθεσμη και αποτελεσματική πληρωμή οποιουδήποτε οφειλόμενου ποσού για το κεφάλαιο, τους τόκους ή άλλες χρεώσεις στο πλαίσιο της Σύμβασης.

4. Η Σύμβαση έχει την κατάλληλη νομική μορφή σύμφωνα με το δίκαιο της Ελληνικής Δημοκρατίας για την εκτελεστότητα αυτής έναντι του Κράτους Μέλους. Η εκτελεστότητα της Σύμβασης δεν θα ήταν αντίθετη σε υποχρεωτικές διατάξεις του δικαίου της Ελληνικής Δημοκρατίας, στη δημόσια διάταξη της Ελληνικής Δημοκρατίας, σε διεθνείς συνθήκες ή σε γενικώς παραδεδεγμένες αρχές του διεθνούς δικαίου που είναι δεσμευτικές για το Κράτος Μέλος.

5. Για τη διασφάλιση της νομιμότητας, της εγκυρότητας ή της εκτελεστότητας της Σύμβασης, δεν είναι απαραίτητη η κατάθεση, καταγραφή ή εγγραφή της σε οποιοδήποτε δικαστήριο ή αρχή στην Ελληνική Δημοκρατία.

6. Δεν καταβάλλονται φόροι, τέλη, αμοιβές ή άλλες χρεώσεις που επιβάλλονται από την Ελληνική Δημοκρατία ή οποιαδήποτε φορολογική αρχή αυτής ή σε αυτήν, σε σχέση με την εκτέλεση και την υλοποίηση της Σύμβασης και με οποιαδήποτε πληρωμή ή μεταφορά κεφαλαίου, τόκων, προμηθειών και άλλων ποσών που οφείλονται βάσει της Σύμβασης.

7. Δεν απαιτούνται άδειες ελέγχου συναλλάγματος και δεν πρέπει να καταβληθούν τέλη ή άλλες προμήθειες για τη μεταφορά οποιουδήποτε οφειλόμενου ποσού βάσει της Σύμβασης.

8. Η επιλογή του δικαίου της Ένωσης ως εφαρμοστέου για τη Σύμβαση και, αποκλειστικά στις περιπτώσεις που το δίκαιο της Ένωσης δεν αναφέρεται σε συγκεκριμένο ζήτημα, του δικαίου του Λουξεμβούργου, αποτελεί έγκυρη επιλογή δικαίου που δεσμεύει το Κράτος Μέλος σύμφωνα με το δίκαιο της Ελληνικής Δημοκρατίας.

9. Το Κράτος Μέλος έχει υπαχθεί νόμιμα, αποτελεσματικά και αμετάκλητα στην αποκλειστική δικαιοδοσία του Δικαστηρίου της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης σε σχέση με τη Σύμβαση.

10. Η Σύμβαση, κατά την υπογραφή, συμμορφώνεται με όλες τις εγχώριες Συνταγματικές απαιτήσεις προκειμένου η Σύμβαση να είναι σε ισχύ βάσει του δικαίου της Ελληνικής Δημοκρατίας και δεσμευτική για την Ελληνική Δημοκρατία.

11. Η Σύμβαση είναι καθόλα έγκυρη και έχει κυρωθεί έγκυρα σύμφωνα με την εθνική νομοθεσία.

12. Εν κατακλείδι, η Σύμβαση έχει υπογραφεί δεόντως για λογαριασμό του Κράτους Μέλους και όλες οι υποχρεώσεις του Κράτους Μέλους σε σχέση με τη Σύμβαση είναι έγκυρες, δεσμευτικές και εκτελεστές σύμφωνα με τους όρους αυτών και δεν απαιτείται τίποτε περαιτέρω προκειμένου να τεθούν σε ισχύ.

Νομικός Σύμβουλος του Κράτους της Ελληνικής Δημοκρατίας

Άρθρο τρίτο
Έναρξη ισχύος

Η ισχύς του παρόντος αρχίζει από τη δημοσίευσή του στην Εφημερίδα της Κυβερνήσεως και των Συμβάσεων που κυρώνονται από την πλήρωση των προϋποθέσεων των άρθρων 2 και 3 αυτών, αντίστοιχα.

Αθήνα, 26 Ιουλίου 2021

ΟΙ ΥΠΟΥΡΓΟΙ

ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΚΩΝ	ΑΝΑΠΤΥΞΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΕΠΕΝΔΥΣΕΩΝ	ΕΞΩΤΕΡΙΚΩΝ
Χρ. Σταϊκούρας	Σπ. – Άδ. Γεωργιάδης	Ν. – Γ. Δένδιας
ΠΕΡΙΒΑΛΛΟΝΤΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΡΓΕΙΑΣ		ΔΙΚΑΙΟΣΥΝΗΣ
Κων. Σκρέκας		Κων. Τσιάρας

ΟΙ ΑΝΑΠΛΗΡΩΤΕΣ ΥΠΟΥΡΓΟΙ

ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΚΩΝ	ΕΞΩΤΕΡΙΚΩΝ
Θ. Σκυλακάκης	Μ. Βαρβιτσιώτης

Συνοπτική Ανάλυση Συνεπειών Ρύθμισης

ΔΙΕΘΝΕΙΣ ΣΥΜΒΑΣΕΙΣ

ΤΙΤΛΟΣ ΑΞΙΟΛΟΓΟΥΜΕΝΗΣ ΡΥΘΜΙΣΗΣ

ΣΧΕΔΙΟ ΝΟΜΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟΥ ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΚΩΝ
«Κύρωση της Σύμβασης Χρηματοδότησης μεταξύ της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής και της Ελληνικής Δημοκρατίας, της Δανειακής Σύμβασης μεταξύ της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής και της Ελληνικής Δημοκρατίας και των παραρτημάτων τους»

Επισπεύδον Υπουργείο: ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΚΩΝ

Στοιχεία επικοινωνίας: Γραφείο Αναπληρωτή Υπουργού Οικονομικών,(οδός Πανεπιστημίου 37, Τ.Κ 101 65, τηλ. 2103238391, e-mail: deputyminister-secr@minfin.gr), Δέσποινα Καλλιούρη

Επιλέξατε από τον παρακάτω κατάλογο τον τομέα ή τους τομείς νομοθέτησης στους οποίους αφορούν οι βασικές διατάξεις της αξιολογούμενης ρύθμισης:

ΤΟΜΕΙΣ ΝΟΜΟΘΕΤΗΣΗΣ	(Χ)
ΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΣΗ - ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟΣ[1]	Χ
ΕΘΝΙΚΗ ΑΜΥΝΑ – ΕΞΩΤΕΡΙΚΗ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΗ[2]	
ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΚΗ / ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟΝΟΜΙΚΗ / ΦΟΡΟΛΟΓΙΚΗ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΗ[3]	Χ
ΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΚΗ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΗ[4]	Χ
ΔΗΜΟΣΙΑ ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΗ – ΔΗΜΟΣΙΑ ΤΑΞΗ – ΔΙΚΑΙΟΣΥΝΗ[5]	Χ
ΑΝΑΠΤΥΞΗ – ΕΠΕΝΔΥΤΙΚΗ ΔΡΑΣΤΗΡΙΟΤΗΤΑ[6]	Χ

[1] Τομέας νομοθέτησης επί θεμάτων Υπουργείου Παιδείας & Θρησκευμάτων και Υπουργείου Πολιτισμού & Αθλητισμού.

[2] Τομέας νομοθέτησης επί θεμάτων Υπουργείου Εθνικής Άμυνας και Υπουργείου Εξωτερικών.

[3] Τομέας νομοθέτησης επί θεμάτων Υπουργείου Οικονομικών.

[4] Τομέας νομοθέτησης επί θεμάτων Υπουργείου Εργασίας και Κοινωνικών Υποθέσεων και Υπουργείου Υγείας.

[5] Τομέας νομοθέτησης επί θεμάτων Υπουργείου Εσωτερικών, Υπουργείου Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης, Υπουργείου Προστασίας του Πολίτη και Υπουργείου Δικαιοσύνης.

[6] Τομέας νομοθέτησης επί θεμάτων Υπουργείου Ανάπτυξης & Επενδύσεων, Υπουργείου Περιβάλλοντος & Ενέργειας, Υπουργείου Υποδομών & Μεταφορών, Υπουργείου Ναυτιλίας & Νησιωτικής Πολιτικής, Υπουργείου Αγροτικής Ανάπτυξης & Τροφίμων και Υπουργείου Τουρισμού.

ΕΝΟΤΗΤΑ Α: Αιτιολογική έκθεση

	Η «ταυτότητα» της αξιολογούμενης ρύθμισης
1.	Ποιο ζήτημα αντιμετωπίζει η αξιολογούμενη ρύθμιση;
	Με την αξιολογούμενη ρύθμιση επιδιώκονται η αντιμετώπιση των οικονομικών, κοινωνικών και δημοσιονομικών επιπτώσεων της πανδημίας του κορωνοϊού COVID-19, καθώς και η ανάπτυξη και θωράκιση της ελληνικής οικονομίας. Μέσω της κύρωσης της Σύμβασης Χρηματοδότησης και της Δανειακής Σύμβασης που έχουν συναφθεί μεταξύ της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης και της Ελληνικής Δημοκρατίας παρέχεται οικονομική στήριξη στην Ελλάδα για την ενίσχυση της υλοποίησης βιώσιμων μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων, όπως αυτές παρουσιάστηκαν αναλυτικά στο Εθνικό Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας Ελλάδα 2.0 (ΣΑΑ), το οποίο κατατέθηκε στην Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή και για την έγκριση της αξιολόγησης του οποίου εκδόθηκε η υπό στοιχεία COM/2021/328 final Εκτελεστική Απόφαση του Συμβουλίου (βλ. συνημμένο έγγραφο).
2.	Γιατί αποτελεί πρόβλημα;
	Η πανδημία του κορωνοϊού COVID-19 άλλαξε τις οικονομικές, κοινωνικές και δημοσιονομικές προοπτικές για τα επόμενα έτη και είχε ως αποτέλεσμα ύφεση ύψους 8.2% το 2020, γεγονός που απαιτεί επείγουσα και συντονισμένη δράση, προκειμένου να αντιμετωπιστούν οι τεράστιες οικονομικές και κοινωνικές επιπτώσεις της πανδημίας.
3.	Ποιους φορείς ή πληθυσμιακές ομάδες αφορά;
	Η αξιολογούμενη ρύθμιση αφορά το σύνολο του ελληνικού πληθυσμού και το σύνολο των ελληνικών επιχειρήσεων, που θα επηρεαστούν με πολλαπλούς τρόπους – αμέσως και εμμέσως – από τις τεράστιες σε έκταση και ποικιλία δημόσιες και ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις, καθώς και από τις μεταρρυθμίσεις που περιλαμβάνει.

	αναγκαιότητα της αξιολογούμενης ρύθμισης
4.	Το εν λόγω ζήτημα έχει αντιμετωπιστεί με νομοθετική ρύθμιση στο παρελθόν; ΝΑΙ ❒ ΟΧΙ Χ Εάν ΝΑΙ, ποιο είναι το ισχύον νομικό πλαίσιο που ρυθμίζει το ζήτημα;

5.	Γιατί δεν είναι δυνατό να αντιμετωπιστεί στο πλαίσιο της υφιστάμενης νομοθεσίας	
	i) με αλλαγή προεδρικού διατάγματος, υπουργικής απόφασης ή άλλης κανονιστικής πράξης;	Πρόκειται περί διεθνούς συμφωνίας η οποία πρέπει να κυρωθεί με τυπικό νόμο σύμφωνα με την παρ. 1 του άρθρου 28 του Συντάγματος.
	ii) με αλλαγή διοικητικής πρακτικής συμπεριλαμβανομένης της δυνατότητας νέας ερμηνευτικής προσέγγισης της υφιστάμενης νομοθεσίας;	
	iii) με διάθεση περισσότερων ανθρώπινων και υλικών πόρων;	

	Συναφείς πρακτικές	
6.	Έχετε λάβει υπόψη συναφείς πρακτικές; ΝΑΙ X ΟΧΙ ❒ Εάν ΝΑΙ, αναφέρατε συγκεκριμένα:	
	i) σε άλλη/ες χώρα/ες της Ε.Ε. ή του ΟΟΣΑ:	
	ii) σε όργανα της Ε.Ε.:	Η ρύθμιση είναι σε εφαρμογή του Κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2021/241 του Ευρωπαϊκού Κοινοβουλίου και του Συμβουλίου, της 12ης Φεβρουαρίου 2021, για τη θέσπιση του μηχανισμού ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας («Κανονισμός ΜΑΑ») (L 57).
	iii) σε διεθνείς οργανισμούς:	

	Στόχοι αξιολογούμενης ρύθμισης	
7.	Σημειώστε ποιοι από τους στόχους βιώσιμης ανάπτυξης των Ηνωμένων Εθνών επιδιώκονται με την αξιολογούμενη ρύθμιση	
	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ❒	
8.	Ποιοι είναι οι στόχοι της αξιολογούμενης ρύθμισης; (Παρουσιάζονται αναλυτικά στο Παράρτημα)	
	i) βραχυπρόθεσμοι:	Βραχυπρόθεσμος στόχος της παρούσας ρύθμισης είναι η αύξηση του πραγματικού ΑΕΠ. οφειλόμενη στη ρύθμιση κατά 3,98% και αύξηση απασχόλησης κατά 2,6% (κατά το έτος 2022).
	ii) μακροπρόθεσμοι:	Μακροπρόθεσμος στόχος (2026) της παρούσας ρύθμισης είναι η μόνιμη αύξηση του πραγματικού ΑΕΠ οφειλόμενη στη ρύθμιση κατά 6,9% και η μόνιμη αύξηση απασχόλησης κατά 4% (180.000-200.000 νέες θέσεις εργασίας).

9.	Ειδικότεροι στόχοι ανάλογα με τον τομέα νομοθέτησης[7]; (Παρουσιάζονται αναλυτικά στο Παράρτημα)

➢ *Εκπαίδευση - Πολιτισμός:*

[7] Για την ενδεικτική παράθεση δεικτών αξιοποιήθηκαν οι βάσεις δεδομένων του ΟΟΣΑ (https://data.oecd.org/Greece.htm) και της ΕΛΣΤΑΤ (http://www.statistics.gr/).

ΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΣΗ	Εξέλιξη την τελευταία 5ετία					Πρόσφατα στοιχεία	Επιδιωκόμενος στόχος (3ετία)
Α. ΑΝΩΤΑΤΗ ΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΣΗ							
Ποσοστό αποφοίτων γ΄βαθμιας εκπαίδευσης που βρίσκουν εργασία στον τομέα των σπουδών τους εντός 6 μηνών από την έναρξη αναζήτησης							
Αριθμός πιστοποιημένων Πανεπιστημιακών σχολών (ISO κλπ)							
Αριθμός συμμετοχών σε προγράμματα Έρευνας, Τεχνολογίας & Καινοτομίας (διεθνή & εθνικά), ανά Πανεπιστημιακή Σχολή							
Αριθμός έργων/μελετών που έχουν ανατεθεί από τον ιδιωτικό τομέα, ανά Πανεπιστημιακή / Τεχνολογική Σχολή							
Δαπάνη ανά φοιτητή τριτοβάθμιας εκπαίδευσης ανά ΑΕΙ							
Ποσοστό ενηλίκων (στο σύνολο του ενεργού πληθυσμού) που συμμετέχουν σε προγράμματα δια βίου εκπαίδευσης							
Β. ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΩΔΗΣ / Α'ΘΜΙΑ / Β'ΘΜΙΑ ΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΣΗ							
Ποσοστό αναλφάβητων/σύνολο πληθυσμού							
Αριθμός ατόμων που εγκαταλείπουν το σχολείο πριν την ολοκλήρωση της β' βάθμιας και α' βάθμιας εκπαίδευσης / έτος							
Αριθμός δια-πολιτισμικών σχολείων ανά Περιφέρεια (ποσοστό μαθητών στο σύνολο των μαθητών) που φοιτούν σε διαπολιτισμικά σχολεία							
Ποσοστό αλλοδαπών μαθητών στο σύνολο (των μαθητών) – Κατανομή ανά περιφέρεια							
Αριθμός ολοήμερων / απογευματινών σχολείων και αριθμός μαθητών που φοιτούν σε αυτά							
Μέσος όρος καθηγητών / σύνολο μαθητών							
Μέσος όρος Η/Υ / σύνολο μαθητών							
Αριθμός μαθητών που επωφελούνται από προγράμματα ενισχυτικής εκπαίδευσης / έτος							
Δαπάνη ανά μαθητή ανά βαθμίδα (Α'θμια, Β'θμια) εκπαίδευσης							

ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟΣ	Εξέλιξη την τελευταία 5ετία					Πρόσφατα στοιχεία	Επιδιωκόμενος στόχος (3ετία)
Πραγματοποιηθείσες ανασκαφές, κατά είδος και αποτελέσματα, και αριθμός ευρημάτων							
Χρηματοδοτήσεις ανασκαφών, κατά φορέα, και ποσά που διατέθηκαν							
Πιστώσεις για ανασκαφές, που διατέθηκαν σε Εφορείες Αρχαιοτήτων							
Κήρυξη αρχαιολογικών χώρων, μνημείων, παραδοσιακών και ιστορικών οικισμών							
Πραγματοποιηθείσες απαλλοτριώσεις και καταβληθείσες αποζημιώσεις, για ακίνητα αρχαιολογικού ενδιαφέροντος							
Δαπάνες έργων που έχουν εκτελεσθεί σε μνημεία και αρχαιολογικούς χώρους, και δαπάνες έργων που βρίσκονται σε εξέλιξη							
Δαπάνες έργων που έχουν εκτελεσθεί σε μουσεία και λοιπά κτίρια και δαπάνες έργων που βρίσκονται σε εξέλιξη							
Αριθμός βιβλιοθηκών κατά νομική μορφή και είδος βιβλιοθήκης, ανάλογα με το θέμα, κατά γεωγραφικό διαμέρισμα							

- *<u>Οικονομική / Δημοσιονομική / Φορολογική πολιτική:</u>*

ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΑ	Εξέλιξη την τελευταία 5ετία					Πρόσφατα στοιχεία	Επιδιωκόμενος στόχος (3ετία)
Ακαθάριστο εγχώριο προϊόν σε αγοραίες τιμές (δισ.)							
Ρυθμός μεταβολής ΑΕΠ σε σταθερές τιμές							

Ισοζύγιο τρεχουσών συναλλαγών (% ΑΕΠ)							
Ισοζύγιο γενικής κυβέρνησης (χωρίς τις τράπεζες, % ΑΕΠ)							
Χρέος γενικής κυβέρνησης (κατά Μάαστριχτ, % ΑΕΠ)							
Πρωτογενές πλεόνασμα (ως % ΑΕΠ)							
Εναρμονισμένος Δείκτης Τιμών Καταναλωτή							

ΦΟΡΟΛΟΓΙΑ	**Εξέλιξη την τελευταία 5ετία**					**Πρόσφατα στοιχεία**	**Επιδιωκόμενος στόχος (3ετία)**
Φορολογικά έσοδα ως ποσοστό του ΑΕΠ							
Αναλογία άμεσης και έμμεσης φορολογίας							
Ποσά που εισπράττονται μέχρι σήμερα από τον φόρο ή τους φόρους στους οποίους αφορούν οι διατάξεις του νομοσχεδίου.							
Ποσά που εισπράχθηκαν από φορολογικούς ελέγχους							
Ποσοστό πράξεων διοικητικού προσδιορισμού φόρου ή επιβολής προστίμων που ακυρώθηκαν εν μέρει ή εν όλω από τα δικαστήρια							

- *<u>Δημόσια Διοίκηση – Δημόσια τάξη – Δικαιοσύνη:</u>*

ΔΗΜΟΣΙΑ ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΗ	**Εξέλιξη την τελευταία 5ετία**					**Πρόσφατα στοιχεία**	**Επιδιωκόμενος στόχος (3ετία)**
Αριθμός δημοσίων υπαλλήλων							
Αριθμός/ποσοστό α) μονίμων/ιδαχ β) ιδοχ και γ) μετακλητών υπαλλήλων							
Αναλογία υπαλλήλων ανά τμήμα, διεύθυνση, γενική διεύθυνση							
Ποσοστό υπαλλήλων με πρόσβαση στο INTERNET							
Αριθμός υπηρεσιών με εσωτερική δικτύωση (intranet)							
Αναλογία Η/Υ ανά θέση εργασίας							
Αριθμός ιστοσελίδων δημόσιων υπηρεσιών και φορέων/ σύνολο δημοσίων υπηρεσιών και φορέων							
Αριθμός κέντρων πληροφόρησης πολιτών, σε κεντρικό, περιφερειακό, νομαρχιακό και τοπικό επίπεδο καθώς και σε επίπεδο νομικών προσώπων, οργανισμών κλπ							
Αριθμός ατόμων που εξυπηρετούνται από τις δημόσιες υπηρεσίες ανά έτος και ανά υπηρεσία							
Κόστος προσωπικού (δαπάνες μισθοδοσίας και πρόσθετες δαπάνες ως ποσοστό επί της συνολικής δαπάνης ανά υπουργείο)							
Κόστος διαχείρισης θεμάτων προσωπικού: δαπάνες μονάδων προσωπικού ως ποσοστό της συνολικής δαπάνης ανά υπουργείο							

ΔΗΜΟΣΙΑ ΑΣΦΑΛΕΙΑ	**Εξέλιξη την τελευταία 5ετία**					**Πρόσφατα στοιχεία**	**Επιδιωκόμενος στόχος (3ετία)**
Διαπραχθέντα αδικήματα, δράστες αδικημάτων και αναλογία ανά 100.000 κατοίκους							
Αδικήματα Ποινικού Κώδικα κατά κατηγορίες και κατά γεωγραφική περιοχή							
Διαπραχθέντα αδικήματα και θεωρούμενοι ως δράστες αυτών κατά εθνικότητα, φύλο και τάξεις ηλικιών							
Ετήσια στατιστική απεικόνιση των αδικημάτων και αξιόποινων συμπεριφορών που προκαλούν το κοινό αίσθημα (ανθρωποκτονίες, ληστείες, κλοπές – διαρρήξεις)							
Αδικήματα που αφορούν στην παράνομη είσοδο και παραμονή στη χώρα							
Συχνότητα εγκλημάτων ανά τύπο εγκλήματος							
Ποσοστό εγκληματικών περιπτώσεων που εξιχνιάστηκαν στο σύνολο των εγκλημάτων							
Σύνολο εργαζομένων στη δημόσια ασφάλεια							
Αριθμός κατοίκων ανά αστυνομικό, ανά αστυνομικό τμήμα και ανά περιοχή αστυνόμευσης							
Αναλογία αστυνομικών ανά 1000 κατοίκους – αναλογία κατοίκων ανά αστυνομικό τμήμα και περιοχή αστυνόμευσης							
Κατά κεφαλή καθαρές δαπάνες για αστυνομικές υπηρεσίες							
Κατανομή πόρων για την αντιμετώπιση της παραβατικής συμπεριφοράς ανά τομείς (π.χ. εγκλήματα βίας, οικονομικά εγκλήματα, ναρκωτικά, τροχαία, κλοπές, τρομοκρατία)							

ΔΙΚΑΙΟΣΥΝΗ	Εξέλιξη την τελευταία 5ετία					Πρόσφατα στοιχεία	Επιδιωκόμενος στόχος (3ετία)
Αριθμός εισερχόμενων αστικών, εργατικών και εμπορικών διαφορών							
Αριθμός εισερχόμενων διοικητικών περιπτώσεων							
Συνολικός χρόνος που απαιτείται για την επίλυση αστικών, εμπορικών, εργατικών, διοικητικών και άλλων υποθέσεων							
Μέσος χρόνος έκδοσης δικαστικών αποφάσεων (Ειρηνοδικεία, Πρωτοδικεία, Εφετεία, Άρειος Πάγος/Συμβούλιο Επικρατείας)							
Μέσος όρος των υποθέσεων ανά δικαστή (ποινικά, πολιτικά και διοικητικά δικαστήρια)							
Ποσοστό δικαστικών αποφάσεων που ακυρώνονται μετά από έφεση ή αναίρεση							
Αριθμός υποθέσεων που επιλύονται με το σύστημα του εξωδικαστικού συμβιβασμού							
Αξιοποίηση εναλλακτικών μεθόδων επίλυσης διαφορών, πχ. διαμεσολάβηση							
Στήριξη των ατόμων που χρήζουν προστασίας αλλά δεν διαθέτουν πόρους (νομική προστασία)							
Κόστος προσφυγής στη δικαιοσύνη							
Ποσοστό ηλεκτρονικής υποβολής δικογράφων							
Ποσοστό διεκπεραιουμένων κατ' έτος υποθέσεων έναντι εκκρεμών (σε ετήσια και συνολική βάση εκκρεμοτήτων)							
Ποσοστό ποινικών υποθέσεων, σε ετήσια βάση, για τις οποίες επιβλήθηκαν ποινές μετατρέψιμες σε χρήμα							
Μέσο κόστος σωφρονιστικού συστήματος ανά κρατούμενο							
Αναλογία προσωπικού φύλαξης (φυλάκων) ανά κρατούμενο							

- *<u>Ανάπτυξη – Επενδυτική δραστηριότητα:</u>*

ΕΠΙΧΕΙΡΗΜΑΤΙΚΗ/ΕΠΕΝΔΥΤΙΚΗ ΔΡΑΣΤΗΡΙΟΤΗΤΑ	Εξέλιξη την τελευταία 5ετία					Πρόσφατα στοιχεία	Επιδιωκόμενος στόχος (3ετία)
Δείκτης παγκόσμιας ανταγωνιστικότητας							
Επενδύσεις ως % ΑΕΠ							
Άμεσες ξένες επενδύσεις ως % ΑΕΠ							
Αριθμός επιχειρήσεων που ανοίγουν ανά κλάδο και περιφέρεια και αντίστοιχος αριθμός απασχολουμένων σε αυτές							
Αριθμός επιχειρήσεων που κλείνουν ανά κλάδο και περιφέρεια και αντίστοιχος αριθμός απασχολουμένων σε αυτές							
Διοικητικό κόστος σύστασης επιχειρήσεων							
Μέσος χρόνος σύστασης επιχειρήσεων							

ΠΕΡΙΒΑΛΛΟΝ – ΕΝΕΡΓΕΙΑ	Εξέλιξη την τελευταία 5ετία					Πρόσφατα στοιχεία	Επιδιωκόμενος στόχος (3ετία)
Μονάδες - Ετήσιες εκπομπές αερίων ατμοσφαιρικής ρύπανσης κατά κεφαλή							
Ποσοστό του πληθυσμού που εξυπηρετείται από βιολογικούς καθαρισμούς							
Ποσοστό των ακτών που κρίνονται κατάλληλες για κολύμβηση σε σχέση με το σύνολο των δυνάμενων να χρησιμοποιηθούν ακτών							
Αριθμός ελέγχων καταλληλότητας δικτύου ύδρευσης κατ' έτος							
Ποσοστό οικιακών & βιομηχανικών απορριμμάτων που διατέθηκαν σε άλλες χρήσεις (π.χ. ανακύκλωση, παραγωγή ενέργειας, λιπασματοποίηση)							
Ποσοστό διατιθέμενων απορριμμάτων σε ΧΥΤΑ							
Ποσοστό δασικών εκτάσεων που καταστράφηκαν από πυρκαγιά / σύνολο δασικών εκτάσεων							
Ποσοστό αναδασωθεισών (με φυσικό ή τεχνητό τρόπο) εκτάσεων /σύνολο κατεστραμμένων δασών από πυρκαγιές							
Ποσοστό προστατευόμενων περιοχών σε σχέση με την συνολική έκταση της χώρας							
Ποσοστό του προϋπολογισμού που διατίθεται για θέματα προστασίας περιβάλλοντος							
Κατανάλωση ενέργειας κατά κεφαλή							
Κατανάλωση ενέργειας ανά μορφή ενέργειας							
Κατανάλωση ενέργειας από ανανεώσιμες πηγές ενέργειας κατά κεφαλή							
Ποσοστά μείωσης εκπομπών αερίων θερμοκηπίου ανά τριετία							

	Ψηφιακή διακυβέρνηση	
10.	Σε περίπτωση που προβλέπεται η χρήση πληροφοριακού συστήματος, ποια θα είναι η συμβολή αυτού στην επίτευξη των στόχων της αξιολογούμενης ρύθμισης: ΑΜΕΣΗ ☒ ή/και ΕΜΜΕΣΗ ☒	
	i) Εάν είναι άμεση, εξηγήστε:	Παρουσιάζεται αναλυτικά στο Εθνικό Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας Ελλάδα 2.0 (ΣΑΑ), όπως αυτό κατατέθηκε στην Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή και εγκρίθηκε με την υπό στοιχεία COM/2021/328 final Εκτελεστική Απόφαση του Συμβουλίου για την έγκριση της αξιολόγησης του σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας της Ελλάδας και ειδικότερα στον Πυλώνα 2, Ψηφιακός Μετασχηματισμός του Κράτους (Μέρος 2, σελ. 166) και στο Μέρος 3 (Συμπληρωματικότητα και εφαρμογή του σχεδίου-Ενέργειες που αναλήφθηκαν για την υλοποίηση του σχεδίου, σελ. 760).
	ii) Εάν είναι έμμεση, εξηγήστε:	Βλ. συνημμένα στον Πυλώνα 2, Ψηφιακός Μετασχηματισμός του Κράτους, ψηφιακή μεταρρύθμιση του Εθνικού Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας Ελλάδα 2.0.
11.	Το προβλεπόμενο πληροφοριακό σύστημα είναι συμβατό με την εκάστοτε ψηφιακή στρατηγική της χώρας (Βίβλος Ψηφιακού Μετασχηματισμού); ΝΑΙ ☒ ΟΧΙ ❒	
	Εξηγήστε:	Βλ. συνημμένα σελ. 196 - Βίβλος Ψηφιακού Μετασχηματισμού (2020-2025) και στο Μέρος 3, Συμπληρωματικότητα και εφαρμογή του σχεδίου, σελ. 456 του Εθνικού Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας Ελλάδα 2.0.
12.	Διασφαλίζεται η διαλειτουργικότητα του εν λόγω πληροφοριακού συστήματος με άλλα υφιστάμενα συστήματα; ΝΑΙ Χ❒ ΟΧΙ ❒	
	Αναφέρατε ποια είναι αυτά τα συστήματα:	Βλ. συνημμένα στο Μέρος 1 (Άξονας 2.2. Ψηφιακός Μετασχηματισμός του Κράτους, Μεταρρύθμιση 1, Διασύνδεση και διαλειτουργικότητα μητρώων και συστημάτων του Δημοσίου).
13.	Έχει προηγηθεί μελέτη βιωσιμότητας του προβλεπόμενου πληροφοριακού συστήματος; ΝΑΙ ❒ ΟΧΙ ❒	
	Εξηγήστε:	

	Κατ’ άρθρο ανάλυση αξιολογούμενης ρύθμισης	
14.	Σύνοψη στόχων κάθε άρθρου	
	Άρθρο	*Στόχος*
	Πρώτο	Με το άρθρο πρώτο κυρώνεται και έχει την ισχύ που ορίζει η παρ. 1 του άρθρου 28 του Συντάγματος η Σύμβαση Χρηματοδότησης μεταξύ της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής και της Ελληνικής Δημοκρατίας, η οποία υπεγράφη στην Αθήνα, στις 20 Ιουλίου 2021 και στις Βρυξέλλες, στις 23 Ιουλίου 2021, στην αγγλική γλώσσα. Σκοπός της σύμβασης είναι να οριστούν τα δικαιώματα και οι υποχρεώσεις των μερών, καθώς και οι όροι και προϋποθέσεις που ισχύουν για τη χορηγούμενη χρηματοδοτική συνεισφορά, με σκοπό την ικανοποιητική εκπλήρωση των οροσήμων και των στόχων των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων.
	1	Ορίζεται το αντικείμενο της Σύμβασης καθώς και το ποσό που διατίθεται στην Ελλάδα ως χρηματοδοτική συνεισφορά, ύψους 13 515 279 418 ευρώ.
	2	Προβλέπονται οι προϋποθέσεις για την έναρξη ισχύος της σύμβασης και ειδικότερα ορίζεται ότι η Σύμβαση θα τεθεί σε ισχύ όταν η Επιτροπή ενημερωθεί από την Ελλάδα ότι όλες οι εθνικές διαδικασίες έχουν ολοκληρωθεί.
	3	Προβλέπονται οι ορισμοί της παρούσας Σύμβασης.
	4	Περιγράφεται η ευθύνη του κράτους μέλους για την υλοποίηση του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, δίνοντας έμφαση στην εκπλήρωση των στόχων και των οροσήμων. Επίσης, αναφέρεται ότι το κράτος - μέλος είναι υπεύθυνο για την αποφυγή διπλής χρηματοδότησης των έργων.
	5	Ορίζεται ότι η Επιτροπή καταβάλλει προχρηματοδότηση, στο πλαίσιο της Συμφωνίας, ύψους 2 310 092 538 ευρώ, εντός δύο (2) μηνών από την έναρξη ισχύος της σύμβασης. Επίσης, καθορίζονται οι διαδικασίες συμψηφισμού και επιστροφής αυτής, ενώ ορίζεται ότι τυχόν ποσά που δεν έχουν εκκαθαριστεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2026 θα ανακτηθούν.
	6	Περιγράφεται η διαδικασία του αιτήματος καταβολής δόσης, της επαλήθευσης των προϋποθέσεων, καθώς και της εκταμίευσης. Κατά την υποβολή των αιτημάτων καταβολής το κράτος μέλος αιτιολογεί την ικανοποιητική εκπλήρωση των σχετικών

	ορόσημων και των στόχων. Το τελικό αίτημα καταβολής υποβάλλεται έως τις 30 Σεπτεμβρίου 2026. Η αξιολόγηση του αιτήματος καταβολής διενεργείται από την Επιτροπή, η οποία, στην περίπτωση επιτυχούς ολοκλήρωσης μέρους των σχετικών ορόσημων και των στόχων, μπορεί να αναστείλει την καταβολή μέρους της δόσης. Η εκταμίευση πραγματοποιείται εντός τριάντα (30) ημερολογιακών ημερών από την ημερομηνία κοινοποίησης της απόφασης.
7	Ορίζεται η εκ των υστέρων υποβολή εκθέσεων σχετικά με τους στόχους για την κλιματική αλλαγή. Οι εκθέσεις υποβάλλονται μαζί με τα αιτήματα καταβολής του άρθρου 6.
8	Ορίζονται ο τραπεζικός λογαριασμός για την καταβολή των πληρωμών, καθώς και το νόμισμα στο οποίο θα γίνονται οι εν λόγω πληρωμές.
9	Προβλέπεται ότι η Επιτροπή δεν έχει ευθύνη για ζημίες που προκαλούνται από το κράτος μέλος ή τρίτους που εμπλέκονται στην υλοποίηση του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας.
10	Περιγράφονται οι κανόνες δημοσίευσης πληροφοριών, της προβολής της χρηματοδότησης της Ένωσης και το δικαίωμα χρήσης. Ειδικότερα, το κράτος μέλος οφείλει να χαράσσει στρατηγική για την ευαισθητοποίηση του κοινού και τη διασφάλιση της αναγνώρισης της συνεισφοράς του ΜΑΑ, να προβάλλει σε όλες τις δραστηριότητες επικοινωνίας σε επίπεδο έργου το έμβλημα της ΕΕ με την κατάλληλη δήλωση χρηματοδότησης, να δημιουργεί ενιαίο διαδικτυακό χώρο που θα παρέχει πληροφορίες σχετικά με το ΣΑΑ, και να διασφαλίζει ότι οι τελικοί αποδέκτες της ενωσιακής χρηματοδότησης αναγνωρίζουν την προέλευση και διασφαλίζουν την προβολή της ενωσιακής χρηματοδότησης.
11	Ορίζονται οι υποχρεώσεις του κράτους μέλους για την προστασία των οικονομικών συμφερόντων της Ένωσης. Συγκεκριμένα, το κράτος μέλος οφείλει να ελέγχει τακτικά εάν η χορηγούμενη χρηματοδότηση χρησιμοποιείται σύμφωνα με όλους τους ισχύοντες κανόνες ειδικότερα όσον αφορά στην πρόληψη, τον εντοπισμό και την αντιμετώπιση υποθέσεων απάτης, διαφθοράς και σύγκρουσης συμφερόντων, να λαμβάνει ενδεδειγμένα μέτρα για την πρόληψη, τον εντοπισμό και την αντιμετώπιση υποθέσεων απάτης, διαφθοράς και σύγκρουσης συμφερόντων και να συλλέγει και να εξασφαλίζει σειρά τυποποιημένων κατηγοριών δεδομένων για τους σκοπούς του λογιστικού και άλλου ελέγχου.

12	Περιγράφονται οι διαδικασίες για τις επαληθεύσεις, επιθεωρήσεις, ελέγχους και έρευνες που δύνανται να πραγματοποιούνται από την Επιτροπή, την Ευρωπαϊκή Υπηρεσία Καταπολέμησης της Απάτης (OLAF), το Ευρωπαϊκό Ελεγκτικό Συνέδριο (ΕΕΣ) και την Ευρωπαϊκή Εισαγγελία για την πρόληψη, τον εντοπισμό και τη διόρθωση περιπτώσεων απάτης, διαφθοράς και σύγκρουσης συμφερόντων, για την εφαρμογή του άρθρου 4 και για την ικανοποιητική εκπλήρωση των οροσήμων και των στόχων που περιλαμβάνονται σε ένα αίτημα καταβολής. Επίσης, καθορίζονται οι υποχρεώσεις του κράτους κατά τη διάρκεια των ως άνω ερευνών και ειδικότερα προβλέπονται η υποχρέωση τήρησης και παροχής δικαιολογητικών, η συνεργασία με τους αρμόδιους φορείς και η παροχή πρόσβασης σε αυτούς σε χώρους και έγγραφα που αφορούν στις ελεγχόμενες επενδύσεις.
13	Προβλέπεται η δυνατότητας επιβολής επιπλέον διοικητικών κυρώσεων ή άλλων μέτρων δημοσίου δικαίου, ανεξάρτητα από τις ρυθμίσεις της παρούσας Σύμβασης.
14	Ορίζεται η διαδικασία επικοινωνίας μεταξύ των μερών της Σύμβασης.
15	Προβλέπεται η διαδικασία υποβολής παρατηρήσεων εκ μέρους του κράτους μέλους.
16	Ορίζεται η διαδικασία τροποποίησης της Σύμβασης.
17	Ορίζεται ρητά ότι εφαρμοστέο δίκαιο είναι το δίκαιο της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης και τυχόν διαφορές που προκύψουν από την εφαρμογή της παρούσας υπάγονται στην αποκλειστική δικαιοδοσία του Δικαστηρίου της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης.
18	Ρυθμίζονται ζητήματα που αφορούν στην περίπτωση ακυρότητας, παρανομίας ή μη εκτελεστότητας των διατάξεων της Σύμβασης.
19	Προβλέπεται η δυνατότητα αναλογικής μείωσης της μη επιστρεπτέας στήριξης στο πλαίσιο του ΜΑΑ στις περιπτώσεις απάτης, διαφθοράς ή σύγκρουσης συμφερόντων που θίγουν τα οικονομικά συμφέροντα της Ένωσης και δεν έχουν διορθωθεί από το κράτος μέλος, καθώς και στην περίπτωση σοβαρής αθέτησης υποχρέωσης που απορρέει από τη Σύμβαση. Επιπροσθέτως, εισάγονται ειδικοί κανόνες για τον καθορισμό του ποσού της μείωσης της στήριξης στην περίπτωση ανεπάρκειας σε σύστημα ελέγχου Κράτους Μέλους που οδηγεί σε σοβαρή αθέτηση υποχρέωσης.

20	Ορίζεται η διαδικασία ανάκτησης ποσών από το κράτος μέλος. Συγκεκριμένα προβλέπεται ότι το κράτος μέλος οφείλει να επιστρέψει στην Επιτροπή τυχόν ποσό που πρόκειται να ανακτηθεί κατόπιν επιβεβαίωσης αυτού από την Επιτροπή και σχετικής ειδοποίησης του κράτους μέλους μέσω χρεωστικού σημειώματος, εντός προθεσμίας που δεν μπορεί να είναι μικρότερη των τριάντα ημερών από την ημερομηνία του σημειώματος. Προβλέπεται δε ότι, σε περίπτωση μη πραγματοποίησης της πληρωμής εντός του προβλεπόμενου χρόνου, το ποσό προσαυξάνεται με τόκους υπερημερίας, λαμβανομένου υπόψη του επιτοκίου που εφαρμόζει η ΕΚΤ στις κύριες πράξεις αναχρηματοδότησής της σε ευρώ προσαυξημένου κατά τρεισήμισι (3,5) μονάδες.
21	Τίθενται τα παραρτήματα της Σύμβασης.
Δεύτερο	Με το άρθρο δεύτερο κυρώνεται και αποκτά την ισχύ που ορίζει η παρ. 1 του άρθρου 28 του Συντάγματος η Δανειακή Σύμβαση μεταξύ της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής και της Ελληνικής Δημοκρατίας, η οποία υπεγράφη στην Αθήνα, στις 20 Ιουλίου 2021 και στις Βρυξέλλες, στις 26 Ιουλίου 2021, στην αγγλική γλώσσα. Σκοπός της σύμβασης είναι να παρασχεθεί στην Ελλάδα οικονομική στήριξη με σκοπό την επίτευξη των ορόσημων και των στόχων των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων, όπως παρατίθενται στο Εθνικό Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, μέσω του δανεισμού από την Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση, βάσει του άρθρου 5 της Απόφασης του Συμβουλίου (ΕΕ Ευρατόμ) 2020/2053 της 14ης Δεκεμβρίου 2020 για το σύστημα των ιδίων πόρων της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης και για την κατάργηση της Απόφασης 2014/335/ΕΕ, Ευρατόμ [«Απόφαση (ΕΕ, Ευρατόμ) 2020/2053», L 424], η οποία κυρώθηκε με το άρθρο πρώτο του ν. 4783/2021 (Α΄ 38). Η εν λόγω στήριξη διατίθεται για τη χρηματοδότηση μέτρων βάσει του στοιχείου (β) της παρ. 2 του άρθρου 1 του Κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2020/2094 του Συμβουλίου, της 14ης Δεκεμβρίου 2020, σχετικά με τη θέσπιση Μέσου Ανάκαμψης της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης για τη στήριξη της ανάκαμψης μετά την κρίση της νόσου COVID-19 («Κανονισμός EURI») (L 433).
1	Ορίζεται το αντικείμενο της Σύμβασης καθώς και το ποσό του που διατίθεται στην Ελλάδα ως δανειακή διευκόλυνση, ύψους 12 727 538 920 ευρώ για την ικανοποιητική εκπλήρωση των ορόσημων και των στόχων των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων από το Κράτος Μέλος. Επιπλέον, προβλέπεται ότι το δάνειο θα είναι διαθέσιμο έως τις 31.12.2026.

2	Προβλέπεται η ωρίμανση του δανείου στα 30 χρόνια από την εκταμίευσή του με μέση ωρίμανση των πληρωμών στα 20 χρόνια και περίοδο χάριτος 10 ετών.
3	Ορίζεται ότι η Σύμβαση θα τεθεί σε ισχύ όταν η Επιτροπή ενημερωθεί ότι όλες οι εθνικές διαδικασίες έχουν ολοκληρωθεί και σε κάθε περίπτωση όχι πέραν των τριών (3) μηνών από την υπογραφή της Σύμβασης.
4	Δίδονται οι ορισμοί της παρούσας Σύμβασης.
5	Καθορίζεται η ευθύνη του κράτους μέλους για την υλοποίηση του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, δίνοντας έμφαση στην εκπλήρωση των στόχων και των οροσήμων και στον αποτελεσματικό έλεγχο και συντονισμό των προγραμμάτων της Ένωσης για την αποφυγή διπλής χρηματοδότησης των έργων.
6	Προβλέπεται το ποσό της προχρηματοδότησης, ύψους 1 654 580 060 ευρώ, που θα καταβάλλει η Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή, στο πλαίσιο της συμφωνίας, μέσα σε χρονικό διάστημα δύο (2) μηνών από την έναρξη ισχύος της Σύμβασης. Επίσης, ορίζεται ότι το κράτος μέλος συμφωνεί, χωρίς επιφυλάξεις, με τους όρους και τις προϋποθέσεις χορήγησης της προχρηματοδότησης. Τέλος, προβλέπεται η έκδοση γνωστοποίησης επιβεβαίωσης από την Επιτροπή προς το κράτος μέλος με τους επιμέρους όρους της δόσης ή του τμήματος δανείου προχρηματοδότησης.
7	Περιγράφεται η διαδικασία του αιτήματος καταβολής δόσης, και της επαλήθευσης των προϋποθέσεων. Κατά την υποβολή των αιτημάτων καταβολής το κράτος μέλος αιτιολογεί την ικανοποιητική εκπλήρωση των σχετικών ορόσημων και των στόχων ενώ προβαίνει και σε συνοπτική παρουσίαση των ελέγχων που διενεργήθηκαν, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των αδυναμιών που εντοπίστηκαν και τυχόν μέτρων που λήφθηκαν για την αντιμετώπιση αυτών. Το τελικό αίτημα καταβολής υποβάλλεται έως τις 30 Σεπτεμβρίου 2026. Η αξιολόγηση του αιτήματος καταβολής διενεργείται από την Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή, η οποία μπορεί να ζητήσει συμπληρωματικές πληροφορίες ή/και να προβεί σε ελέγχους και επιτόπιους ελέγχους για να επιβεβαιώσει την ολοκλήρωση των οροσήμων και στόχων. Σε περίπτωση μη ικανοποιητικής ολοκλήρωσης του συνόλου των στόχων και οροσήμων, η Επιτροπή αναστέλλει τμήμα της δόσης του δανείου. Εάν εντοπιστεί μη ικανοποιητική ολοκλήρωση οροσήμου/στόχου που αφορά στο σύστημα ελέγχου, τότε δύναται να αναστείλει τη συνολική εκταμίευση,

	καθώς και μελλοντικές εκταμιεύσεις μέχρι την ικανοποιητική εκπλήρωση των στόχων και οροσήμων που σχετίζονται με το ανωτέρω σύστημα ελέγχου.
8	Ορίζεται η υποχρέωση του κράτους μέλους για κατάθεση δήλωσης μαζί με την υποβολή αιτήματος του άρθρου 7, αναφορικά με το θετικό αποτύπωμα και τη συμβολή των μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων στην επίτευξη των στόχων για την κλιματική αλλαγή.
9	Περιγράφονται οι προϋποθέσεις και η διαδικασία ανάληψης και εκταμίευσης των δόσεων του δανείου. Προαπαιτούμενο για να πραγματοποιηθούν οι επιμέρους εκταμιεύσεις είναι η Επιτροπή να έχει λάβει τη σχετική νομική γνωμοδότηση περί εκπλήρωσης όλων των εθνικών διαδικασιών που απαιτούνται για τη δέσμευση του κράτους μέλους από τις υποχρεώσεις που απορρέουν από τη δανειακή σύμβαση μαζί με το σχετικό αίτημα καταβολής το οποίο και δεσμεύει το κράτος μέλος. Για να προχωρήσει η Επιτροπή στην εκταμίευση του ποσού θα πρέπει να μην έχει μεσολαβήσει οποιοδήποτε γεγονός θα επηρέαζε το κύρος και την ακρίβεια της νομικής γνωμοδότησης, να έχει λάβει επισήμως από τον υπουργό Οικονομικών τα ονόματα των προσώπων που δύνανται να υπογράφουν τα αιτήματα καταβολής, να έχει υιοθετήσει εγκριτική απόφαση εκταμίευσης, να υπάρχει διαθεσιμότητα χρηματοδότησης, να μην έχει λάβει χώρα γεγονός διατάραξης της αγοράς, να μην έχει επέλθει καμία δυσμενής αλλαγή που θα επηρέαζε την ικανότητα του κράτους μέλους να εκπληρώσει τις υποχρεώσεις του, καθώς και να μην έχει αθετήσει το κράτος μέλος κάποια από τις υποχρεώσεις που προβλέπονται στη σύμβαση εκτός και αν έχει αποκατασταθεί με ικανοποιητικό τρόπο η ανωτέρω αθέτηση. Η Επιτροπή εκδίδει γνωστοποίηση επιβεβαίωσης με τους οικονομικούς όρους της εκταμίευσης και δίνεται εντολή να εκταμιευθεί το ποσό στον τραπεζικό λογαριασμό που ορίζεται για την καταβολή των πληρωμών.
10	Αναφέρονται οι δηλώσεις, οι εγγυήσεις και οι δεσμεύσεις στο πλαίσιο της παρούσας δανειακής σύμβασης με αναλυτική αναφορά στις υποχρεώσεις του κράτους μέλους έως την αποπληρωμή του κεφαλαίου της παρούσας Σύμβασης. Ειδικότερα, το κράτος μέλος δηλώνει ότι κάθε δόση δανείου είναι μη εξασφαλισμένη, άμεση, ανεπιφύλακτη, πρωτογενής και γενική υποχρέωση του κράτους μέλους, κατατάσσεται τουλάχιστον με την ίδια προτεραιότητα (pari passu) με όλα τα υπόλοιπα υφιστάμενα ή και μελλοντικά μη εξασφαλισμένα

	δάνεια και αναγνωρίζει την ορθότητα και ακρίβεια της νομικής γνωμοδότησης. Επίσης, δεσμεύεται ότι θα χρησιμοποιεί κάθε ποσό σύμφωνα με τον Κανονισμό, την Εκτελεστική Απόφαση και τους σχετικούς εφαρμοστέους όρους, θα διατηρεί σε πλήρη ισχύ όλες τις απαραίτητες εξουσιοδοτήσεις, θα συμμορφώνεται με τους νόμους που μπορεί να επηρεάσουν την ικανότητά του να εκτελέσει την παρούσα σύμβαση, θα καταβάλλει τα προβλεπόμενα έξοδα, δαπάνες, αμοιβές, θα διασφαλίσει την ύπαρξη των μέτρων και ελέγχων και θα τηρήσει τα προβλεπόμενα σχετικά με την εγγραφή βαρών, όπως εγγραφή υποθήκης και σύσταση ενεχύρου.
11	Ορίζονται τα έξοδα και οι δαπάνες του δανείου, καθώς και ο υπολογισμός των τόκων υπερημερίας. Επιπλέον, προβλέπεται ότι στη γνωστοποίηση επιβεβαίωσης θα ορίζονται η περίοδος εκτοκισμού και οι ημερομηνίες μεταφοράς για κάθε δόση ή τμήμα του δανείου, που κοινοποιούνται στο κράτος μέλος μαζί με το ποσό του κόστους χρηματοδότησης, του κόστους υπηρεσιών και του κόστους διαχείρισης ρευστότητας. Ορίζονται, επίσης, ο τρόπος υπολογισμού των εξόδων της Επιτροπής στο πλαίσιο διαχείρισης της σύμβασης, καθώς και ο τρόπος υπολογισμού των τόκων υπερημερίας σε περίπτωση μη καταβολής του απαιτητού ποσού κατά την ημερομηνία μεταφοράς.
12	Περιγράφονται οι διαδικασίες αποπληρωμής και πρόωρης εξόφλησης του δανείου. Οι αποπληρωμές θα πραγματοποιούνται σύμφωνα με όσα ορίζονται στην γνωστοποίηση επιβεβαίωσης. Παρέχεται στο κράτος μέλος η δυνατότητα να ζητήσει μερική ή ολική πρόωρη εξόφληση του δανείου, η οποία πραγματοποιείται σύμφωνα με τους όρους και τις προϋποθέσεις που θα ορίσει η Επιτροπή.
13	Ορίζεται ότι, στην περίπτωση μη συμμόρφωσης με τη δανειακή σύμβαση ή σοβαρής παράβασης υποχρεώσεων, η Επιτροπή δύναται να αναστείλει ή και να ακυρώσει την πληρωμή μη εκταμιευμένων ποσών.
14	Ορίζονται η διαδικασία και ο τρόπος και χρόνος πληρωμής των δόσεων του δανείου, οι οποίες θα καταβάλλονται χωρίς συμψηφισμό ή ανταγωγή, ελεύθερες και απαλλαγμένες από φόρους, προμήθειες και τυχόν άλλες χρεώσεις. Επιπλέον, προβλέπεται ότι κάθε υπολογισμός και καθορισμός από την Επιτροπή θα γίνεται με εμπορικά εύλογο τρόπο, θα δεσμεύει τα μέρη και θα εφαρμόζεται η Συνθήκη Υπολογισμού

	Εργάσιμων Ημερών, όπως προβλέπεται στη γνωστοποίηση επιβεβαίωσης.
15	Προβλέπεται η διαδικασία καταγγελίας της δανειακής σύμβασης από την πλευρά της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής με αποτέλεσμα την κήρυξη του ανεξόφλητου κεφαλαίου του δανείου ως άμεσα ληξιπρόθεσμου και απαιτητού σε περίπτωση που το κράτος μέλος δεν καταβάλει κατά τη σχετική ημερομηνία μεταφοράς τα απαιτητά ποσά κατά τον τρόπο που συμφωνείται με την παρούσα σύμβαση, αθετήσει οποιαδήποτε υποχρέωσή του και εξακολουθήσει να την αθετεί για περίοδο ενός μηνός από την έγγραφη ειδοποίηση της Επιτροπής.
16	Περιγράφονται οι δεσμεύσεις ενημέρωσης της Επιτροπής από το κράτος μέλος. Συγκεκριμένα, το κράτος μέλος παρέχει κάθε πληροφορία ή γεγονός που θα μπορούσε να οδηγήσει σε αθέτηση υποχρεώσεών του και κάθε πληροφορία σχετικά με τους μηχανισμούς ελέγχου, τα μέτρα και τις ενέργειες. Επιπλέον, οφείλει να ενημερώσει έγκαιρα την Επιτροπή σε περίπτωση που λάβει χώρα οποιοδήποτε γεγονός που θα καθιστούσε ανακριβή τη νομική του γνωμοδότηση.
17	Ορίζεται η διαδικασία εκχώρησης ή μεταβίβασης των δικαιωμάτων ή των υποχρεώσεων που απορρέουν από την παρούσα Σύμβαση, η οποία και μπορεί να λάβει χώρα μόνο κατόπιν έγγραφης συγκατάθεσης της Επιτροπής.
18	Ορίζεται η απουσία ευθύνης της Επιτροπής για ζημιές που προκαλούνται από το κράτος μέλος ή τρίτο, στο πλαίσιο της δανειακής σύμβασης.
19	Περιγράφονται οι κανόνες δημοσίευσης πληροφοριών, της προβολής της χρηματοδότησης της Ένωσης και το δικαίωμα χρήσης. Ειδικότερα, το κράτος μέλος χαράσσει στρατηγική για την ευαισθητοποίηση του κοινού και τη διασφάλιση της αναγνώρισης της συνεισφοράς του ΜΑΑ, προβάλλει σε όλες τις δραστηριότητες επικοινωνίας σε επίπεδο έργου το έμβλημα της ΕΕ με την κατάλληλη δήλωση χρηματοδότησης, δημιουργεί ενιαίο διαδικτυακό χώρο που θα παρέχει πληροφορίες σχετικά με το ΣΑΑ, διασφαλίζει ότι οι τελικοί αποδέκτες της ενωσιακής χρηματοδότησης αναγνωρίζουν την προέλευση και διασφαλίζουν την προβολή της ενωσιακής χρηματοδότησης.
20	Ορίζονται οι υποχρεώσεις του κράτους μέλους για την προστασία των οικονομικών συμφερόντων της Ένωσης. Ειδικότερα, το κράτος μέλος οφείλει να ελέγχει τακτικά εάν η χορηγούμενη χρηματοδότηση χρησιμοποιείται σύμφωνα με όλους τους ισχύοντες κανόνες κυρίως όσον αφορά στην

	πρόληψη, στον εντοπισμό και στην αντιμετώπιση υποθέσεων απάτης, διαφθοράς και σύγκρουσης συμφερόντων, να λαμβάνει ενδεδειγμένα μέτρα για την πρόληψη, τον εντοπισμό και την αντιμετώπιση υποθέσεων απάτης, διαφθοράς και σύγκρουσης συμφερόντων, να συλλέγει και να εξασφαλίζει την πρόσβαση σε μία σειρά τυποποιημένων κατηγοριών δεδομένων για τους σκοπούς του λογιστικού και άλλου ελέγχου, καθώς και να τηρεί αρχεία σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 132 του Δημοσιονομικού Κανονισμού (Κανονισμός (ΕΕ, Ευρατόμ) 2018/1046 του Ευρωπαϊκού Κοινοβουλίου και του Συμβουλίου, της 18ης Ιουλίου 2018, σχετικά με τους δημοσιονομικούς κανόνες που εφαρμόζονται στον γενικό προϋπολογισμό της Ένωσης, την τροποποίηση των Κανονισμών (ΕΕ) αριθ. 1296/2013, (ΕΕ) αριθ. 1301/2013, (ΕΕ) αριθ. 1303/2013, (ΕΕ) αριθ. 1304/2013, (ΕΕ) αριθ. 1309/2013, (ΕΕ) αριθ. 1316/2013, (ΕΕ) αριθ. 223/2014, (ΕΕ) αριθ. 283/2014 και της απόφασης αριθ. 541/2014/ΕΕ και για την κατάργηση του Κανονισμού (ΕΕ, Ευρατόμ) αριθ. 966/2012). Επίσης, οφείλει να κοινοποιεί στην Επιτροπή τροποποιήσεις στο σύστημα εσωτερικού του ελέγχου, το οποίο έχει περιληφθεί στο ΣΑΑ.
21	Περιγράφονται οι διαδικασίες για τις επαληθεύσεις και τους ελέγχους που δύναται να πραγματοποιούνται από την Επιτροπή, την Ευρωπαϊκή Υπηρεσία Καταπολέμησης της Απάτης (OLAF), το Ευρωπαϊκό Ελεγκτικό Συνέδριο (ΕΕΣ) και την Ευρωπαϊκή Εισαγγελία αναφορικά με την πρόληψη, τον εντοπισμό και τη διόρθωση περιπτώσεων απάτης, διαφθοράς και σύγκρουσης συμφερόντων που θίγουν τα οικονομικά συμφέροντα της Ένωσης, καθώς και αναφορικά με τις πληροφορίες και την αιτιολόγηση σχετικά με την εκπλήρωση των οροσήμων και των στόχων που περιλαμβάνονται στα αιτήματα καταβολής. Οι ανωτέρω έλεγχοι μπορούν να διενεργούνται καθ' όλη τη διάρκεια υλοποίησης του ΣΑΑ και έως πέντε έτη από την ημερομηνία της τελικής εκταμίευσης. Προβλέπεται περαιτέρω και υποχρέωση του κράτους μέλους να τηρεί και να παρέχει τα έγγραφα που αποδεικνύουν την ορθή εφαρμογή του ΣΑΑ, τη συμμόρφωσή του με τις υποχρεώσεις της παρούσας, καθώς και την ικανοποιητική εκπλήρωση των στόχων και οροσήμων. Για τη διενέργεια των ελέγχων το κράτος μέλος οφείλει να συνεργάζεται και να παρέχει πρόσβαση στους χώρους και στις εγκαταστάσεις όπου διεξάγονται οι επενδύσεις και οι μεταρρυθμίσεις που χρηματοδοτούνται δυνάμει της παρούσας, καθώς και σε κάθε έγγραφο που αφορά στις ανωτέρω επενδύσεις και μεταρρυθμίσεις. Σε περίπτωση

	διενέργειας ελέγχων ή επιθεωρήσεων, συντάσσεται έκθεση με τα πορίσματα, η οποία κοινοποιείται στο κράτος μέλος για παρατηρήσεις. Μετά την έκδοση του τελικού πορίσματος η Επιτροπή μπορεί να λάβει τυχόν μέτρα που κρίνει απαραίτητα.
22	Περιγράφεται η διαδικασία με την οποία οι οφειλόμενες δόσεις του δανείου πρέπει να δηλωθούν άμεσα ληξιπρόθεσμες και απαιτητές και οι μη εκταμιευμένες δόσεις του δανείου πρέπει να ακυρωθούν στις περιπτώσεις απάτης, διαφθοράς ή σύγκρουσης συμφερόντων που δεν έχουν διορθωθεί από το κράτος μέλος, καθώς και στην περίπτωση σοβαρής αθέτησης υποχρέωσης που προβλέπεται από την παρούσα Σύμβαση. Επιπροσθέτως, εισάγονται ειδικοί κανόνες στην περίπτωση ανεπάρκειας στο σύστημα ελέγχου κράτους μέλους που οδηγεί σε σοβαρή αθέτηση υποχρέωσης.
23	Προβλέπεται η δυνατότητας επιβολής επιπλέον διοικητικών κυρώσεων ή άλλων μέτρων δημοσίου δικαίου, ανεξάρτητα από τις ρυθμίσεις της παρούσας Σύμβασης.
24	Ορίζεται η διαδικασία επικοινωνίας μεταξύ των μερών της Σύμβασης και μέσω ηλεκτρονικού ταχυδρομείου ή σχετικής επιστολής, ενώ τα αποτελέσματα των κοινοποιήσεων εκκινούν από την ημερομηνία παραλαβής του ηλεκτρονικού μηνύματος ή της επιστολής.
25	Ορίζεται η διαδικασία με την οποία το κράτος μέλος δύναται να υποβάλει τις παρατηρήσεις που προβλέπονται στο άρθρο 13 της παρούσας εντός προθεσμίας δύο (2) μηνών.
26	Ορίζεται η διαδικασία τροποποίησης της Σύμβασης.
27	Ορίζεται ρητά ότι εφαρμοστέο δίκαιο είναι το δίκαιο της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης και τυχόν διαφορές που προκύψουν από την εφαρμογή της παρούσας υπάγονται στην αποκλειστική δικαιοδοσία του Δικαστηρίου της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης.
28	Ρυθμίζονται ζητήματα που αφορούν στην περίπτωση ακυρότητας, παρανομίας ή μη εκτελεστότητας των διατάξεων της Σύμβασης.
29	Τίθενται τα παραρτήματα της Σύμβασης.
Τρίτο	Ορίζεται ο χρόνος έναρξης ισχύος της αξιολογούμενης ρύθμισης και ιδίως των υπό κύρωση συμβάσεων.

ΕΝΟΤΗΤΑ Δ: Έκθεση γενικών συνεπειών

18.	Οφέλη αξιολογούμενης ρύθμισης :

			ΘΕΣΜΟΙ, ΔΗΜΟΣΙΑ ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΗ, ΔΙΑΦΑΝΕΙΑ	ΑΓΟΡΑ, ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΑ, ΑΝΤΑΓΩΝΙΣΜΟΣ	ΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΑ & ΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΚΕΣ ΟΜΑΔΕΣ	ΦΥΣΙΚΟ, ΑΣΤΙΚΟ ΚΑΙ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΤΙΚΟ ΠΕΡΙΒΑΛΛΟΝ	ΝΗΣΙΩΤΙΚΟΤΗΤΑ
ΟΦΕΛΗ ΡΥΘΜΙΣΗΣ	ΑΜΕΣΑ	Αύξηση εσόδων	X	X	X		
		Μείωση δαπανών	X	X			
		Εξοικονόμηση χρόνου	X	X			
		Μεγαλύτερη αποδοτικότητα / αποτελεσματικότητα	**X**	X	X		
		Άλλο				X	X
	ΕΜΜΕΣΑ	Βελτίωση παρεχόμενων υπηρεσιών	X	X	**X**		X
		Δίκαιη μεταχείριση πολιτών	X	X	X		X
		Αυξημένη αξιοπιστία / διαφάνεια θεσμών	**X**	X	X		
		Βελτιωμένη διαχείριση κινδύνων	X	X	X	X	X
		Άλλο				X	

Σχολιασμός / ποιοτική αποτίμηση:

Μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις στην έξυπνη, βιώσιμη και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς ανάπτυξη, συμπεριλαμβανομένων της οικονομικής συνοχής, της απασχόλησης, της παραγωγικότητας, της ανταγωνιστικότητας, της έρευνας, της ανάπτυξης και της καινοτομίας. Προώθηση της επιχειρηματικότητας, της κοινωνικής οικονομίας, της ανάπτυξης βιώσιμων υποδομών και μεταφορών ταυτόχρονα με τον μετριασμό των επιπτώσεων της κρίσης που προκάλεσε η πανδημία. Δημιουργία υψηλής ποιότητας και σταθερών θέσεων εργασίας, ενίσχυση του συστήματος υγείας, βελτίωση των δημοσίων υπηρεσιών και της αποτελεσματικότητας της δημόσιας διοίκησης. Τέλος, προώθηση και αναβάθμιση της εκπαίδευσης και των δεξιοτήτων, συμπεριλαμβανομένων και ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων.

19.	Κόστος αξιολογούμενης ρύθμισης

			ΘΕΣΜΟΙ, ΔΗΜΟΣΙΑ ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΗ, ΔΙΑΦΑΝΕΙΑ	ΑΓΟΡΑ, ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΑ, ΑΝΤΑΓΩΝΙΣΜΟΣ	ΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΑ & ΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΚΕΣ ΟΜΑΔΕΣ	ΦΥΣΙΚΟ, ΑΣΤΙΚΟ ΚΑΙ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΤΙΚΟ ΠΕΡΙΒΑΛΛΟΝ	ΝΗΣΙΩΤΙΚΟΤΗΤΑ
ΚΟΣΤΟΣ ΡΥΘΜΙΣΗΣ	ΓΙΑ ΤΗΝ ΕΝΑΡΞΗ ΕΦΑΡΜΟΓΗΣ ΤΗΣ ΡΥΘΜΙΣΗΣ	Σχεδιασμός / προετοιμασία	X				
		Υποδομή / εξοπλισμός	X				
		Προσλήψεις / κινητικότητα	X				
		Ενημέρωση εκπαίδευση εμπλεκομένων	**X**				
		Άλλο					
	ΓΙΑ ΤΗ ΛΕΙΤΟΥΡΓΙΑ & ΑΠΟΔΟΣΗ ΤΗΣ ΡΥΘΜΙΣΗΣ	Στήριξη και λειτουργία διαχείρισης	**X**				
		Διαχείριση αλλαγών κατά την εκτέλεση	X				
		Κόστος συμμετοχής στη νέα ρύθμιση					
		Άλλο					

Σχολιασμός / ποιοτική αποτίμηση:

20.	Κίνδυνοι αξιολογούμενης ρύθμισης

ΘΕΣΜΟΙ, ΔΗΜΟΣΙΑ ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΗ, ΔΙΑΦΑΝΕΙΑ	ΑΓΟΡΑ, ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΑ, ΑΝΤΑΓΩΝΙΣΜΟΣ	ΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΑ & ΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΚΕΣ ΟΜΑΔΕΣ	ΦΥΣΙΚΟ, ΑΣΤΙΚΟ ΚΑΙ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΤΙΚΟ ΠΕΡΙΒΑΛΛΟΝ	ΝΗΣΙΩΤΙΚΟΤΗΤΑ

ΚΙΝΔΥΝΟΙ ΡΥΘΜΙΣΗΣ	ΔΙΑΧΕΙΡΙΣΗ ΚΙΝΔΥΝΩΝ	Αναγνώριση / εντοπισμός κινδύνου	**X**				
		Διαπίστωση συνεπειών κινδύνων στους στόχους	X				
		Σχεδιασμός αποτροπής / αντιστάθμισης κινδύνων	**X**				
		Άλλο					
	ΜΕΙΩΣΗ ΚΙΝΔΥΝΩΝ	Πιλοτική εφαρμογή	X				
		Ανάδειξη καλών πρακτικών κατά την υλοποίηση της ρύθμισης	X				
		Συνεχής αξιολόγηση διαδικασιών διαχείρισης κινδύνων	X				
		Άλλο					

Σχολιασμός / ποιοτική αποτίμηση:

Δεν προκύπτουν κίνδυνοι από την αξιολογούμενη ρύθμιση.

21.	Γνώμες ή πορίσματα αρμόδιων υπηρεσιών και ανεξάρτητων αρχών *(ηλεκτρονική επισύναψη).* Ειδική αιτιολογία σε περίπτωση σημαντικής απόκλισης μεταξύ της γνωμοδότησης και της αξιολογούμενης ρύθμισης.

ΕΝΟΤΗΤΑ ΣΤ: Έκθεση νομιμότητας

24.	Συναφείς συνταγματικές διατάξεις	
	Η προτεινόμενη ρύθμιση σχετίζεται με το άρθρο 28 του Συντάγματος	
25.	Ενωσιακό δίκαιο	
❒	Πρωτογενές ενωσιακό δίκαιο *(συμπεριλαμβανομένου του Χάρτη Θεμελιωδών Δικαιωμάτων)*	
X	Κανονισμός	Κανονισμός 2021/241 του Ευρωπαϊκού Κοινοβουλίου και του Συμβουλίου, της 12ης Φεβρουαρίου 2021, για τη θέσπιση του μηχανισμού ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας («Κανονισμός ΜΑΑ») (L 57).
❒	Οδηγία	
X❒	Απόφαση	Η υπό στοιχεία COM/2021/328 final Εκτελεστική Απόφαση του Συμβουλίου για την έγκριση της αξιολόγησης του σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας της Ελλάδας
26.	Συναφείς διατάξεις διεθνών συνθηκών ή συμφωνιών	
❒	Ευρωπαϊκή Σύμβαση των Δικαιωμάτων του Ανθρώπου	
❒	Διεθνείς συμβάσεις	

27.	Συναφής νομολογία των ανωτάτων και άλλων εθνικών δικαστηρίων, καθώς και αποφάσεις των Ανεξάρτητων Αρχών	
		Στοιχεία & βασικό περιεχόμενο απόφασης

❒	Ανώτατο ή άλλο εθνικό δικαστήριο (αναφέρατε)	
❒	Ανεξάρτητη Αρχή (αναφέρατε)	
28.	Συναφής ευρωπαϊκή και διεθνής νομολογία	
		Στοιχεία & βασικό περιεχόμενο απόφασης
❒	Νομολογία Δικαστηρίου Ε.Ε.	
❒	Νομολογία Ευρωπαϊκού Δικαστηρίου Δικαιωμάτων του Ανθρώπου	
❒	Άλλα ευρωπαϊκά ή διεθνή δικαστήρια ή διαιτητικά όργανα	

Αθήνα, 26 Ιουλίου 2021

ΟΙ ΥΠΟΥΡΓΟΙ

ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΚΩΝ

CHRISTOS STAIKOURAS CHRISTOS STAIKOURAS 26.07.2021 19:20

ΧΡΗΣΤΟΣ ΣΤΑΪΚΟΥΡΑΣ

ΑΝΑΠΤΥΞΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΕΠΕΝΔΥΣΕΩΝ

SPYRIDON-ADONIS GEORGIADIS SPYRIDON-ADONIS GEORGIADIS 26.07.2021 19:26

ΣΠΥΡΙΔΩΝ-ΑΔΩΝΙΣ ΓΕΩΡΓΙΑΔΗΣ

ΕΞΩΤΕΡΙΚΩΝ

NIKOLAOS GEORGIOS DENDIAS NIKOLAOS GEORGIOS DENDIAS 26.07.2021 19:20

ΝΙΚΟΛΑΟΣ-ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ ΔΕΝΔΙΑΣ

ΠΕΡΙΒΑΛΛΟΝΤΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΡΓΕΙΑΣ

KONSTANTINOS SKREKAS KONSTANTINOS SKREKAS 26.07.2021 19:30

ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΣ ΣΚΡΕΚΑΣ

ΔΙΚΑΙΟΣΥΝΗΣ

KONSTANTINOS TSIARAS KONSTANTINOS TSIARAS 26.07.2021 19:30

ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΣ ΤΣΙΑΡΑΣ

ΟΙ ΑΝΑΠΛΗΡΩΤΕΣ ΥΠΟΥΡΓΟΙ

ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΚΩΝ

THEODOROS SKYLAKAKIS THEODOROS SKYLAKAKIS 26.07.2021 19:44

ΘΕΟΔΩΡΟΣ ΣΚΥΛΑΚΑΚΗΣ

ΕΞΩΤΕΡΙΚΩΝ

MILTIADIS VARVITSIOTIS MILTIADIS VARVITSIOTIS 26.07.2021 19:36

ΜΙΛΤΙΑΔΗΣ ΒΑΡΒΙΤΣΙΩΤΗΣ

Αριθμ. 226/ 35 / 2021

ΓΕΝΙΚΟ ΛΟΓΙΣΤΗΡΙΟ ΤΟΥ ΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ

Ε Κ Θ Ε Σ Η

Γενικού Λογιστηρίου του Κράτους
(άρθρο 75 παρ. 1 του Συντάγματος)

Στο σχέδιο νόμου του Υπουργείου Οικονομικών «Κύρωση της Σύμβασης Χρηματοδότησης μεταξύ της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής και της Ελληνικής Δημοκρατίας και της Δανειακής Σύμβασης μεταξύ της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής και της Ελληνικής Δημοκρατίας και των παραρτημάτων τους».

Α. Με το υπόψη σχέδιο νόμου, κυρώνονται και έχουν την ισχύ νόμου που ορίζει το άρθρο 28 παρ.1 του Συντάγματος οι κάτωθι δύο (2) Συμβάσεις μεταξύ της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης (Ε.Ε.), εκπροσωπούμενης από την Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή και της Ελληνικής Δημοκρατίας, εκπροσωπούμενης από τον Υπουργό Οικονομικών, κατ΄ εφαρμογή του Κανονισμού (Ε.Ε.) 2021/241 του Ευρωπαϊκού Κοινοβουλίου και του Συμβουλίου, της 12ης Φεβρουαρίου 2021, για τη θέσπιση του Μηχανισμού Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και της Εκτελεστικής Απόφασης του Συμβουλίου της 13ης Ιουλίου 2021 για την έγκριση της αξιολόγησης του σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας για την Ελλάδα :

- «Σύμβαση Χρηματοδότησης μεταξύ της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής και της Ελληνικής Δημοκρατίας» [αντιστοιχούν **17,8 δις ευρώ άμεσες επιδοτήσεις** (μη επιστρεπτέα χρηματοδοτική στήριξη) «Χρηματοδοτική Συνεισφορά»] και
- «Δανειακή Σύμβαση μεταξύ της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής και της Ελληνικής Δημοκρατίας» (αντιστοιχούν **12,7 δις ευρώ δάνεια** «Δανειακή στήριξη»).

Ειδικότερα:

<u>1η Σύμβαση (Σύμβαση Χρηματοδότησης από το Ταμείο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας)</u>

1. Προβλέπεται η παροχή μη επιστρεπτέας χρηματοδοτικής στήριξης προς τα Κράτη – Μέλη, μετά την έγκριση της αξιολόγησης του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας (Σ.Α.Α.) από το Συμβούλιο.

2. Ορίζεται ότι η εκταμίευση της Χρηματοδοτικής Συνεισφοράς θα πραγματοποιείται σε δόσεις, με βάση την ικανοποιητική εκπλήρωση των ορόσημων και των στόχων των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων από το

Κράτος-Μέλος, όπως προβλέπονται στην Εκτελεστική Απόφαση του Συμβουλίου.

3. Προβλέπεται η δυνατότητα εκταμίευσης ποσού έως δεκατρία τοις εκατό (13%) της Χρηματοδοτικής Συνεισφοράς, ως προχρηματοδότηση.

4. Προβλέπονται ειδικές υποχρεώσεις για το Κράτος-Μέλος με στόχο την προστασία των οικονομικών συμφερόντων της Ε.Ε.

5. Ορίζεται ότι η Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή δύναται να ζητήσει την ανάκτηση της χρηματοδοτικής στήριξης ή να μειώσει αναλογικά αυτή, σε περιπτώσεις απάτης, διαφθοράς και σύγκρουσης συμφερόντων που θίγουν τα οικονομικά συμφέροντα Ε.Ε. και δεν έχουν διορθωθεί από το Κράτος-Μέλος, ή σοβαρής αθέτησης υποχρέωσης.

<u>2η Σύμβαση (Δανεισμού μεταξύ Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής και Ελληνικής Δημοκρατίας)</u>

1. Προβλέπεται η παροχή δανειακής στήριξης προς τα Κράτη – Μέλη, μετά την έγκριση της αξιολόγησης του Σ.Α.Α., από το Συμβούλιο (προβλέπεται μεταξύ άλλων η σύναψη δανειακής σύμβασης μεταξύ της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής και της Ελλάδας, ως Κράτους-Μέλους).

2. Ορίζεται ότι η εκταμίευση της δανειακής στήριξης θα πραγματοποιείται σε δόσεις, με βάση την ικανοποιητική εκπλήρωση των ορόσημων και των στόχων των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων από το Κράτος-Μέλος, όπως ορίζονται στην εκτελεστική απόφαση του Συμβουλίου και οι εκταμιεύσεις του δανείου θα πραγματοποιούνται ανάλογα με τη διαθέσιμη χρηματοδότηση.

3. Παρέχεται η δυνατότητα εκταμίευσης ποσού έως δεκατρία τοις εκατό (13%) της δανειακής στήριξης, ως προχρηματοδότηση.

4. Προβλέπεται ότι η Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή θα προχωρήσει σε εκδόσεις ομολόγων, γραμματίων, εμπορικών χρεογράφων, έντοκων γραμματίων ή κάθε άλλης κατάλληλης βραχυπρόθεσμης ή/και μακροπρόθεσμης χρηματοπιστωτικής πράξης, για τη χρηματοδότηση της δανειακής στήριξης που έχει ζητήσει –η Ελλάδα.

5. Ορίζεται ότι οι δόσεις του χορηγούμενου δανείου στο Κράτος-Μέλος θα έχουν μακροπρόθεσμη ληκτότητα 30 ετών, από την ημερομηνία της εκταμίευσης. Προβλέπεται ακόμη ότι η αποπληρωμή του κεφαλαίου μιας εκταμίευσης θα αρχίσει μετά από 10ετή περίοδο χάριτος από την ημερομηνία εκταμίευσης και θα κατανεμηθεί ομοιόμορφα σε ίσες δόσεις αποπληρωμής κατά την εναπομένουσα διάρκεια ληκτότητας της εκταμίευσης.

6. Ορίζεται ότι το δικαιούχο Κράτος–Μέλος θα καταβάλει τυχόν αμοιβές, έξοδα και δαπάνες που απορρέουν από την προχρηματοδότηση, συμπεριλαμβανομένων, κατά περίπτωση, των εξόδων διακοπής και των εξόδων διακράτησης.

Β. Από τις προτεινόμενες διατάξεις, προκαλούνται τα ακόλουθα οικονομικά αποτελέσματα επί του κρατικού προϋπολογισμού:

1. Αύξηση εσόδων ύψους **17,8 δις ευρώ περίπου**, λόγω της χορήγησης, από την Ε.Ε. της μη επιστρεπτέας χρηματοδοτικής στήριξης («Χρηματοδοτική Συνεισφορά») που θα χρηματοδοτήσει ισόποσες δράσεις του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας. **(άρθρο 1 της 1ης Σύμβασης)**

2. Ενδεχόμενα μη χρηματοοικονομικά έσοδα (όπως τόκοι και μερίσματα) από τη χρήση των πόρων της δανειακής Σύμβασης.

3. Δαπάνη από την καταβολή τόκων για την εξυπηρέτηση της προαναφερόμενης δανειακής Σύμβασης **(άρθρο 11 της 2ης Σύμβασης)**

4. Ενδεχόμενη δαπάνη από την καταβολή:

- τόκου υπερημερίας και λοιπών εξόδων, σε περίπτωση ανάκτησης μέρους ή του συνόλου της χρηματοδοτικής συνεισφοράς από την Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή λόγω απάτης, διαφθοράς και σύγκρουσης συμφερόντων σε βάρος των οικονομικών συμφερόντων της Ε.Ε. ή αθέτησης υποχρέωσης εκ μέρους της Χώρας, **(άρθρο 20 της 1ης Σύμβασης)**
- αμοιβών, εξόδων και δαπανών που απορρέουν από την προχρηματοδότηση, συμπεριλαμβανομένων, κατά περίπτωση, των εξόδων διακοπής και των εξόδων διακράτησης, **(άρθρο 6 της 2ης Σύμβασης)**
- αμοιβών, γενικών εξόδων και δαπανών, συμπεριλαμβανομένων, κατά περίπτωση, εξόδων διακοπής και κόστους μεταφοράς, έως ότου εξοφληθεί πλήρως όλο το κεφάλαιο του δανείου, **(άρθρο 10 της 2ης Σύμβασης)**
- τόκου υπερημερίας, εάν δεν καταβληθεί από τη Χώρα μας κάποιο πληρωτέο ποσό, όσον αφορά κάθε οφειλόμενη δόση δανείου, **(άρθρο 11 της 2ης Σύμβασης)**
- των πρόσθετων τόκων και εξόδων και δαπανών, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των νομικών εξόδων, που προκλήθηκαν και είναι πληρωτέα από την Επιτροπή ως αποτέλεσμα της αθέτησης από τη Χώρα μας οποιασδήποτε υποχρέωσης βάσει της Δανειακής Σύμβασης, **(άρθρο 11 της 2ης Σύμβασης)**
- των εξόδων που προκύπτουν σε περίπτωση μερικής ή ολικής πρόωρης εξόφλησης του δανείου ή τμήματος αυτού, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των δεδουλευμένων οφειλόμενων τόκων, των εξόδων, των αμοιβών, του Κόστους Διαχείρισης Ρευστότητας, των εξόδων διακοπής και των εξόδων καταγγελίας οποιασδήποτε αντιστάθμισης, **(άρθρο 12 της 2ης Σύμβασης)**
- ανεξόφλητων δόσεων δανείου, εξόδων, δαπανών, αμοιβών και τόκων υπερημερίας, εφόσον το ποσό των οφειλόμενων δόσεων δανείου κηρυχθεί άμεσα ληξιπρόθεσμο και απαιτητό, σε περίπτωση της απάτης, της διαφθοράς και της

σύγκρουσης συμφερόντων σε βάρος των οικονομικών συμφερόντων της Ένωσης ή αθέτησης υποχρέωσης εκ μέρους της Χώρας, **(άρθρα 15, 22, 23 της 2ης Σύμβασης)**

- εξόδων λειτουργίας του συστήματος ελέγχου, μέσω του οποίου η Χώρα μας θα διασφαλίζει την προστασία των οικονομικών συμφερόντων της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης **(άρθρο 11 της 1ης Σύμβασης και άρθρο 20 της 2ης Σύμβασης)**

Υπό την προϋπόθεση ότι οι εν λόγω δαπάνες θα χρηματοδοτούνταν σε κάθε περίπτωση με δανεισμό, θα επέλθει όφελος για το Ελληνικό Δημόσιο (Ε.Δ.), από την εν λόγω δανειακή σύμβαση το οποίο θα οφείλεται στη διαφορά κόστους των δανείων από την εν λόγω σύμβαση και του εναλλακτικού κόστους δανεισμού του Ε.Δ. για αντίστοιχης διάρκειας δανεισμό από τις διεθνείς κεφαλαιαγορές.

Αθήνα, 26 Ιουλίου 2021

Η Γενική Διευθύντρια

IOULIA ARMAGOU
26.07.2021 16:26

Ιουλία Γ. Αρμάγου

Ε Ι Δ Ι Κ Η Ε Κ Θ Ε Σ Η
(άρθρο 75 παρ. 3 του Συντάγματος)

Στο σχέδιο νόμου «Κύρωση της Σύμβασης Χρηματοδότησης μεταξύ της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής και της Ελληνικής Δημοκρατίας και της Δανειακής Σύμβασης μεταξύ της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής και της Ελληνικής Δημοκρατίας και των παραρτημάτων τους».

Από τις διατάξεις του προτεινόμενου σχεδίου νόμου, προκαλούνται τα ακόλουθα οικονομικά αποτελέσματα επί του κρατικού προϋπολογισμού:

1. Δαπάνη από την καταβολή τόκων για την εξυπηρέτηση της δανειακής Σύμβασης μεταξύ της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής και της Ελληνικής Δημοκρατίας **(άρθρο 11 της 2ης Σύμβασης)**

2. Ενδεχόμενη δαπάνη από την καταβολή:

- τόκου υπερημερίας και λοιπών εξόδων, σε περίπτωση ανάκτησης μέρους ή του συνόλου της χρηματοδοτικής συνεισφοράς από την Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή λόγω απάτης, διαφθοράς και σύγκρουσης συμφερόντων σε βάρος των οικονομικών συμφερόντων της Ε.Ε. ή αθέτησης υποχρέωσης εκ μέρους της Χώρας, **(άρθρο 20 της 1ης Σύμβασης)**
- αμοιβών, εξόδων και δαπανών που απορρέουν από την προχρηματοδότηση, συμπεριλαμβανομένων, κατά περίπτωση, των εξόδων διακοπής και των εξόδων διακράτησης, **(άρθρο 6 της 2ης Σύμβασης)**
- αμοιβών, γενικών εξόδων και δαπανών, συμπεριλαμβανομένων, κατά περίπτωση, εξόδων διακοπής και κόστους μεταφοράς, έως ότου εξοφληθεί πλήρως όλο το κεφάλαιο του δανείου, **(άρθρο 10 της 2ης Σύμβασης)**
- τόκου υπερημερίας, εάν δεν καταβληθεί από τη Χώρα μας κάποιο πληρωτέο ποσό, όσον αφορά κάθε οφειλόμενη δόση δανείου, **(άρθρο 11 της 2ης Σύμβασης)**
- των πρόσθετων τόκων και εξόδων και δαπανών, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των νομικών εξόδων, που προκλήθηκαν και είναι πληρωτέα από την Επιτροπή ως αποτέλεσμα της αθέτησης από τη Χώρα μας οποιασδήποτε υποχρέωσης βάσει της Δανειακής Σύμβασης, **(άρθρο 11 της 2ης Σύμβασης)**
- των εξόδων που προκύπτουν σε περίπτωση μερικής ή ολικής πρόωρης εξόφλησης του δανείου ή τμήματος αυτού, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των δεδουλευμένων οφειλόμενων τόκων, των εξόδων, των αμοιβών, του Κόστους Διαχείρισης Ρευστότητας, των εξόδων διακοπής και των εξόδων καταγγελίας οποιασδήποτε αντιστάθμισης, **(άρθρο 12 της 2ης Σύμβασης)**
- ανεξόφλητων δόσεων δανείου, εξόδων, δαπανών, αμοιβών και τόκων υπερημερίας, εφόσον το ποσό των οφειλόμενων δόσεων δανείου κηρυχθεί άμεσα ληξιπρόθεσμο και απαιτητό, σε περίπτωση της απάτης, της διαφθοράς και της σύγκρουσης συμφερόντων σε βάρος των οικονομικών συμφερόντων της Ένωσης ή αθέτησης υποχρέωσης εκ μέρους της Χώρας, **(άρθρα 15, 22, 23 της 2ης Σύμβασης)**

- εξόδων λειτουργίας του συστήματος ελέγχου, μέσω του οποίου η Χώρα μας θα διασφαλίζει την προστασία των οικονομικών συμφερόντων της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης **(άρθρο 11 της 1ης Σύμβασης και άρθρο 20 της 2ης Σύμβασης)**

Οι ως άνω δαπάνες θα αντιμετωπισθούν από τις πιστώσεις του κρατικού προϋπολογισμού.

Αθήνα, 26 Ιουλίου 2021

Ο ΥΠΟΥΡΓΟΣ ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΚΩΝ

CHRISTOS STAIKOURAS CHRISTOS STAIKOURAS 26.07.2021 19:20

ΧΡ. ΣΤΑΪΚΟΥΡΑΣ

“Next Generation EU”

Greece 2.0

NATIONAL RECOVERY AND RESILIENCE PLAN

Funded by the European Union

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Executive Summary

The National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP) "Greece 2.0" aspires to lead the country's economy, institutions and society into a new era; to spark a paradigm shift towards a more extroverted, competitive and green economic model, matched with a more efficient, less bureaucratic, digitalised state, a more growth-friendly tax system, a dramatically reduced informal economy, and a strong, resilient and inclusive social safety net.

Our goals go beyond economic recovery. We introduce fundamental economic and social reforms, which will affect --apart from the economic activity--, also technologies, attitudes and institutions, thus paving the way for a transformation which will combine economic efficiency with innovation and digital transition with protection of the environment, social cohesion and justice.

It is forecasted that Greece 2.0 reforms and investments will result in the creation of 180,000-200,000 new, permanent, quality jobs and a lasting increase of real GDP of 6.9%, in 2026. This increase in GDP is considered to be of a lasting nature because it is attributed mainly to the increase in private investments and to structural reforms which will improve the country's productivity and competitiveness, lead to additional output and new jobs and, as a result, higher exports. The improvement of the quality of human capital and the positive effect that the digitalisation and the public sector reform will have on investments and productivity ensure the sustainability of this positive trend.

The NRRP fully complies with the EU goals for an accelerated green transition and digital transformation of the Greek economy and devotes in total 37.5% (37.81% grants and 37% loans) and 23.26% (25.59% grants and 20% loans) of the NRRP's estimated cost to these two pillars respectively, thus surpassing the RRF Regulation's mandatory minimum allocation. Moreover, the NRRP contributes to effectively address challenges identified in the relevant Country Specific Recommendations (CSRs), in terms of proposed reforms and investments necessary for their timely completion, and adds even more ambitious reforms which are included in the Greek Government's National Reform Agenda and are proposed in great part by the Pissarides' Committee report as well.

The NRRP is structured on four pillars: (a) **Green**, (b) **Digital**, (c) **Employment, skills, and social cohesion,** (d) **Private investment and transformation of the economy**. For its implementation, Greece asks for the maximum of funds available under the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF), i.e., EUR **17.8** billion in grants and EUR **12.7** billion in loans.

Furthermore, the use of the RRF resources is clearly frontloaded, which is in full accordance with the RRF Regulation rationale: more than 80% of total expenditure relating to the Plan is scheduled to take place until 2024. Likewise, the fact that reforms account for 39% of NRPP's measures (106 investments and 67 reforms in total) speaks volumes about our priorities**.**

In economic terms, the Plan's primary consideration is to cover the huge investment, output and employment gap, endemic to the performance of the Greek economy over the last decade which deteriorated significantly during the COVID-19 pandemic. Hence, the National Recovery and Resilience Plan intends to mobilise the private sector and to leverage significant additional private funding, by stimulating private investments and by using Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) and Energy Service Companies to carry out public investments. With the aforementioned tools and the utilisation of RRF loans for supporting private investments, the Plan seeks to mobilise a total amount of EUR 57 billion.

Moreover, the Plan envisages significant investments and reforms enhancing the quality, efficiency, and inclusiveness of public services and state social measures -including important sectors such as health, education, vocational training, justice, and the social safety net.

With respect to **green transition,** the Plan's investments and reforms include, inter alia:

- The interconnection between the Greek islands and the mainland, which will significantly reduce energy costs for households and businesses and will allow to better tap the Renewable Energy Sources potential of the country; undergrounding of the electricity distribution network in urban and rural/forest areas vulnerable to severe weather phenomena and/or forest fires; and a massive programme of renovation and energy efficiency upgrade of residential, commercial, industrial and public buildings and social infrastructure
- An Action Plan to tackle energy poverty
- The installation and operation of publicly accessible charging infrastructure for electric vehicles
- The reform of urban planning with the introduction of urban plans offering prompt and trustworthy information on land use for almost the four fifths of the country
- The implementation of selected strategic "green" urban regeneration projects
- Big investments on irrigation and flood mitigation projects mainly implemented through PPPs, accompanied by measures for sustainable water management (water saving actions, installation of digital meters and telemetry, remote control systems etc.).
- A new National Reforestation Plan combined with a forest maps overhaul
- Emblematic projects, such as the restoration and redevelopment of the former royal estate in Tatoi
- Initiatives for the protection of biodiversity including the establishment of a national network of paths and hiking trails and the establishment of a National System for the Permanent Monitoring of species and habitat and surveillance of protected areas
- Significant investment in infrastructure and equipment for the Civil Protection Centres (through PPPs).

Regarding the **digital transformation**, the Plan's investments and reforms include:

- The installation of fibre optic infrastructure in buildings to facilitate the transition towards fibre optic networks by households and businesses
- The deployment of modern submarine fibre cables that will connect mainland Greece with the Greek islands and the Republic of Cyprus
- The development of 5G networks covering all major Greek highways
- The digital transformation of small and medium enterprises via procurement of equipment, cloud services and on-line services, such as modern technologies of electronic payment, work from home, digital office etc.
- The digitisation of key archives in various sectors (justice, urban planning agencies, cadastre, immigration & asylum, the digital pension system -/EFKA) and integration in the relevant IT systems
- The interconnection and interoperability of registries, systems and services for data exchange in the public sector
- The upgrading of the central cloud computing infrastructure and services
- The expansion of the National Public Sector Network (SYZEFXIS II)
- The creation of an Integrated Customer Relationship Management system (CRM) in the Public Administration for citizens and businesses

- Further modernisation of Public Administration's one-stop-shop (Citizen's Service Centres/KEP)
- Data Governance strategy & policies for the Public Sector, ensuring full compliance with GDPR
- The upgrade of digital skills during military service
- Massive investment in digital public services including upgrading of the digital infrastructure of the Greek Public Administration, digitalisation of municipalities and the smart cities project etc.

As regards **employment, skills, and social cohesion**, the Plan's investments and reforms include among others:

- Labour market reform, enhancing job creation and job resilience in the event of shocks
- State-of-the-art active and passive labour market policies, promoting labour market activation, job creation and safety nets against unemployment
- A new strategy for lifelong skilling, which sets up an outcomes-based skilling-reskilling system with continuous and systematic evaluation, links the financial remuneration of providers to training and labour market outcomes and ensures high certification standards
- Additional skilling, up-skilling and reskilling programmes boosting employment, with an emphasis on green and digital skills
- Reform of the Vocational Education Training and Apprenticeship system
- Reforms and investments promoting the performance of Greek Universities in research and innovation, private sector sponsored research programmes, and the quality of education offered to students, in terms of skills and relevance to the labour market
- The digital transformation of education in terms of curriculum, infrastructure and services
- Digital equipment in schools allowing interactive digital classes and supply of upgraded laboratory equipment
- Vouchers for the purchase of necessary equipment for students coming from vulnerable social groups.
- Reforms and investments increasing the capacity and resilience of the health care system to provide health care services of high quality, such as:
    - Upgrade of the infrastructure and medical equipment and digitalisation of hospitals and health centres
    - Implementation of the National Public Health Prevention programme "Spyros Doxiadis" (national programme for the promotion of physical exercise and healthy eating; a national vaccination programme; implementation of the National Screening Programme - introduction of preventive diagnostic tests for breast cancer; the National Neonatal Screening Programme etc).
    - Reform of the primary health care system
    - Introduction of therapeutic protocols in the e-prescription system as well as of the digital patient health record
    - Reform in the field of mental health care, focusing on patients with dementia and Alzheimer's disease and patients in the age group of children, adolescents and young adults, as well as on persons with an autism spectrum disorder.

Last, but not least, reforms and investments strengthening social fairness and safety nets, including programmes enhancing economic and social integration of vulnerable groups, improving overall child protection, promoting equality of opportunities & supporting diversity, promoting integration of the refugee population into the labour market, while securing the social welfare system from misuse and/or fraud.

Under **private investment and transformation of the economy**, the plan includes:

- Significant reforms & investments to fight tax evasion, including via digitisation, codification and simplification of tax legislation, rules and procedures
- Actions against smuggling
- Use of artificial intelligence to facilitate tax auditing
- Incentives to increase electronic transactions
- Reforming and modernising the public administration, including capacity building and introduction of a reward system for public entities and civil servants
- Development of a Government Enterprise Resource Planning (GOV-ERP) to support a consolidated fiscal and financial management within the general government and all public agencies and rollout of e-invoicing in the public sector.
- An ambitious agenda to improve the efficiency of the justice system, through reforms, investments, digitalisation and training of judges and judicial staff with emphasis on digital skills
- Strengthening of the capital markets and new measures to tackle private indebtedness
- Upgrading of research centres' infrastructure, support to basic and applied research, and innovation funding
- Selected infrastructure projects to improve connectivity, such as the north part of Central Greece highway E-65 and the Cretan Northern Highway (both part of TEN-T)
- A major programme to improve road safety
- Upgrading and redeployment of the rail network system and infrastructure through PPPs
- Introducing a suburban railway in West Attica
- Expansion and modernisation of the electronic toll system
- Smart infrastructure projects
- Policies to promote culture, such as labour reform in the cultural sector; projects which turn culture into a driver of growth; adaptation of cultural venues infrastructure and services to tap on silver economy
- The establishment of a Museum of underwater antiquities
- Development of routes of particular natural and cultural interest as well as of climate change adaptation plans for cultural heritage sites
- Investments aiming to extend the tourism season and promote alternative forms of tourism (mountain tourism, health and wellness tourism, agrotourism, diving & underwater tourism); to upgrade regional ports, as well as the accessibility to beaches for the elderly and people with disabilities; and a dedicated programme of upskilling and reskilling in the tourism sector
- Establishment of new, next-generation industrial parks and acceleration of smart manufacturing
- Funding of projects promoting environment-friendly processes and innovative technologies in agriculture, and modernisation of the aquaculture production.

Utilising the RRF loans to improve competitiveness and to support private investments

The Plan is devoting the RRF loan support exclusively to important additional reforms and investments, to further reduce: (a) The significant negative output gap projected in 2020 to reach 12.3%, (b) The large investment gap characterising the Greek economy over the past ten years: in 2019 investment spending stood at 10.1% of GDP compared to a eurozone average of 22.2%, (c) The large interest rate differential on business loans observed between Greece and the EMU average. Around 70% of the total investment gap is due to (lack of) business investment. Therefore, utilising the loan support to finance private investments accompanied with adequate reforms, can stimulate growth, job creation and economic and social cohesion.

Consequently, Greece proposes to use the RRF loan support for the purpose of financing business investments introducing, at the same time, additional reforms and investments.

More specifically, the Plan introduces reforms which aim to increase competitiveness and to improve the business environment as well as Greece's ranking in the Ease of Doing Business and other competitiveness indexes. The reforms also include the introduction of incentives to encourage the micro, small and medium-sized enterprises to increase economies of scale through mergers, conversions, acquisitions and cooperation schemes & platforms.

The investments promoted will be in the private sector and their selection will be made exclusively by commercial banks or European Institutions (EIB, EBRD), without the involvement of the government. There will be five eligible economic priorities: green transition, digital transformation, promoting exports, financing research and development (innovation), as well as promoting economies of scale. Loans will offer a maximum of 50% co-financing with third party financing covering the rest.

Finally, the National Recovery and Resilience Plan also includes an analysis of its overall impact, a summary of the consultation process conducted for its preparation, an outline of the communication strategy and a presentation of the Management and Control System set up to ensure the successful implementation of the NRRP as well as compliance with the applicable Union and national law related to the protection of the financial interest of the Union (and Greece), throughout its implementation.

Table 1 Mobilised Investment Resources

Pillars & Components	RRF budget	Mobilised Investment Resources
1. Green Transition	**(mil.€)**	**(mil.€)**
1.1 Power Up	1,200	2,348
1.2 Renovate	2,711	5,225
1.3 Recharge and refuel	520	1,305
1.4 Sustainable use of resources, climate resilience and environmental protection	1,763	2,726
Total Resources Pillar 1	**6,194**	**11,604**
2. Digital Transformation		
2.1 Connect	522	582
2.2 Modernise	1.281	1.281
2.3 Digitalisation of businesses	375	475
Total Resources Pillar 2	**2,177**	**2,338**
3. Employment, skills and social cohesion		
3.1 Increasing job creation and participation in the labour market	776	776
3.2 Education, vocational education, training, and skills	2,311	2.395
3.3 Improve resilience, accessibility and sustainability of healthcare	1,486	1.486
3.4 Increase access to effective and inclusive social policies	611	611

Total Resources Pillar 3	**5,185**	**5,268**
4. Private investment and transformation of the economy		
4.1 Making taxes more growth friendly, and improving tax administration and tax collection	187	215
4.2 Modernise the public administration, including through speeding up the implementation of public investments, improving the public procurement framework, capacity building measures and fighting corruption	189	189
4.3 Improve the efficiency of the justice system	251	464
4.4 Strengthen the financial sector and capital markets	21	21
4.5 Promote research and innovation	444	612
4.6 Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors	3,743	7,233
4.7 Improve competitiveness and promote private investment and exports	5	5
Technical Assistance	40	40
Total Resources Pillar 4	**4,839**	**8,779**
Sum of Grants	**18,436**	**27,988**
Loans	**12,728**	**31,819**
Total Investment Resources	**31,163**	**59,807**

Table 2 Budget

Pillars	RRF Budget (in €bn)	Mobilised Investment Resources (in €bn)
1. Green Transition	6.194	11.604
2. Digital Transformation	2.177	2.338
3. Employment, Skills, Social Cohesion (Health, Education, Social Protection)	5.185	5.268
4. Private investment and transformation of the economy	4.879	8.779
Sum of Grants **Green tag: €6.7bn (37.81%), Digital tag: €4.55bn (25.59%)**	**18.436**	**27.988**
Loans	**12.728**	**31.819**
Total Investment Resources	**31,163**	**59,807**

General objectives

Greece's Recovery and Resilience Plan contains a comprehensive and coherent set of reforms and investments, structured into four (4) pillars, encompassing a total of eighteen (18) components:

1. Green Transition

- 1.1 Power Up
- 1.2 Renovate
- 1.3 Recharge and refuel
- 1.4 Sustainable use of resources, climate resilience and environmental protection

2. Digital Transformation

- 2.1 Connect
- 2.2 Modernise
- 2.3 Digitalisation of businesses

3. Employment, skills, and social cohesion

- 3.1 Increasing job creation and participation in the labour market
- 3.2 Education, vocational education, training, and skills
- 3.3 Improve resilience, accessibility and sustainability of healthcare
- 3.4 Increase access to effective and inclusive social policies

4. Private investment and transformation of the economy

- 4.1 Making taxes more growth friendly, and improving tax administration and tax collection
- 4.2 Modernise the public administration, including through speeding up the implementation of public investments, improving the public procurement framework, capacity building measures and fighting corruption
- 4.3 Improve the efficiency of the justice system
- 4.4 Strengthen the financial sector and capital markets
- 4.5 Promote research and innovation
- 4.6 Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors
- 4.7 Improve competitiveness and promote private investment and exports

The 18 components included in the Recovery and Resilience Plan make effective contributions to all six pillars that define the scope of the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) as per Regulation (EU) 2021/241), namely:

1. green transition;
2. digital transformation;
3. smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, including economic cohesion, jobs, productivity, competitiveness, research, development and innovation, and a well-functioning internal market with strong SMEs;
4. social and territorial cohesion;
5. health, and economic, social and institutional resilience, with the aim of, inter alia, increasing crisis preparedness and crisis response capacity; and

6. policies for the next generation, children and the youth, such as education and skills.

The following sections map in detail the reforms and investments of the Recovery and Resilience Plan onto each of the six pillars quoted above.

Green transition

The Recovery and Resilience Plan contributes to Greece's green transition and aligns with the priorities of the European Green Deal, the 2030 climate targets and the goal for climate neutrality by 2050, by allocating in total 37,5% of the estimated cost to climate actions. In addition, each of the plan's reforms and investments follows the "do no significant harm" principle, as defined in Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

The plan is in line with the strategic priorities of Greece's National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) and the specific targets set by the latter. It also incorporates the European Commission's recommendations, under the recent assessment of the NECP regarding the use of the RRF. Moreover, in synergy with the national and territorial Just Transition Plans, the National Recovery and Resilience Plan takes into account the need to ensure a just transition, in view of the phase-out of lignite and, in addition, the need to tackle the challenge of energy poverty. The NECP and Greece's national plans in Waste Management, Reforestation, Circular Economy and Biodiversity form the strategy underpinning the Recovery and Resilience Plan's contribution to the green transition. The consistency of the plan with climate and environmental goals, and more widely with all relevant national initiatives, is discussed in detail in section 6 (*Coherence*) of *Part 1* and *Part 3 - Complementarity and implementation of the plan*.

Reforms and investments of the Recovery and Resilience Plan that are essential in order to meet Greece's climate and environmental targets and address the challenges and opportunities stemming from green transition have been mapped in the following four components:

Component 1.1 – Power up: Transition to a new, low carbon energy model is a high priority for Greece. The country has embarked on an ambitious plan to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, increase the share of renewable energy sources (RES) in gross final energy consumption and improve energy efficiency.

The aim of the component is to contribute to the aforementioned climate and energy targets, through a batch of investments that increase the resilience of the electricity network, its capacity and its energy storage capabilities, thus, allowing for greater penetration of RES in the energy mix. Strong emphasis is placed on electricity interconnections between the islands and the mainland, and in particular, the connection of the Cyclades Islands to the mainland's grid. These interventions aim to reduce energy costs, phase-out oil-fired power generation and increase the potential of the islands to support electricity generation from RES. In addition, the component introduces reforms that ensure financial stability and long term sustainability of the RES-CHP Account and speed up the licensing procedure for new RES plants.

Moreover, the component will promote Greece's national target for the total phase-out of lignite by 2028, by introducing integrated support measures, including socio-economic and environmental rehabilitation measures, for the redevelopment of affected areas, thus, ensuring a just transition.

Component 1.2. – Renovate: Climate mitigation and adaptation actions for the built environment in Greece is a key priority. The component includes reforms and investments that promote the renovation and energy efficiency upgrade of buildings, the implementation of urban and spatial

planning, and the development of strategic "green" urban regeneration projects. As far as the building sector is concerned, the component supports the renovation of the existing building stock, including residential, commercial, industrial and public buildings as well as social infrastructure, aiming at their energy efficient upgrade, and implementing a new action plan to tackle energy poverty. More specifically, the energy renovation programme for residential buildings will contribute up to 15% towards the relevant NECP target. With regards to urban planning, the reforms and investments of the component will improve the urban ecosystem by modernising the legal framework for urban policy and promoting sustainable growth projects. Finally, the component supports the implementation of strategic, green urban regeneration projects across the country, including in the former industrial area of Votanikos / Elaionas and the coastal front of Athens.

The component will contribute directly and indirectly to economic growth and job creation in multiple economic sectors and promote the resilience of the Greek economy. The incentives for energy upgrade of buildings will attract private investment and create new employment opportunities, thus contributing to the sustainable development of multiple sectors. In addition, it will facilitate the green transition, contribute to the national and EU climate objectives linked to the reduction of GHG emissions, and overall improve the cities' resilience to climate change. Last, but not least, the component includes investments across Greece that contribute significantly to territorial cohesion, by promoting balanced and sustainable growth while mitigating territorial disparities.

Component 1.3. – Recharge and refuel: Transitioning to green and sustainable transport remains a key challenge for Greece. This component aims to promote cleaner, smarter and cheaper transportation. It introduces reforms that enable the installation and operation of charging infrastructure for electric vehicles. It also promotes the investments required to establish the roadmap towards meeting the NECP target of 30% share of electric vehicles in the domestic market by 2030. In particular, the plan will support the installation of more than 8,000 charging points in key urban and suburban locations and other publicly accessible points of interest across the country. It will also contribute to the electrification of public transport through the replacement of high-emission, old buses with electric ones; and provide incentives for the use of battery electric vehicles as taxis. Moreover, the component will support the development of industrial production units in innovative fields and technologies related to e-mobility, as well as carbon capture and storage.

E-mobility is an indispensable part of GHG reduction emissions target and favours RES penetration in the energy mix. It also serves three objectives of the "EU Taxonomy Regulation", namely, climate change mitigation, transition to a circular economy, pollution prevention and control. Last but not least, the component promotes the digital transition by introducing the design and implementation of new technologies and supporting innovation.

Component 1.4. – Sustainable use of resources, climate resilience and environmental protection: The main objectives of the proposed reforms and investments included in this component are alignment with the principles of a circular economy, natural environment protection and climate change. To that end, the component includes three sets of actions, which contribute to all six objectives of the "EU Taxonomy Regulation".

The first set of actions contributes to waste management, following the principles of waste hierarchy and circular economy; and the protection of water resources, including water saving actions, the installation of digital meters and telemetry - remote control systems, the construction of infrastructure for water management and wastewater treatment and the introduction of

reforms that promote efficient and sustainable use of water resources. The second set of actions aims to protect the environment, through reforestation initiatives and actions for the protection of biodiversity. More specifically, the component includes the restoration of more than 16,500 hectares of degraded forest ecosystems in Greece, contributing significantly to the National Reforestation Plan. The third set of actions, focuses on enhancing and upgrading the capabilities of Greece's civil protection mechanism; and aims to address challenges related to climate change, as Greece is seriously affected by the increasing severity and frequency of climate related disasters and extreme events.

The sum of these investments and reforms promote social welfare, economic and social resilience, and lead to the creation of employment opportunities. Moreover, as the majority of investments will take place in municipalities and regions across the country, they are bound to boost territorial cohesion as well.

Last, but not least, the actions of these four components are reinforced by the one-off tax credits for business investment that fosters clean energy and sustainable production, which are part of ***Component 4.1***.

Digital transformation

The Recovery and Resilience Plan contributes to Greece's digital transformation by devoting in total 23.26% of the estimated cost to digital objectives. It reflects the specific goals and structured action plan of the national Digital Transformation Bible 2020-2025 (DTB). The DTB is closely aligned with the three key objectives of "Shaping Europe's digital future" namely:

(a) Technology that works for people: the DTB prioritises interoperability in the design of public services for their seamless operation to the benefit of citizens and businesses. It places emphasis on connectivity that results in jobs and growth, envisaging better mobile and fixed broadband connections, ultra-fast internet access in cities and rural areas, creating the right conditions for private investments in digital competitiveness. Finally, it encompasses national strategies for cybersecurity, artificial intelligence, the development of digital skills, and the empowerment and equal participation of women, the eldelry and vulnerable groups in the digital age.

(b) A fair and competitive economy: the DTB supports the digitalisation of the Greek economy by building up the aforementioned key digital enablers (i.e. digital skills, digital infrastructure, digital services).

(c) An open, democratic and sustainable society: the DTB's Open Public Sector Information policy increases the availability of open data and facilitates their use with due regard for the rules on data protection. The DTB also envisages actions for transparency and open government.

Additionally, the DTB is coherent with the principles of the **European Green Deal**, notably through the foreseen consolidation of the public administration's IT infrastructure into a central government cloud (g-cloud) infrastructure.

The key challenges and objectives identified, as well as most of the reforms and investments to achieve them, have been grouped in the following three components that aim to improve digital performance as measured by the various dimensions of the **Digital Economy and Society Index (DESI)**.

Firstly, Greece ranks last among EU countries on the Connectivity component of DESI. Although Greece is progressing at a very high pace in fast broadband (NGA) coverage showing a substantial progress of 15 pp. over the last year, it still remains below the EU average.

Component 2.1 – Connect: The purpose of this component is to cover ground in very-high-speed connectivity, achieve Greece's gigabit society targets and improve its digital competitiveness. The investments facilitate the installation of fibre optic infrastructure, the development of 5G networks covering all major Greek highways and the utilisation of space technologies and applications by developing a constellation of small-satellites. The reforms institute the framework needed to facilitate the switch to fast broadband connections and the transition to 5G technology. The implementation of this component will generate important spill-over effects across the society and economy, including job creation, new and better investment opportunities for the industrial sector, and higher efficiency and productivity both for citizens and businesses.

Secondly, Greece lags behind in terms of digital efficiency and effectiveness of its public administration, ranking 27th in the EU in the Digital Public Services dimension of DESI.

Component 2.2 - Modernise aims to modernise the public administration by improving its operational model, and achieving provision of high-quality services to citizens and businesses. Accelerating efforts to improve upon the public administration's digital performance will act as a catalyst to achieve this aim. Reforms and investments target: (a) the digital transformation of the organisations of the public sector, including the digitisation of archives and enhanced digital services; (b) business process improvements followed by the incorporation of modern IT systems; (c) increased interoperability between systems and data; (d) wide-ranging cybersecurity and data governance strategies and policies; as well as (e) extended use of advanced technologies, such as cloud computing and big data.

Apart from reducing the administrative burden, full implementation of the plan across the public sector - central, regional and local government entities - will remove existing digital barriers and foster widespread adoption of digital technologies. Thus, in addition to the Digital Public Services dimension, the proposed investments will also improve the position of Greece in the Integration of the Digital Technology dimension of the index through these spillover effects. Moreover, the projects will improve government accountability, social inclusiveness and partnerships by creating a data-driven culture in the public sector and ensuring coherent use of digital technologies across policy areas and levels of government.

Finally, Greece has one of the least advanced digital economies in the EU and according to the DESI, as Greece's overall ranking is 27th out of the (then) 28 EU Member States.

Component 2.3 – Digitalisation of business aims to boost the adoption of digital technologies by businesses, in particular small and medium enterprises (SMEs), and close the digital gap between Greece and the EU average in this respect. The reform and investment of this component will tackle the key challenges of digital inclusion, including the lack of awareness about the benefits of digitalisation and knowledge about how to adopt digital technologies. The initiatives will facilitate the creation of the appropriate digital business ecosystem. They will also support SMEs in obtaining (a) digital services (digital sales, payments, AI, cybersecurity, etc.), (b) industrial data platforms and data spaces, and (c) new technology cash registers and point of sale (POS) terminals. Last, but not least, the actions of this component interact with the one-off tax credits for investments that contribute to the digitalisation of businesses.

The implementation of this component, and the full range of benefits stemming from the adoption of digital technologies by businesses, will significantly improve the country's position in

the DESI 'Integration of Digital Technology' dimension, in which Greece was ranked 23rd among EU Member States in 2020, as well as the 'Human Capital' and 'Use of Internet Services' dimensions, in which Greece was ranked 24th in 2020.

Smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, including economic cohesion, jobs, productivity, competitiveness, research, development and innovation, and a well-functioning internal market with strong SMEs

Greece faces a double challenge as regards economic growth.

Firstly, Greece deals with the immediate economic and social impact of the COVID-19 crisis. According to the provisional national account data published by the Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT), GDP contracted by -8.2% in 2020, while, the continuing decline of the unemployment rate from very high levels was discontinued, stabilising in the area of 16% (15.8% latest reading in December 2020), favourably impacted upon by employment support measures taken by the government during the pandemic.

Secondly, Greece has been diverging from the EU average in real economic terms for over a decade. During that period, the distance to the EU27 and euro area averages grew significantly: whereas Greece's real GDP per capita in 2007 was trailing the former by 11.8% and the latter by 23.4%, in 2019 the gap had grown to 36.6% and 43.2% respectively. Greece was ranked 18th in 2019 among the 27 EU Member States in this respect, as opposed to 14th in 2007.[1] Zooming out, the average annual real GDP growth rate in Greece from 1981 to 2019 was 0.9%, and real GDP per capita grew even more slowly – about 0.6% per year on average.[2]

As regards, the first challenge, the Recovery and Resilience Plan will provide significant economic stimulus that will decisively contribute to macroeconomic stabilisation. RRF grants will finance a set of high-multiplier, mature infrastructure investments, many of which also enhance the green transition and the digital transformation. These investments are bound to increase aggregate demand and employment in the short term. Beyond its immediate macroeconomic effect, the plan has no adverse effect on the sustainability of public finances, preventing premature fiscal consolidation. Along with the activation of the general escape clause of the Stability and Growth Pact, it enables the counter-cyclical use of fiscal policy until the economic shock of the pandemic dissipates, through appropriate fiscal support measures and the sound operation of automatic stabilisers.

According to the macroeconomic outlook of Greece's Stability Programme (*Part 4 - Overall Impact*), timely and smooth implementation of Greece's Recovery and Resilience Plan is expected to add 1.3 percentage points (pp.) to real GDP in 2021, bringing the annual growth rate to 3.6%. The positive momentum generated by the execution of the plan and the return to economic normality is expected to result in a 6.2% growth rate in 2022 - at the end of that year Greece will have more than recouped the shortfall of GDP relative to its pre-pandemic (2019) level. Supported by buoyant economic activity, employment is projected to grow robustly (2.3%), with the unemployment rate forecasted to decrease by nearly 2 pp. (14.4% from 16.3% in 2021, thereby resuming its pre-pandemic declining path.

[1] Eurostat, nama_10_pc, updated on 12/11/2020 (Chain linked volumes 2010)

[2] Pissarides' Committee report, p. 16

In this respect, the swift implementation of public investment is of utmost importance. This is why one of the three objectives of ***Component 4.2. - Modernise the public administration, including through speeding up the implementation of public investments, improving the public procurement framework, capacity building measures and fighting corruption*** is to enhance the efficiency of public investments (along with the modernisation the Public Financial Management (PFM) framework, and the increase in transparency and fight against corruption). This includes enhancing the digital capacity of decentralised State aid units, as well as updating the legal framework for State aid; training of personnel to improve the effectiveness of the public procurement system; and an upgrade of IT systems for e-procurement.

As regards, the second challenge, convergence requires the acceleration of GDP growth on a sustained basis. In turn, this requires raising Greece's potential output and tackling the factors that constrained its growth even prior to the economic crisis of the past decade, namely low investment, productivity growth and employment.

Greece's Recovery and Resilience Plan contributes decisively to this end by addressing each of these constraining factors and changing the country's growth model. The macroeconomic impact assessment carried out by the Bank of Greece (and presented in more detail in *Part 4 - Overall Impact*) concludes that the Recovery and Resilience Plan will result in a cumulative increase in real GDP over the period 2021-2026, compared to the baseline scenario, equal to about ⅓ of Greece's 2020 GDP, with real GDP in 2026 projected to be 7 percentage points (pp.) higher compared to the baseline. Moreover, this increase persists in the long-term primarily due to the effects of structural reforms included in the plan, with the permanent increase 20 years forward amounting to 6.5 pp. of (baseline) GDP per year. Finally, the plan will create 180,000 to 200,000 jobs and increase private investment by up to 20% until 2026.

The first factor constraining growth in Greece is the structurally low rate of productive business investment, exacerbated by the legacy investment gap of the previous crisis. Between 2010 and 2019, gross fixed capital formation as a percentage of GDP consistently undershot the euro area average (Figure 1). During that period, Greece's investment gap – measured as the deviation from the euro area average – averaged about 9% of GDP per year, or €162 bn in cumulative terms.

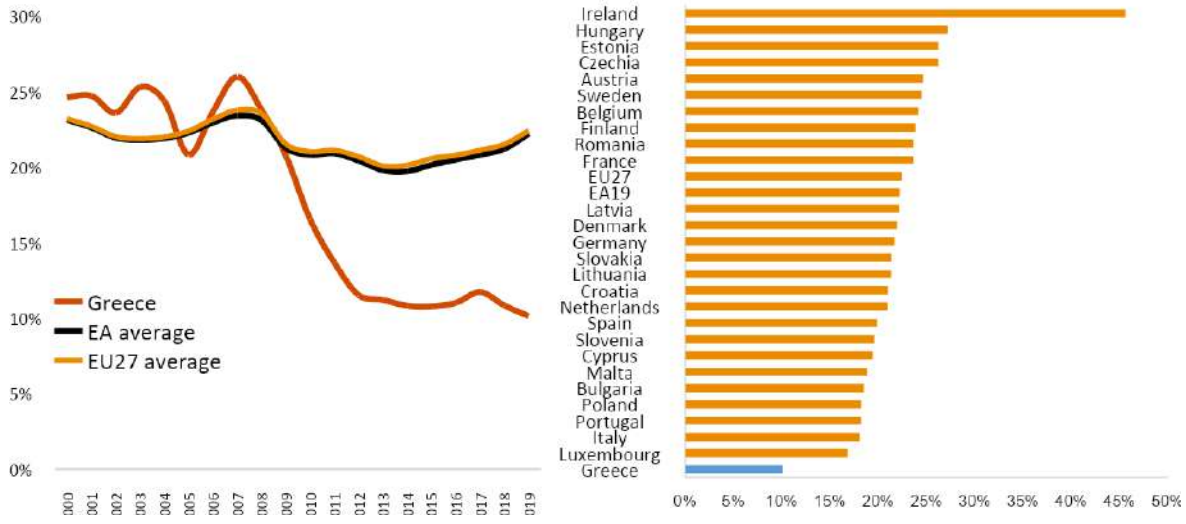
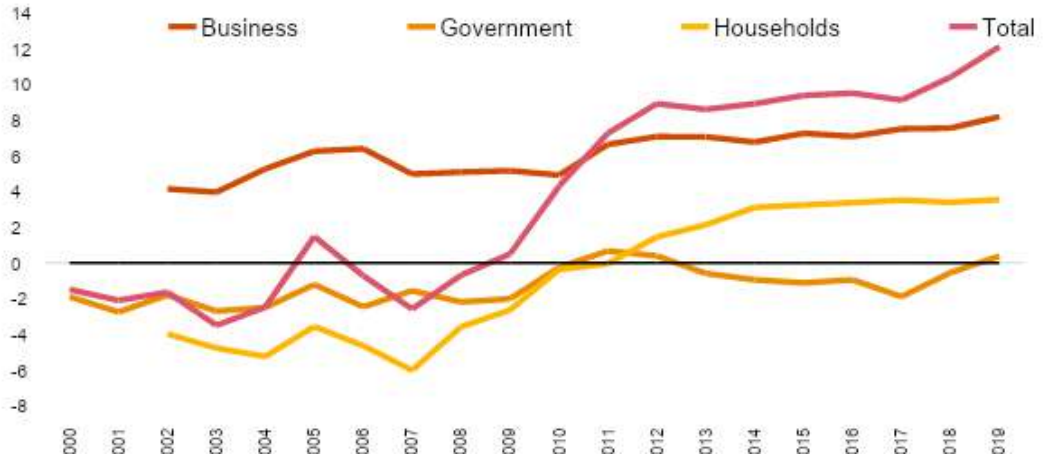


Figure 1 Gross fixed capital formation (% GDP), 2000-19 & 2019

Source: Eurostat [nasa_10_ki, updated on 29/10/2020]. Note: data for Bulgaria is from 2017, data for Luxembourg, Malta and Poland is from 2018 (right-hand side chart).

The disaggregation of investment spending by institutional sector reveals that two thirds of the investment gap is due to private business investment (Figure 2). Moreover, the investment gap in the business sector predates the economic crisis but grew further during the past decade.

Figure 2 Investment gap (euro area average vs. Greece) by institutional sector, pp. GDP



Source: Eurostat [nasa_10_ki, updated on 29/10/2020]. Note: euro area average (% GDP) minus Greece (% GDP), i..e. a positive value indicates a gap.

To address this challenge, apart from the aforementioned public investments, ***Component 4.7. - Improve competitiveness and promote private investment and exports*** proposes the use of Recovery and Resilience Facility loans as financial incentives for private investments.

The pre-existing large private investment gap implies that there is a significant pool of mature private investments. Further, the investment gap can be partly attributed to access to finance constraints (liquidity, capital ratio i.e. regulatory constraints, lack of sectoral expertise), as well as market failures in the banking sector (excessive risk aversion and asymmetric information). These are not expected to be relaxed and resolved respectively in the short-term, given the impact of the COVID-19 crisis.

Using RRF loans to finance private investment can significantly contribute towards accelerating the economic recovery and raising potential growth, and will follow very specific principles. Loans will be directed to long-term investments by the private sector rather than to short-term financing of working capital, and finance only projects with positive expected rate of return (positive net present value). Eligible for financing will be investments contributing to one or more of the following goals: 1) green transition; 2) digital transformation; 3) research and development; 4) economies of scale through mergers, acquisitions and partnerships; and 5) higher exports.

In addition, ***Component 4.6. - Modernise and improve resilience*** includes the reform of the legal framework regarding the attraction of strategic investments, with a view to making Greece a more competitive destination for domestic and foreign investment, including through: the creation of a new category of strategic investments with additional incentives, the simplification and consolidation of the licensing procedure through a one-stop-shop, and the inclusion of new fields of economic activity and Important Projects of Common European Interest (IPCEI) in the framework.

Structurally low rates of productive investment are also related to institutional barriers, namely the still high regulatory burden, and inefficiencies in the public administration and the justice

system, causing disincentives to investment. The Recovery and Resilience Plan contains a set of reforms to address these challenges and boost investment in the long-term, which are presented in detail in section "*1.5. Health, and economic, social and institutional resilience, with the aim of, inter alia, increasing crisis preparedness and crisis response capacity*").

The second factor constraining growth in Greece is low productivity. There exists a persistent productivity gap between Greece and the euro area average.

Apart from slowing down the accumulation of capital, the lack of investment also negatively affects productivity. Low business investment in research and development and digital technologies in particular undermine the competitiveness and productivity of Greek firms. The low degree of innovation has similar effects. Greece's lagging performance in the European Innovation Scoreboard is explained mainly by large deficits in venture capital expenditures, intellectual assets and R&D expenditure in the business sector. As a result, there is significant potential to improve outcomes, especially in the aforementioned categories, provided that synergies are formed with areas in which Greece outperforms the EU average in other categories, such as the innovation capacity of SMEs and the share of the population with tertiary education.[3] To do so:

Component 4.5. - Promoting research and innovation has a twofold aim: first, to strengthen the link between science and business; and second, to promote public and private investment in R&D. This is done through a set of reforms increasing the extroversion of Greece's ecosystem and promoting cooperation with counterparts abroad. Investments contributing towards meeting these objectives include: co-funding research projects in smart specialisation (RIS3) sectors and proposals that have received the HORIZON 2020 "Seal of Excellence" quality label with the private sector; increasing funding for basic research and financing a set of primising applied research projects; and upgrading the infrastructure of Greece's Research Centers.

These investments are complemented by ***Component 2.3*** for the digitalisation of business, in particular SMEs, which was presented in detail in the previous section.

The Recovery and Resilience Plan also seeks to strengthen key economic sectors in which Greece enjoys a comparative advantage and that were disproportionately affected by the pandemic. The overarching objective is to increase the competitiveness and extroversion of businesses, particularly SMEs, in these key sectors and are combined in ***Component 4.6. - Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors***. For tourism, the plan envisages a reskilling and upskilling programme for employees and investments that aim to promote alternative forms of tourism and extend the tourist season, thus, diversifying the sector. For culture, actions to support and modernise the Cultural and Creative Industry (CCI), protect Greece's cultural heritage from climate change effects, and invest in infrastructure along routes of particular cultural and natural interest. For manufacturing, investments in support of the transition to Industry 4.0. And for agriculture and aquaculture, a concerted effort to modernise the sectors, increase the value added of the final output and boost exports.

Furthermore, Greek firms of all sizes (micro firms, SMEs and large companies) are all smaller relative to the euro area average, which negatively affects their productivity and competitiveness. The target of economic policy should be to create an economic environment allowing firms of all types (micro, small, medium and large) to grow in size, cooperate and realise their full potential.

[3] Pissarides Committee report, p. 22

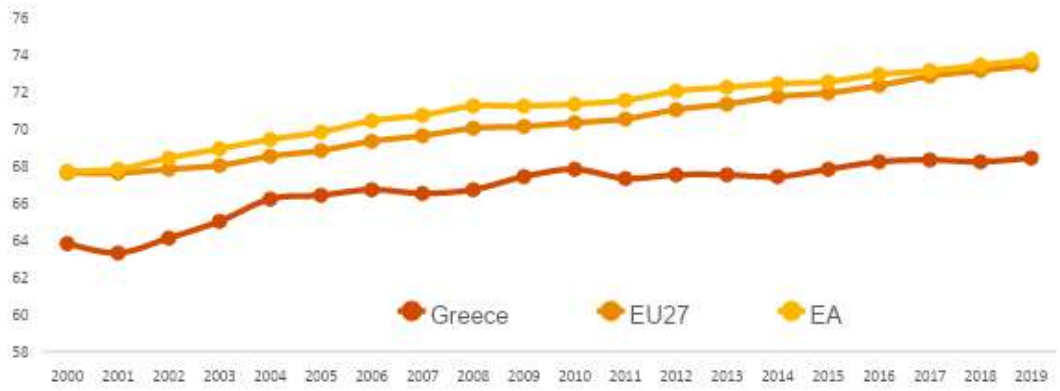
Therefore, beyond the financial incentives for private investments, ***Component 4.7.*** is complemented by a regime of incentives to increase economies of scale, the productivity and extroversion of enterprises. This includes two separate sets of tax and other incentives to realise economies of scale through mergers, conversions, acquisitions and cooperation schemes & platforms (e.g. joint ventures, clusters): First, a horizontal one; and second, one targeting specific sectors / goals (logistics, tourism, exports, research and development).

Social and territorial cohesion

The third factor constraining growth in Greece pertains to persistently low levels of employment, even prior to the recent economic crisis. For one thing, Greece faces a high unemployment rate reflecting the large output gap recorded over the past decade. For another, the share of the economically active population (between 15-64 years old) in Greece is consistently below the EU average (Figure 3). Despite increasing between 2009 (67.4%) and 2019 (68.4%), the gap to the EU27 average grew wider (70.1% in 2009 vs. 73.4% in 2019). By 2019, Greece had the 3rd lowest economic population activity rate in the EU, down from 9th lowest in 2009.

At the same time, persistently high unemployment and low participation in the labour market aggravate existing inequalities and undermine economic, social and territorial cohesion: the downward trajectory of per capita income translated into a high share of people at risk of poverty and social exclusion (Figure 4) and, by 2018 and 2019, led to Greece having the 3rd highest share of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion in the EU[4]. Moreover, the COVID-19 crisis risks further exacerbating these inequalities. Apart from generating the consistent increase in GDP growth rates required to converge to the EU average in this respect, the Recovery and Resilience Plan introduces a set measures, in line with the principles of the European Pillar of Social Rights (see *Part 4 - Overall impact*), that aim to increase employment, promote gender equality and mitigate inequalities.

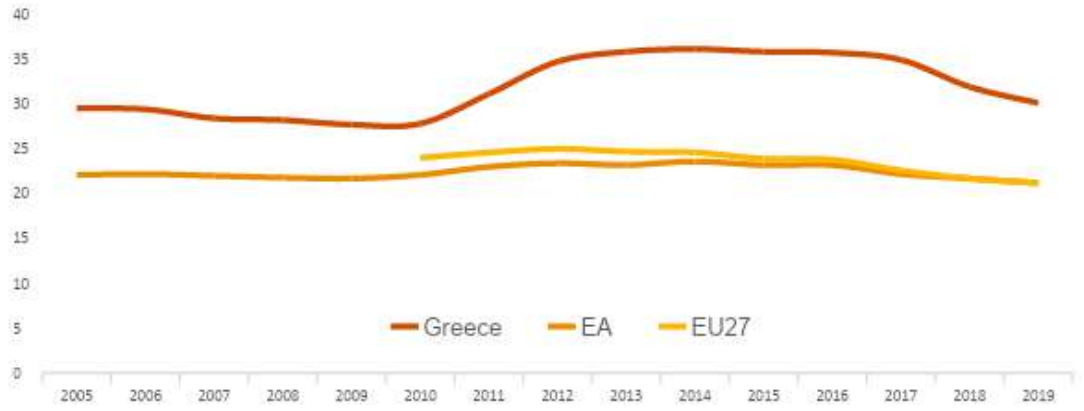
Figure 3 Economically active population as % of total population, ages 15-64



Source: Pissarides' Committee report (values from Eurostat [lfsi_emp_a])

[4] Pissarides' Committee Report, p. 30, Eurostat [ilc_peps01]

Figure 4 Risk of poverty and social exclusion, % of total population



Source: Pissarides' Committee report (values from Eurostat [ilc_peps01])

Beginning with the challenge of unemployment, ***Component 3.1. - Increasing job creation and participation in the labour market*** encompasses the redesign, strengthening and overall revamping of Greece's active labour market policies (ALMPs). The objective is to promote labour market activation, facilitate the transition from unemployment to full-time employment, and provide an effective safety net against unemployment. To achieve these goals, the component foresees programmes combining training with support for private sector employment, targeting the most vulnerable segments of the labour force. Further, it contains actions to increase the capacity - digital or other, including in counselling services - of the Public Employment Service (OAED), in order to deliver high-quality job searching and matching services to the unemployed.

For skills, ***Component 3.2.*** **Education, vocational education and training, and skills** includes a flagship reform of the governance of training provision for upskilling, reskilling and lifelong learning. The reform establishes an incentives-compatible remuneration system that promotes and rewards the adoption and scaling up of best practices, and will result in a systemic improvement of training and labour market outcomes. The reform, which will apply across the board, will be combined with support for training programmes that cover the entire labour force and prioritise reducing skill mismatches and increasing the labour market relevance of training, with a strong focus on the skills required for the green transition and the digital transformation. Beyond the increase in job matching, employment and incomes the reform will bring about, its design promotes equality of opportunities and contributes to the reduction of inequalities and the risk of poverty and social exclusion. This reform aside, ***Component 3.2.*** also encompasses the bulk of the plan's policies for the next generation, children and the youth, which are presented in detail in section 1.6 "*Policies for the next generation, children and the youth, such as education and skills*".

Greece also faces the additional challenge of the particularly low participation of women and young people in the labour market. The share of active women in Greece in 2019 was 60.4%, the 3rd lowest among EU member states, compared to 68.5% on average in the euro area and 67.9% in the EU27. Furthermore, among 15-24 year olds, only 22.5% participated in the labour market

in Greece (the lowest share in the EU) relative to 39.4% in the EU and 40.3% in the euro area on average.[5]

Component 3.1. - Increasing job creation and participation in the labour market contains the reform of the labour law. In addition to fostering job creation and the resilience of the labour market in the event of shocks, the reform transposes Directive (EU) 2019/1158 on work-life balance for parents and carers and gender equality, fully in line with the relevant principles of the European Pillar of Social Rights. In fact, the reform goes beyond the Directive's requirements, legislating leaves which have been agreed with social partners (e.g. childcare leave, leave to follow-up on school performance, leave for parents of sick or disabled children, or single-parent families). The reform is complemented by support for the creation of new early childcare centres or the increase in capacity in existent childcare centres for children aged between 2 months and 2 ½ years; and a programme for the creation of childcare units in the premises of larger companies (***Component 3.4.***). The overall contribution of the Recovery and Resilience Plan to gender equality and equality of opportunities is presented in detail in the dedicated chapter ("*5. Gender equality and equality of opportunities for all*").

Last, but not least, ***Component 3.4. Increase access to effective and inclusive social policies*** includes reforms and investments targeted towards some of the most vulnerable population groups of the country, with the overarching aim of providing equal opportunities for all, irrespective of gender, ethnicity, sexual orientation, age, disability, and other characteristics. The component overall supports the social protection and inclusion chapter of the European Pillar of Social Rights, ensuring that the benefits of growth are widely shared, thus reducing poverty and inequalities. Further, the component mitigates the unprecedented adverse effects of the pandemic on the most vulnerable groups of the population.

To achieve these ends, the component spans a host of initiatives, namely: (a) digital transformation of the social protection system; (b) support for the labour market (re)integration of the most vulnerable population groups, specifically of the homeless, Guaranteed Minimum Income recipients, and refugeees; (c) housing support to most vulnerable groups threatened by or facing homelessness; (d) programs for the digital inclusion of the elderly and people with disabilities; (e) support for independent living for people with disabilities; (f) actions to safeguard the social benefits from misuse or fraud; and (g) diversity training in both the public and the private sector to fight discrimination of any kind. ***Component 3.4.*** also contains policies for children, which are presented in detail in section 1.6 "*Policies for the next generation, children and the youth, such as education and skills*".

Moreover, it is important to address regional inequalities within Greece, which manifest themselves in indicators such as GDP per capita and the unemployment rate[6].

Component 4.6. - Modernise and improve resilience contains a number of growth-enhancing infrastructure investments across the country's 13 regions, promoting high-quality, multimodal, climate-resilient, and safe transport. Together with the reform of the regulatory framework of public contracts, it will improve connectivity and leave no part of Greece behind in the green, digital and economic transition. These investments are combined with support for economic activity across Greece's regions. In summary, the component contributes to territorial cohesion through:

[5] Pissarides' Committee report, p. 28

[6] Pissarides' Committee report, p. 31

1. Investments in road and railway TEN-T networks, ports, safety upgrades in the road network and in regional airports;
2. Creation of next-generation (Industry 4.0) industrial parks;
3. Co-financing of private investments aiming at the modernisation of the agriculture and aquaculture sectors;
4. Interventions for the development of tourism in the mainland and islands/coastal parts of Greece;
5. Programmes that aim to promote culture as a driver of regional growth.

Furthermore, investments that are geographically distributed across Greece are found in other components, specifically:

1. Upgrades in the electricity distribution network, with a view to strengthening its resilience and protecting the environment - **Component 1.1.**
2. Green urban regeneration projects and energy upgrades in public sector buildings - **Component 1.2.**
3. Reforestation and protection of biodiversity - **Component 1.4.**
4. Wastewater management and treatment infrastructure, water supply and saving infrastructure, irrigation networks, flood protection projects - **Component 1.4.**
5. Promotion of smart cities - **Component 2.2.**

Finally, ***Component 1.1. – Power up***, will promote Greece's national target for the total phase-out of lignite by 2028 and the phase-out of oil, while introducing integrated support measures, including socio-economic and environmental rehabilitation measures, for the redevelopment of affected areas, ensuring a just transition.

Health, and economic, social and institutional resilience, with the aim of, inter alia, increasing crisis preparedness and crisis response capacity

The Regulation establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility defines resilience as the ability to face economic, social and environmental shocks or persistent structural changes in a fair, sustainable and inclusive way.

First and foremost, the pandemic has revealed vulnerabilities in national health systems. Healthcare in Greece has been heavily afflicted by the previous economic crisis, hence long-term problems affecting the quality in health services' provision have been exacerbated.

To address these challenges, ***Component 3.3.*** **Improve resilience, accessibility and sustainability of healthcare** promotes a set of structural reforms aiming to enhance efficiency of the national health system, achieve equal access to health services and ensure the system's financial sustainability.

The component's main building blocks include: (a) organisational reforms to rationalise the reimbursement of hospital medical procedures and establish a reliable performance framework related to patient care, health needs and care delivery; (b) a reform of the primary health system, introducing effective gatekeeping functions; (c) the renovation and upgrade of the infrastructure of the National Health System; (d) the digital transformation of healthcare; (e) a national public health prevention strategy, establishment of a home care system, and interventions in the fields of mental health and addiction; (f) the reform of the clawback system, to reduce the clawback in the medium-term and offset payments with R&D or investment expenses of liable companies in

the short-term. Overall, the component will contribute towards ensuring equal access to high quality health services, increased efficiency in services' provision, digital transformation of health services and the financial sustainability of the healthcare system.

The COVID-19 crisis also highlighted the importance of economic resilience. Resilient economies have the capacity to prevent economic shocks from having significant and persistent effects on income and employment levels, thereby smoothing economic fluctuations.[7] More specifically, resilience relates to (i) vulnerability to shocks (ii) shock absorption capacity and (iii) ability to recover quickly after a shock.

Resilience is particularly relevant in the EMU, where policy instruments to address the effects of significant economic events are more limited. The experience of Greece in the last decade has, indeed, been one of a long and persistent downturn that has affected, as noted above, long-term growth, social cohesion and real convergence.

Prior to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Macroeconomic Imbalance Procedure had identified excessive macroeconomic imbalances in Greece related to high: 1) public debt, 2) negative international investment position (NIIP), 3) unemployment rate and 4) share of non-performing loans (NPLs) on banks' balance sheets.[8] These legacy imbalances render the necessity of increasing shock-absorption capacity higher in Greece compared to other EU countries.

The Recovery and Resilience Plan contains reforms and investments aiming to increase Greece's capacity to absorb this and future shocks as well as facilitate the reallocation of resources to support a robust recovery.

Firstly, properly functioning and responsive labour market institutions can mitigate the effect of shocks on employment and cushion their impact. In this respect, ***Component 3.1*** increases the capacity of the labour market to close quickly employment gaps in the event of adverse shocks. This is achieved through the provisions of the reformed labour law and the revamping of Greece's active labour market policies (ALMPs) with a view to increasing labour market activation and participation. These are complemented by well-calibrated passive labour market policies, including an incentives-compatible framework of unemployment benefits that disincentivises inactivity and encourages employment-enhancing participation in upskilling/reskilling programmes.

Secondly, pro-cyclical fiscal policy can contribute to shock absorption. This requires government expenditure that is responsive to the cycle, including effective automatic stabilisers. This, in turn necessitates building of fiscal buffers during the upturn and introducing actions that promote the long-term sustainability of public finances. The plan contributes in these directions through a number of ways:

Component 4.1. - Making taxes more growth friendly and improving tax administration and tax collection is an extremely important component in the continued fight against tax evasion. This component also strengthens resilience by limiting the (mis)allocation of resources towards the informal sector and contributes to social resilience by rendering taxation fairer.

The component consists of many key reforms: the full codification of tax legislation to increase legal certainty and transparency; a new framework to combat smuggling in products subject to excise duty (tobacco, alcohol and energy); the adoption of additional measures and incentives to further increase electronic transactions; and implementation of a digitalised and automatic VAT

[7] Economic resilience in EMU, Thematic discussions on growth and jobs, Note for the Eurogroup, 13/9/2017

[8] CSRs 2019, Recital 3; CSRs 2020, Recital 2.

electronic refund procedure. In addition, and in conjunction with ***Component 2.3.***, the component foresees the introduction of new-technology cash registers across the country connected on-line with the tax authorities. Last, but not least, the component includes an ambitious project to implement artificial intelligence in the design of tax audits. The above are complemented by 14 sub-projects for the digitalisation of the Independent Authority for Public Revenue (IAPR) necessary to implement the reform package and close the VAT and PIT gaps, limit lost revenue from smuggling, and reduce the administrative burden for taxpayers.

Component 4.2. - Modernise the public administration, including through speeding up the implementation of public investments, improving the public procurement framework, capacity building measures and fighting corruption aims to modernise Public Financial Management (PFM) framework. To that end, a new GOV-ERP system aims to digitalise the government's financial management and supervision structures. Among others, it will support spending reviews, which can promote efficient expenditure allocation and growth-friendly budgetary decision making. An additional reform included in this component aims at modernising the institutional framework for State Owned Enterprises.

Thirdly, financial markets can also play an important role in mitigating economic shocks, notably through access to credit, risk sharing on capital markets and use of savings.

Component 4.4. - Strengthen the financial sector and capital markets includes the new insolvency framework that will ultimately enhance adequate credit provision in the event of shocks, thereby increasing economic resilience by means of preventing the creation of credit crunch conditions. Further, the component foresees the creation of a Credit Bureau and a Central Credit Register in order to tackle existing information asymmetries and enhance access to credit. To ensure informed decision-making as regards access to credit, the component envisages the establishment of the Credit Expansion Observatory, and to prevent future over-indebtedness, the development of a monitoring registry for private debt.

In addition, ***Component 4.4.*** includes the strengthening of the Hellenic Capital Market Commission (HCMC), through the codification and modernisation of the regulatory and legislative framework for capital markets and the digitalisation of the internal processes and organization of the HCMC. These interventions will increase the effectiveness of supervision, ensuring the sound operation of capital markets in Greece and increasing investor trust. The ultimate goal is to complement bank financing with capital markets financing, and contribute to resilience by ensuring that viable firms have access to finance also during recessionary periods.

Fourthly, scaling up the tradable sector contributes to Greece's shock absorption capacity by diversifying output away from domestic demand and increasing its responsiveness to gains in competitiveness. To this effect, the financial incentives for private investments (***Component 4.7.***) will target projects promoting higher exports while part of the incentives regime for increasing the average size of enterprises targets the tradable sectors. These initiatives are complemented by actions for cross-border trade facilitation, the digitalisation and of the Economic Diplomacy Network, investment in the digital capacities of Enterprise Greece and training programs for exporters (***Component 4.6.***).

Finally, the sound operation of product and services markets and the increase in competition resulting from increased market entry leads to higher price flexibility, a prerequisite for adjustment to shocks, particularly in the context of a monetary union. The comprehensive reform to improve the business environment ***(Component 4.7.)*** will support both increased competition and the reallocation of resources by facilitating market entry business dynamics. It is joined by a set of reforms aiming to simplify procedures, ease administrative and regulatory burden on

businesses while enhancing regulatory certainty and quality, which will facilitate firm entry, investment and job creation. It includes, among others: extending licensing reforms to additional economic activities, codifying legislation, and reviewing quality policy (standardisation, certification, etc.) to address the challenges of green and digital transition.

Last, but not least, business dynamics will be reinforced by the new effective insolvency framework for the restructuring of debt (***Component 4.4.***), which unifies fragmented regimes into a single framework, creates a platform for data sharing, expands the e-filing process of legal documents, and introduces pre-approved automated restructuring procedures and resolutions.

Moreover, institutional resilience is a key determinant of the capacity to prepare for and react to crises. It also provides a solid foundation for implementation and sound operation of the aforementioned reforms and investments, and requires an efficient public administration and good governance. Most of the measures of the Recovery and Resilience Plan in this respect are contained in ***Component 2.2.***, which encompasses the digitalisation of the public administration. They are, however, complemented by three important sets of actions.

Firstly, the flagship reform of ***Component 4.2.*** that modernises the public administration, including by streamlining the governance and allocation of responsibilities between levels of the administration, and invests in its human resources, by modernising hiring procedures, upskilling/reskilling, and introducing a reward system for public entities and civil servants.

Secondly, the actions of ***Component 4.2.*** that aim to increase transparency and fight corruption. They encmpass (a) a comprehensive package of reforms and investments for the detection and prevention of corruption that pivots around the National Anti-Corruption Agency; (b) the strengthening of the legal framework for Anti-Money Laundering/Countering the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT), which is also key to ensuring financial resilience; and (c) combating illicit trade and protecting intellectual property rights, by means of strengthening the responsible agency, establishing an integrated IT control system for the management and control checkpoints to intensify audits also near borders.

Thirdly, ***Component 4.3. - Improve the efficiency of the justice system***, which includes an ambitious agenda to improve the efficiency of the justice system, and promote resilience by ensuring better and faster contract enforcements, based on four pillars. First, a set of reforms that will accelerate the administration of justice, such as the establishment of an independent office for the systematic collection, processing and monitoring of data for the proper functioning of the judicial system (JustStat); and the evaluation of the spatial planning, organisation and administration of court buildings. Second, a comprehensive plan to introduce e-justice, including the upgrade of record keeping systems of the courts, the digitisation of archives, and the expansion of IT systems. Third, the building of new and upgrade of existing infrastructure, i.e. investment in buildings and the creation of an e-registry of judicial infrastructure. Fourth, investment in the reskilling and upskilling of judges and judicial staff, through the modernisation of the curriculum of the National School of Judges and investment in the training and lifelong learning in digital and other skills.

Policies for the next generation, children and the youth, such as education and skills

Component 3.2. **Education, vocational education and training, and skills** aims to increase long term employment and productivity through the acquisition of skills required for the green and digital transition and stronger links between education and the labour market. To that end, the

component includes reforms and investments across all levels of education, with a view to integrating these new skills in curricula, investing in digital technologies and research capabilities, introducing evaluation to track and improve educational outcomes, and promoting cooperation between education, research and business.

As regards primary and secondary education, the component features reforms and investments that lay a solid foundation for an inclusive digital education model in Greece. They cover the digitisation of the educational material and the integration of modern digital tools in schools, financial support to students to acquire the necessary equipment, and the (re)training of teachers in digital skills. This package of reforms and investments falls under the scope of a comprehensive reform strategy to update curricula, rationalise services and monitor educational outcomes.

As far as vocational education and training (VET) is concerned, the component foresees the implementation of a flagship reform. The main thrust of this reform consists of updating, upgrading and aligning the VET curricula with labour market needs, in particular digital, green or blue skills. Providing skills that are integral to the twin transitions is a necessary but not, in itself, sufficient condition to increase the effectiveness and attractiveness of VET for young people in Greece. So, in addition, the component foresees the upgrade and supply of laboratory equipment for the various VET usits (IEK, EPAL, Post-Secondary Year-Apprenticeship Class and Vocational Training Schools). Furthermore, the strategy extends to the apprenticeship vocational schools (EPAS) of the Public Employment Service (OAED), and in particular the strengthening of the apprenticeship system, updating the offered modules to increase their labour market relevance and establishing evaluation systems to monitor the outcomes of training.

Last, but not least, as regards higher education, the component includes interventions to foster cooperation between Greek universities and universities abroad, boost research activity in Greek universities and strengthen the link between higher education and the labour market. The envisaged reforms and investments will improve educational outcomes, increase the extroversion of Greek universities and the employability prospects of their graduates.

Among the actions included in the ***Component 3.4. Increase access to effective and inclusive social policies***, there are reforms and investments targeted to children and the youth.

A major reform is the design and introduction of a unified and comprehensive curriculum for preschool units. This will aim at the development of children through an integrated approach and focus on early intervention, including the use of psychotechnical tools for early diagnosis of learning and developmental disorders. The overall aim is to improve the preemptive interventions for such disorders, while supporting the children to reach their full potential and reducing the financial, mental and social costs of disorders. This reform is also linked to early intervention in children on the autism spectrum, which aims to create effective protocols to support psycho-emotional development and improve the quality of life and social inclusion of children.

Moreover, a strategic goal of this component is the deinstitutionalization of children and adolescents through: (a) an enhanced and modern program of transfer of adolescents to supported semi-autonomous living structures, and their further support with skills programs for their smooth transition to the labor market and society during their adulthood; and (b) the reform of vocational care that effectively improves the placement of children with disabilities in family environments.

At the same time, the component integrates the dimension of digital transformation through action regarding the integration of Technology and Science with STEM programs (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) in the Centers for Creative Employment. These

programs will be designed in order to be suitable for children from twelve to fifteen years old and support the parallel enhancement of children's digital skills.

Contribution of the components to the RRF pillars

	RRF Pillars					
✔✔ = ***Main contribution*** ✓ = ***Complementary contribution*** **Components**	*Green transition*	*Digital transformation*	*Smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, including economic cohesion, jobs, productivity, competitiveness, research, development and innovation, and a well-functioning internal market with strong SMEs*	*Social and territorial cohesion*	*Health, and economic, social and institutional resilience, with the aim of, inter alia, increasing crisis preparedness and crisis response capacity*	*Policies for the next generation, children and youth*
1.1 Power Up	✔✔		✓	✓		
1.2 Renovate	✔✔		✓	✓		
1.3 Recharge and refuel	✔✔		✓	✓		
1.4 Sustainable use of resources, climate resilience and environmental protection	✔✔	✓		✓	✓	
2.1 Connect		✔✔	✓	✓		
2.2 Modernise	✓	✔✔		✓	✓	✓
2.3 Digitalisation of businesses	✓	✔✔	✓			
3.1 Increasing job creation and participation in the labour market		✓	✓	✔✔	✓	
3.2 Education, vocational education, training, and skills		✓	✔✔	✓	✓	✔✔
3.3 Improve resilience, accessibility and sustainability of healthcare				✓	✔✔	

3.4 Increase access to effective and inclusive social policies		✓	✓	✔✔		✓
4.1 Making taxes more growth friendly, and improving tax administration and tax collection		✓	✓		✔✔	
4.2 Modernise the public administration, including through speeding up the implementation of public investments, improving the public procurement framework, capacity building measures and fighting corruption			✓		✔✔	
4.3 Improve the efficiency of the justice system		✓	✓	✓	✔✔	
4.4 Strengthen the financial sector and capital markets			✓		✔✔	
4.5 Promote research and innovation			✔✔			✓
4.6 Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors		✓	✔✔	✓	✓	
4.7 Improve competitiveness and promote private investment and exports	✓	✓	✔✔		✓	

European flagships

The Greek Recovery and Resilience Plan responds with coordinated investments and reforms to the structural challenges and weaknesses the country is facing, while it promotes the achievement of the European Flagship Initiatives, with tangible benefits for the economy and citizens, creating jobs and growth, that are necessary for the dual transition. The implementation of the European Flagship Initiatives will ensure the success of Greece's recovery, make Greece a digital and greener Member State and increase cohesion with other Member States.

Flagship	Existing strategies/ targets	Investments	Reforms	Expected contribution to reaching EU objectives[9]
Power Up *(Contribution by Component 1.1.)*	1. Shortcomings in RES penetration, due to congestion / limited network capacity 2. Limited onsite RES power generation at the building sector	1. Interventions for the electricity interconnection of islands and the upgrading of the electricity network 2. Installed capacity increase in HEDNO HV/MV substations for new RES connection based on the National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) goals 3. Energy Storage Facilities (all technologies) investments 4. Revitalization actions of the most affected territories (Just transition territories) 5. HEDNO network upgrades aiming at enhancing resilience and protecting the environment 6. HEDNO overhead network upgrading in forest areas	1. Restructuring and enhancement of the RES CHP Account revenues following the Covid-19 contractionary impact on the Account balance 2. Simplification of licensing procedure for RES	The Greek RRP is expected to contribute to the flagship through: 1. the development and integration of at least 3GW of new RES capacity, facilitated by the proposed reforms 2. the installation of 1,38GW of energy storage capacity 3. the increase of installed capacity in existing HV/MV substations of the electricity distribution network by 800 MVA, allowing the integration of 1.755 MW of RES capacity in the network 4. the deployment of 150kV cables (c. 353 km of submarine cables and

[9] https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=COM:2020:0575:FIN

Flagship	Existing strategies/ targets	Investments	Reforms	Expected contribution to reaching EU objectives[9]
				c.20km of land cables) for the interconnection of the Cycladic islands and the estimated reduction of CO2 emissions (by 99.562 tonnes/year from 2025 and by 120.808 tonnes/year in 2030)
Renovate *(Contribution by Component 1.2)*	It is estimated that without a funding program (and no immediate national program in place for 2021-2022), housing energy upgrades will be around 8,000 per year, a very low performance to help improve energy efficiency.	1. Energy renovation on residential buildings 2. Energy and entrepreneurship 3. Energy upgrade of public sector buildings and energy infrastructure of public entities 4. Interventions in residential areas and in the building stock 5. Olympic Athletic Centre of Athens 6. Infrastructure development and buildings' restoration in former royal estate in Tatoi	1. Preparation of Urban Plans in implementation of the urban policy reform 2. Energy poverty Action Plan 3. Establishment of new maritime spatial planning 4. Establishment of new special spatial planning for RES, industry, tourism, and aquaculture.	By 2025, the energy renovation programme for residential buildings will contribute up to 15% to meeting the NECP target with annual energy savings of 210 ktoe.
Recharge and Refuel. *(Contribution by Component 1.3.)*	Zero charging stations for EVs in specific public areas.	1. Electromobility (Charge in my city, Charge everywhere) 2. Produc- E Green	1. Framework for installation and operation of EV charging infrastructure.	By 2025, more than 8000 electric vehicle charge points will be installed across the country, promoting cleaner transportation.
Connect *(Contribution by Component 2.1.)*	On 16/12/2020, the Hellenic Telecommunications & Post Commission (EETT) successfully completed the tender process for the granting of radio frequency usage rights in the 700 MHz, 2 GHz, 3400-3800 MHz and 26 GHz bands, with the aim of developing	1. Small satellites - Develop a constellation of micro-satellites that will support geo-monitoring applications expected to increase the capabilities of the Greek high-technology industry 2. 5G Corridors – Develop 5G networks that will provide coverage of all Greek motorways that are part of the Trans-European Transport Networks.	1. Switch to fast broadband connections – Transition to 100/200 Mbps (UltraFast) broadband connections and strengthening of Superfast Broadband demand. 2. Transition to 5G technology, facilitating the development of innovative remote services.	***By 2025 there is the widest possible uninterrupted 5G coverage for all areas.*** The Greek RRP is expected to contribute to the flagship through: 1. the installation of fiber optic infrastructure in 120.000

Flagship	Existing strategies/ targets	Investments	Reforms	Expected contribution to reaching EU objectives[9]
	5th generation (5G) mobile communication networks.	3. Fibre readiness –Submarine fiber cables and Fiber optic infrastructure in buildings that is expected to to accelerate the adoption of next-generation infrastructure by citizens		residential and business private buildings 2. the deployment of modern submarine fiber cables (1.370 km) connecting mainland with the islands and the Republic of Cyprus 3. the development of 5G infrastructure into major Greek highways (1.918 km) – part of Trans-European Transport Networks 4. the development of a constellation of small satellites
Modernise *(Contribution by Components 2.2., 3.1., 3.2., 3.3., 3.4., 4.1., 4.2., 4.3., 4,6, 4.7)*	**Digital Public Services** Digital Transformation in various policy areas. In need of a wider open government schedule that will be enriched with new government commitments with horizontal roles through a collaborative process. **Open Government Initiatives - Open data** National Central Registry for open data, data.gov.gr. 10.587 data sets currently published. The need for digitalisation of public services, together with the need to secure digital infrastructures and promote cybersecurity capacity across both the public and private sector, is even more apparent. **Interoperability - Enhancement of digital infrastructure of the State**	1. Digitisation of archives and related services 2. CRM for the General Government 3.Further Modernisation of Public Administration's One-Stop Shops 4. New system for Public Procurements 5. Digital transformation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs 6. Digital Transformation of the Greek National Tourism Organisation 7. Interoperability and web services development 8. Data Classification Studies for Public Sector's Information Systems 9. Next-Generation Interoperability Centre (KED) 10. E-Registries 11. Tourism Registry e-MHTE 12. Smart cities 13. Supply of Central Cloud Computing Infrastructure and Service	1. Towards Public Administration's "customer"-oriented services through simplification and improvement of processes, systems enhancements and compliance with European strategies and policies 2. Cybersecurity strategy and policies for the Public Sector & advanced security services for national critical infrastructures 3. Interconnection and interoperability of registries, systems and services for data exchange between national public organisations 4. Incorporation of new technologies and trends towards Public Administration's advanced services, increase of efficiency and effectiveness, and decrease of	The Greek RRP is expected to contribute to the 'Modernise' flagship through the implementation of a bouquet of reforms and investments aiming to the digital transformation of the Greek Public Sector and the improvement of its operational model, ultimately achieving the provision of enhanced, qualitative, interoperable, personalised and user-friendly digital public services to citizens and businesses. Concerning the national e-ID initiative, it should be pointed out that this will be funded by the Public Investment Program.

Flagship	Existing strategies/ targets	Investments	Reforms	Expected contribution to reaching EU objectives[9]
	A so-far key weakness of Public Administration is the diversity of several registries across its authorities, where each entity is not identified in a unique way. In order to facilitate interoperable e-services across public sector, the consolidation of citizen records among several registries is required. **G-cloud** After l.4623/2019 and l.4727/2020 came into effect GSISPA became responsible for providing IaaS and SaaS services to almost all the public agencies whose central IT systems should be migrated to private, public or hybrid cloud infrastructure managed by the GSISPA.	14. Upgrade of Cloud-computing infrastructure and services of the National Infrastructures for Research and Technology (GRNET) 15. Enhancement of Public Sector's Business Continuity 16. Expansion of Syzefksis II 17. Central BI - Data Analytics 18. Central Document Management System 19. Digital Transformation of Labour Systems 20. OAED Digitalization 21. Digital transformation of Education 22. Digital Transformation of Health (DigHealth) 23. Digital Transformation of the social support system 24. Digital transformation of the immigration and asylum system 25. Digital transformation of tax audits 26. Digital Transformation of the Tax and Customs Administration 27. Digital Transformation of Fiscal Management and Supervision in General Governance & Electronic Invoicing 28. Modernise the Hellenic Consignment Deposit and Loans Fund 29. Digital Transformation of the Hellenic Railways Organization 30. Digital Transformation of the Agri-Food Sector	systems operating, upgrade and maintenance costs 5. Data Governance strategy & policies for the Public Sector 6. Reforming Public Administration 7. Accounting Reform 8. Digital Transformation of Justice (E-Justice) 9. Digital Integrated Program Management System for the Administration of the Technical Works and Structural Assets of the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport 10. Digitalization of Economic Diplomacy Network	Regarding the modernisation of the Tax and Customs Administration the following contributions should be noted: 1. Reduction of the VAT tax gap by 1% after the year 2023. 2. Increase of revenues from personal income tax concerning business activities by reducing the personal income tax gap by more than 10% in the years 2024 – 2025. 3. Reduction in lost revenue from the fight against smuggling by at least 15% by 2024. 4. Increase in the collection of (non-performing) overdue debts by about 0,5% per year (after 2023). 5. Reduction of administrative costs for citizens by at least 30% (by 2024) and by 75% by (2026). Regarding the modernisation of the Public Financial Management (PFM) framework the key contributions are the following: 1. the modernization of the organization and administration of GAO and of

Flagship	Existing strategies/ targets	Investments	Reforms	Expected contribution to reaching EU objectives[9]
				general government entities (GOV-ERP). 2. the implementation of the accrual-based General Government Accounting Framework (GGAF), and 3. e-Invoicing. As concerns the modernisation of Justice, the Greek RRP is expected to contribute to the following: 1. Strengthen the effectiveness of justice and facilitating the daily lives of citizens through the digital transformation of the country's justice system, 2. Improve the quality of decisions with respect for the independence of justice and transparency for all and 3. Attract more investments, boost growth and increase Greece's economic resilience Additionally, the following contributions should be noted: 1. Strengthening of the agriculture sector's growth potential 2. Attraction of foreign investments and simplification of privatization procedures

Flagship	Existing strategies/ targets	Investments	Reforms	Expected contribution to reaching EU objectives[9]
				through smart infrastructure technologies 3. Improved capacity, traffic management, reliability, energy efficiency, lower operating costs and enhanced transportation services. Furthermore, the projects proposed under the Digital Transformation of Health investment are expected to enhance and accelerate the development and adoption of appropriate, accessible, affordable, scalable and sustainable digital health (DigHealth) solutions that will prevent, detect and respond to epidemics and pandemics (i.e.COVID-19), and develop infrastructure and applications that will enable Greece to promote health and wellbeing. The innovative digital solutions can boost citizen's health and quality of life and enable more efficient ways towards organizing and delivering healthcare services.
Scale-up *(Contribution by Component 2.3.)*	**Digitalisation of businesses** Various and fragmented actions that promote innovation who lack support by a constitutional unified body. Absence of a diagnostic	1. Digital Transformation of SMEs.	1. Establishment of a digital business ecosystem and introduction of tax incentives for the facilitation of the SMEs digital transformation	The Greek RRP is expected to contribute to the flagship through the provision of tax incentives and funding opportunities to more than

Flagship	Existing strategies/ targets	Investments	Reforms	Expected contribution to reaching EU objectives[9]
	mechanism of evaluation of digitisation of SMEs. **Artificial Intelligence** Absence of a Strategic and Operational Plan for AI to define the vision and objectives being aligned with the EU strategy.			100.000 SMEs for using advanced digital services and digital infrastructures, including cloud services, AI and big data
Reskill and upskill. *(Contribution by Components 2.2., 3.2., 3.4., 4.2, 4.3., 4.6)*	**Digital Skills** Greece performs well below the EU average on the human capital chapter. In 2019, 51% of individuals between 16 and 74 had at least basic digital skills (58% in the EU), a good 5 percentage-point increase in one year, well above the average 1 percentage-point rise in the EU. The percentage of individuals with at least basic software skills is also rising well, from 52% in 2018 to 56% in 2019, rising faster than the EU average. The share of ICT specialists in total employment continues to improve at the same pace as the last three years but remains low (1.8%) compared to the EU average of 3.9%. **Women in Digital** The share of women ICT specialists in total female employment remains very low at 0.5% compared with the EU average (1.4%), though it did rise slightly by 0.1%, an improvement since it had	1. Digital skills upgrade programs for conscripts/ military service. 2. Digital transformation of Education 3. Upgrading Vocational Education and Training (VET): Supply of laboratory equipment for Laboratory Centres for IEK, EPAL, Post-Secondary Year-Apprenticeship Class and Vocational Training Schools 4. Skill building for creative and cultural professionals 5. Reskilling and Upskilling in Tourism 6. Promote integration of the refugee population into the labour market 7. Digital Transformation of the social support system	1. New Strategy for Lifelong Skilling: Modernising and Upgrading Greece's Upskilling and Reskilling System 2. Strategy for Excellence in Universities & Innovation 3. Strengthening the Apprenticeship System 4. Labour force skilling, reskilling and upskilling through a reformed training model (Vocational Education & Training Reform) 5. Upgrading Vocational Education and Training 6. Skills and digital skills for judges and judicial employees (judicial staff) 7. Reforming Public Administration	The policies and measures proposed are expected to contribute to bridging the digital divide and reinforce basic digital literacy of the entire population. At the same time, there is a specific focus on the digital transformation of education that will enhance the digital skills of students aiming to reduce the share of 13-14 year old students who underperform in computer and information literacy. All digital programmes will take into account the participation of women and young girls, Moreover, both VET and apprenticeships systems are to be upgraded and become fully aligned with the current and future labour market needs.

Flagship	Existing strategies/ targets	Investments	Reforms	Expected contribution to reaching EU objectives[9]
	stagnated over the previous three years.			

Link with the European Semester

The National Recovery and Resilience Plan of each Member State should be consistent with the relevant Country Specific Recommendations (CSRs) identified in the context of the European Semester, as well as those identified in the most recent Council recommendations on the economic policy of the euro area.

The CSRs for years 2019 and 2020, invite Greece to continue the implementation of structural reforms and take all necessary measures to effectively address the COVID-19 pandemic crisis.

Specifically, **CSR 3 of 2020**, recommends Greece to front-load mature public investment projects and promote private investments to foster economic recovery. In combination with **CSR 2 of 2019**, they recommend focusing these investments on green and digital transition, all of which are covered by the following components of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan:

- Renewable energy and interconnection projects, and generally the clean and efficient production and use of energy (Component 1.1)
- Efficient use of energy in buildings and the renewal of urban areas (1.2)
- Safe and sustainable transport and logistics (1.3, 4.6)
- Environmental protection and infrastructure (1.4)
- Very-high-capacity digital infrastructure (2.1)
- The effectiveness and digitalisation of the public administration (2.2)
- The digital transformation of businesses (2.3)
- Employability (3.1). Investments in this component are also in line with **CSR 2 of 2020**, which invites Greece to mitigate the employment and social impacts of the COVID-19 crisis, including by implementing measures such as a short-time work scheme (Syn-ergasia) and ensuring effective activation support.
- Education and skills, including digital (3.2)
- Health (3.3). Investments in this component are also in line with **CSR 1 of 2020**, in particular the subpart that invites Greece to ensure the resilience of the health system and ensure adequate and equal access to healthcare.
- R&D (Component 4.5)

The above investment-related policy takes into account regional disparities and the need to ensure social inclusion, as per **CSR 2 of 2019**, through:

- Ensuring a just transition in areas where lignite will be phased-out (Component 1.1)
- Increasing access to effective and inclusive social policies (3.4).

The remaining parts of the 2020 CSRs, namely:

- **CSR 1 of 2020**: Take all necessary measures, in line with the general escape clause of the Stability and Growth Pact, to effectively address the COVID-19 pandemic, sustain the

economy and support the ensuing recovery. When economic conditions allow, pursue fiscal policies aimed at achieving prudent medium-term fiscal positions and ensuring debt sustainability, while enhancing investments.

- **CSR 3 of 2020**: Swiftly deploy measures to provide liquidity and continued flow of credit and other financing to the economy, focusing in particular on SMEs most affected by the crisis.

are covered by the fiscal and liquidity support measures, as well as liquidity guarantee schemes, the government has introduced to mitigate the impact of the crisis. Some of these measures are already receiving EU funding under the SURE, ESIF, and the Coronavirus Response Investment Initiative (CRII) and CRII+ programmes. With regards to ensuring debt sustainability, as mentioned in **CSR 1 of 2020**, actions are already being taken in the context of the public debt strategy management, through successful liability management exercises; the strategic reduction of refinancing risks; the filling of the yield curve; extending the maturity of debt through targeted issuance of long-term bonds in an environment of very low interest rates; retaining a high level of cash reserves, above 30 billion euros, which covers the gross financing needs of the government for the next two years; as well as the early repayment of part of the IMF loans.

The National Recovery and Resilience Plan is also consistent with the challenges and priorities identified in the most recent euro area recommendations[10] and the European Flagships identified in the Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy. [11]

In particular, the National Recovery and Resilience Plan includes reforms linked to improving the business environment, the efficiency of the public administration, and the effectiveness of the justice system through component 2.1 (Connect), component 2.2 (Modernise) , component 4.2 (Modernise the Public Administration) and component 4.3 (Improve the efficiency of the Justice System). Reforms regarding the anti-money laundering framework, corruption and securing tax collection capacity are addressed through component 4.1 (Making taxes more growth friendly, and improving tax administration and tax collection) and component 4.2 (Modernise the Public Administration), which will enhance the AML/CFT framework, as well as modernize and digitalise the relevant infrastructures and databases. In this context, European directives have already been embedded in the Greek law to enhance transparency, expand the application of anti-money laundering and counter terrorism financing, such as through the transposition of the AMLD5 in October 2020 (Law 4734/2020 amending Law 4557/2018).

CSR 1 of 2019 and **CSR 4 of 2020** invite Greece to continue and complete reforms in line with the post-programme commitments given at the Eurogroup of 22 June 2018. Contents of the Recovery and Resilience Plan addressing these CSRs include:

- Improving and modernising the framework for labour law (Component 3.1)
- Establishing the National System of Vocational Education and Training (3.2)

[10] https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32020H0723%2801%29 and https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/2021_recommendation_for_euro_area_recommendation.pdf
[11] https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/TXT/?qid=1600708827568&uri=CELEX:52020DC0575

- Rolling out the primary health care system and e-health – including an electronic Medical Health Record and telemedicine (3.3)
- Implementing the electronic filing of legal documents, completing phase II of the establishment of the e-justice system (OSDDY-PP) and the 'JustStat' unit for data collection and processing (4.3)
- Implementing reforms aimed at restoring the health of the banking system, including nonperforming loans resolution efforts by ensuring the continued effectiveness of the relevant legal framework (4.4)
- Completing the investment licensing reform, by finalising the simplification of procedures in the agreed remaining sectors and inspection legislation, and deploying the relevant ICT (4.7.)

Gender equality and equal opportunities for all

The National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP) includes a set of proposals which aims to promote gender equality and ensure equal opportunities for all.

Gender equality

Two important challenges described in the country-specific recommendations of 2019 and 2020 concern the labour market participation of women. In 2019 the labour market participation rate of women in Greece was 51.3%, against 71.3% for men. Female labour market participation in Greece is one of the lowest among EU member states, and significantly lower than the European average (68.2%).

A key factor contributing to this significant gender employment gap is the fact that women devote a large percentage of their time to childcare and care of elderly parents, since unpaid care and domestic work are predominantly performed by women. Women in Greece are more likely to be unemployed than men, with 20% of women in the 25-49 age group remaining out of the labor market for childcare reasons.

At the same time, the options and benefits given to young parents for the care of their children are limited and differ significantly between the private and public sector, with paternity leave being a prominent example. Taking into consideration the shortage of childcare units, the participation of children up to three years of age in organized childcare units is extremely low, specifically 8.9%, compared to the European average of 32.9%. The corresponding percentage for children from three-years old to the age of compulsory education is also lacking behind the European average, with the percentage in Greece being 55.6% against the European average of 86.3%.

Given the above percentages and the limited childcare options, the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic on employment can probably result in further adverse impact on female labour market participation and employment. This could increase the existing gender gap in employment, increasing the economic dependency of women. Furthermore, there are indications that the pandemic has significantly affected the balance between work and family life for both parents.

In this context, the third pillar of the NRRP “Employment, skills, and social cohesion” includes policies and measures strengthening the work life balance for both genders, promotes female labour participation and ensures the smooth (re)integration of women in working life after having a child.

Participation and equal opportunities in the labour market

According to the Pissarides Report (November 2020) “low labour market participation in Greece is mainly affected by the low participation of women. Among women, the percentage of active population in 2019 is limited to 60.4% in Greece, compared to 68.5% on average in the Eurozone and 67.9% in the EU, with Greece being in the third lowest position in the ranking of countries (higher only compared to Italy and Romania). The low labour market participation of women

significantly reduces the country's productivity, as the average educational level of women who do not participate in the labour market is high".

Two key objectives of the third pillar of the NRRP are:(a) to reduce the gender employment gap; and (b) to ensure equal opportunities for women and young parents to remain in the labour market. The third pillar of the Plan facilitates meeting these objectives through the creation of new childcare units (with emphasis on places for infants and children up to 2.5 years old), and the creation of childcare facilities in private companies. These two interventions aim to increase the coverage and quality of childcare services, thus enhancing equal opportunities for women to remain in the labour market. At the same time, the creation of childcare units within private companies aims to gradually develop a culture enhancing work life balance and equal opportunities for the smooth reintegration of young mothers into the labour market.

Furthemore, the third pillar of the Plan includes the strengthening of the Equality Observatory of the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, in order to support data collection and data processing, with a view to better describe inequalities and discrimination. This will also facilitate assessment of progress made in the field of equality and equal opportunities for all. The third pillar also includes the development of an integrated mechanism for introducing the "Diversity Award" for companies and organizations that will be positively evaluated for adopting practices and policies promoting diversity. Finally, to enhance diversity awareness in the workplace, a training program on diversity in the working environment for employees in both the public and private sector is to be designed and implemented. The program’s overall aim is to help transform the work culture across organisations and enterprises towards being more open and inclusive.

The third pillar of the NRRP also includes the creation of Centres of Creative Activities through Technology - STEM Centres for Children. To enhance the participation of girls in the activities of the centres, the Plan envisages provision of vouchers ensuring that 50% of the children attending the activities of the centres will be girls. Through this measure young girls will be encouraged to engage in technology and science. This will support girls to fulfill their potential and participate in sectors that are considered male-dominated. It will also help reverse gender-related stereotypes.

Development of care services

Care services, as an integral part of the social support and welfare system, are a key target for the third pillar of the NRRP. A central aim of the NRRP is to enhance the welfare of people with disabilities and the welfare of their families. To that end, a significant reform included in the NRRP is the introduction of the "Personal Assistant" reform. This is complimented by a comprehensive pilot program aiming to provide personal assistance to people with disabilities, with a view to support their social inclusion and integration into the labour market. The "Personal Assistant" reform can also contribute towards mitigating the undeclared work by persons providing similar services to persons with disabilities. At the same time, the third pillar of the Plan includes an innovative initiative to develop integrated support protocols for children with autism spectrum disorders (ASM), in order to further enhance interventions related to their mental and social development.

Both the previous economic crisis as well as the Covid-19 pandemic have exerted pressure on the social integration of the most vulnerable groups of the population, with an adverse impact upon social inequalities. The third pillar of the Plan includes a package of reforms and investments

aimed directly at combating inequalities for different groups which are vulnerable to poverty and social exclusion, while modernizing important welfare system tools to improve the performance of social protection systems.

Childcare and empowerment of the elderly

In relation to upgrading childcare services, the NRRP includes a reform for the design of a comprehensive curriculum and program for schools aiming at the cognitive development of infants from 3 months to 4 years, in order to prepare them for a smooth integration into primary education, along with tools for the early diagnosis of disorders (mainly disorders which are related to autistic spectrum disorders). This intervention aims to create equal access to care and programs for all infants. At the same time, it reduces the impact of economic and social inequalities on the development of children, enabling them to reach their full potential. The early diagnosis is itself a powerful preemptive measure that can help mitigate future limitations and costs related to interventions needed for children with disorders.

The creation of Creative Employment Centers for High School children with a focus on the fields of Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) providing equal opportunities for all children to become acquainted with science and technology addresses the need to enhance the skills development of children and adolescents. Regarding digital skills, the third pillar of the NRRP includes a valuable program for the development of basic digital skills for the elderly. The program has a special focus on bridging the digital divide that may leave the elderly behind in the contemporary fast-pacing technological world. It will help the elderly become acquainted with standard digital tools related to the e-services of the state, banking institutions etc. The program is an integral part of the country's active aging policies.

Finally, the third pillar of the NRRP includes programs aiming at deinstitutionalizing children and adolescents with disabilities through: (a) the placement of minors, with severe disability (over 67%) and/or severe mental disorders, in the care of professional foster carers and (b) the transfer of adolescents from Child Protection Units (CPUs) to Supported Independent Living apartments (SILs), while supporting their skills development. The transfer of adolescents to the SILs, in addition to deinstitutionalizing adolescents aged 15-18 years (20% of those living in child protection units), will also support their participation into social life and, later, into the labour market.

Employment and employability

A significant challenge for Greece according to the Pissarides Final Report (November 2020) is "increasing labour market participation, especially for young people and women, from 42% and 65% today, to the average of other small and open economies of the EU, amounting to 62% and 73% respectively ". The percentage of active population (primarily participating in the labor market) in the country is lower over time compared to European averages. During the economic crisis, the percentage of the employed population increased slightly in the last five years (68.4% in 2019), however the distance from the EU average (73.4%) widened even further. As a result, the country's position in the ranking of EU member states based on this index, fell from the 9th lowest in 2009 to the 3rd lowest in 2019.

Pillar 3 of the NRRP incorporates programs that strengthen both active and passive labour market policies, supporting the needs of different groups of the country's unemployed population in a targeted way. Active labour market policies include upskilling programs and subsidized employment matching the profile of the specific subgroups (young, middle-aged, long-term unemployed, etc.) with current needs of the labour market and the transition of the economy. The objective of effective active labour market policies is to enhance labour market participation and to support local / regional economies with a workforce that brings the relevant skills related to the green or blue economy. In the same context, passive labour market policies aim to streamline and adopt a more modern approach to employment benefit policy, removing all disincentives for the entrance into the labour market while addressing the needs of the long-term unemployed.

At the same time, the horizontal upskilling program for the entire working age population of the country ensures equal access to upskilling programs of high quality. The overall goal is to upgrade the country's workforce (public and private sector employees, self-employed and unemployed), enhance their employability and labour market mobility and create equal opportunities for skills development. This horizontal program aims to create a direct link between the upskilling programs and the current and future needs of the labour market, and to support and accelerate workforce development for the new economy -mainly digital, green and blue.

The unemployed beneficiaries of the Minimum Guaranteed Income are still 51% of the total population who benefit from the welfare system, increasing the need to be included in special interventions that will help them be integrated into the labour market, taking into account their educational profile and the time being unemployed. 23.14% of the unemployed beneficiaries of the Minimum Guaranteed Income aged 18-65 are high school graduates, while 19.4% are primary school graduates (December 2020 data), demonstrating the urgent need to include this population in training programs. Pillar 3 includes specific programs that encourage employment, create equal opportunities for labour market participation with a focus on the following populations: (a) adults with autism spectrum disorder; (b) beneficiaries of the Minimum Guaranteed Income; (c) homeless; and (d) Roma. These programs include training initiatives that are relevant to each target group and targeted measures that will support their employment. The aim of the programs is both to upgrade the technical and digital skills of the beneficiaries, and to motivate companies to hire candidates from groups that tend to be marginalized, mitigating the risk of exclusion, long-term unemployment and poverty.

The Plan presents a well-designed program for refugees and beneficiaries of international protection, aiming to the development of their skills, linguistic capacity and employability. The training program includes tailor made vocational training programs for the development of job-related skills and apprenticeships schemes that will ensure the labour market participation of beneficiaries, responding to key labour market needs in the areas where refugees live. At the same time, language learning will reduce the chances of economic and social exclusion.

Access to health and mental health services

The Recovery and Resilience Plan tackles another important inequality: that of access to health services. Among the EU27, Greece has the second largest share of people over the age of 16 who report uncovered needs from the health system (8.1%, 2019) for reasons of cost, geography or waiting time. One of the factors contributing to this is the poor functioning and accessibility of

primary health services. Thus, a primary objective of the proposed reform of primary health care is to cover populations that often fall outside the "safety net" such as the uninsured, island and remote areas population and vulnerable social groups. Further, the plan contains significant interventions in the area of public mental health services, given both long-standing trends and the increased demand during the pandemic, including new structures that will provide greater access to the mentally ill and people with dementia, while at the same time facilitating the work of caregivers. A set of measures for minors and young adults is proposed to fill significant gaps in access and social inclusion of younger patients and prevent stigmatisation. The plan also promotes the non-stigmatisation of patients recovering from Covid-19; and support to the unemployed following the pandemic.

Poverty reduction

In Greece, 12.5% of the population lives in houses with serious humidity problems, leaks and sub-standard frames and floors. In 2019, 17.9% of the total population stated inability to heat their home (average EU 7.3%) and this percentage rises to 34.1% among the economically vulnerable. Most houses in the country were built before the 1980s and 5 out of 10 do not include thermal insulation.

The plan, therefore, contains a targeted, landmark effort to alleviate energy poverty (Component 1.2.), that includes the new National Action Plan for Combating Energy Poverty, which will define, evaluate, and monitor the problem, acting as the basis for maximally effective future policies. However, there is also an urgent need for action in the short-term. Thus, the reform is combined with a dedicated sub-program for energy poor and vulnerable households within the investment for Energy renovation on residential buildings.

More specifically, the Action Plan will include both the definition of energy-poor households, through specific quantitative criteria, and a specific process for monitoring and evaluating the evolution of their situation. In addition, specific policy measures will be defined, in accordance with the requirements of Directive 944/2019 and Directive 2002/2018, and a specific process will be developed to monitor and measure the impact of each measure individually, in order to either redesign or adopt new policy measures, such as financial instruments for residential energy upgrades by vulnerable households and other social groups with specific patterns of electricity consumption.

The reform seeks to limit inequality, both directly - by raising living standards and reducing severe material deprivation, and indirectly - by generating substantial savings for financially vulnerable households -, while also promoting the energy efficiency of buildings. In short, this is a reform that contributes decisively to a just green transition.

Policies for disability

The Recovery and Resilience Plan proposes a comprehensive set of actions aiming to promote deinstitutionalization, social inclusion, and labour market participation of people with disabilities consistent with the National Action Plan for the Rights of the People with Disabilities (2020).

The first pillar of this set of actions focuses on accessibility, a key condition for social inclusion and labour market participation. Thus, Component 3.4 will support

interventions to enhance accessibility to private homes, workplaces and public buildings. It will also support the institution of personal assistance to disabled people, which can act in reinforcing ways in promoting social inclusion and employment opportunities. Furthermore, Programs, for people with reduced vision and / or hearing ability, the plan proposes support for basic digital skills programmes, designed to support their active participation in the new digital age and equal access to all state e-services. Finally, the integration of chronic disease management as part of the Primary Health Care reform is also expected to generate benefits for people with disabilities since, though not identical, chronic disabilities and chronic diseases often overlap. In addition, the establishment of a public home care system will increase access to quality health services.

The second principle underpinning the plan's proposals for disability is deinstitutionalization. In particular, for children and adolescents with disabilities the Plan foresees the institution of professional foster care and the transfer of adolescents to supported independent living apartments.

However, policies for children with disabilities go beyond deinstitutionalisation and emphasise early intervention. For children of autism spectrum diseases (ASM), the plan envisages the creation of integrated intervention protocols extending beyond the medical-centric model, fostering the mental and social development of children with autism, and contributing significantly to integration and inclusion. Finally, through actions for digital transformation of education in Component 3.2., special attention is given to bridging the digital divide gap for children with disabilities.

Acceptance of diversity

Diversity awareness in the workplace and the establishment of an inclusive work culture can significantly help combat discrimination of all kinds. Inclusion and diversity in the workplace, breaking down stereotypes and equal participation in leadership positions can guarantee a workforce that will help expand the labour market and strengthen an open, innovative and sustainable economy.

Diversity can promote the sustainable development of companies and the prosperity of the whole society, while at the same time it requires the cooperation and open dialogue of private sector, social partners, public entities and organizations. Data collection and data processing, also proposed through the stregthening of the Equality Observatory, will promote the provision of sufficient and reliable reports related to equality and discrimination, enabling relevant policy-making and the implementation of international best practices. At the same time, the creation of a mechanism that will evaluate companies and organisations taking into account their policies and actions towards the promotion of equal opportunities is also promoted, in order to develop the "Diversity Award". Additionally, a horizontal training program is proposed on issues related to diversity at work, with employees both of the private and public sectors and with priority given to public organisations that influence behaviors and social attitudes (e.g. police, services that serve citizens) and employees in positions of responsibility and active communication with the public. The main purpose of these interventions is to encourage the acceptance of diversity and to remove barriers in the labour market participation related to stereotypes and discrimination.

Coherence

Coherence within the plan (within components) and consistency with the relevant national policy frameworks, strategies and plans

Coherence within the Plan

Greece's Recovery and Resilience Plan presents strong internal coherence, following the provisions of the Regulation on the Recovery and Resilience Facility agreed between the European Parliament and the Council in December 2020 (2020/0104 (COD)).

The Plan is structured around four (4) distinct pillars ("Green Transition", "Digital Transformation", "Employment, skills and social cohesion", "Private Investments and Transformation of the economy") that operate as a **coherent whole** and are expected to generate **synergies** when implemented.

The green transition and digital transformation are acknowledged as highly interlinked processes, as detailed in the EU Green Deal and Digital Agenda, and in the Growth Plan for the Greek Economy (Pissarides' Committee Report). Digital transformation is a key enabler for the green and circular transition, while the inclusion of climate-related and sustainability criteria in the design and deployment of digital technologies has become a critical success factor for digital transformation.

But to ensure that the green transition and digital transformation will materialize, they have to be balanced with an ambitious strategy for boosting competitiveness and innovativeness in the national economy, through mobilizing investments from private and public sources and establishing an institutional framework that is conducive to business creation and growth. Similarly, the green transition and digital transformation need to be fair, incorporating the social dimension and prioritizing sustainable job creation, improvement of education and skills, and provision of high quality and effective health- and social-care services.

Consequently, the four pillars of the Plan are **significantly interlinked** in terms of their content, enhancing the coherence of the Plan, and the synergies and complementarities expected between its integral parts.

The coherence of the Plan is also ensured through its **driving commitment** towards the promotion and mobilization of private investments and the creation of sustainable employment positions, that **cuts across** the four pillars.

Whether in the area of renewable energy and energy efficiency improvement, of broadband network installation and digital services development, or of manufacturing, agriculture, tourism and culture, the Recovery and Resilience Plan emphasizes investment attraction and job creation, as critical conditions for the viable recovery of the national economy. The four pillars of the Plan exhibit consistency with these overarching principles, which in turn ensure the Plan's coherence.

Apart from the thematic coherence, the Recovery and Resilience Plan presents **clear and concise timetables, targets and milestones** for its Components and proposed projects, **indicators** used to

monitor the implementation of projects, as well as **specific measures and steps** needed in order to implement the projects – and the Plan as a whole.

The proposed milestones and targets for the reforms and investments included in the Plan are clear and realistic, in accordance with the relevant country-specific challenges and priorities identified in the context of the European Semester, as well as with analyses, argumentation and recommendations of the Growth Plan for the Greek Economy.

The same holds for the specific indicators proposed in order to follow the attainment of milestones and targets, which are relevant and robust, and anchored to the methodology used in the Pissarides' committee report and in other key national and EU strategies and plans. Therefore, the Plan is based on comprehensive analysis, and is also highly coherent internally and as a whole, facilitating its effective implementation.

At the same time, the Plan describes specific and concrete actions and steps needed in order to implement the reforms and investments proposed within it. The inclusion of the steps and actions provides a roadmap for implementation of projects (reforms and investments), while it also allows to identify and exploit potential synergies among them, strengthening the coherence of the Plan as a whole and its socio-economic impact.

Moreover, the Recovery and Resilience Plan details the **mechanisms for ensuring effective and timely implementation**, which contribute to the Plan's coherence as well.

First, the Plan introduces and describes in detail the Management and Control System set up by the Greek authorities, in order to: (a) ensure that the projects are implemented in alignment with the Plan, (b) actively monitor the implementation process and take remedial action when there are delays or discrepancies from targets, (c) ensure that implementation complies with the national and EU regulatory framework and that the RRF funds are used efficiently and effectively, and (d) report on the successful attainment of the agreed milestones and targets.

Second, the Plan precisely describes the main actors (authorities and bodies) that participate in the management, verification and control/audit of the implementation, delineating their roles and responsibilities, as well as how they intervene – independently and jointly – in the projects' lifecycle. The detailed description of the management and control mechanisms also contributes and advances the Plan's coherence.

Third, the Plan presents the procedures designed to ensure an adequate audit trail and specific arrangement for preventing, detecting and correcting irregularities, such as fraud, corruption, conflicts of interest and double funding. The inclusion of specific details on how each of the main issues encountered in control and audit is to be addressed in the context of implementing the Recovery and Resilience Plan, is a further indicator of internal coherence.

Therefore, the set of arrangements proposed to ensure effective monitoring and implementation of the Recovery and Resilience Plan, as well as control and audit in compliance to the national and EU regulatory framework, is clear and coherent, further enhancing the overall coherence of the Plan.

Finally, the Recovery and Resilience Plan is coherent from an economic perspective, as well. Detailed justifications are provided on the **estimated total costs of the Plan** and its Components, and of the reforms and investments included.

The disbursement requests follow a clear approach and methodology, which is detailed in the Plan, using criteria such as the maturity, cost efficiency and expected economic and societal impact to prioritize projects. These detailed descriptions also contribute in enhancing the coherence of the Plan.

Consequently, in all of the aforementioned aspects and dimensions, the Recovery and Resilience Plan of Greece is considered to be a highly coherent Plan, in compliance with the guidelines and recommendations of the Regulation (2020/0104 (COD)). The coherence of the Plan also ensures its effective implementation, and the realization of its potential for significant economic and societal impact for Greece.

Coherence between Components of the Plan

The coherence of the Recovery and Resilience Plan as a whole is also enhanced by the coherence and complementarity of its Components, which are integral parts of the Plan's four pillars ("Green Transition", "Digital Transformation", "Employment, skills and social cohesion", "Private Investments and Transformation of the Economy").

Each Component represents a **batch of reforms and investments** that are targeted in a specific priority area (e.g. energy efficiency, digital transformation in the public sector, healthcare reform etc.). These priority areas were identified following the relevant country-specific challenges and priorities in the context of the European Semester, as well as challenges and priorities highlighted in the Growth Plan for the Greek Economy (Pissarides' committee report) and in key national and EU strategies, plans and policy frameworks.

The Components present internal coherence and consistency, as the reforms and investments included in each focus on the same priority area, address common challenges and are expected to complement each other, and contribute jointly in the attainment of common goals.

Moreover, the coherence of the Recovery and Resilience Plan as a whole is ensured by the coherence and complementarity **between the Components**. Each Component is interlinked not only with the Components of the same pillar, but also with the Components of other pillars.

For instance, the Components 1.1 ("Power Up"), 1.2 ("Renovate") and 1.3 ("Recharge and Refuel") of the "Green Transition" pillar of the plan present important coherence, as they are expected to jointly advance the necessary energy transition of the country, and the attainment of the NECP and EU energy and climate goals for 2030.

At the same time, they operate in tandem with Components 2.1 ("Connect"), 2.2 ("Modernise") and 2.3 ("Digitalization of business"), as the green transition and the digital transformation are deeply intertwined, and synergies are expected from implementing the reforms and investments of these components.

Similarly, the Components 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3, related to the digital transition of the economy and society, are consistent and mutually supportive with the Components 4.2 ("Modernize the public administration"), 4.5 ("Promote research and innovation") and 4.6 ("Modernize key economic sectors"). The digitalization of the public sector operates in tandem with its modernization, while the same holds for the relationship between the digitalization of business and the enhancement of the innovativeness, productivity and resilience of businesses.

The Components from the "Green Transition", "Digital Transformation" and "Private investments and transformation of the economy" pillars that aim at boosting investment activity and mobilize private and public funds, are highly coherent and complementary with the Components 4.1 ("Improving tax administration and collection"), 4.2, 4.3 ("Improve the efficiency of the justice system") and 4.4 ("Strengthen the financial sector and capital markets"). The latter Components establish an institutional framework that is conducive to investment attraction and to business creation and growth, complementing and facilitating the reforms and investments of the former Components.

In addition, the Components from the "Green Transition", "Digital Transformation" and "Private investments and transformation of the economy" pillars that aim at boosting investment activity in various domains, are highly coherent with the Components 3.1 ("Increasing job creation and participation in the labour market") and 3.2 ("Education, vocational education, training and skills"). The complex projects proposed in the Plan require adequate and competent workforce in various occupations and roles, while dynamically growing sectors create new sustainable employment positions and can absorb educated and skilled individuals that complete education or training.

Finally, Components in all four pillars that aim at promoting growth and competitiveness in the national economy, as well as sustainability and employment, are coherent and consistent with the Components 3.3 ("Improve resilience, accessibility and sustainability of healthcare") and 3.4 ("Increase access to effective and inclusive social policies") that ensure social resilience and access of all citizens to high-quality and effective health- and social care services.

As a result, the Components included in the Recovery and Resilience Plan present **strong coherence and consistency** between them, as well as multiple complementarities and synergies in their implementation, thus contributing to a highly coherent Plan as a whole.

Consistency with relevant national policy frameworks, strategies and plans

The Recovery and Resilience Plan is part and parcel of the National Plan of Government Policies (NPGP) 2021. As an institutional tool, the NPGP was first issued in 2020 and it is publicized on an annual basis, as the law provides, presenting the Government's binding overall policy plan for the forthcoming year as well as the rationale that underlies it. The NPGP is authored by the Presidency of the Government in close collaboration with the ministries. The 2021 edition, submitted in December 2020, already includes most of the proposed RRP policies and the very few that were still under consideration then, will be added to the NPGP upon its regular mid-year revision.

The same applies for the specific connection of the RRP reforms with the National Reform Plan (NRP). The NRP acted as a point of departure for the RRP list of reforms which emerged after only necessary adaptation. The NRP reforms contain or, often, fully identify with the proposed RRP reforms. In fewer instances the RRP reforms are broader than the

corresponding national ones, covering more fields. Overall, reforms that are listed only in the RRP and are new to the NRP, may range between 5-10% of the NRP (less than 15 reforms). They, too, will be added to the NRP on its regular revision.

The Recovery and Resilience Plan, and its Components, are fully aligned to the goals, priorities and policy and reform recommendations of other national plans and initiatives, operating as complements and contributing jointly to the attainment of broader economic and societal goals.

Consistency with the National Energy and Climate Plan

The Recovery and Resilience Plan aims at facilitating the necessary transition in Greece, through incorporating the strategic priorities and the specific targets of the NECP, as well as the related recommendations of the European Commission on how the RRF can be leveraged for attaining the climate and energy targets for 2030 and beyond. The key objectives of the Greek Recovery and Resilience Plan, and the reforms and investments designed to achieve them, are in alignment with the objectives and policy priorities and measures included in the NECP, with the former being expected to enable a swift delivery of the targets, objectives and contributions set out in the latter.

The “Green” Transition” pillar of the Plan, and its Components, reforms and investments, enable the transition towards a low-carbon energy system, with increased participation of RES in energy consumption, improved energy efficiency of the domestic building stock (household, public and commercial buildings), and a “greener” and more sustainable transport system (with emphasis on the use of electromobility and electric vehicles). These priorities are fully aligned with those set out in the NECP, and the related reforms and investments included in the Plan aid in attaining the respective targets and objectives of the NECP.

At the same time, the Components related to climate mitigation and adaptation for the urban and built environment, to promoting sustainable urban mobility in urban areas, to environmental protection and sustainable use of resources, are also aligned with the NECP targets for reducing carbon emissions, and for facilitating the required transition towards climate neutrality by 2050, as highlighted in the EU Green Deal Strategy.

Apart from the “Green Transition” Components, the rest of the Recovery and Resilience Plan is also consistent and aligned to the strategic objectives, targets and policy priorities of the NECP.

The Recovery and Resilience Plan, as a coherent whole, contributes in an holistic manner to the attainment of the NECP goals for reducing GHG emissions, improving energy efficiency and increasing the RES share in the energy mix by 2030, promoting at the same time socio-economic development, with attraction of new investments, creation of new employment positions, and enhancement of the competitiveness and innovativeness of the national economy – with the latter objectives being particularly relevant in the post-COVID context.

Consistency with the National and Territorial Just Transition Plans

The commitment of the Greek Government for complete phase-out of lignite-fired power generation by 2028 creates multiple economic and social challenges for the coal- affected areas (Western Macedonia and Megalopolis), and the need for a balanced and sustainable development model.

To ensure the economically and socially just transition of these areas, the Government adopted the National Just Transition Plan, a comprehensive strategic plan with a mixture of interventions and measures for the economic and productive diversification of the coal-affected areas, set in the wider context of the NECP, the EU Green Deal Strategy and the Energy Roadmap for 2050. The National Just Transition Plan constitutes input for the preparation of the Territorial Just Development Plans for Western Macedonia and the Municipality of Megalopolis, in accordance with the requirements of the Proposal for a Regulation establishing the Just Transition Fund, as well as the Territorial Just Transition Plan for the islands and their decarbonization.

The Recovery and Resilience Plan is aligned with the objectives and priorities presented in the National and Territorial Just Transition Plans and facilitates the just and viable socio-economic transition of the coal-dependent areas through dedicated reforms and investments.

The "Green Transition" pillar, and specifically Component 1.1, includes investments for the restoration, rehabilitation and upgrading of lignite zones in Western Macedonia and Megalopolis, in order to accommodate new uses according to the five growth pillars detailed in the Just Transition Plan: (i) Clean Energy, (ii) smart agricultural production, (iii) Sustainable Tourism, (iv) Industry, handicrafts and trade, and (v) technology and education. These works are expected to create new jobs for the local workforce, as well as a range of novel growth opportunities.

Also linked to the objectives and priorities of the National and Territorial Just Transition Plans are reforms and investments in other Components from all four pillars of the plan, independently and jointly supporting the just socio-economic transition and revitalization of the coal-affected areas, the attraction of investments and the creation of new jobs, and the advancement of social cohesion and living standards for citizens, inhabitants and visitors of these areas.

Consistency with the Growth Plan for the Greek Economy (Pissarides' Committee Report)

The Growth Plan for the Greek Economy, drafted by the independent committee formed by the Greek Government and headed by Professor Christopher Pissarides, constitutes a comprehensive plan for the development of the national economy. The report of the Pissarides' committee provides an in-depth analysis of domestic and global economic trends, and recommendations on reforms and policies that can foster growth, competitiveness and employment, while at the same time ensuring social cohesion and improved living standards for all citizens.

The Recovery and Resilience Plan is anchored to the objectives and priorities set out in the Growth Plan for the Greek Economy. Moreover, the Components of the Plan are fully aligned with the policy and reform recommendations of the Pissarides' Committee Report and aim at facilitating and fast-tracking them.

The "Green Transition" Pillar incorporates the priorities of the Pissarides' committee report for paving the path towards climate neutrality by 2050, and for meeting the NECP and EU targets for 2030. These priorities include the modernization of the energy system and the gradual phase-out from fossil fuels, the shift towards RES and "clean" energy, the energy renovation of the domestic building stock, the modernization of urban and spatial planning, and the promotion of e-mobility and sustainable transportation.

Similarly, the Pissarides' committee report acknowledges the importance of better protection and restoration of the natural environment and biodiversity, of optimal use of the natural resources

(including water), of enhancing the resilience of ecosystems towards climate change and natural risks, and of promoting sustainable waste management and transition towards circular economy. These priorities are addressed by the reforms and investments of the "Green Transition" pillar of the Recovery and Resiliency Plan, and so do the objectives and recommendations of the NECP and of the National Strategies for Climate Change Adaptation, Circular Economy, Forests and Biodiversity.

The "Digital Transformation" pillar reflects and responds to the argumentation and recommendations of the Pissarides' committee report for digitalizing and modernizing the public and private sectors in Greece. The priorities of increased connectivity to very-high-capacity networks and of installing and operating new generation networks are thoroughly analysed in the Growth Plan for the Greek Economy and addressed via the Components of the Plan.

The same holds for the modernization and digital transformation of the public administration and the provision of qualitative public services to citizens and enterprises, and for the improvement of technology readiness and digital skills of enterprises, which are also prioritized in the Pissarides' committee report as growth and productivity drivers, and are addressed and facilitated through the reforms and investments promoted by the "Digital Transformation" pillar of the Recovery and Resilience Plan.

The "Employment, skills and social cohesion" pillar internalizes and respond to the analysis and recommendations of the Pissarides' committee report on new job generation, increase in labour productivity and participation in the labour market, upgrading of the national education, training and skill formation systems, and modernization and improvement of accessibility to high-quality and efficient health- and social care services.

The Recovery and Resilience Plan reflects the aforementioned priority areas and objectives of the Pissarides' committee report, and seeks to address them via coherent batches of reforms and investments, aiming at strong socio-economic impact.

Finally, the "Private investments and transformation of the economy" pillar follows the analyses and recommendations of the Growth Plan for the Greek Economy for boosting growth through reforms in the tax and public administration, and in the justice system and capital markets, through enhancing the innovativeness and export orientation of businesses, and through making key sectors of the national economy more resilient.

In particular, Components of this pillar reflect and respond to priorities highlighted in the report for strengthening the public administration and tax-collection services, improving the efficiency of the justice system, making the financial and capital markets operate more efficiently, and addressing issues related to private debt management

Similarly, Components of this pillar address, through dedicated reforms and investments, the recommendations of the Pissarides' committee report for strengthening the links between entrepreneurship and research and innovation, for enhancing the productivity, competitiveness and resilience of key sectors of the national economy - tourism, culture, manufacturing, agriculture and transportations and logistics – and for providing incentives to private enterprises to scale up and become more competitive and export-oriented.

- **Consistency with the Partnership Agreement for the Development Framework**

The Greek Recovery and Resilience Plan is designed to operate in consistency, complementarity and synergy with the new Greek Partnership Agreement for the Development Framework for the 2021-2027 Programming Period, and its sectoral and regional programs. On the one hand, the Plan incorporates the strategic directions, objectives and priorities of the new Partnership Agreement, while on the other hand it draws from and builds on the outcomes and the experience from implementing the Partnership Agreement for the previous period (2014 – 2020). It also draws from and builds on the outcomes from implementing the Along with the Common Agricultural Policy, the three instruments contribute the bulk of investment funds to be deployed in the Greek Economy in the following nine years.

The new Partnership Agreement for the 2021 – 2027 Programming Period is structured around 5 (five) key Policy Objectives (PO) and a Special Objective linked to the Just Transition Fund, which are highly consistent with the strategic priorities, the goals and the respective Components of the Greek Recovery and Resilience Plan.

In more detail, the **Policy Objective 1** – "A smarter Europe through the promotion of innovative and smart economic transformation and regional ICT connectivity" is directly linked to the "Digital Transition" and "Private Investments and Transformation of the Economy" priorities of the Recovery and Resilience Plan, with an aim at systematically enhancing the productivity and extroversion of the national economy, as well as the links of production with technology and innovation.

The Plan promotes reforms and investments for broadening the connectivity of households and enterprises to high-capacity-networks, for developing and operating new generation networks, for the technological and digital upgrading of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and enhancing their digital skills, and for the modernization and digital transformation of the public administration, which also constitute priorities for the Policy Objective 1 of the new Partnership Agreement. The same holds for reforms and investments for strengthening the links of production with research and innovation, and for enhancing the productivity, competitiveness, resilience and extroversion of private enterprises, which are also aligned to the Policy Objective 1, with strong complementarity of the respective actions.

The **Policy Objective 2** - "A greener, lower carbon and resilient Europe through the promotion of clean and just energy transition, green and blue investments, circular economy, climate change adaptation and the risk prevention and management" prioritizes the necessary "green" transition for Greece, and the effective adaptation to climate change and mitigation of its impact. The PO2 is directly linked to the Recovery and Resilience Plan, and its "Green Transition" priority, also incorporating and specifying the objectives and priorities of the EU Green Deal Strategy and the National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP).

The Plan promotes reforms and investments for increasing the penetration of RES in the energy mix, for upgrading and digitalizing the power transmission and distribution networks, for gradual decarbonization of the energy system, for improving energy efficiency of the domestic building stock and for promoting electromobility and sustainable transportations. These investments and reforms are highly consistent with the objectives and the priorities of the Policy Objective 2 and are expected to operate synergistically and contribute jointly to the attainment of related national and EU targets.

The Plan also includes reforms and investments for the protection of the natural environment and the sustainable management of the natural resources, for enhancing the resilience of natural and urban ecosystems, and for effective management of solid and liquid waste, all in alignment with the Policy Objective 2 of the new Partnership Agreement.

The **Policy Objective 3** - A more interconnected Europe through enhancing mobility and regional connectivity aims to support the development of accessible, climate resilient, intelligent, secure and intermodal transportation infrastructures at the local, national and regional levels and to promote sustainable urban mobility.

The "Digital Transformation" pillar of Recovery and Resilience Plan promotes investments for the increased connectivity of households and businesses in very-high-capacity broadband networks, and for the installation and operation of new generation networks. The "Private investments and transformation of the economy" pillar advances investments for the completion and interconnection of infrastructures for passenger and commercial purposes at the local, national and regional levels, for the continuous control and maintenance of infrastructures and their modernization with new user-friendly services, and for the enhancement of road safety. The "Green Transition" pillar, finally, promotes sustainable transportations, and the greater use of environment-friendly transportation types. Consequently, reforms and investments in these three pillars are aligned and supportive to the priorities of the Policy Objective 3.

The **Policy Objective 4** - A more social Europe through the implementation of the European pillar of social rights has as its main goal to ensure equal access to quality services and goods for all citizens, and to invest in human resources.

Through its "Employment, skills and social cohesion" pillar, the Recovery and Resilience Plan promotes action for boosting employment creation, for improving the long-term employability and productivity of the local labour force - through strengthening the higher education, vocational education and training and skill formation systems, for increasing the efficiency, accessibility and financial sustainability of the healthcare system, and for modernizing the social care and solidarity mechanisms, and ensuring equal access of all citizens, including the most vulnerable ones, to quality social services. The reforms and investments of this pillar are directly linked to the Policy Objective 4 and its priorities and objectives and are expected to operate as complement with the actions financed and facilitated through the new Partnership Agreement.

The **Policy Objective 5** – "A Europe closer to its citizens, through the promotion of sustainable and integrated development of urban, rural and coastal areas, as well as through the support of local initiatives" promotes the implementation of integrated territorial strategies, with utilization of tools such as the Integrated Territorial Investments and the Community-Led Local Development Initiatives, deployed in areas selected along their needs and characteristics (growth prospects, environmental challenges, socio-economic pressures etc.).

The Recovery and Resilience Plan also promotes the sustainable territorial development, with investments and reforms included in the "Green Transition" and "Private Investments and transformation of the economy" pillars interacting with and supporting the objectives of the Policy Objective 5 and the new Partnership Agreement. In that way, the priority of the Policy Objective 5 on integrated territorial strategies cuts across the pillars of the Recovery and

Resilience Plan, and different Components and batches of reforms and investments of the Plan operate in tandem and complement with the priorities and actions of the Policy Objective 5.

The **Specific Objective** for the Just Transition Fund focuses on the just and viable transition of the coal-affected areas of Greece – the Western Macedonia Region and the Municipality of Megalopolis – that are directly impacted by the national strategy for complete phase-out of lignite-fired power generation by 2028. The Specific Objective of the Partnership Agreement complements the related objectives, priorities and policy measures of the NECP, which specifies the national target to completely phase-out lignite by 2028, and of the National and Territorial Just Transition Plans, which constitute a detailed roadmap for the just socio-economic transition of the coal-affected areas.

The Recovery and Resilience Plan proposes investments in restoring the mine lands in Western Macedonia and Megalopolis, as part of the broader targets set out in the NECP and the Just Transition Plan for productive and environmental revitalization of the coal-affected areas and for the development of new land uses that can accommodate and support differentiated activities. In that direction, the Plan and the specific investments complement the Special Objective of the new Partnership Agreement, and the actions to be implemented through it.

Consistency with the Youth Guarantee Implementation Plan

Youth unemployment constitutes one of the chronic deficiencies and major political, economic and social challenges for Greece, with permanent significant impact on social cohesion. Greece submitted its Youth Guarantee Implementation Plan in 2014, in the middle of the economic crisis, while recording the highest rates of unemployment in EU (approx. 60%), followed by a massive “brain-drain” of young people. Currently, and despite a significant decrease, the rate of youth unemployment remains far and significantly exceeds the EU average (34% in November 2020).

The **Greek Youth Guarantee Implementation Plan** (GYGIP) was presented in December 2013 and updated in June 2014, based on the national strategy laid out in the "Partnership Agreement for the Development Framework, 2014-2020" and the "Action Plan for Creating New Jobs and Supporting Unemployed People". It included actions targeted to young people aged 15-24, who did not work or participate in educational or training programs.

Tackling unemployment and creating new, sustainable jobs, particularly for younger individuals, is a key priority and objective for the Greek National Recovery and Resilience Plan and its pillars. The pillars of “Green Transition”, “Digital Transformation” and “Private investments and transformation of the economy” comprise investments and reforms which contribute directly and indirectly to job creation, while the pillar of “Employment, skills and social cohesion” is by definition directly linked to enhancing youth employment, and interacts with the Youth Guarantee Implementation Plan.

Reforms and investments included in the “Employment, skills and social cohesion” pillar, aim at increasing long-term employment, employability and labour productivity through labour market reforms, modernization of active and passive labour market policies (including measures targeted to the young unemployed individuals), upgrading the mechanisms for diagnosis of labour market needs, and reforming and digitalizing the Public Employment Service (OAED). These reforms and investments are directly related to the goals and priorities of the National Youth Guarantee Implementation Plan, and complement its activities, while they are

expected to operate as complements in mitigating the employment and social impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Another batch of reforms and investments included in the same pillar, aims at increasing long-term employment and labour productivity, through modernizing and upgrading the national system for education, vocational education training (VET) and skill formation (skilling, reskilling, upskilling). These reforms and investments are expected to address the supply/demand mismatch in labour markets that affects primarily the young and unemployed, and to better equip them with the necessary skills and competencies for long-term, sustainable employment.

In that way, the Recovery and Resilience Plan is directly linked to the educational-and-traineeship aspect of the Youth Guarantee Implementation Plan, also complementing actions advanced in the context of the latter and jointly contributing to improvement youth employment rates.

Digital Transformation Bible 2020 – 2025

The Digital Transformation Bible 2020 – 2025 details the strategy of Greece for transition to the digital age, through a set of horizontal and vertical policy interventions that will foster the digital transformation of the Greek society and economy. In addition, it introduces a new model for digital governance, with novel, enhanced mechanisms for the design, implementation and monitoring of digital projects.

The Recovery and Resilience Plan places the digital transition at the epicentre of changes that will unleash the dynamics of the economy and contribute to strong, sustainable growth. Through targeted reforms and investments, the Recovery and Sustainability Plan promotes the expansion of connectivity of households and business to high-speed and capacity broadband networks, the installation of new generation networks across the country, the digital transformation and modernization of the public sector, and the technological and digital upgrading of businesses, and the enhancement of their technology readiness and digital skills. These reforms and investments are fully aligned with the objectives and priorities of the Digital Transformation Bible, and the two are expected to operate in tandem, through synergies that would advance the common goals.

National Research and Innovation Strategy for Smart Specialization 2014 - 2020

The National Research and Innovation Strategy for Smart Specialization was formulated in the context of the “Europe 2020” Strategy of the European Commission, and of the Cohesion Policy for the 2014 – 2020 Programming Period. The goal of the National Smart Specialization Strategy is the productive restructuring of the country, with research, technology and innovation as key drivers, to address regional inequalities and spur long-term employment. Today, an updating process is underway to better adapt the Strategy to the needs and the priorities of the new Programming Period (2021 - 2027).

The Recovery and Resilience Plan is directly linked to the goals and the priorities of the National Smart Specialization Strategy, incorporating the results and experience from its implementation. The Recovery and Resilience Plan advances reforms and investments for enhancing research and innovation in the educational system, as well as for strengthening the links of entrepreneurship and production with scientific knowledge and innovation, in accordance with the priorities and objectives of the National Smart Specialization Strategy.

In additional, there are several priorities shared by the National Research and Innovation Strategy for Smart Specialization and the Recovery and Resilience Plan, and supported through reforms and investments of the latter, including the energy transition and overall upgrading of energy infrastructures, the enhancement of the resilience of natural and urban ecosystems towards climate change, and the boost in productivity, competitiveness and resilience of key sectors for the national Economy, such as culture, tourism, agriculture, manufacturing and transportations – logistics.

National Strategy for Higher Education (2016 – 2020)

The National Strategy for Higher Education reflects the strategic priorities and objectives of the country with regards to its Higher Education system, the organization and functioning of academic institutions and bodies, the framework for their networking and extroversion, and more broadly the responsiveness to the needs of students, of the society and of the economy.

The Recovery and Resilience Plan, through its "Employment, skills and social cohesion" pillar, incorporates the priorities and objectives of the National Strategy for Higher Education and prioritizes reforms and investments for improving the Higher Education system, the operation of academic institutions, and their teaching and research activities. In addition, the Recovery and Resilience Plan aims at strengthening the links of entrepreneurship and production with scientific knowledge, technology and innovation, in consistency with the emphasis placed by the National Strategy for Higher Education in linking education, research and production.

National Integration Strategy

The National Integration Strategy is a comprehensive plan for the integration of third-country nationals, taking into account the developments of recent years at the local, national, regional, EU and international level, the needs and capacities, and the compliance with the EU values and principles framework.

The Recovery and Resilience Plan incorporates the guidelines and objectives of the National Integration Strategy, and responds through interventions for facilitating the social inclusion of immigrants and beneficiaries of international protection, through introducing them in the labour market and providing to them specialized services regarding skills diagnosis, consulting, training and reskilling/upskilling. Moreover, it promotes the digitalization of migration system processes and of the archives of the Asylum Service, to improve control over migration flows and achieve faster inclusion of legal migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees, in alignment with the priorities of the National Integration Strategy.

- **National Action Plan for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities**

The National Action Plan for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was formulated and adopted in 2020 and constitutes a comprehensive roadmap for the coordination and monitoring of all actions and policies regarding the rights of persons with disabilities.

The Recovery and Resilience Plan is consistent with the National Action Plan for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and advances reforms and investments that improve living conditions and accessibility to critical services, as well as the inclusions into the society and labour market. These reforms and investments broaden the accessibility of persons with disabilities in important

services, advance deinstitutionalization of children and adults with disabilities, and focus on the provision of direct and effective social care services to them. In addition, the Recovery and Resilience Plan includes reforms and investments for improving the skills, the employability and the sustainable employment of persons with disabilities, in order to achieve their integration in the labour market. This batch of reforms and investments complements the actions and policies included in the National Action Plan for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, jointly contributing to achieving common goals.

National Transport Strategic Plan

The National Transport Strategic Plan provides the basis for sustainable transport infrastructure and service development in Greece over the medium to long term, which will contribute to the competitiveness of the transport sector of the country.

The Recovery and Resilience Plan is highly consistent with the National Transport Strategic Plan, as it acknowledges the importance of developing modern, sustainable, accessible and climate change resilient transport infrastructures. Through dedicated investment, the Recovery and Resilience Plan aims to facilitate the development of required infrastructure at local, regional and international level, interconnecting all areas in the country, and improving the mobility of citizens and goods. At the same time, the Recovery and Resilience Plan advances road safety and promotes the shift towards sustainable urban mobility in cities and metropolitan areas and towards more sustainable and environment-friendly transportation modes. The reforms and investments included in the Recovery and Resilience Plan are expected to operate in synergy with the projects included in the National Transport Strategic Plan, and jointly contribute towards the attainment of common objectives.

National Plan for Crisis Management and Hazard Mitigation

The National Plan for Crisis Management and Hazard Mitigation introduces a comprehensive package of activities for the coordination and implementation of interventions for effective and timely management of crises from all the involved operational, executive and support structures, with an aim at effectively managing adverse situations, due to natural, technological or other disasters and/or threats.

The Recovery and Resilience Plan acknowledges the enhancement of resilience against threats and risks of any kind as a crucial element of economic and societal development and progress. As a result, it fully incorporates the strategic guidelines, objectives and detailed targets of the National Plan for Crisis Management and Hazard Mitigation. In more detail, it promotes, through dedicated investments, the improvement of the resilience of natural and urban ecosystems to climate change and natural risks, as well as the consolidation of civil protection mechanisms and their operation, and of the early warning and response mechanisms.

Moreover, the Recovery and Resilience Plan embraces the objectives and recommendations for more effective management and mitigation of risks related to public health, and to the technological, energy and transport infrastructures and networks in Greece. In that way, the two plans operate as complements, enhancing resilience towards all potential risk factors.

Coherence between reforms and investments

Greece's Recovery and Resilience Plan reflects a substantive reform and investment effort. **Each Component encompasses reforms and investments** that are coherent, reinforcing and complement the impact of one another and help address the relevant country-specific challenges and priorities in the context of the European Semester, as well as challenges and priorities highlighted in the Growth Plan for the Greek Economy (Pissarides' committee report) and in key national and EU strategies, plans and policy frameworks.

Component 1.1 Power up

The aim of the reforms of the Component is to contribute to the climate and energy plans through investments and reforms that intend to accelerate the development of renewables as well as their integration through upgraded networks and enhanced interconnectivity.

The reform *"Restructuring and enhancement of the RES CHP Account revenues"* sets measures that address the financial sustainability of the Account as regards existing RES units and the financial viability of the Account as regards new RES units (i.e. units commissioned after 1.1.2021), instilling future RES investors with confidence that the new investments needed for new RES capacity to reach NECP targets will be financially secure. The reform combined with reform "Streamline the development of new RES plants to reach NECP targets through an extensive reform of the licensing procedure for new RES" and with investments of this component such as "Installed capacity increase in Hellenic Electricity Distribution Network Operator (HEDNO) HV/MV substations for new RES connection" and "Interventions for the electricity interconnection of islands and the upgrading of the electricity network" create the appropriate environment for the necessary renewable capacity to be timely integrated in the system towards the country's energy and climate targets for 2030.

The reform *"Streamline the development of new RES plants to reach NECP targets through an extensive reform of the licensing procedure for new RES"* intends to tackle environmental, grid-connection and overall administrative related barriers and delays, as well as to diversify the renewable technology mix by allowing offshore wind projects to be developed and commissioned. The reform together with investments of this component such as "Installed capacity increase in Hellenic Electricity Distribution Network Operator (HEDNO) HV/MV substations for new RES connection" and "Interventions for the electricity interconnection of islands and the upgrading of the electricity network" as well as the reform of the RES-CHP Special account ("Restructuring and enhancement of the RES CHP Account revenues") create the appropriate environment for the developments of new renewable capacity in order to reach the energy and climate target for 2030.

Component 1.2 Renovate

The reforms and investments of the "Renovate" component aim to increase energy efficiency, enhance economic growth, create job opportunities and promote social resilience.

The reform “Energy poverty Action Plan” is linked with the investment “Energy renovation on residential buildings” as it is aiming to provide a framework for the energy upgrade of the residential buildings of energy-vulnerable households and other social groups. The reform will support the investment with the preparation of an Action Plan for the Treatment of Energy Poverty. The Plan will reflect actions and other social policy measures, or energy pricing to enhance energy efficiency and specify the criteria to identify energy poor households.

The reform “ Preparation of Urban Plans in implementation of the urban policy” aims to develop urban plans for the implementation of urban policy and the relevant planning systems and is linked with the investments “Energy and entrepreneurship”, “Energy renovation on residential buildings” and “Interventions in residential areas and in the building stock”. Although the 3 investments have different goals and outcomes, the new urban policy framework, coupled with tax, financial and town planning incentives, is expected to support the development of urban spaces that will make a positive impact in the urban environment and public areas and at the same time increase the pace of energy upgrading of both residential and enterprises buildings.

Component 1.3 Recharge and refuel

The reforms and investments of the “Recharge & Refuel” component aim to increase sustainable mobility, enhance economic growth, create job opportunities and promote social resilience. The reform “E-mobility - Framework for installation and operation of EV charging” is linked with the investment “Electromobility” aiming to provide legislative amendments towards the electrification of the Greek transportation sector. The investment “Electromobility” proposes the development of sustainable means of transportation (i.e., buses, taxis) and the establishment of accessible charge points at strategic urban and suburban locations within cities and at points of interest (i.e. airports, motorways, ports and in private parking areas). To this end, the reform will provide the framework for the implementation of these initiatives, aiming to address the challenges related to the heavy dependence of oil-based fuels in the transport sector.

Component 1.4 Sustainable use of resources, climate resilience and environmental protection

The reforms and investments of the “Sustainable use of resources, climate resilience and environmental protection” component aim to improve sustainable management, promote the protection of natural environment, implement circular economy and enhance civil protection. The reform “Establishment of new water and wastewater regulatory authority” is linked with the investments “Urban Wastewater and Sludge Management Infrastructures from Wastewater Treatment Plants” and “Drinking Water Supply and Saving Infrastructures”. The National Water Regulatory Authority (NWRA) that will be established with this reform will be responsible for the rational management of water resource. Through this authority decisions related to wastewater and water management will be reviewed, decisions for better operation of the infrastructure will be made and new initiatives for saving water will be promoted.

Component 2.1 Connect

The key objectives of Component 2.1 “Connect” are, on one hand, to establish the necessary reforms to ensure the transition to fast broadband connections and pave the road towards 5G technology and, on the other hand, to implement investments that focus on digital transition and

particularly on very-high-capacity digital infrastructure, with a view to increasing mobile and fixed broadband coverage and take-up.

The Component entails a solid and structured set of initiatives and actions, which are going to be implemented through a coherent set of interconnected reforms and investments, to promote the EU's 2025 Gigabit Society targets and ensure that, by 2025 the widest possible uninterrupted 5G coverage in all areas will be achieved. The reforms and investments of the "Connect" component will generate important spill-over effects across society and the economy, including job creation, new and better opportunities for the industry sector, higher efficiency and productivity both for citizens and businesses, while increasing Europe's digital strategic autonomy.

The reform "*Transition to 5G technology, facilitating the development of innovative remote services"* is linked with the investment "5G Corridors – Develop 5G networks that will provide coverage of all Greek motorways that are part of the Trans-European Transport Networks", as it is aiming to establish a well-designed basis for the development of 5th generation networks and the implementation of a coherent plan to substantially improve Greece's connectivity status and unlock a broad range of opportunities for Greece's economic recovery, growth and resilience. The reform will support the investment through the establishment of the necessary changes in the regulatory and legislative framework to encourage investments on 5G infrastructure and set up a planned and coordinated process through an analytical action plan and roadmap for the development of next generation networks and their incorporation in the national economy.

The reform *"Switch to fast broadband connections – Transition to 100/200 Mbps (UltraFast) broadband connections and strengthening of Superfast Broadband demand"* aims at increasing the availability of next generation broadband services throughout the country and is linked with the investments "Fiber optic infrastructure in buildings" and "Submarine fibre cables", which are going to enhance the acceleration of the development of Fiber to Home (FTTH) networks and the transition to fast broadband connections, supporting emerging and future digital services and applications, and contributing directly to growth and new jobs creation, as part of the country's economic recovery and resilience. The reform shall support the investments by laying the foundation for the transition to 100/200 Mbps (Ultrafast) broadband connections through the design and implementation of an action plan/roadmap, which will focus on actions, prerequisite activities, time schedules, all broadband related changes, national targets, European obligations, risk and mitigation plans as well as any required changes on the existing legislative and regulatory framework.

Component 2.2 Modernise

The overall aim of Component 2.2 is to modernise the Greek Public Sector by improving its operational model, and achieving the provision of enhanced, qualitative services to citizens and businesses. The acceleration of efforts to improve the country's digital performance shall be enabled through a coherent set of reforms and investments aiming at (a) the digital transformation of Public Sector's organisations and the enhancement of their digital services, (b) business process improvements followed by the incorporation of contemporary information systems, (c) increased interoperability of systems and data, (d) wide-spread cybersecurity strategies and policies, as well as (e) extended use of advanced technologies such as cloud computing and big data.

The implementation of the envisaged measures is expected to have a long-lasting impact to the public administration, as well as the citizens and businesses, contributing to more citizen-centric,

inclusive, trusted, secure, autonomous, innovative, cross-border and interoperable digital public services in Greece.

Key objectives *of the reform "Towards Public Administration's "customer"-oriented services through simplification and improvement of processes, systems enhancements and compliance with European strategies and policies"* are the development of a holistic framework and the application of digital solutions in the public administration for the provision of "customer" oriented services to Greek citizens that are, by default, digital, cross-border and interoperable; user-centric, inclusive and accessible; open and transparent; trustworthy and secure, based on the once-only-principle.

The proposed reform is introduced to ensure that a robust action plan and roadmap along with the proper legislative framework will be in place to ensure the timely and complete implementation of the linked investments, namely "CRM for the General Government", "New system for Public Procurements", "Digitisation of archives and related services", "Central Document Management System", "Further modernisation of Public Administration's One-Stop Shops", "Digitalisation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs", "Digital Transformation of the Greek National Tourism Organization", and "Upgrade of Digital Skills in Military Service". Additionally, to ensure the coherence and efficient implementation of the overall initiatives programme, a supporting reform structure shall be established to monitor the investments' status and progress throughout the implementation period and proceed with follow-ups, remediation actions, recommendations and final delivery assessments.

The reform "*Interconnection and interoperability of registries, systems and services for data exchange between national public organisations"* aims to develop a comprehensive framework and roadmap for the interconnection and interoperability of registries and services for data exchange between public organisations, in line with the new European Interoperability Framework (EIF). The reform is linked with a series of investments, namely "Interoperability and web services development", "Next-Generation Interoperability Centre (KED)", "eRegistries" and "Tourism Registry e-MHTE", aiming at a radical enhancement of interoperability between the Public Sector's IT systems and data exchange for the provision of interoperable, personalised and user-friendly digital public services. The reform shall support the implementation of the proposed investments by introducing the proper organizational, procedural and legislative changes through a planned and coordinated process. New processes, supporting tools and capacity building measures (training to individual administrations, development of reporting methods to monitor compliance with the plan) will be deployed to support the transparent, evidence-informed and open interoperability expansion/development process.

The reform *"Data Governance strategy & policies for the Public Sector"* aims to the definition of a clear strategy for Data Governance in the Public Sector, the development and implementation of the related policies and the review and update of the existing legal framework for open data and the re-use of public sector information, the provisions of which extend the principles of open availability and re-usability of documents, information and data that are either in the possession of public bodies, or funded by public resources. The reform is linked with the investment "Data Classification Studies for Public Sector's Information Systems" aiming to provide the overall framework towards the development of a comprehensive Data Governance strategy and the establishment of the related Data Governance policies for the Public Sector. The investment proposes the standardization of data classification studies for all central information systems and applications of Public Sector to establish a framework for classifying

public data based on their level of sensitivity, value and criticality as required by the National Data Governance and Information Security Framework. The reform will support the investment with the preparation of an Action Plan that is going to define the scope, objectives, risk and mitigation plans, features and requirements, procedures for the smooth implementation of the involved initiatives and measures. A cost-benefit analysis shall also be performed to indicate the most appropriate changes, policies and technologies that need to be developed and implemented.

The reform "*Cybersecurity strategy and policies for the Public Sector & advanced security services for national critical infrastructures*" concerns the development and implementation of a cybersecurity strategy and a set of cybersecurity policies, which will increase the reliability and security of public sector systems and data and improve citizens' trust in their interaction with the public sector. Additionally, the reform involves the implementation of the National Cybersecurity Operations Center (SOC) as well as the provision of advanced Security Services in G-Cloud critical infrastructure, aiming to the systematic and continuous improvement of the security and the limitation of cybersecurity threats to the public sector's central infrastructures and the information systems that operate through it. The reform is going to be implemented through a coherent and well-structured series of interventions and actions aiming to a uniform governance, risk management and security management framework for government agencies, providing guidance on detailed concepts and steps in transforming cybersecurity, and aligning them with the existing national cybersecurity strategy and processes. Additionally, the reform promotes the enhancement of security services in G-Cloud central infrastructure in order to ensure its constant monitoring, as well as the detection and prevention of security incidents, including cyber-attacks and therefore enabling a holistic view of Public Sector's data and information systems security.

The reform *"Incorporation of new technologies and trends towards Public Administration's advanced services, increase of efficiency and effectiveness, and decrease of systems operating, upgrade and maintenance costs"* aims to set up a framework for the improvement of Public Administration's services, policies, decision making processes through the incorporation of advanced technologies such as digital platforms, Cloud Computing infrastructure and services, data analytics, Artificial Intelligence, Distributed Ledger Technology - DLT, Smart Cities etc. The reform concerns the definition of a clear strategy and action plan for the embodiment of advanced technologies and trends into Greek Public administration and is linked with a series of investments, namely "Central BI – Data Analytics", "Enhancement of Public Sector's Business Continuity", "Supply of Central Cloud Computing Infrastructure and Services", "Upgrade of Cloud-computing infrastructure and services of the National Infrastructures for Research and Technology (GRNET)", "Expansion of Syzefksis II" and "Smart Cities". The reform is going to support the proposed investments through a planned and coordinated process towards the establishment and implementation of new procedures, infrastructure designs, advanced digital technologies tools, as well as a proper risk management mechanism to identify, assess and prevent any impediment, risk and/or inconsistency that might hinder their implementation.

Component 2.3 Digitalisation of Businesses

The aim of Component 2.3 is to increase the take up of digital technologies by businesses, reducing the digital gap between Greek small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) and those of the European average. The digitalisation of business activities envisage to change the business environment and kick-start a paradigm shift for the national economy towards the materialization of a Digital Single Market and nurturing the Data Economy.

The reform *"Establishment of a digital business ecosystem and introduction of tax incentives for the facilitation of the SMEs digital transformation"* aims to set up a plan for the implementation of the proper policies, programs and incentives from the government to enhance businesses digital transformation, strengthen the country's industrial competitiveness and modernisation and ensure the sustainability and resilience of the SMEs sector. The reform is linked with the investment "Digital Transformation of SMEs" aiming to (a) create digital infrastructure through funding for the supply and installation of digital tools and services, and increase the digital awareness of business executives, (b) directly encourage investments in modern digital technologies, using tax incentives on tangible and intangible assets, and (c) upgrade the cash registers and POS ecosystem, in order to change the business environment, enhance transparency and promote healthy competition. To this end, the reform will provide the framework for the implementation of these initiatives, by defining a clear strategy and action plan for the establishment of a digital business ecosystem that fosters the digital transformation of SMEs. The plan shall assess and identify the proper policy making initiatives, including (a) new digital technologies, (b) the tools to support the digital transformation of businesses, (c) the digital skills gap of business executives and (d) the appropriate mix of tax incentives needed to change the business environment and increase investments in the digitization of business activities.

Component 3.1 Increasing job creation and participation in the labour market

The overall aim of the component is to enhance labour market participation and mitigate the effects of the pandemic on employment. The proposed Active Labour Market Policies are directly aligned and complementary to the Passive Labour Market Policies reform, as both enhance the entrance in the labour market, by removing barriers regarding labour market participation and activating the unemployed population through targeted upskilling programmes and subsidised work. Through the reform of the nation's Passive Labour Market Policies, the proposed measure seeks to improve coverage and equitable distribution of unemployment benefits, strengthen the social safety net, promote labour market participation, including vulnerable groups, and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the social protection system. To this end the restructuring and rebranding of OAED local KPAs will further support the overall goal to create a systematic relation of the employment services with the labour market. OAED digitalisation further invests in facilitating a more efficient job matching and efficient labour supply to meet employer demand.

The reform of the Labour Law acts as an umbrella reform that will promote higher employment rates, flexibility and work-life balance. When combined with the relevant investment for the digital transformation of the labour systems, the expected outcome is that there will be a significant effect in combating undeclared and under-declared work, while reducing administrative burden and red tape.

Component 3.2: Education, vocational education and training, and skills

The overall aim of this component is to effectively address current skills mismatch and create a direct link between qualifications and jobs. To this end both the reforms of OAED (namely "Labour force skilling, reskilling and upskilling through a reformed training model for the working population" and "Strengthening the apprenticeship system") and the reform and investment of the Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs (namely "Upgrade Vocational Education and Training" and "Upgrading Vocational Education and Training (VET): Supply of laboratory equipment for Laboratory Centers for IEK, EPAL, Post-Secondary Year-Apprenticeship Class and Vocational Training Schools") will further upgrade the Vocational

Education and Training (VET) in Greece, create opportunities to respond effectively to unemployment and address labour market imbalances, while contributing to making the VET system an appealing educational pathway. The aforementioned projects also invest in the digital transformation of the VET system and the provision of the required equipment and tools that will help meet the shifts in skill demand and supply that have been reflected in the inability of employers to fill their vacancies with people that have the right skills. Towards this goal the Horizontal Upskilling Programme will further support the undertaking policies to reduce skills mismatch. The reform "A New Strategy for Lifelong Skilling: Modernising and Upgrading Greece's Upskilling and Reskilling System" will act as a cornerstone in the effective delivery of the upskilling and reskilling programmes, through a mechanism that is results-driven and ROI oriented and an improved governance scheme. Good-quality and labour-market-relevant vocational education and training and a reformed lifelong learning system will be complemented by investing in Higher Education by mainly promoting its linkage to the labour market. Bridging the digital divide and making the leap across digital skill gaps requires significant modernisation of the country's education and VET systems which is evident across the component. Digital skills and digital transformation of the methodologies, training material and educational approach are playing a pivotal role in maintaining a healthy balance between shifting skill requirements in jobs and workforce skills.

Component 3.3 Improve resilience, accessibility and sustainability of healthcare

The "Health" pillar is designed to increase crisis preparedness and crisis response capacity, in particular by improving the accessibility and capacity of health and care systems. The reforms and investments of the "Health" component aim to enhance efficiency of the national health system, achieve equal access to health services and ensure the system's financial sustainability.

The reform "Organisational Reforms in the Health System" aims to rationalise the reimbursement of hospital medical procedures and create a framework that will ensure the establishment of reliable, quality procedures and performance measurements related to patient care, health needs and care delivery. Basic requirement for this reform is to outline the overall architecture of the systems which will better support the interoperability with existing IT infrastructure. This reform is linked with the investment "Digital Transformation of Health" as one of its subprojects, aims to improve hospital digital readiness and their capabilities to meet the standards required for safe, effective and efficient healthcare.

One of the aims of the "Reform of the Primary Health Care System" is to upgrade the infrastructure and medical equipment of health centers. This reform is linked with the investment "NHS Hospital Renovation and Infrastructure Upgrade" as it aims to the complete intervention for the modernisation of the logistical infrastructure of hospitals throughout Greece with the renovation of buildings and the supply of new medical equipment.

Component 3.4 Increase access to effective and inclusive social policies

The overall aim of this component is to promote social coherence and equal opportunities for all. "Child protection reform" and "Disability reform" are interconnected as they are both addressing the needs of people with disability. The former one by establishing the early diagnosis of learning and developmental disorder for children aged from 3 months to 4 years old and an integrated approach for interventions for children with autism, while the latter fully promotes the deinstitutionalisation of children and adolescents (foster care, supported independent living

apartments). “Disability reform” also promotes social integration and labour market participation through (a) the establishment of personal assistance for people with disabilities and (b) employment programmes for people with autism disorder. These two projects can be seen complementary with the investment “Social Integration” that actively promotes labour market participation of vulnerable groups and the investment “Promote integration of the refugee population into the labour market” which has a special focus on the refugees.

Moreover the component can be seen that promotes the employment of young parents and especially of young mothers, as it creates more childcare services options through (a) the creation of childcare units within companies and (b) subsidising the starting/creation of new early childcare centres or of new places in existent childcare centres for babies from 2 months to 2,5 years old. These measures will jointly meet the country’s challenge to enhance the toddler’s transition to out-of-home day care and at the same time support the smooth transition of women to employment.

Both digital projects (namely “Digital transformation of the social support system” and “Digitalisation of the migration and asylum system”) will reinforce the overall digital transformation of services given to the most vulnerable and marginalised groups. They both aim to meet the emergent need of interoperable systems and decrease the administrative burden for various processes and procedures regarding social benefits, data collection, monitoring of beneficiaries and effective response to applications.

Component 4.1 Making taxes more growth friendly and improving tax administration and tax collection

Component 4.1 aims at achieving tax integrity in the Greek ecosystem by targeted interventions aiming to enhance it and cure its current inefficiencies.

More specifically, reforms can be grouped into two discrete but complementary categories, which focus on Tax Policy and Tax Administration. The first category of reforms aims at digitally transforming tax audits, promoting the acceleration of VAT refunds and creating an updated framework to combat smuggling, while the second narrows down on codifying and simplifying the existing tax legislative framework, incentivising and boosting electronic transactions and introducing super-deduction of expenses on green economy, energy and digitisation.

In order to ensure the efficient implementation of all the above reforms to drastically enhance the tax ecosystem of Greece, a major investment has been included within Component 4.1, that of the Digital Transformation of the Tax and Customs Administration. This investment consolidates 14 digital infrastructure sub-projects necessary to implement the reform package of this component and support holistically its objectives, enhancing the institutional capacity and readiness of the tax and customs’ authorities of the country.

Component 4.2 Modernise the public administration, including through speeding up the implementation of public investments, improving the public procurement framework, capacity building measures and fighting corruption

Component 4.2 aims at fighting corruption and pursuing transparency within the Greek ecosystem, modernising the country’s public administration and Public Financial Management (PFM) framework, while at the same time increasing the efficiency of public investments.

For the first of the above, a series of reforms will be pursued aimed at the combating of illicit trade and protecting intellectual property, enhancing the AML/CFT framework and other legislative amendments tightly linked to certain forms of corruption. These are accompanied by a major initiative of the National Transparency Authority, constituting further relevant reforms and investments in the ecosystem, including among others the development of a comprehensive forensics policy framework and training package and the upgrade of the National Integrity System.

Regarding the other two, interventions related to "Reforming the Public administration", enhancing the country's State-Aid network and the update of the institutional framework for State Owned Enterprises (SOEs) are complemented with the relevant investments regarding the GOV-ERP, and the digital transformation of the Hellenic Consignment Deposit and Loans Fund.

Component 4.3 Improve the efficiency of the justice system

Component 4.3 focuses on drastically enhancing the Justice system, by tackling current issues and shortcomings in a holistic way.

More specifically, the component includes a reform that aims to accelerate the administration of justice through targeted interventions at the legislative framework as well as the incentivisation of judicial employees. This is paired with relevant reforms that seek to increase the digital capacities of the Greek justice system (concerning the digitisation of documents and integration of relevant IT systems, as well as the simplification and standardisation of procedures) and also upskill/ reskill judiciary staff following international good practice through a fully Justice-related skills' program.

The above reforms are complemented by a major investment seeking to upgrade justice infrastructure and is expected to act as an accelerator to fulfil them, achieving the modernisation of old structures and buildings, significantly supporting the work of justice officials.

Component 4.4 Strengthen the financial sector and capital markets

Component 4.4 aims through integrated interventions to strengthen the capacity of the financial system to support the development of the economy, through the financing of companies and individuals in new ventures.

The interventions included in the specific component are labeled as reforms, due to them aiming at enhancing the financial and capital markets' ecosystem through the respective legislative and regulatory interventions (i.e. the implementation of the new unified insolvency framework for the restructuring of debt and 2nd chance or the codification and modernization of the capital-market regulatory & legislative environment).

The above are highly linked to their dedicated investments (within each respective intervention), in the form of IT systems that will be introduced in order to support the better functioning of the financial system and capital markets. These investments will seek to ensure that the involved stakeholders are better equipped to support the system's better functioning and growth as well as eradicating information asymmetries prevalent.

Component 4.5 Promote research and innovation

Component 4.5 aims through interventions to strengthen the connection between academia and the productive sector by promoting innovative start up companies.

The proposed reform of the component targets through the platform Elevate of Greece to increase the co - operation between Greek research and innovation ecosystem with its counterparts abroad. The platform will serve the start-ups by promoting them worldwide and but mostly the platform will be upgraded and expanded in order to network the innovation network of Greece at a broader scale, including Research Centers, Innovation Clusters, Competence Centers and highly innovative local companies.

The above reform is connected strongly with the investments since most of the investments fund new innovative ideas which come from the productivity sector, research centers and academia. These investments can be the opportunity for the establishment of innovative start ups with huge potentials which they can benefit from the reform in order to promote their work and their activity and to enforce their collaboration with counterparts abroad.

Component 4.6 Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors

Component 4.6 through targeted reforms focuses firstly, to modernise the investing environment in key economic sectors by simplifying the procedures and secondly, to boost trade for private investments. These two actions aim to attract strategic investment and to achieve resilience in the key economic sectors.

In the context of the National Plan for the Simplification of Procedures, the reform aims at the simplification and modernisation of the procedures of the Ministry of Infrastructure & Transport towards a substantial upgrade of the services provided and the rollout of advanced digital services to citizens.In addition, the reform Digital Integrated Program Management System for the Administration of the Technical Works and Structural Assets of the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport will provide a tool to monitor, manage and administer its portfolio of all technical works and assets. The overall initiative is going to be facilitated through investments on the systematic analysis, redesign and simplification of procedures, the implementation of contemporary information systems and applications and the incorporation of cutting-edge technologies leading to significant spill-over effects to the operational model of the public administration and its quality of services. Moreover, the system will provide accurate information in real time regarding deliverables, cost and schedule throughout all the stages and lifecycle of the performed works, including (a) increased productivity gains and cost-savings, (b) effectiveness and quality improvements of public sector operations, functions and services, (c) transparency, accountability and legitimacy, and (d) strengthening the citizens' trust in the services of the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport and in general to the Public Administration.

Moreover, the reforms of this component seek to improve the framework for attracting private investments in Greek society, and to boost the export orientation of the economy. The above initiative will be facilitated through the investments of the component 4.6 in key economic sectors such as Tourism, Industry, Culture and Primary sector and it is expected not only to attract further investments in these sectors but mostly to strengthen their trade power.

Component 4.7 Improve competitiveness and promote private investments and exports

Component 4.7 seeks to reform the Greek business environment, paired with the provision of the relevant financial incentives for private investment.

In more detail, the reforms that constitute this component revolve around the simplification of the business environment and the upgrade of its quality and safety, while at the same time ensure that, through targeted interventions, a business-friendly ecosystem is created, significantly reducing bureaucracy and administrative costs.

The above are complemented with financial incentives for private investments (the loans from the RRF, utilised in ways that are compatible with fiscal sustainability and limit exposure to taxpayers) that will be used in order to promote investment with eligibility firmly grounded on economic foundations, including the economy's green and digital transition.

Part 2: Description of reforms and investments, Green

COMPONENT 1.1: Power up

1. Description of the component

Policy areas/domain: Energy market, renewable energy sources (RES), electricity interconnections (transmission and distribution), security of energy supply, climate change.

Summary: Transition to a low carbon and new energy model is a key high priority for Greece. The ambitious climate and energy plans include the reduction of GHG emissions, the increase of RES share in gross final energy consumption.

The aim of the component is to contribute to the climate and energy plans, through a batch of investments that increase the resilience of the electricity network, its capacity and its energy storage capabilities, thus, allowing for greater penetration of renewable energy sources (RES) in the energy mix. Strong emphasis is placed on electricity interconnections between the islands and the mainland, and in particular, the connection of the Cyclades Islands to the mainland's grid. These interventions aim to reduce energy costs, phase-out oil-fired power generation and increase the potential of the islands to support electricity generation from RES. In addition, the component introduces reforms that ensure financial stability and long-term sustainability of the RES-CHP Account and speed up the licensing procedure for new RES plants.

Moreover, the component will promote Greece's national target for the total phase-out of lignite by 2028 and the phase-out of oil, by introducing integrated support measures, including socio-economic and environmental rehabilitation measures, for the redevelopment of affected areas, thus, ensuring a Just Transition.

Objective: This component promotes the green transition, aiming to increase the share of RES in gross final energy consumption and reduce GHG emissions. It is consistent with the phase-out of lignite and petrol in power generation and contributes to the climate change mitigation and pollution prevention and control objectives of the "EU Taxonomy Regulation". Moreover, the proposed reforms and investments, contribute to the energy security of Greece and the broader region, by diversifying its energy supply sources and limiting the vulnerabilities of the country's interconnection infrastructures, and creating new jobs.

Link to the European Flagship: 'Power Up'

Reforms and investments

Reforms

- **Reform 1.** Restructuring and enhancement of the RES CHP Account revenues (ID:16865, COFOG 04.3)
- **Reform 2.** Streamline the efficient operation of the new electricity market model and the development of new RES plants to reach NECP targets through the implementation of monitoring mechanism, the participation of demand response and an extensive reform of the licensing procedure for new RES (ID:16860)

Investments

- **Investment 1.** Interventions for the electricity interconnection of islands and the upgrading of the electricity network (ID:16870, COFOG 04.3)
- **Investment 2.** Installed capacity increase in Hellenic Electricity Distribution Network Operator (HEDNO) HV/MV substations for new RES connection (ID:16899, COFOG 04.3)
- **Investment 3.** HEDNO network upgrades aiming at enhancing resilience and protecting the environment (ID:16901, COFOG 04.3)
- **Investment 4.** HEDNO overhead network upgrading in forest areas (ID:16900, COFOG 04.3)
- **Investment 5.** Revitalization actions of the most affected territories (Just transition territories) (ID: 16871 ,COFOG 05.4)
- **Investment 6.** Support of the installation of storage systems to enhance RES penetration (ID:16926, COFOG 04.3)

Estimated sum of grants and loans: EUR 2,348 million, of which EUR 1,200 million (51%) are covered by RFF

2. Main challenges and objectives

a. Main challenges

The 2019 and 2020 CSRs identify numerous challenges related to the reduction of GHGs and increase in RES penetration[12]. The limitations of electricity infrastructure and the lack of grid interconnections with islands, restrict the further uptake of renewable energy and the exploitation of the high local RES potential both onshore and offshore. Finally, an upgrade of the investment in energy infrastructure could lead to reduced cost of energy for businesses and households and improve competitive conditions for the national economy. In order to fully exploit the potential of new infrastructure, energy markets need to reform. As part of the post-programme commitments agreed at the Eurogroup of 22 June 2018, the completion of which is a CSR, the Target Model is online as of November 2020[13]. The CSRs also call for the front-loading of planned investments in renewable energy sources and energy efficiency in order to support the post-COVID-19 economic recovery and investments that ensure the just transition of the regions most affected by Greece's ambitious decarbonisation plan[14].

The main challenges addressed through the reforms and investments presented in this component are the following:

Achieve NECP targets (by 2030) and pave the path to climate neutrality by 2050. Through the NECP, Greece has committed to specific climate targets by 2030, which include the reduction of GHG emissions by more than 42% compared to emissions in 1990 and more than 56% compared to emissions in 2005, the objective for a minimum share of 35% in gross final energy consumption from renewable energy sources (RES), as well as the improvement of energy efficiency by 38% (compared to the 2007 predictions). The relevant targets are aligned with the EU Green Deal strategy and contribute towards the overall strategy for climate neutrality by 2050.

Systemic and extraordinary challenges in reforming the energy market. The reorganisation of the domestic electricity market and its harmonisation with the corresponding European markets is one of the requirements for achieving the NECP's climate and energy objectives while enhancing the competitiveness of the Greek economy. In the context of Enhanced Surveillance Greece is urged to reform the energy market[15] and address systemic and extraordinary challenges, including the consequences of the Covid-19 pandemic and the respective decrease in energy prices and consumption.

The Renewable Energy Sources (RES) and Combined Heat Power Stations (CHP) Account's sustainability has been seriously affected by the covid 19 pandemic. This is a key concern, which is also highlighted in the September 2020 Enhanced Surveillance Report[16]. In the framework of reforming the energy market, the Account constitutes a main source for remuneration of the operating RES producers and is therefore a significant vehicle for achieving the national energy transition goals regarding RES penetration.

The energy network infrastructure is not fully responding to the country's needs and increases risks related to energy supply and security. Greece is a country with geographical particularities which cause challenges to the energy distribution network. These challenges relate to infrastructure limitations that increase energy costs for businesses and households and slow down the uptake of renewable energy. Greece is required to address issues related to energy network infrastructure, including the electricity

[12] Recital 17/20, CSRs 2019

[13] Recital 24, CSRs 2020

[14] CSR 1, 2019; CSR 4, 2020

[15] Enhanced Surveillance Report, Greece September 2020 (p.77)

[16] Enhanced Surveillance Report on Greece, September 2020 (p.77)

connectivity of islands and the enhancement and upgrade of the grid operation at system and distribution level[17].

The need for rapid lignite phase-out creates economic and social challenges for transition areas and increases energy poverty. For Greece to reach its national and European energy and climate policy targets for 2030 a total lignite phase-out is to be materialised until 2028. However, the decommissioning of the lignite power plants, and the closure of the lignite mines generate significant challenges for the affected regions, including GDP decrease, increase of unemployment and energy poverty. This set of challenges is particularly acknowledged in the framework of the 2020 CSRs[18].

b. Objectives

The component is in line with the country specific recommendations (CSRs) for the country for years 2019 and 2020, which recommend focusing investment and investment-related policies on green transition focusing on the clean and efficient production and use of energy and the promotion of RES penetration. This objective is analysed into specific goals that are fully in line with the recommendations addressed to Greece by the Council in 2019 and 2020.

The proposed actions are aligned with the European Flagship 'Power Up' (COM(2020) 575).

1. Green transition: The proposed reforms and investments are fully aligned with the EU Green Deal strategy towards climate neutrality and the interim 2030 strategy. For this strategy to be implemented, capital flows must incorporate environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria and promote transparency and sustainable growth. In this context, the financing of this component's actions serves two environmental objectives of the EU Taxonomy Regulation[19] by promoting climate change mitigation as well as pollution prevention and control through the increase in RES penetration. The component promotes the financial stability of the RES CHP Account and the upgrade of the energy network, which are prerequisites in order to ensure an attractive RES investment environment and establish the required infrastructure that will enable the RES penetration and as a result reduce GHG emissions and contribute to the climate targets. Moreover, the investments contribute to the achievement of the NRRP energy targets, which will be achieved through the enhancement of the electricity interconnection system, the development of energy storage facilities and the phase out of oil-fired power plants by interconnecting the islands to the mainland electricity system. Finally, the reforms and investments contribute to the decarbonisation targets and ensure a smooth energy transition, following the shutdown of lignite units in Greece by 2028.

2. Economic & social resilience: The implementation of the component aims to increase the security of energy supply of Greece. It will enable Greece to reduce its dependence on external sources, diversify its supply and strengthen the security of supply both in Greece and in the broader region of SE Europe. It will contribute to the smooth, uninterrupted and reliable coverage of both domestic and regional energy needs, as well as the access of all consumers (people, businesses and public sector bodies) to affordable

[17] Recital 17, CSRs 2019

[18] Recital 24, CSRs 2020,"*Related investments could include … measures to ensure the just transition of the regions most affected by Greece's ambitious plan to move away from lignite-based power generation*"

[19] According to the environmental objectives as stated in article 9 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (hereafter "EU Taxonomy")

and secure energy. The component also serves SDG 7 on Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all, and more specifically, targets 7.1 and 7.2.

3. Economic, social and territorial cohesion & convergence, including potential growth and jobs: Front loading investment activity on renewable energy projects will contribute to post-COVID-19 economic recovery, the core objective of the RRF. The component will increase the competitiveness for local businesses by lowering energy costs and increasing energy efficiency (the ratio of output of performance, service, goods or energy, to input of energy). All proposed actions respond to challenges related to the recovery and long-term sustainable growth of the Greek economy. Promoting investment in the field of energy results in economic stimulus, technological spillovers and a considerable number of direct and indirect employment opportunities. The implementation of this component will reduce the energy cost, thereby increasing the competitiveness of the Greek economy and increase employment opportunities. The positive social impact of this component is also significant. It can drive the revitalisation of socio-economically disadvantaged areas and become a multiplier of local development, by promoting further investments.

c. National strategic context

In the national strategic context, the Pissarides' Committee report which serves as the growth plan for the Greek Economy has identified that the growth of the energy sector and its contribution to the national economy development for the next years is determined by the investments that will take place in the existing energy system and the improvement of competition in the domestic energy market.[20]

The component also fits within an overall national strategic context in the policy field of energy security and of the internal energy market, which constitute main pillars for achieving the goals of NECP strategies also in line with the 2030 goals of the EU. It serves to enable the electricity network to support the increase of RES penetration and the seamless, safe and uninterrupted transmission of electricity from production to consumption sites. All proposed reforms and investments either implicitly or explicitly aim to facilitate investments in the promotion of RES.

The component is also aligned with the targets and the priorities of the Just Transition Development Plan of lignite areas, supporting the transition of the old lignite areas with targeted investments that will prepare them to receive the new economic activities.

3. Reforms and Investments

The detailed description of the reforms and investments can be found in the Appendices.

a. Reforms

Reform 1. Restructuring and enhancement of the RES CHP Account revenues (ID:16865)

Reform 2. Streamline the efficient operation of the new electricity market model and the development of new RES plants to reach NECP targets through the implementation of monitoring mechanism, the participation of demand response and an extensive reform of the licensing procedure for new RES (ID:16860)

[20] Growth Plan for the Greek Economy, (Interim report, July 2020) – Chapter 4.11.2

b. Investments

Investment 1. Interventions for the electricity interconnection of islands and the upgrading of the electricity network (ID:16870)

Investment 2. Installed capacity increase in Hellenic Electricity Distribution Network Operator (HEDNO) HV/MV substations for new RES connection (ID:16899)

Investment 3. HEDNO network upgrades aiming at enhancing resilience and protecting the environment (ID:16901)

Investment 4. HEDNO overhead network upgrading in forest areas (ID:16900)

Investment 5. Revitalization actions of the most affected territories (Just transition territories) (ID: 16871)

Investment 6. Support of the installation of storage systems to enhance RES penetration (ID:16926)

4. Open strategic autonomy and security issues

Meeting the climate targets for 2030 and the climate neutrality 2050 would allow the EU to support a green economy and reduce the share of conventional energy sources which represent a key source of external dependency in the energy sector, thus enhancing its level of autonomy.

To this extent Power up investments and reforms contributing to EU targets for 2030 and to the National Energy and Climate plan, aim to the increase of renewables' share in final energy and electricity consumption, the promotion of energy storage and the reduction of oil-fired electricity generation in the Greek islands as well as to the strengthening the critical energy infrastructures such as the electricity distribution network and electricity transmission system.

5. Cross border and multi country projects

No cross-border or multi-country projects are included in the Power up component.

6. Green dimensions of the component

The European Green Deal refers to the objective that all EU countries must be 100% climate neutral by 2050 and reach a 50% target by 2030. Aligned with the EU climate change ambition for climate neutrality by 2050, Greece has set an ambitious target, described in the National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) to decrease greenhouse gas emissions by 56% in 2030 below 2005 national data and to achieve 35% of RES share in gross final energy consumption and at least 60% in gross final electricity consumption.

The component promotes the financial stability of the RES CHP Account and the upgrade of the electricity networks, which are prerequisites in order to ensure an attractive RES investment environment and establish the required infrastructure that will enable the RES penetration, such as the enhancement of the electricity grid and the establishment of energy storage facilities and as a result to reduce GHG emissions and contribute to the climate targets.

In addition, the component introduces the simplification of RES licensing procedures as well as a regulatory framework for offshore RES/wind facilities to facilitate new investments in the sector increasing the RES-e share and achieving the NECP targets. It also aims strengthen Greece's new electricity markets by establishing clear and transparent Market Monitoring and Surveillance Mechanism of the four (4) electricity markets, namely the Derivatives Market, the Day-Ahead Market, the Intra-Day Market and the Balancing Market and to optimize the performance of the markets by introducing the remaining technical details related to participation of DSR in the balancing market.

Moreover, the investments of the component contribute to the achievement of the NRRP energy targets, intending to the phase-out of oil-fired power plants by interconnecting the islands to the mainland electricity system, resulting in the reduction of CO2 emissions and of the energy costs as well as the enhancement of the country's security of supply and further RES integration. Furthermore, the proposed investments aim at the development of energy storage facilities that can enhance electricity system flexibility providing back-up to intermittent renewable energy generation. Finally, the reforms and investments contribute to the decarbonisation targets and ensure a smooth energy transition, following the shutdown of lignite units in Greece by 2028.

7. Digital dimensions of the component

Non applicable.

8. Climate tracking and digital tagging

The Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy (COM (2020) 575 final) sets a minimum target of 37% of the total expenditure of the recovery and resilience plan to be related to climate in order to follow the commitment of the European Council to achieve a climate mainstreaming target of 30% for both the multiannual financial framework and Next Generation EU. The Regulation COM (2020) 408 sets a binding target of at least 20% of the plan's total allocation to contribute to the digital transition or to the challenges resulting from it.

Title of reform or investment	Climate (%)	Digital (%)
Interventions for the electricity interconnection of islands and the upgrading of the electricity network (ID:16870)	100%	0%
Installed capacity increase in Hellenic Electricity Distribution Network Operator (HEDNO) HV/MV substations for new RES connection (ID:16899)	100%	0%
HEDNO network upgrades aiming at enhancing resilience and protecting the environment (ID:16901)	100%	0%
HEDNO overhead network upgrading in forest areas (ID:16900)	100%	0%
Revitalization actions of the most affected territories (Just transition territories) - Rehabilitation of industrial sites and contaminated land (ID: 16871)	0%	0%
Revitalization actions of the most affected territories (Just transition territories)- Nature and biodiversity protection, natural heritage and resources, green and blue infrastructure (ID: 16871)	40%	0%
Support of the installation of storage systems to enhance RES penetration (ID:16926)	100%	0%
Restructuring and enhancement of the RES CHP Account revenues (ID:16865)	100%	0%
Streamline the efficient operation of the new electricity market model and the development of new RES plants to reach NECP targets through the	100%	0%

implementation of monitoring mechanism, the participation of demand response and an extensive reform of the licensing procedure for new RES (ID:16860)		

9. Do no significant harm

The “Do No Significant Harm” principle has been assessed for each reform and investment of this component. The assessment has concluded that none of the measures proposed will cause significant harm to any of the six environmental objectives as defined in Article 17 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation. A two- step methodology was followed with (a) the review of six objectives checklist and (b) the substantive DNSH assessment.

Each one of the investments and reforms of the Power up component were assessed on the checklist to identify if and for which of the six environmental objectives a substantive DNSH assessment is required (climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, sustainable use and protection for water and marine resources, circular economy including waste prevention and recycling, pollution prevention and control to air, water or land and the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems). The checklist assessment concluded that none of the measures of this component requires a substantive DNSH assessment as none of the measures will cause significant harm to any of the six environmental objectives.

The detailed assessment for each measure can be found in the Appendices.

10. Milestones, targets and timeline

See relevant milestone chapter in Part 3.

11. Financing and costs

General principles and guidelines

Having identified the main challenges and objectives of the recovery and resilience plan and the milestones, target and timeline of the investments and reforms determined, the main principles as well as the followed process and methodology regarding the financing and cost evaluation is presented below.

Firstly, it is noted that the cost estimate of the recovery and resilience plan is implemented in line with the basic regulation requirements which provide that the cost for each investment and reform is:

- **Reasonable**: The recovery and resilience plan provides with sufficient information and evidence that the amount of the estimated total cost of the component is appropriate.
- **Plausible**: The recovery and resilience plan provides sufficient information and evidence that the amount of the estimated total cost of the component is in line with the nature and the type of envisaged investments through the implementation of a horizontal assessment which ensures alignment between the qualitative nature of the investment in and its cost.
- **Commensurate**: The amount of the total cost of the recovery and resilience plan is commensurate to the expected impact of the envisaged measure on the economy and employment of Greece. In particular, it is assessed whether the recovery and resilience plan will have an economic impact that is aligned with the amount of its estimated cost.

Moreover, the methodology approach and the process followed with respect to the costing and the justification provided for each reform and investment is developed on the basis of four main principles which fulfil the following objectives:

- **Accuracy**: The approach and the methodology tools used ensure that the estimated cost is reasonably close to the actual costs through the use of accounting, historical, statistical data as well as the identification of market prices.
- **Accountability and transparency**: The reforms' and investments' costs have been estimated in a way that it is clearly traceable and comprehensible, through the implementation of breakdown analysis which includes detailed information on each parameter used in the cost calculation (e.g. driver factors' unit costs, required number of units)
- **Simplicity**: The cost methodology approach followed uses simple tools and cost calculations methods so as to allow the assessment of the elements related to the costing together with the assessment of the other elements of the recovery and resilience plan in a short period of time. This aims to keep the administrative burden as manageable as possible for all parties.
- **Consistency**: The cost estimated per reform and investment is consistent with other EU policies and is in line with costs applied to similar projects via other EU funding.

In view of these principles and requirements, the methodology approach developed for the cost estimates of each investment and reform of the recovery and resilience plan follows some common guidelines. More specifically, it includes:

- Clear and evidence-based analysis of the challenges addressed and the objectives of the investments and reforms
- Detailed information with respect to the anticipated outcome of the investments and reforms
- Detailed description on how the investment and reforms are implemented (means of implementation)
- Information on the nature and size of the proposed investments and reforms as well as their timeline and the relative milestones

Cost validation process and methodology approach

On the basis of the aforementioned principles and guidelines, a specific cost validation process and methodology approach is developed which allows the costing for each investment and reform of the recovery and resilience plan and ensures the accuracy, transparency, simplicity and consistency of the estimates.

The cost analysis process of the recovery and resilience plan includes four main steps which aim to implement the following:

- 1st step: Development of one specific report per reform and investment with separate analysis per sub-projects
- 2nd step: Examination of all available information and data
- 3rd step: Detailed breakdown of all the main projects' cost items through the application of the most suitable cost validation methodology
- 4th step: Cost verification per project, component and pillar of the recovery and resilience plan

1st step – Development of Cost Analysis Reports

The cost analysis report's content for each of the investments and reforms of the recovery and resilience plan includes the following common parameters / details:

- **Project's snapshot**: Includes the introduction of the main project's characteristics (e.g. pillar, component, project title and subprojects, stakeholders), the codification of key financial figures (total and RRF estimated budget) as well as the use of the same numbering of costing fiches and technical fiches and a brief overview of the project's scope
- **Implementation means:** Illustrates an outline of the relative regulatory framework (if applicable), provides with a general outlook in regards to the maturity process and includes a cumulative table on project's timeline regarding the milestones to be reached
- **Project's budget:** Provides with:
    - a breakdown analysis (identification of key cost parameters, overview of available information, confirmation that the estimated costs do not include VAT, are not recurrent and are not incurred before 1 February 2020),
    - indication of whether parts of the project's budget are covered by other private parties or Union financing - demonstration that these amounts have been taken out of the costs to be financed by RRF and
    - budget valuation and validation (clear methodology for estimating the costs, cost analysis per critical cost drivers, identification of unit costs, determination of the total number of units, estimation of the total required budget per project)

- **Supporting material:** Refers to the brief overview of relevant studies and / or information used for the validation of the total cost as well as the mapping of reference points used during the cost analysis (historical, comparative cost on similar projects) and provision of relevant evidence (e.g. sources)

2nd step – Examination of all available information and data

In order to ensure the accuracy and the consistency of the cost estimates, a comparative costing data analysis is conducted through the collection and examination of all the available information and data on the actual cost of similar reforms and investments that have been carried out in the past. This step mainly includes all the actions related to the collection and examination of all available information and supporting material as well as the data mining and in-depth analysis of the relative documentation.

3rd step – Development of cost analysis methodology approach

In order to implement the costing and justification of the projects, three main methodological analyses were developed which were used based on their appropriation / suitability for each of the investments and reforms included in the recovery and resilience plan:

Bottom-up estimation

The first methodology approach of cost analysis involves estimations on a granular level for each cost parameter of the project which are then aggregated to a total estimate for the entire project. The main steps of this methodological approach include the following:

- Review of historical figures / benchmarks per cost parameter from similar projects and estimation of a unit value cost
- Determination of the total number of units required and application of the unit value for the relevant estimations per cost parameter
- Final aggregation and estimation of the total cost per project

Parametric approach

This approach refers to the estimation of the total budget per project based on relevant historical figures / benchmarks. In particular, the main steps of the parametric methodological approach include the following:

- Identification of individual cost parameters based on relevant historical figures / benchmarks
- Examination of the contribution of each cost parameter to the total budget
- Evaluation of each cost parameter as a percentage of the total cost

Top-down (analogous) technique

Lastly, the top-down methodology technique includes the following main steps:

- Estimation of total budget per project based on relevant historical figures
- Apportionment of the total cost to individual cost parameter based on relevant benchmarks in regards to each unit cost
- It is noted that in certain cases where there is limited availability of comparative historical figures / benchmarks, in order to proceed with an accurate and justified estimation of the cost

parameters, an expert judgement was requested. In particular, the expert judgement aims to provide the following:

- Review of relevant benchmarks regarding the cost of similar projects
- Provision of judgment based upon expertise that has been acquired in a specific knowledge area and highlighting of critical factors and possible risks
- Completion and assessment of existing data and validation of estimated cost

4th step – Cost valuation and validation process

The accuracy and the validation of the cost analysis for each investment and project is achieved through the implementation of the cost valuation of the recovery and resilience plan by an independent body. In particular, the validation and valuation of the cost analysis was ensured through the following actions:

- Data collection, elaboration and review
- Continuous communication and implementation of workshops with the responsible stakeholders and entities
- Request of the required or additional data and information
- Investment size verification and cost identification
- Preparation and review of the cost analysis reports

Main elements of the methodology approach and cost parameters

The projects that belong to Component 1.1 exhibit in general similarities from a costing perspective. Especially for projects that are related to electricity transmission and distribution networks a top down approach was followed combined with bottom up elements where detailed budgets were available:

- Detailed cost breakdown per project and subproject
- Review of historical figures / benchmarks per cost parameter from similar projects and estimation of a unit value cost
- Analysis of previously contracted projects in Greece
- Development and comparison of unit costs with similar Greek and EU projects
- Request for clarification to project promoters where applicable for the justification of costs

For some projects that are more specific in nature such as those related to land reclamation and storage, top down approaches have been used to validate project costs based on international benchmarks.

The detailed cost assessment for each measure can be found in the Appendices.

12. Loan request

Non applicable.

COMPONENT 1.2: Renovate

1. Description of the component

Policy area/domain: Energy efficiency, building renovation, construction/housing, climate policy, social policy, resource efficiency, circular economy, renewal urban areas.

Summary: The renovate component introduces reforms and investments in urban planning and energy management of buildings aiming to improve energy efficiency, reduce carbon footprint and meet the EU climate neutrality goal by 2050. The reforms and investments of the component will accelerate the reduction of emissions through the energy efficiency of residential, commercial, industrial and public buildings and will create of a greener built environment through improvements in urban and spatial planning.

Objective: The main objective of the component is to promote green transition in the built environment. The renovation wave aligned with the National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) will reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The optimisation of urban planning will upgrade the sustainability of urban environment and will improve the quality of life of the population. The component contributes to the recovery, prosperity and resilience of the Greek economy through investments in the construction sector, industry and urban environment, thus alleviating youth unemployment by creating opportunities for highly qualified human resources.

Link to the European Flagship: 'Renovate'

Reforms and/or Investments:

Reforms:

1. Reform 1. Preparation of Urban Plans in implementation of the urban policy reform (ID: 16879, COFOG 06.2)
2. Reform 2. Energy poverty Action Plan (ID: 16920)
3. Reform 3. Establishment of new maritime spatial planning (ID: 16891)
4. Reform 4. Establishment of new special spatial planning for RES, industry, tourism and aquaculture (ID: 16894)

Investments:

5. Investment 1. Energy renovation on residential buildings (ID: 16872, COFOG 04.3)
6. Investment 2. Energy and entrepreneurship (ID: 16874, COFOG 04.3)
7. Investment 3. Energy upgrade of public sector buildings and energy infrastructure of public entities (ID: 16876, COFOG 04.3)
8. Investment 4. Interventions in residential areas and in the building stock (ID: 16873, COFOG 06.6)
9. Investment 5. Olympic Athletic Centre of Athens (ID: 16932, COFOG 08.1)
10. Investment 6 Infrastructure development and buildings' restoration in former royal estate in Tatoi (ID: 16875, COFOG 08.6)

Estimated sum of grants and loans: EUR 5,225 million, of which EUR 2,711 million (52%) are covered by RFF

2. Main challenges and objectives

a. Main challenges

Energy efficiency and urban renewal are among the main investment policies that the 2019 Country Specific Recommendations (CSRs) invite Greece to focus on[21]. The upgrade of urban areas and of the upgrade of the energy efficiency of buildings are identified within 2019 and 2020 CSRs[22] as key policy areas in order to achieve the green transition and social resilience goals. The need to renovate the existing building stock is also characterized as indisputable by the NCEP and the Development Plan for the Greek Economy[23] as its current state presents energy and cost inefficiencies and increases the risk for energy poverty[24]. The main challenges that this component addresses are presented below:

Achieve NECP 2030 targets and pave the path to climate neutrality by 2050

- Underperforming building stock & existing inefficiencies

The NECP has set ambitious targets for 2030, including GHG emissions reduction by 56% compared to 2005, that even exceed the European Target[25] as set by the European Green Deal for Climate Neutrality by 2050. In addition, the NCEP aims to achieve an at least 38% reduction in final energy consumption (based on 2007) and a 35% RES contribution in the energy mix. However, as noted in the 2020 Country Report for Greece[26], the Greek building stock is a challenge by itself. The buildings sector in Greece; and mostly the residential sector, accounts for 41% of total final energy consumption. Despite previous years' efforts, the specific energy consumption of the building stock remains high. The age of building stock, with many residential and commercial buildings built before 1980 lacking thermal protection and appropriate thermal bridging, is a substantial source of inefficiency. The building sector will be a key area for energy savings.

Furthermore, the challenges related to energy inefficiencies of buildings include the increased risk for energy poverty, thus threatening social resilience. Low energy efficiency of residences results in high energy costs, affecting low-income households disproportionately and exacerbating existing inequalities and creating additional challenges. In this respect, building renovation schemes will be essential to support the economic recovery, through job creation in the construction sector, savings on energy bills, healthier living conditions and reduced energy poverty[27]. It is indicative that in 2018, 22.7% of the population (far above the EU average of 7.4%) were unable to keep their home adequately warm and 35.6% had arrears on utility bills[28].

- Lack of investment, high costs, other market and non-market barriers

21 CSR 2, 2019

22 Recitals 16 & 20, CSRs 2019; Recital 24, CSRs 2020

23 Development Plan for the Greek Economy, (Interim report, July 2020) – Chapter 2.1.

24 2021 ASGS; COM (2020) 662 final of 14.10.2020

25 NCEP p. 42

26 2020 Country Report p.69

27 2021 Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy (pp.5-6)

28 2020 Country Report p.70

The benefits of improving efficiency standards in the buildings sector and in residential appliances are important but also create challenges with respect to the significant level of investments needed[29][9]. Suffering from a decade of economic crisis before the pandemic, with a significant fall in both real estate values and investments, the built assets and structured environment fell behind. The large investment cost needed to significantly improve the energy and resource performance of buildings constitutes the actions preventative for the citizens to proceed. In this framework, market as well as non-market barriers are presented. Incentivising investments in energy and resource efficiency in buildings is currently obstructed by relatively high upfront costs compared to the gradual energy cost savings in the longer term. Institutional and administrative barriers to provide permits and certification for realizing energy efficiency measures are found to be a significant challenge and cost in rolling out energy and resource efficiency investments. Loss of investing interest and inactivity has led to lack of consumer information, insufficient familiarity with technical issues, and low consumer's ability to perceive and benefit from household energy upgrades. Uncertainty about developments in energy prices and technologies also presents a challenge in attracting additional investment in the field of energy upgrade.

Unsustainable urban planning creates challenges to both green transition and social resilience

The current ineffective urban renewal framework diminishes the chances for sound bioclimatic restructuring, energy consumption management and investments, making any plan for sustainable growth fade away. Until today, in 80% of the country there are no legally protected land uses; this lack decimates the implementation of useful urban tools for the acceleration of public or private investments and prevents urban and rural areas from being efficient and resilient. The lack of legally protected land uses leads to a plethora of challenges: it renders the allocation of investments precarious since investors cannot be certain about what is allowed and what is restricted in the area they are interested in; it prolongs the time needed for an investment plan / scheme to be approved by the public services which are involved in the various procedures; approved investments are delayed or canceled very often due to legal appeals based to the existing lack of institutionalized land uses; existing enterprises / facilities face difficulties in expanding or transforming their function again because of the uncertain legal status of the land uses.

Moreover, the lack of sustainable urban renewal schemes creates challenges towards achieving social resilience. As stated in the 2020 Country Report[30], Greece falls considerably below the EU average in public expenditure for social inclusion in the context of urban planning and housing. In this respect inefficient urban planning will not allow for social interventions.

Impact of the crisis and COVID-19 on employment

Mitigating the impact of the crisis on employment poses significant challenges for Greece and constitutes a significant policy area included in the 2020 and 2019 CS[31]Rs. Investing in the regeneration of urban areas required to counter the loss and deteriorated quality of the country's physical and human capital during the economic crisis[32]. The employment rate Europe 2020 target set at 70% of population aged 20-64[33], is

29 2020 Country Report p.69-70

30 2020 Country Report (p.77)

31 CSR 2, 2019

32 Recital 20, CSR 2019

33 2020 Country Report, p. 78

difficult to reach without investing on economic activities like the construction sector, severely hurt by the previous as well as the current COVID-19 crisis.

b. Objectives

The component is in line with the country specific recommendations (CSRs) for the country for years 2019 and 2020, which suggest focusing on investment and policies related to energy efficiency and the regeneration of deprived urban areas through the bioclimatic design principles.

(i) Reform 1. Preparation of Urban Plans in implementation of the urban policy reform aims at addressing recommendations 2:2019 and 3:2020 by promoting the renewal of urban areas, considering regional disparities and the need to ensure social inclusion.

(ii) Reform 2: Establishment of new maritime spatial planning aims at addressing recommendations 2:2019 and 3:2020 by introducing a new spatial plan for the maritime environment.

(iii) Reform 3. Establishment of new special spatial planning for RES, industry, tourism and aquaculture aims at addressing recommendations 2:2019 and 3:2020 by establishing new spatial plans for multiple activities and sectors.

(iv) Reform 4. Energy Poverty Action Plan aims at addressing recommendations 2:2019 and 3:2020 by promoting regulations related to building energy efficiency.

(v) Investment 1. Energy Renovation on residential buildings aims at addressing recommendations 2:2019 and 3:2020 by focusing investment on the green and digital transition and on energy efficiency of buildings, considering regional disparities and the need to ensure social inclusion.

(vi) Investment 2. Energy and entrepreneurship aims at addressing recommendations 2:2019 and 3:2020 by focusing investment on the green and digital transition and on energy efficiency of buildings, considering regional disparities and the need to ensure social inclusion.

(vii) Investment 3. Energy upgrade of public sector buildings and energy infrastructure of public entities aims at addressing recommendations 2:2019 and 3:2020 by focusing on the regeneration of urban areas and promoting energy efficiency while considering regional disparities and the need to ensure social inclusion

(viii) Investment 4. Interventions in residential areas and in the building stock aims at addressing recommendations 2:2019 and 3:2020 by focusing on the regeneration of urban areas and promoting energy efficiency while considering regional disparities and the need to ensure social inclusion.

(ix) Investment 5. Olympic Athletic Center of Athens aims at addressing recommendations 2:2019 and 3:2020 by focusing on the regeneration of urban areas while considering the need to ensure social inclusion.

(x) Investment 6. Infrastructure development and buildings' restoration in former royal estate in Tatoi aims at addressing recommendations 2:2019 and 3:2020 by focusing on the regeneration of urban areas and promoting energy efficiency while ensuring social inclusion.

All the proposed reforms and investments of "Renovate" contribute to the upgrade of existing building stock and the regeneration of the urban areas, maximizing the achievement of environmental and social priorities, thereby considering the CSR 2020[34]. Also, the component serves climate mitigation objectives linked to the reduction of CO_2 emissions and the climate "neutrality" of urban areas but also the climate adaptation objectives related to the resilience of the cities and their building stock towards climate change. In this framework, this component is in line with the commitment under the Paris Agreement on climate change as well as in accordance with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Specifically, this component serves directly or indirectly three Sustainable Development Goals, namely SDGs 7, 11 and 13[35], in the context of achieving the green transition as well as social resilience.

The component also supports the European Flagship 'Renovate' (COM (2020) 575) by improving the energy and resource efficiency of public and private buildings and contributing to the doubling of the renovation rate and the fostering of deep renovations by 2025. As acknowledged by the 2021 Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy[36], improving the energy and resource efficiency of public and private buildings will substantially contribute to achieving the EU's climate objectives as well as create local jobs throughout the Member States. The "Renovation Wave Strategy" of the EC launched in 2020[37] in the framework of the European Green Deal is specifically in line with the actions included in this component.

The proposed investments will contribute to the acceleration of economic and sustainable growth in the local and national level, as their implementation will contribute to the development of productive activities on the sectors of the building construction and urban bioclimatic restructuring, RES, development of "green" products (e.g. insulation materials), materials through ICT technology, circular economy etc.

Investing in energy efficiency of buildings would also help alleviate energy poverty in Greece and significantly unlock economic and social benefits on top of environmental ones[38]. By renovating existing houses and smaller commercial property the expenditure for energy and water bills will decrease considerably, thus increasing the disposable income of the middle and lower economic strata. Vulnerable social groups will be given the opportunity to live in houses that are protective against the current climate and ready to withstand the forthcoming climatic challenges. Better living conditions (thermal comfort, ventilation, removal of harmful substances (e.g., asbestos, old lead pipes, technical systems etc), are expected to improve health and wellbeing and mitigate the effects that poverty has on children's prospects in life. Also, developing new uses and functions for vacant and underused urban areas can increase the occupancy and create accessible spaces for entrepreneurs, social initiatives and community groups. The renovation wave and urban regeneration actions provide the opportunity to improve quality of life and livability of housing areas and urban spaces in an all-encompassing approach, including accessibility, mobility, spaces for social services and economic activity (e.g., co-working spaces for remote tele-working, shops, start-up incubators).

The component responds to CSR of 2020 on Mitigating the economic and social impact of the crisis by addressing challenges related to the recovery, prosperity and resilience of the Greek economy. In this

34 Recital 24, CSR 2020,

35 The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) served in this component are: SDG7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all, SDG11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable, SDG13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

36 2021 Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy, p.9.

37 COM (2020) 662 final of 14.10.2020

38 2020 Country Report p.70

context, the component's investments are focusing on preparing cities' economies to bounce back and face future challenges, by protecting and promoting the country's urban heritage and environment and having positive effects to the tourism economy, as well as by stimulating the economic activity both in the construction sector and in the production of construction materials.

In addition, the demand for new green technologies will mobilize economic activity in new green technological sectors of products and services and it is expected to create new jobs, some for highly skilled human resources, thus helping to tackle the intense Greek scientist migration and skyrocketing youth unemployment.

c. National strategic context

The strategic objectives and priorities of the Renovate component are aligned with the objectives, priorities, and policies of National and European Development Plans, contributing to the achievement of broader economic and social objectives.

Greece through the National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP), has adopted ambitious energy and climate targets for 2030, which are directly linked to the European Green Agreement and the strategic transition to climate neutrality in 2050, and to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. The objectives and the priorities proposed by the Recovery and Resilience Plan and especially Renovate component are aligned with the objectives and policies of the NECP.

In the national strategic context, the Development Plan of the Greek Economy[39]clearly states that the transformation of the energy sector in the country will require a significant level of investment within the next years, including the promotion of energy efficiency as one of the related national priority policies. The building sector must make a significant contribution to achieve climate neutrality by 2050. The adjustment to global climate change effects, presents significant challenges for the buildings sector along the whole life cycle, from the manufacturing of construction products, design, construction, use and end of life.

Moreover, the NECP has set specific ambitious goals for 2030 in relation to the energy efficiency improvement and the upgrade of the building stock. The renovation wave aimed at enhancing energy and resource efficiency takes place in the context of an existing national strategy contributing in that way to the achievement of the relevant objective of the NECP, addressing energy poverty, as well as attracting investments and creating new jobs in related professions and sectors. In accordance with the Long-term Renovation Strategy and the NECP, and in line with the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (Directive 2010/31/EU), national building stocks are to be decarbonized by 2050.

With the upgrade of equipment and materials in residential, commercial and industrial buildings energy consumption can be reduced significantly in the buildings sector and to increase use of renewable energy for electricity use. Further resource savings could be achieved across various sectors by reducing indirect emissions arising from the production of construction materials, building components and plant technology. In line to the national strategic context, the component will prevent the generation of construction waste and increase of the recycled content of construction materials; thus, promoting the sustainable use of resources in the building sector. Additional building and infrastructure functions will

[39] Development Plan of the Greek Economy, Interim Report (2000), pp115-125.

lead to carbon emissions reduction by for example provisions for low-carbon transport (e.g., electric vehicle charging points, parking spaces for bikes) and by promoting passive building designs that reduce the need for active cooling or warming.

In the national strategic context, the component is also in line with the reform of the urban policy promoted by the modernization of the spatial and urban planning legislation. Aim of this reform is to simplify the implementation procedure of urban plans, upgrade their content in order to include the dimension of adaptation to climate change and to improve the energy behavior of urban public space and building environment and minimize delays in the implementation process of various projects (infrastructures & investment). This reform aims to transform the spatial / urban planning from an investment barrier factor to an enabler of productive investments and sustainable growth.

3. Reforms and Investments

The detailed description of the reforms and investments can be found in the Appendices.

Reforms:

- Reform 1. Preparation of Urban Plans in implementation of the urban policy reform (ID:16879)
- Reform 2. Energy poverty Action Plan (ID:16920)
- Reform 3. Establishment of new maritime spatial planning (ID:16891)
- Reform 4. Establishment of new special spatial planning for RES, industry, tourism and aquaculture (ID:16894)

Investments:

- Investment 1. Energy renovation on residential buildings (ID:16872)
- Investment 2. Energy and entrepreneurship (ID:16874)
- Investment 3. Energy upgrade of public sector buildings and energy infrastructure of public entities (ID:16876)
- Investment 4. Interventions in residential areas and in the building stock (ID:16873)
- Investment 5. Olympic Athletic Centre of Athens (ID:16932)
- Investment 6. Infrastructure development and buildings' restoration in former royal estate in Tatoi (ID:16875)

4. Open strategic autonomy and security issues

The four dimensions of environmental sustainability, productivity, fairness and macroeconomic stability identified in the 2020 Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy are the guiding principles underpinning the "Renovate" component. The component is aligned with the EU's aim of achieving competitive sustainability and cohesion through a new growth strategy, the European Green Deal and it aims to help repair the damage from the COVID-19 crisis and prepare a better future for the next generations.

The component focuses strongly on investments and reforms supporting the green transition, including a minimum of 37% of expenditure related to climate. The proposed investments will improve the energy and resource efficiency of public and private buildings and will substantially contribute to achieving the EU's climate objectives. The investments are accompanied by the necessary regulatory reforms to facilitate changes and enforce their applicability.

Building renovation schemes are essential to support the economic recovery in a country whose employment rates have been affected not only by the recent pandemic but also from the long recession prior to COVID -19. New job opportunities across the country will be created in the construction and energy sectors for both highly qualified human resources. Savings on energy bills will be achieved and overall living conditions will be improved leading to a healthier population both physically and mentally.

5. Cross border and multi country projects

Non applicable.

6. Green dimensions of the component

Buildings are responsible for approximately 40% of EU energy consumption and 36% of the greenhouse gas emissions and are therefore the single largest energy consumer in Europe. Aligned with the EU climate change ambition for climate neutrality by 2050, Greece has set an ambitious target, described in the National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) to decrease greenhouse gas emissions by 56% in 2030 below 2005 national data.

The building sector is one of the main contributors to the country's greenhouse gas emissions and within the NECP the country has set a target to renovate 600.000 buildings by 2030. The reforms and the investments of this component aim to accelerate the reduction of emissions through the energy efficiency of residential, commercial, industrial and public buildings. An annual reduction of 550 kt CO_2e and 90 kt CO_2e is targeted from household and enterprise renovations respectively; the greenhouse gas emissions will be further reduced from the 210 public building renovations and 500.000 street lighting replacements. Apart from the environmental savings, the building renovation schemes will contribute to the economic recovery, through job creation in the construction sector, savings on energy bills, healthier living conditions and reduced energy poverty. Addressing the phenomenon of energy poverty is imperative due to its gradual intensification in recent years that is attributed to the economic recession. Indicatively, it is reported that about 23% of the total population appears unable to adequately heat their homes, while in the case of the economically vulnerable population the corresponding percentage amounts to 41% in 2017. An environmental goal for all citizens, vulnerable and not, is to reduce air pollution, especially in urban centers. The target is a reduction of at least 50% of the relevant indicators of energy poverty by 2025; and 75% by 2030, setting as a baseline 2016.

There are also investments and reforms in this component that target the establishment of spatial and urban planning and the creation of a greener built environment. These measures aim at adapting urban environments to climate change and upgrading existing premises using environmental materials that promote circularity as described in the Green Deal Action Plan for circular economy and provide open areas to the public improving access to nature within the built environment and consequently improving their wellbeing.

In addition, the component's proposed measures contribute to the green transition, taking into account the six climate and environmental objectives as defined in Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (Taxonomy Regulation). The proposed reform and investments will contribute to:

- Climate change mitigation by promoting energy transition and capital flows towards infrastructure with decreased energy requirements and improved carbon footprint.
- Climate change adaptation as the deep renovation of housing and the non-residential stock with a long-term perspective, takes disaster risks and changing climatic conditions into consideration (e.g., increasing likelihood of more frequent and more severe extreme weather events) and their overall resilience.
- Pollution prevention and control linked to the energy consumption of the building stock. Substituting fossil fuel-based heating installations that contribute to excessive ambient air pollution by cleaner alternatives fueled with renewable energy and phasing out fossil fuels in buildings altogether is also part of this component.
- Sustainable use and protection for water and marine resources, as all the actions will be implemented by respecting resources and improving the sustainability of all operations in the built environment, including renovations.

- Circular economy, including waste prevention and recycling; since more construction materials will be needed to implement this component, circularity principles are incorporated in the design phases of renovation and construction, and reuse as well as recycling platforms for construction materials and demolition waste are foreseen. Prevention of construction waste is supported and given priority, as indicated by the waste hierarchy.
- Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems as the development of green spaces and the improvement of already existing ones will create new habitats within the urban areas that will attract biodiversity.

7. Digital dimensions of the component

The Regulation COM (2020) 408 establishing a Recovery and Resilience Facility sets a binding target of at least 20% of the plan's total allocation to contribute to the digital transition or to the challenges resulting from it.

The renovation of residential, commercial and public buildings, as part of the component include the installation of smart energy systems and appliances, which enable ICT-based and data driven services, increase their energy performance and support a better integration of buildings in the energy system, in smart districts and cities (including links with transport via smart charging infrastructure). The renovation wave will also provide an indirect opportunity to apply research and innovation results and scale up the successful industrial and clean energy transition initiatives. The construction ecosystem in the country is dominated by SMEs. This poses a severe constraint to the actual capacity of the sector to adapt and implement to a new environment where digital tools will become the norm.

The information, data and documentation generated in the different stages of a buildings' lifecycle are of enormous value to achieve quality renovations, upgrades, management of a building sustainably and communication across the construction ecosystem, owners, investors and authorities. Digital buildings logbooks and material passports will facilitate the collection, organization and hosting of information of a building accessible by one single getaway, and they shall be interconnected with energy performance certificates, renovation roadmaps and information collected in the context of the smart readiness indicator.

8. Climate tracking and digital tagging

The Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy (COM (2020) 575 final) sets a minimum target of 37% of the total expenditure of the recovery and resilience plan to be related to climate in order to follow the commitment of the European Council to achieve a climate mainstreaming target of 30% for both the multiannual financial framework and Next Generation EU. The Regulation COM (2020) 408 sets a binding target for at least 20% of the plan's total allocation to contribute to the digital transition or to the challenges resulting from it.

The tagging has been performed on a subproject level for the Interventions in residential areas and in the building stock investment.

Title of reform or investment	Climate (%)	Digital (%)
Energy poverty action plan (ID:16920)	100%	0%
Energy renovation on residential buildings (ID:16872)	100%	0%
Green Interventions - Interventions in residential areas and in the building stock- Adaptation to climate change measures and prevention and management of climate related risks (ID:16873)	100%	0%
Eleonas/ Votanikos - Interventions in residential areas and in the building stock- Energy efficiency measures regarding public infrastructure, demonstration projects and supporting measures (ID:16873)	40%	0%
Athens Reviera - Interventions in residential areas and in the building stock- Cycling infrastructure (ID:16873)	100%	0%
Other Strategic Interventions - Interventions in residential areas and in the building stock - - Energy efficiency and demonstration projects in large enterprises and supporting measures compliant with energy efficiency criteria (ID:16873)	40%	0%
Other Strategic Interventions - Interventions in residential areas and in the building stock- Construction of new energy efficient buildings (ID:16873)	100%	0%

Other Strategic Interventions - Interventions in residential areas and in the building stock - Nature and biodiversity protection, natural heritage and resources, green and blue infrastructure(ID:16873)	40%	0%
Energy and entrepreneurship (ID:16874)	100%	0%
Energy upgrade of public sector buildings (ID:16876)	100%	0%
Infrastructure development and buildings' restoration in former royal estate in Tatoi (ID:16875)	40%	0%
Olympic Athletic Center of Athens (ID:16932)	40%	0%
Olympic Athletic Center of Athens (ID:16932)	0%	0%
Preparation of Urban Plans in implementation of the urban policy reform (ID:16879)	100%	0%
Establishment of new maritime spatial planning (ID:16891)	100%	0%
Establishment of new special spatial planning for RES, industry, tourism and aquaculture (ID:16894)	100%	0%

9. Do no significant harm

The “Do No Significant Harm” principle has been assessed for each reform and investment of this component. The assessment has concluded that none of the measures proposed will cause significant harm to any of the six environmental objectives as defined in Article 17 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation. A two- step methodology was followed with (a) the review of six objectives checklist and (b) the substantive DNSH assessment.

Each one of the investments and reforms of the Renovation component were assessed on the checklist to identify if and for which of the six environmental objectives a substantive DNSH assessment is required (climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, sustainable use and protection for water and marine resources, circular economy including waste prevention and recycling, pollution prevention and control to air, water or land and the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems). The checklist assessment concluded that none of the measures of this component requires a substantive DNSH assessment as none of the measures will cause significant harm to any of the six environmental objectives.

The detailed assessment for each measure can be found in the Appendices.

10. Milestones, targets and timeline

See relevant milestone chapter in Part 3.

11. Financing and costs

General principles and guidelines

Having identified the main challenges and objectives of the recovery and resilience plan and the milestones, target and timeline of the investments and reforms determined, the main principles as well as the followed process and methodology regarding the financing and cost evaluation is presented below.

Firstly, it is noted that the cost estimate of the recovery and resilience plan is implemented in line with the basic regulation requirements which provide that the cost for each investment and reform is:

- **Reasonable**: The recovery and resilience plan provides with sufficient information and evidence that the amount of the estimated total cost of the component is appropriate.
- **Plausible**: The recovery and resilience plan provides sufficient information and evidence that the amount of the estimated total cost of the component is in line with the nature and the type of envisaged investments through the implementation of a horizontal assessment which ensures alignment between the qualitative nature of the investment in and its cost.
- **Commensurate**: The amount of the total cost of the recovery and resilience plan is commensurate to the expected impact of the envisaged measure on the economy and employment of Greece. In particular, it is assessed whether the recovery and resilience plan will have an economic impact that is aligned with the amount of its estimated cost.

Moreover, the methodology approach and the process followed with respect to the costing and the justification provided for each reform and investment is developed on the basis of four main principles which fulfil the following objectives:

- **Accuracy**: The approach and the methodology tools used ensure that the estimated cost is reasonably close to the actual costs through the use of accounting, historical, statistical data as well as the identification of market prices.
- **Accountability and transparency**: The reforms' and investments' costs have been estimated in a way that it is clearly traceable and comprehensible, through the implementation of breakdown analysis which includes detailed information on each parameter used in the cost calculation (e.g. driver factors' unit costs, required number of units)
- **Simplicity**: The cost methodology approach followed uses simple tools and cost calculations methods so as to allow the assessment of the elements related to the costing together with the assessment of the other elements of the recovery and resilience plan in a short period of time. This aims to keep the administrative burden as manageable as possible for all parties.
- **Consistency**: The cost estimated per reform and investment is consistent with other EU policies and is in line with costs applied to similar projects via other EU funding.

In view of these principles and requirements, the methodology approach developed for the cost estimates of each investment and reform of the recovery and resilience plan follows some common guidelines. More specifically, it includes:

- Clear and evidence-based analysis of the challenges addressed and the objectives of the investments and reforms
- Detailed information with respect to the anticipated outcome of the investments and reforms
- Detailed description on how the investment and reforms are implemented (means of implementation)
- Information on the nature and size of the proposed investments and reforms as well as their timeline and the relative milestones

Cost validation process and methodology approach

On the basis of the aforementioned principles and guidelines, a specific cost validation process and methodology approach is developed which allows the costing for each investment and reform of the recovery and resilience plan and ensures the accuracy, transparency, simplicity and consistency of the estimates.

The cost analysis process of the recovery and resilience plan includes four main steps which aim to implement the following:

- 1st step: Development of one specific report per reform and investment with separate analysis per sub-projects
- 2nd step: Examination of all available information and data
- 3rd step: Detailed breakdown of all the main projects' cost items through the application of the most suitable cost validation methodology
- 4th step: Cost verification per project, component and pillar of the recovery and resilience plan

1st step – Development of Cost Analysis Reports

The cost analysis report's content for each of the investments and reforms of the recovery and resilience plan includes the following common parameters / details:

- **Project's snapshot**: Includes the introduction of the main project's characteristics (e.g. pillar, component, project title and subprojects, stakeholders), the codification of key financial figures (total and RRF estimated budget) as well as the use of the same numbering of costing fiches and technical fiches and a brief overview of the project's scope
- **Implementation means:** Illustrates an outline of the relative regulatory framework (if applicable), provides with a general outlook in regards to the maturity process and includes a cumulative table on project's timeline regarding the milestones to be reached
- **Project's budget:** Provides with:
    - a breakdown analysis (identification of key cost parameters, overview of available information, confirmation that the estimated costs do not include VAT, are not recurrent and are not incurred before 1 February 2020),
    - indication of whether parts of the project's budget are covered by other private parties or Union financing - demonstration that these amounts have been taken out of the costs to be financed by RRF and
    - budget valuation and validation (clear methodology for estimating the costs, cost analysis per critical cost drivers, identification of unit costs, determination of the total number of units, estimation of the total required budget per project)

- **Supporting material:** Refers to the brief overview of relevant studies and / or information used for the validation of the total cost as well as the mapping of reference points used during the cost analysis (historical, comparative cost on similar projects) and provision of relevant evidence (e.g. sources)

2nd step – Examination of all available information and data

In order to ensure the accuracy and the consistency of the cost estimates, a comparative costing data analysis is conducted through the collection and examination of all the available information and data on the actual cost of similar reforms and investments that have been carried out in the past. This step mainly includes all the actions related to the collection and examination of all available information and supporting material as well as the data mining and in-depth analysis of the relative documentation.

3rd step – Development of cost analysis methodology approach

In order to implement the costing and justification of the projects, three main methodological analyses were developed which were used based on their appropriation / suitability for each of the investments and reforms included in the recovery and resilience plan:

Bottom-up estimation

The first methodology approach of cost analysis involves estimations on a granular level for each cost parameter of the project which are then aggregated to a total estimate for the entire project. The main steps of this methodological approach include the following:

- Review of historical figures / benchmarks per cost parameter from similar projects and estimation of a unit value cost
- Determination of the total number of units required and application of the unit value for the relevant estimations per cost parameter
- Final aggregation and estimation of the total cost per project

Parametric approach

This approach refers to the estimation of the total budget per project based on relevant historical figures / benchmarks. In particular, the main steps of the parametric methodological approach include the following:

- Identification of individual cost parameters based on relevant historical figures / benchmarks
- Examination of the contribution of each cost parameter to the total budget
- Evaluation of each cost parameter as a percentage of the total cost

Top-down (analogous) technique

Lastly, the top-down methodology technique includes the following main steps:

- Estimation of total budget per project based on relevant historical figures
- Apportionment of the total cost to individual cost parameter based on relevant benchmarks in regards to each unit cost

It is noted that in certain cases where there is limited availability of comparative historical figures / benchmarks, in order to proceed with an accurate and justified estimation of the cost parameters, an expert judgement was requested. In particular, the expert judgement aims to provide the following:

- Review of relevant benchmarks regarding the cost of similar projects
- Provision of judgment based upon expertise that has been acquired in a specific knowledge area and highlighting of critical factors and possible risks
- Completion and assessment of existing data and validation of estimated cost

4th step – Cost valuation and validation process

The accuracy and the validation of the cost analysis for each investment and project is achieved through the implementation of the cost valuation of the recovery and resilience plan by an independent body. In particular, the validation and valuation of the cost analysis was ensured through the following actions:

- Data collection, elaboration and review
- Continuous communication and implementation of workshops with the responsible stakeholders and entities
- Request of the required or additional data and information
- Investment size verification and cost identification
- Preparation and review of the cost analysis reports

Main elements of the methodology approach and cost parameters

Projects that are included in Component 1.4 in general focus on the EE upgrade of the country's building stock (public and private buildings) and key infrastructures, strategic urban interventions and spatial reform. As such, they exhibit a large degree of homogeneity which call upon for similar treatment from a costing perspective.

For the assessment of pure EE intervention projects in Component 1.4 a combination of top down with bottom up approaches have been largely utilized in order to enhance the costing. Especially the employment of bottom up approaches has been enabled from the fact that EE interventions are specific, well documented and there is a wealth of available information.

In total, the following tools have been employed:

- Detailed cost breakdown analysis and review of prefeasibility and feasibility studies, where applicable and feasible.
- Creation of unit costs and comparison with widely acknowledged benchmarks
- Comparison of unit costs with proprietary data
- Comparison of project components with previously implemented projects and historical data
- Particular emphasis has been placed on providing documentation from previously funded EU projects (EIB or NSRF).

The detailed cost assessment for each measure can be found in the Appendices.

12. Loan request

Non applicable.

COMPONENT 1.3: Recharge and refuel

1. Description of the component

Policy area/domain: Urban mobility and transport

Summary: Transitioning to a green and sustainable transport system is a key challenge for Greece. This component promotes cleaner, smarter and cheaper forms of private and public transport. It introduces reforms that enable the installation and operation of Electric Vehicle (EV) charging equipment and promotes investments that will establish the required infrastructure in cities and other publicly accessible points of interest.

Recharge and Refuel contributes significantly to the reduction of GHG emissions and favours RES penetration in the energy mix. It also serves three objectives of the "EU Taxonomy Regulation", namely, climate change mitigation, transition to a circular economy as well as pollution prevention and control.

Objective: The main objective of the component is to promote the green transition by structuring and coordinating efforts to make urban mobility cleaner, smarter, safer and fairer. This objective of Recharge and Refuel is in line with, and forms part of, the local Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans and the nationwide strategy of sustainable mobility (as depicted in the National Energy and Climate Plan-NECP). The related investments, which feature the improvement of the transport sector through transport electrification, are anticipated to significantly contribute to the reduction of GHG emissions. Moreover, the component contributes to the recovery, prosperity and resilience of the Greek economy through the reinforcement of new technologies in the design, construction, project management, products and services sectors, thus alleviating youth unemployment by creating employment opportunities for highly qualified human resources.

Link to the European Flagship: 'Recharge and Refuel'

Reforms

- **Reform 1.** Framework for installation and operation of EV charging infrastructure (ID: 16281)

Key investments

- **Investment 1.** Electromobility (ID: 16924, COFOG 04.5)
- **Investment 2.** Produc- E Green (ID: 16831, COFOG 04.3)

Estimated sum of grants and loans: EUR 1,305 million, of which EUR 520 million (40%) are covered by RFF

2. Main challenges and objectives

a. Main challenges

Under the European Green Deal, the need to reduce EU's greenhouse gas emissions through transport constitutes a main challenge on the way towards climate neutrality, setting the target at a 90% reduction in transport emissions by 2050[40]. Greece is paving the way towards climate neutrality through its NECP, which includes the promotion of sustainable transport and e-mobility, as the transportation sector is responsible for 21% of the national GHG emissions in 2020.

The gradual electrification of the transport sector which will contribute to various dimensions of the NECP, constitutes a major challenge for Greece. The e-mobility market is at an early stage of growth on the

[40] European Green Deal, Chapter 2.1.5

national level, especially compared to the EU and global expansion. It is noticed that the most important problem of e-mobility is the high initial cost of electric vehicles, as well as the lack of the required charging infrastructure[41]. At the same time, the scarce development of a broad charging stations' network results in the public reluctance regarding the replacement of the current conventional vehicles. Therefore, the development of the required infrastructure is an important factor towards achieving considerable penetration of e-mobility in the country's fleet. Behavioural patterns are also an issue to be addressed regarding the transition to e-mobility, since conventional petroleum-based fuel stations do not meet the requirements of electric vehicles charging patterns (with respect to location and time required to charge the vehicle). Decarbonisation of the transport sector, following the imminent increase in usage of urban electric vehicles, will lead to considerable investments on power distribution network upgrades which are necessary to accommodate the increasing electricity needs[42]. Regarding new production related activities in the e-mobility sector, upcoming Greek companies and start-ups are looking for ways to finance or to further develop the production electric scooters, cars and chargers. Also, foreign companies are searching for opportunities to enter the Greek market for the establishment of production units for EVs, while the development of the Carbon Capture and Storage Facility will contribute to significant emissions reduction.

b. Objectives

This component's principal objective is the promotion of sustainable transport and electromobility in Greece. NECP sets clear yearly targets for the adoption of passenger electric vehicles in the country's vehicle fleet by 2030, resulting in a total figure of 330,000 EVs on the road within the next 10 years. Investing in e-mobility has the potential to reduce GHG emissions by 900 ktCO2e during the period 2021-2030 (-5%).

All the proposed investments contribute to the reduction of CO_2 emissions and the dependence on oil, as well as to increase RES production in the energy mix. As recognised by the 2021 Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy, the investments in sustainable mobility can contribute both to GHG reductions and improvements to air quality, fostering at the same time productivity growth. Furthermore, the European Green Deal has called for accelerating the shift to sustainable and smart mobility, also in line with the NECP goals. The component serves climate mitigation objectives linked to the low-carbon circular economy and is in line with the commitment under the Paris Agreement on climate change as well as in accordance with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Specifically, this components' serves directly or indirectly five Sustainable Development Goals, namely SDGs 7, 9, 11, 12 and 13[43], in the context of achieving the green transition as well as social resilience.

In this context, the component is in line with the 2020 and earlier Country Specific Recommendations (CSR) for Greece which stress the need to support green and digital transition, safe and sustainable transport and logistics, clean and efficient production and use of energy as well as very-high-capacity digital infrastructure. This objective is analysed into specific goals that are fully in line with the recommendations addressed to Greece by the Council in 2019 and 2020. Specifically:

(i) Reform 1. Framework for installation and operation of EV charging infrastructure aims at addressing recommendations 2:2019 and 3:2020 through focusing on the green and digital transitions and sustainable transport.

41 NECP, Chapter 2.3.2

42 Expected requirements based on the projected installation of rapid and ultra-rapid charging infrastructure to be estimated

43 The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) served in this component are: SDG7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all, SDG9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation, SDG11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable, SDG12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns, SDG13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

(ii) Investment 1. Produc-E Green aims at addressing recommendations 2:2019 and 3:2020 through focusing on the green and digital transitions and sustainable transport.

(iii) Investment 2: Electromobility aims at addressing recommendations 2:2019 and 3:2020 through focusing on the green and digital transitions and sustainable transport

The component also supports the European Flagship 'Recharge and refuel'[44] by promoting future-proof clean technologies to accelerate the use of sustainable, accessible and smart transport, charging and refuelling stations will make European cities and regions cleaner, accelerate the industrial transition and contribute to reaching the Paris climate objectives. By 2025, the flagship will aim to build one out of the three million charging points needed in 2030 and half of the 1000 hydrogen stations needed.

Also, this component serves directly or indirectly the ambitions of European Flagships "Modernise" through Investments 1,2 and 3.

c. National strategic context

The strategic objectives and priorities of the Recharge and Refuel component are aligned with the objectives, priorities, and policies of National and European Development Plans, contributing to the achievement of broader economic and social objectives.

Greece through the NECP, has adopted ambitious energy and climate targets for 2030, which are directly linked to the European Green Agreement and the strategic transition to climate neutrality in 2050, and to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. The objectives and the priorities proposed by the Recovery and Resilience Plan and especially Recharge and Refuel component are aligned with the objectives and policies of the NECP.

In direct connection with the objectives of the NECP, the component 1.3 promotes a more "green" and sustainable transport system in Greece, through the promotion of electric vehicles, which is expected to contribute both to the reduction of GHG emissions and to the achievement of energy savings, leading to the improvement of the energy and environmental footprint of the transport sector. The NECP has set a target of 30% share of the domestic vehicle market to account for electric vehicles until 2030, while 2020 saw the adoption of law 4710/2020 “Promotion of e-mobility in Greece”. This law introduces the obligation for all Local Authorities to site the necessary publicly accessible charging infrastructure within their territories by 2022, following which, there will be a need for the installation of a significant amount of charge points in all Greek cities.

In the national strategic context, the Pissarides’ Committee report[45], sets e-mobility as a significant parameter in the framework of increasing RES penetration in the domestic energy market. Moreover, this component acts in line or complements a number of reforms implemented or under implementation, namely, the establishment of a “National Register of Infrastructure”, the reform of the legislative framework for Public Works and Infrastructure & Transport Services, the new institutional framework for the “Promotion of Safe Mobility and Road Safety”, all under the competence of the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport.

44 EU COM (2020) 575, “Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy 2021”

45 Growth Plan for the Greek Economy, (Interim report, July 2020), pp 115-125.

3. Reforms and Investments

The detailed description of the reforms and investments can be found in the Appendices.

a. Reforms

Reform 1. Framework for installation and operation of EV charging infrastructure (ID:16281)

b. Investments

Investment 1. Electromobility (ID:16924)

Investment 2. Produc-E Green (16831)

4. Open strategic autonomy and security issues

The four dimensions of environmental sustainability, productivity, fairness and macroeconomic stability identified in the 2020 Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy are the guiding principles underpinning the "Recharge and Refuel" component. The component is aligned with the EU's aim of achieving competitive sustainability and cohesion through a new growth strategy, the European Green Deal and it aims to help repair the damage from the COVID-19 crisis and prepare a better future for the next generations.

The component focuses on promoting future-proof clean technologies to accelerate the use of sustainable, accessible and smart transport, charging and refueling stations and extension of public transport will make European cities and regions cleaner, accelerate the industrial transition and contribute to reaching the Paris climate objectives. By 2025, the flagship will aim to build one out of the three million charging points needed in 2030 and half of the 1000 hydrogen stations needed.

Moreover, the component contributes to the recovery, prosperity and resilience of the Greek economy through investments aim at boosting demand for zero- and low-emission vehicles, replacement of busses with electric ones and accelerate the rollout of recharging infrastructure that are also key for achieving this goal. All the component's investments will contribute to the alleviation of local unemployment and will boost productivity. These investments are accompanied by the necessary regulatory reform to enable such investments and make them sustainable.

5. Cross border and multi country projects

Non applicable.

6. Green dimensions of the component

Europe heads towards climate neutrality by 2050 and is set to significantly increase its greenhouse gas emissions reduction ambition for 2030. Aligned with the EU climate change ambition Greece has set an ambitious target, described in the National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP,) to decrease greenhouse gas emissions by 56% in 2030 below 2005 national data.

Greece has identified the sectors that contribute to generation of greenhouse gasses and within the NECP describes the actions that will mitigate emissions and climate change. Transport is responsible for 21% of the national GHG emissions in 2020. According to NECP data for 2017[46][1], the transport sector has the largest contribution as a share to the final consumption of energy (41%). The sector is further responsible for a high environmental impact in terms of other air, water, soil and noise pollution. In terms of transport fuels, fossil fuels currently represent 97% of the energy use in the country[47]. Measures addressing transport can bring significant greenhouse gas emission reductions and improvements to air quality, while fostering productivity growth. A target has been set in the NECP to increase the percentage of electric vehicles by 30% by 2030.

The reform and the investments of the component aim at boosting demand for zero- and low-emission vehicles, replacement of busses with electric ones and accelerate the rollout of recharging infrastructure that are also key for achieving this goal. This is complemented by investments that will fund industrial green production units with R&D departments and investment that will lead to the development of the first a Carbon Capture and Storage Facility in Greece. Significant environmental benefits are also expected from substituting fossil fuels with other, renewable fuels and electricity in terms of reduction in air, water, soil and noise pollution.

In addition, the component's proposed measures contribute to the green transition, taking into account the six climate and environmental objectives as defined in Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (Taxonomy Regulation). The proposed reform and investments will contribute to:

- Climate change mitigation, as the measures proposed will result in direct reduction of greenhouse gases through the electrification of the transportation sector.
- Climate Change adaptation, as the investments and reforms will reverse the current adverse impact on climate and enhance future climate for people, nature or assets.
- Pollution prevention and control due to the significant decrease in the emissions of pollutants into air as compared with the current situation.

There are also clear commitments and mechanisms in each of the reform and investment to ensure that the do no significant harm principle is respected and effectively implemented for the other environmental objectives as defined in the EU Taxonomy Regulation. The measures will not impair the sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, the transition to a circular economy, nor the protection and the restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems.

46 NECP, Chapter 3.8

47 Country Report Greece, 2020, Chapter 4.5

7. Digital dimensions of the component

The Regulation COM (2020) 408 establishing a Recovery and Resilience Facility sets a binding target of at least 20% of the plan's total allocation to contribute to the digital transition or to the challenges resulting from it.

The measures described in this component will contribute to the digital transition through the promotion of smart, integrated mobility solutions. New and high technologically advanced clean vehicles are equipped with digital components. Deployment of intelligent transport systems and 5G based infrastructure for connected and automated mobility will enhance traffic and mobility management at urban level is, together with collection of mobility data, systematic use of digital tickets and digital payment systems. The component also aims to facilitate the entry of new and innovative digital mobility solutions, mostly on the back of access to mobility data.

8. Climate tracking and digital tagging

The Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy (COM (2020) 575 final) sets a minimum target of 37% of the total expenditure of the recovery and resilience plan to be related to climate in order to follow the commitment of the European Council to achieve a climate mainstreaming target of 30% for both the multiannual financial framework and Next Generation EU. The Regulation COM (2020) 408 sets a binding target for of at least 20% of the plan's total allocation to contribute to the digital transition or to the challenges resulting from it.

The tagging has been performed on a subproject level for the Electromobility investment.

Title of reform or investment	Climate (%)	Digital (%)
Produc-E Green (ID - 16831)	100%	0%
Framework for installation and operation of EV charging infrastructure (ID - 16281)	100%	0%
Electromobility- Charging Points (ID - 16924)	100%	0%
Electromobility- Busses/ Taxis (ID - 16924)	100%	0%

9. Do no significant harm

The “Do No Significant Harm” principle has been assessed for each reform and investment of this component. The assessment has concluded that none of the measures proposed will cause significant harm to any of the six environmental objectives as defined in Article 17 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation. A two- step methodology was followed with (a) the review of six objectives checklist and (b) the substantive DNSH assessment.

Each one of the investments and reforms of the Recharge and Refuel component were assessed on the checklist to identify if and for which of the six environmental objectives a substantive DNSH assessment is required (climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, sustainable use and protection for water and marine resources, circular economy including waste prevention and recycling, pollution prevention and control to air, water or land and the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems). The checklist assessment concluded that none of the measures of this component requires a substantive DNSH assessment as none of the measures will cause significant harm to any of the six environmental objectives.

The detailed assessment for each measure can be found in the Appendices

10. Milestones, targets and timeline

See relevant milestone chapter in Part 3.

11. Financing and costs

General principles and guidelines

Having identified the main challenges and objectives of the recovery and resilience plan and the milestones, target and timeline of the investments and reforms determined, the main principles as well as the followed process and methodology regarding the financing and cost evaluation is presented below.

Firstly, it is noted that the cost estimate of the recovery and resilience plan is implemented in line with the basic regulation requirements which provide that the cost for each investment and reform is:

- **Reasonable**: The recovery and resilience plan provides with sufficient information and evidence that the amount of the estimated total cost of the component is appropriate.
- **Plausible**: The recovery and resilience plan provides sufficient information and evidence that the amount of the estimated total cost of the component is in line with the nature and the type of envisaged investments through the implementation of a horizontal assessment which ensures alignment between the qualitative nature of the investment in and its cost.
- **Commensurate**: The amount of the total cost of the recovery and resilience plan is commensurate to the expected impact of the envisaged measure on the economy and employment of Greece. In particular, it is assessed whether the recovery and resilience plan will have an economic impact that is aligned with the amount of its estimated cost.

Moreover, the methodology approach and the process followed with respect to the costing and the justification provided for each reform and investment is developed on the basis of four main principles which fulfil the following objectives:

- **Accuracy**: The approach and the methodology tools used ensure that the estimated cost is reasonably close to the actual costs through the use of accounting, historical, statistical data as well as the identification of market prices.
- **Accountability and transparency**: The reforms' and investments' costs have been estimated in a way that it is clearly traceable and comprehensible, through the implementation of breakdown analysis which includes detailed information on each parameter used in the cost calculation (e.g. driver factors' unit costs, required number of units)
- **Simplicity**: The cost methodology approach followed uses simple tools and cost calculations methods so as to allow the assessment of the elements related to the costing together with the assessment of the other elements of the recovery and resilience plan in a short period of time. This aims to keep the administrative burden as manageable as possible for all parties.
- **Consistency**: The cost estimated per reform and investment is consistent with other EU policies and is in line with costs applied to similar projects via other EU funding.

In view of these principles and requirements, the methodology approach developed for the cost estimates of each investment and reform of the recovery and resilience plan follows some common guidelines. More specifically, it includes:

- Clear and evidence-based analysis of the challenges addressed and the objectives of the investments and reforms
- Detailed information with respect to the anticipated outcome of the investments and reforms
- Detailed description on how the investment and reforms are implemented (means of implementation)
- Information on the nature and size of the proposed investments and reforms as well as their timeline and the relative milestones

Cost validation process and methodology approach

On the basis of the aforementioned principles and guidelines, a specific cost validation process and methodology approach is developed which allows the costing for each investment and reform of the recovery and resilience plan and ensures the accuracy, transparency, simplicity and consistency of the estimates.

The cost analysis process of the recovery and resilience plan includes four main steps which aim to implement the following:

- 1st step: Development of one specific report per reform and investment with separate analysis per sub-projects
- 2nd step: Examination of all available information and data
- 3rd step: Detailed breakdown of all the main projects' cost items through the application of the most suitable cost validation methodology
- 4th step: Cost verification per project, component and pillar of the recovery and resilience plan

1st step – Development of Cost Analysis Reports

The cost analysis report's content for each of the investments and reforms of the recovery and resilience plan includes the following common parameters / details:

- **Project's snapshot:** Includes the introduction of the main project's characteristics (e.g. pillar, component, project title and subprojects, stakeholders), the codification of key financial figures (total and RRF estimated budget) as well as the use of the same numbering of costing fiches and technical fiches and a brief overview of the project's scope
- I**mplementation means:** Illustrates an outline of the relative regulatory framework (if applicable), provides with a general outlook in regards to the maturity process and includes a cumulative table on project's timeline regarding the milestones to be reached
- **Project's budget**: Provides with:

- a breakdown analysis (identification of key cost parameters, overview of available information, confirmation that the estimated costs do not include VAT, are not recurrent and are not incurred before 1 February 2020),
- indication of whether parts of the project's budget are covered by other private parties or Union financing - demonstration that these amounts have been taken out of the costs to be financed by RRF and
- budget valuation and validation (clear methodology for estimating the costs, cost analysis per critical cost drivers, identification of unit costs, determination of the total number of units, estimation of the total required budget per project)

- **Supporting material:** Refers to the brief overview of relevant studies and / or information used for the validation of the total cost as well as the mapping of reference points used during the cost analysis (historical, comparative cost on similar projects) and provision of relevant evidence (e.g. sources)

2nd step – Examination of all available information and data

In order to ensure the accuracy and the consistency of the cost estimates, a comparative costing data analysis is conducted through the collection and examination of all the available information and data on the actual cost of similar reforms and investments that have been carried out in the past. This step mainly includes all the actions related to the collection and examination of all available information and supporting material as well as the data mining and in-depth analysis of the relative documentation.

3rd step – Development of cost analysis methodology approach

In order to implement the costing and justification of the projects, three main methodological analyses were developed which were used based on their appropriation / suitability for each of the investments and reforms included in the recovery and resilience plan:

Bottom-up estimation

The first methodology approach of cost analysis involves estimations on a granular level for each cost parameter of the project which are then aggregated to a total estimate for the entire project. The main steps of this methodological approach include the following:

- Review of historical figures / benchmarks per cost parameter from similar projects and estimation of a unit value cost
- Determination of the total number of units required and application of the unit value for the relevant estimations per cost parameter
- Final aggregation and estimation of the total cost per project

Parametric approach

This approach refers to the estimation of the total budget per project based on relevant historical figures / benchmarks. In particular, the main steps of the parametric methodological approach include the following:

- Identification of individual cost parameters based on relevant historical figures / benchmarks

- Examination of the contribution of each cost parameter to the total budget
- Evaluation of each cost parameter as a percentage of the total cost

Top-down (analogous) technique

Lastly, the top-down methodology technique includes the following main steps:

- Estimation of total budget per project based on relevant historical figures
- Apportionment of the total cost to individual cost parameter based on relevant benchmarks in regards to each unit cost

It is noted that in certain cases where there is limited availability of comparative historical figures / benchmarks, in order to proceed with an accurate and justified estimation of the cost parameters, an expert judgement was requested. In particular, the expert judgement aims to provide the following:

- Review of relevant benchmarks regarding the cost of similar projects
- Provision of judgment based upon expertise that has been acquired in a specific knowledge area and highlighting of critical factors and possible risks
- Completion and assessment of existing data and validation of estimated cost

4th step – Cost valuation and validation process

The accuracy and the validation of the cost analysis for each investment and project is achieved through the implementation of the cost valuation of the recovery and resilience plan by an independent body. In particular, the validation and valuation of the cost analysis was ensured through the following actions:

- Data collection, elaboration and review
- Continuous communication and implementation of workshops with the responsible stakeholders and entities
- Request of the required or additional data and information
- Investment size verification and cost identification
- Preparation and review of the cost analysis reports

Main elements of the methodology approach and cost parameters

Project that are included in Component 1.3 aim at promoting sustainable urban mobility and storage of energy, as well as supporting small- and large-scale industrial production related to the aforementioned topics. The cost assessment methodologies that have been used are in general top down approaches combined with parametric elements depending on the case. For all activities that are related to electromobility (vehicles or chargers) extensive market research has been done in order to map current market prices. The costing analysis for the support of small and large-scale industrial units was in general more complex due to specifity of the topic and the difficulty to obtain sensitive commercial data.

In general, the following tools have been employed:

- Detailed cost breakdown analysis and identification of the cost drivers
- Analysis of prefeasibility studies for similar projects
- Examination of the contribution of each cost parameter to the total budget
- Comparison with unit costs and historical figures from similar projects and technologies

The detailed cost assessment for each measure can be found in the Appendices.

12. Loan request

Non applicable.

COMPONENT 1.4: Sustainable use of resources, climate resilience and environmental protection

1. Description of the component

Policy area/domain: sustainable management and protection of water and marine resources, circular economy, recycle, biodiversity, climate change adaptation, balanced regional development of rural areas including mountain and island regions within the context of decentralization, transformation of the agricultural sector of the Greek economy, protection and natural disasters management, adaptation to the climate change in flood protection strategies.

Summary: Europe aims to make the EU's economy sustainable by turning climate and environmental challenges into opportunities and making the transition just and inclusive for all. This component introduces reforms and investments related to reforestation and biodiversity protection, national irrigation network, wastewater and water management, waste management law implementation, project for water supply and flood mitigation means and equipment that will prevent and ensure quick, efficient and coordinated responses against natural disaster and climate change phenomena; thus clearly promotes environmental protection and improves resilience in natural risks.

Greece has aligned its strategy with the EU Green Deal and has developed a concrete action plan that will boost the efficient use of resources by moving to a clean, circular economy; will restore biodiversity and eliminate pollution. The component serves the objectives of the "EU Taxonomy Regulation" and aligns with the scope of the RRF around six pillars: green transition; digital transformation; economic cohesion, productivity and competitiveness; social and territorial cohesion; health, economic, social and institutional resilience; policies for the next generation.

Objective: The main objective of the component is to promote green transition through the enhanced efficient usage of natural resources, specifically through waste management and protection and restoration of natural environment. The objectives include the improvement of environmental infrastructure, biodiversity protection as well as recovering forest cover losses, which, in overall, will advance the protection from environment-related risks and impacts for both the society and the economy. Moreover, the component contributes to the recovery, prosperity and resilience of the shipGreek economy through investments in the improvement of drinking water supply and quality infrastructures and management, thus alleviating local unemployment by creating employment opportunities for highly qualified human resources.

Reforms and/or Investments:

Reforms:

- Reform 1. Waste management reforms for the implementation of sustainable landfilling and recycling, banning of single use plastics and promotion of reduction of waste (ID: 16772)
- Reform 2. Establishment of new water and wastewater regulatory authority (ID: 16979)

Investments:

- Investment 1. Urban Wastewater and Sludge Management Infrastructures from Wastewater Treatment Plants (ID: 16846, COFOG 05.2)
- Investment 2. Drinking Water Supply and Saving Infrastructures (ID: 16850, COFOG 06.3)
- Investment 3. Biodiversity protection as a driver for sustainable growth (ID: 16851, COFOG 05.4)
- Investment 4. National Reforestation Plan and Parnitha Flagship Investment (ID: 16849, COFOG 05.4)

- Investment 5. Aerial means for crisis management (ID: 16911, COFOG 02.2)
- Investment 6. Monitoring and management system (ID: 16910, COFOG 02.2)
- Investment 7. Establishment of a strategic National Disaster Risk Management (ID: 16909, COFOG 02.2)
- Investment 8. Forest firefighting, prevention and response equipment (ID: 16912, COFOG 02.2)
- Investment 9. Investment in the national irrigation network through PPP schemes ID: 16285, COFOG)
- Investment 10. Flood mitigation projects (ID: 16882, COFOG)
- Investment 11. Implementation of Regional Civil Protection Centers (PEKEPP) through PPP schemes (ID: 16283, COFOG)
- Investment 12. Water Supply Projects (ID: 16898, COFOG)

Estimated cost: EUR 2,726 million, of which EUR 1,763 million (65%) are covered by RFF

2. Main challenges and objectives

a. Main challenges

Sustainable use of resources, climate resilience and environmental protection include policy areas that are marked as particularly challenging for Greece by the 2019 and 2020 Country Specific Recommendations (CSRs). The European Green Deal has led Greece to focus on environmental issues related to management of waste and wastewater, drinking water, biodiversity, reforestation and protection from climate change phenomena in order to incorporating actions plans in the national strategies.

Environmental protection has been an area where Greece presents serious and long-standing inefficiencies, notably in the management of solid waste and water waste[48][1]. As clearly underlined in the 2019 CSRs[49] in order to align the country's environmental protection standards with the rest of the EU, the country should mainly focus on additional reforms that will ensure proper treatment of both solid waste as well as urban and industrial wastewater. Increased investments are also required to fully comply with the Water Framework Directive and the Floods Directive and in order to proceed with the implementation of important actions such as the removal of obstacles to fish migration, the re-naturalization of the flow of rivers as well as measures for flood prevention and mitigation. Meanwhile, the 2021 Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy explicitly urges member states to take actions in order to promote a more circular economy, improve environmental infrastructure as well as protect and restore biodiversity

Ineffective wastewater treatment presents significant risks and is spherically affecting environmental management on a national level.

48 2020 Country Report p.16

49 Recital 16, CSRs 2019

Only about 90% of the generated load of urban wastewater treatment is connected to collecting systems, representing slightly more than half of the Greek agglomerations[50]. This creates a major challenge as there are areas that cannot be served by sewage networks and require the use of septic tanks. Due to their poor structural construction and age, the septic tanks are absorbent, resulting in polluting the wider natural and man-made environment. It is noted that EC Directive 91/271 and EC Water Directive 60/2000 require adequate treatment of urban wastewater in order to ensure the safety, control and quality of natural water. Non-compliance with the respective regulatory framework not only leads to environmental degradation and lower life quality conditions to the communities but also to the imposition of monetary fines.

The operation of urban wastewater treatment plants poses a potential pollution threat to the natural and man-made environment in large cities and/or in areas with a significant population. The current common practice includes the disposal of the Wastewater Treatment Plant outflows to water recipients, resulting in loss of significant quantities that could potentially be used for irrigation (public areas and/or crops). Sludge management creates further challenges which arise from the treatment of urban wastewater, as a by-product. The common practice for treatment constitutes of the disposal, either in uncontrollable and illegal landfills, or in legitimate landfills. However, in accordance with EU Directive 2008/98 and the recent Circular Economy Directives 850 & 851/2018 this practice must be terminated. The cumulation of these amounts of sludge poses an environmental risk (and in some cases a risk of toxicity) and could be treated by appropriate methods and even exploited in agriculture.

Drinking water infrastructure network doesn't respond to the existing supply and management needs.

The age of the water supply networks jeopardizes the adequacy of supply and the quality of drinking water while also creates potential threats to public health. Many of the water supply networks are made of asbestos-cement pipes and have no leak detection systems. This results in water losses and irrational management of water resources, leading subsequently to irrational costing.

In remote islands water supply is based on boreholes or wells and, complementary, on water transportation from surplus areas, by water trucks or tankers. Similar challenges are faced by coastal areas, where it is technically impossible to abstract the necessary quantities of high-quality drinking water from drilling. Furthermore, drilling water in certain areas is abstracted through geological formations which results to the water's enrichment with hazardous substances and heavy metals. These practices generate threats both to public health and to the sustainability of drinking water supply. In this context, such drinking water supply issues disproportionally challenge geographically disadvantaged areas and are create threats in achieving economic, social and territorial cohesion.

Weaknesses in the national biodiversity protection framework.

Natural protection and restoration will play a critical role in Europe's economic recovery from the COVID-19 crisis[51]. The Greek ecosystem, despite the country's relatively small size (1.3% of Europe and 3% of the European Union's area), contributes significantly to the European biodiversity, with almost 32% of the

50 2020 Country Report, p. 57

51 COM(2020) 380 final

known European species being present in Greece. It is noted that 27.3% of the country's land area and almost 20% of its marine regions have been included in the Natura 2000 network. However, the following issues continue to be challenging: a) the monitoring degree of biodiversity and its threats, b) how effectively the conservation of biodiversity is achieved in protected areas and c) whether the country's protected areas and unique biodiversity are efficiently involved in promoting local and regional growth and employment. Investing in the national biodiversity protection framework, in this context, should not only halt biodiversity loss, but also enhance green economy, reconcile environmental protection with socio-economic development as well as restore ecosystems and their services through infrastructure improvements.

Climate change adaptation related strategies and infrastructure need reinforcing.

Climate change[52] constitutes a major factor related to several natural disasters that the country has experienced. Forests are significantly vulnerable to climate change; it is therefore important to maintain and enhance their resilience through adaptive solutions[53]. The past 4 years in Greece -especially 2017 and 2018- there was an increase in number of forest fires. Indicatively in 2017 fire more than 1.000 fires were recorded, with an affected burnt area of almost 14.000 hectares, mainly forests. The source for most of these incidences is associated with traditional agricultural burning practices or deliberate clearing of areas for housing construction; for many fire incidents though, the cause remains unknown. It is widely acknowledged that climate change phenomena, such as extremely warm summer weather conditions, often combined with strong winds result in increased fire risk.

As a result, forest cover loss creates major pressures to the ecosystem and may be responsible for increased flooding. From an investment standpoint, recovering areas of forest loss through reforestation pauses additional challenges, as reforestation may have high upfront costs, especially when compared to the upfront costs required by other types of forestry projects, with labor costs constituting the highest expense category.

b. Objectives

Following the respective 2019 and 2020 CSRs[54], the strategic guidelines of the European Green Deal as well as the 2021 Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy, the present component targets the achievement of EU sustainability goals through actions that support circular economy and water management, environmental infrastructure, climate change mitigation and adaptation including biodiversity. The proposed actions acknowledge that, in order to achieve a resilient economic and social recovery from the pandemic crisis, it is critical to invest in nature protection and restoration. Also in the context of the EU

52 With regard to climate change adaptation, Greece has already developed and adopted by means of Law 4414/20 the National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change, which sets out the general objectives, guidelines and means of implementation of a modern, effective and developmental climate change adaptation strategy within the framework set by the United Nations Convention on Climate Change, EU directives and international experience.

53 COM (2013)659 final, pp 8-9

54 CSR 2, 2019; CSR 3, 2020

Biodiversity Strategy for 2030[55], this component is fully in line with the European Green Deal as EU's growth strategy aiming to ensure that the "*economy serves people and society and gives back to nature more than it takes away*". The EU Circular Economy Action Plan also strongly relates to objectives of this component with respect to achieving effective waste management. Climate adaptation related investments aiming at restoring forest ecosystems and providing flood protection additionally serve NECP objectives related to climate change and reduction of GHG emissions. Specifically,

(i) Reform 1. Waste management reforms for the implementation of sustainable landfilling and recycling, banning of single use plastics and promotion of reduction of waste aims at addressing recommendations 2:2019 and 3:2020 by focusing on waste management, circular economy and recycling.

(ii) Reform 2. Establishment of new water and wastewater regulatory authority aims at addressing recommendations 2:2019 and 3:2020 by focusing on the circular economy and water consumption.

(iii) Investment 1. National Reforestation Plan and Parnitha flagship investment aims at addressing recommendations 2:2019 and 3:2020 by focusing on the environmental protection, through reforestation activities.

(iv) Investment 2. Investment in the national irrigation network through PPP schemes aims at addressing recommendations 2:2019 and 3:2020 by focusing on the circular economy and water consumption

(v) Investment 3. Flood mitigation projects aim at addressing recommendations 2:2019 and 3:2020 by focusing on the protection from natural disasters and climate change mitigation, through flood mitigation projects.

(vi) Investment 4. Aerial means for crisis management aims at addressing recommendations 2:2019 and 3:2020 by focusing on the green and digital transition as well as civil protection.

(vii) Investment 5. Development of an innovative Monitoring and Management System aims at addressing recommendations 2:2019 and 3:2020 by focusing on the green and digital transition as well as civil protection.

(viii) Investment 6. Establishment of a strategic National Disaster Risk Management aims at addressing recommendations 2:2019 and 3:2020 by focusing on the green and digital transition as well as civil protection.

(ix) Investment 7. Forest Firefighting prevention and response equipment aims at addressing recommendations 2:2019 and 3:2020 by focusing on the green and digital transition as well as civil protection.

55 COM(2020) 380 final

(x) Investment 8. Biodiversity protection as a driver for sustainable growth aims at addressing recommendations 2:2019 and 3:2020 by focusing on the protection of biodiversity.

(xi) Investment 9. Urban Wastewater and Sludge Management Infrastructures from Wastewater Treatment Plants aims at addressing recommendations 2:2019 and 3:2020 by focusing on the circular economy and water consumption

(xii) Investment 10. Drinking Water Supply and Saving Infrastructures aims at addressing recommendations 2:2019 and 3:2020 by focusing on water consumption

(xiii) Investment 11. Implementation of Regional Civil Protection Centers (PEKEPP) through PPP schemes aims at addressing recommendations 2:2019 and 3:2020 by focusing on the green and digital transition as well as civil protection.

(xiv) Investment 12. Water Supply Projects aims at addressing recommendations 2:2019 and 3:2020 by focusing on water consumption

This component's actions are aligned with a number of Sustainable Development Goals, namely SDGs 11, 13 and 15[56].

c. National strategic context

The strategic objectives and priorities of the Renovate component are aligned with the objectives, priorities, and policies of National and European Development Plans, contributing to the achievement of broader economic and social objectives.

Within the national strategic context, the "Sustainable use of resources, climate resilience and environmental protection" component promotes effective protection and restoration of the natural environment, strengthening the circular economy, and improving resilience to climate change. The component's reforms and investments are aligned with the European Green Agreement and the NECP, as well as with the national strategies for Circular Economy, biodiversity and forest protection. Moreover, the component includes, national crisis management and risk management plans which promote actions for coordination and implementation of effective crisis management and effective response to all kinds of emergencies, due to natural, technological or other disasters and threats. The aim of the component is to create an integrated and coherent framework for sustainable development in Greece.

More specifically, the reforms and investments aim to modernise drinking water supply and irrigation networks, optimise water usage and reduce losses, promote environmental friendly farming methods, extensive reforestation to restore forest ecosystems throughout the country, as well as actions to protect biodiversity and preserve and promote domestic ecosystems. Through these investments, the Environmental Protection, the sustainable management of Natural Resources and the protection against

56 SDG:11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable, SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts and SDG 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

climate change are enhanced, while the local socio-economic development and the creation of new jobs and new opportunities are stimulated. Also, the investments and reforms aiming at strengthening the mechanisms of early prognosis and treatment of natural disasters and all kinds of emergencies.

3. Reforms and Investments

The detailed description of the reforms and investments can be found in the Appendices.

a. Reforms

Reform 1. Waste management reforms for the implementation of sustainable landfilling and recycling, banning of single use plastics and promotion of reduction of waste. (ID:16772)

Reform 2. Establishment of new water and wastewater regulatory authority (ID:16979)

b. Investments

- Investment 1. Urban Wastewater and Sludge Management Infrastructures from Wastewater Treatment Plants. (ID:16846)
- Investment 2. Drinking Water Supply and Saving Infrastructures. (ID:16850)
- Investment 3. Biodiversity protection as a driver for sustainable growth. (ID:16851)
- Investment 4. National Reforestation Plan and Parnitha flagship investment. (ID:16849)
- Investment 5. Aerial means for crisis management. (ID:16911)
- Investment 6. Monitoring and management system. (ID:16910)
- Investment 7. Establishment of a strategic National Disaster Risk Management. (ID:16909)
- Investment 8. Forest firefighting, prevention and response equipment. (ID:16912)
- Investment 9. Water Supply project. (ID:16898)
- Investment 10. Flood mitigation project. (ID:16882)
- Investment 11. Investments in the national irrigation network through PPP schemes. (ID:16285)
- Investment 12. Implementation of Regional Civil Protection Centers (PEKEPP) through PPP schemes. (ID:16283)

4. Open strategic autonomy and security issues

The four dimensions of environmental sustainability, productivity, fairness and macroeconomic stability identified in the 2020 Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy are the guiding principles underpinning the component's objectives. The component is aligned with the EU's aim of achieving competitive sustainability and cohesion through a new growth strategy and it aims to help repair the damage from the Covid-19 crisis and prepare a better future for the next generations.

The component focuses strongly on investments and reforms supporting the green transition. Each investment and reform include a minimum of 37% of expenditure related to climate as the European Council suggests, to achieve a climate mainstreaming target of 30% for both the multiannual financial framework and Next Generation EU. Also, the component will improve the energy and resource efficiency of through the enhanced efficient usage of natural resources, specifically through waste management and protection and restoration of natural environment.

Moreover, the component contributes to the recovery, prosperity and resilience of the Greek economy through investments in the improvement of drinking water supply, quality infrastructures and projects that will enhance national security and management. Also, Civil Protection mechanisms will provide immediate response to natural disasters or emergency air transportations. All the component's investments will contribute in the alleviation local unemployment and will boost productivity.

5. Cross border and multi country projects

Non applicable.

6. Green dimensions of the component

Europe aims to develop a sustainable economy that turns climate and environmental challenges into opportunities and makes the transition just and inclusive for all. Greece has aligned its strategy with the EU Green Deal and has developed a concrete action plan that will boost the efficient use of resources by moving to a clean, circular economy and will also restore biodiversity and cut pollution.

This component effectively serves a wide set of objectives on Green transition. This is achieved through two major axes of actions: (i) Efficient use of natural resources and promotion of circular economy, particularly through effective waste management and (ii) Climate change adaptation and mitigation through the protection and restoration of the natural environment.

In accordance with the 2020 and 2019 CSRs this component includes environmentally sustainable actions to promote urban wastewater management. About 96.9 ktons/yr of sludge are expected to be handled and diverted from uncontrolled disposal while it is expected to reach a 55% increase in recovery/ recycling by 2025. These actions serve the related National Circular Economy Strategy, adopted by the Central Economic Policy Council on 17 April 2018 and are in line with to EU Directives 91/271, 60/2000, 850 and 851/2018 on the Circular Economy.

The set of investments related to reforestation and biodiversity protection promote environmental protection and improve resilience in natural risks. The component's proposed investments are expected to contribute to an increase of the forest cover area by 16.500ha, while species protection is expected to rise by 8% and the overall quality of natural environment by 5%. At the same time, investments targeting the improvement of technological equipment will excel the operations related to firefighting and natural disaster monitoring and will contribute to natural environmental protection, social and economic resilience arising from the preparedness and imminent responsiveness to natural disaster and fire events.

In addition, the component's proposed measures contribute to the green transition, considering the six climate and environmental objectives as defined in Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (Taxonomy Regulation). The proposed reform and investments will contribute to:

- Climate change mitigation through the improved operation of facilities that will lead to an improved carbon footprint. Forest will also contribute to climate change mitigation through maintaining or enhancing the forests' role as sinks in the carbon cycle and by providing bio-materials that can act as temporary carbon stores or as 'carbon substitutes.
- Climate change adaptation through the protection and restoration of the natural environment. Forests alleviate the impact of extreme weather events by moderating temperatures and reducing wind speed and water run-off.
- Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources: The component incorporates significant investments aiming to increase efficiency in water usage, upgrade the existing water supply network and improve drinking water quality.
- Circular economy with the transition waste prevention and recycling. The suggested investments aim to resolve waste management and treatment challenges and promote recycling practices.
- Pollution prevention and control through the efficient management of air and water emissions.
- Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems as the proposed investments promote recreation in protected areas, protection of the marine environment and upgrade of related infrastructure and equipment to protect biodiversity. The development of hiking trails and the

firefighting means will enhance environmental protection, while the aerial monitoring system and the system for permanent monitoring of species and habitat types will protect and attract biodiversity within the urban and suburban areas.

7. Digital dimensions of the component

The Regulation COM (2020) 408 establishing a Recovery and Resilience Facility sets a binding target of at least 20% of the plan's total allocation to contribute to the digital transition or to the challenges resulting from it.

The "Drinking Water Supply and Saving Infrastructures" investment of this component includes the installation of digital hydrometers and automatic management and control systems for the detections of leaks in water supply networks. These are supplies that serve the optimal management of water resources and the full traceability of the water balance at consumer level. For this reason, in areas where they have integrated water networks that function well and are modern constructed, the installation of digital hydrometer equipment by replacing conventional ones is important, in order to deal, directly, with possible leaks and/or damages at the consumer level, while avoiding 'non-payment' of unpriced water.

Furthermore, the "Biodiversity protection as a driver for sustainable growth" investment promotes the creation of an integrated digital platform which offers information on protected areas such as ecotourist activities etc., the digital recording of existing NHCs according to international standards, the first level digitization (photography) and second level (3D scanning) aiming at addressing all the main challenges identified for Greece for the implementation of EU environmental policy and law (The EU Environmental Implementation Review 2019, Country Report – GREECE).

Also, the component promotes the establishment of new and improvement of existing technological equipment that will contribute to the protection of natural environment as well as citizens life. The technological equipment includes development of a GPS monitoring system used for emergency services, a monitoring system for the early warning of natural disasters, aiming to improve communication, preparedness and responsiveness to natural disasters. Besides, the component promotes the provision of digital equipment for GSCP buildings and the development of mobile administration.

8. Climate tracking and digital tagging

The Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy (COM (2020) 575 final) sets a minimum target of 37% of the total expenditure of the recovery and resilience plan to be related to climate in order to follow the commitment of the European Council to achieve a climate mainstreaming target of 30% for both the multiannual financial framework and Next Generation EU. The Regulation COM (2020) 408 sets a binding target for of at least 20% of the plan's total allocation to contribute to the digital transition or to the challenges resulting from it.

Title of reform or investment	Climate (%)	Digital (%)

Water Supply Projects (ID: 16898)	40%	0%
National Reforestation Plan and Parnitha flagship investment (ID: 16849)	100%	0%
Infrastructures from Wastewater Treatment -New infrastructure (ID: 16846)	0%	0%
Renovated infrastructure - Urban Wastewater and Sludge Management Infrastructures from Wastewater Treatment (ID: 16846)	40%	0%
Investments in the national irrigation network through PPP schemes (ID: 16285)	40%	0%
Drinking Water Supply and Saving Infrastructures (ID: 16850)	40%	0%
Aerial means for crisis management (ID: 16911)	100%	0%
Flood mitigation projects (ID: 16882)	100%	0%
Forest firefighting, prevention and response equipment (ID: 16912)	100%	0%
Biodiversity protection as a driver for sustainable growth (ID: 16851)	40%	0%
Infrastructure - Establishment of a strategic National Disaster Risk Management (ID: 16909)	100%	0%
Monitoring and Management System (ID: 16910)	100%	0%

Establishment of new water and wastewater regulatory authority (ID: 16979)	40%	0%
Implementation of Regional Civil Protection Centers (PEKEPP) through PPP schemes (ID: 16283)	40%	0%
Waste management law for the implementation of sustainable landfilling and recycling (ID: 16772)	40%	0%

9. Do no significant harm

The “Do No Significant Harm” principle has been assessed for each reform and investment of this component. The assessment has concluded that none of the measures proposed will cause significant harm to any of the six environmental objectives as defined in Article 17 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

Each one of the investments and reforms of the Sustainable use of resources, climate resilience and environmental protection component were initially assessed on the checklist to identify if and for which of the six environmental objectives a substantive DNSH assessment is required (climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, sustainable use and protection for water and marine resources, circular economy including waste prevention and recycling, pollution prevention and control to air, water or land and the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems).

The checklist assessment concluded that the investments:

- Investments in the national irrigation network through PPP schemes
- Implementation of Regional Civil Protection Centers (PEKEPP) through PPP schemes
- National Reforestation Plan and Parnitha flagship investment
- Flood mitigation projects
- Water Supply Projects

required a substantive DNSH assessment. The assessment showed that none of these measures will cause significant harm to any of the six environmental objectives.

The detailed assessment for each measure can be found in the Appendices.

10. Milestones, targets and timeline

See relevant milestone chapter in Part 3.

11. Financing and costs

General principles and guidelines

Having identified the main challenges and objectives of the recovery and resilience plan and the milestones, target and timeline of the investments and reforms determined, the main principles as well as the followed process and methodology regarding the financing and cost evaluation is presented below.

Firstly, it is noted that the cost estimate of the recovery and resilience plan is implemented in line with the basic regulation requirements which provide that the cost for each investment and reform is:

- **Reasonable**: The recovery and resilience plan provides with sufficient information and evidence that the amount of the estimated total cost of the component is appropriate.
- **Plausible**: The recovery and resilience plan provides sufficient information and evidence that the amount of the estimated total cost of the component is in line with the nature and the type of envisaged investments through the implementation of a horizontal assessment which ensures alignment between the qualitative nature of the investment in and its cost.
- **Commensurate**: The amount of the total cost of the recovery and resilience plan is commensurate to the expected impact of the envisaged measure on the economy and employment of Greece. In particular, it is assessed whether the recovery and resilience plan will have an economic impact that is aligned with the amount of its estimated cost.

Moreover, the methodology approach and the process followed with respect to the costing and the justification provided for each reform and investment is developed on the basis of four main principles which fulfil the following objectives:

- **Accuracy**: The approach and the methodology tools used ensure that the estimated cost is reasonably close to the actual costs through the use of accounting, historical, statistical data as well as the identification of market prices.
- **Accountability and transparency**: The reforms' and investments' costs have been estimated in a way that it is clearly traceable and comprehensible, through the implementation of breakdown analysis which includes detailed information on each parameter used in the cost calculation (e.g. driver factors' unit costs, required number of units)
- **Simplicity**: The cost methodology approach followed uses simple tools and cost calculations methods so as to allow the assessment of the elements related to the costing together with the assessment of the other elements of the recovery and resilience plan in a short period of time. This aims to keep the administrative burden as manageable as possible for all parties.
- **Consistency**: The cost estimated per reform and investment is consistent with other EU policies and is in line with costs applied to similar projects via other EU funding.

In view of these principles and requirements, the methodology approach developed for the cost estimates of each investment and reform of the recovery and resilience plan follows some common guidelines. More specifically, it includes:

- Clear and evidence-based analysis of the challenges addressed and the objectives of the investments and reforms
- Detailed information with respect to the anticipated outcome of the investments and reforms
- Detailed description on how the investment and reforms are implemented (means of implementation)
- Information on the nature and size of the proposed investments and reforms as well as their timeline and the relative milestones

Cost validation process and methodology approach

On the basis of the aforementioned principles and guidelines, a specific cost validation process and methodology approach is developed which allows the costing for each investment and reform of the recovery and resilience plan and ensures the accuracy, transparency, simplicity and consistency of the estimates.

The cost analysis process of the recovery and resilience plan includes four main steps which aim to implement the following:

- 1st step: Development of one specific report per reform and investment with separate analysis per sub-projects
- 2nd step: Examination of all available information and data
- 3rd step: Detailed breakdown of all the main projects' cost items through the application of the most suitable cost validation methodology
- 4th step: Cost verification per project, component and pillar of the recovery and resilience plan

1st step – Development of Cost Analysis Reports

The cost analysis report's content for each of the investments and reforms of the recovery and resilience plan includes the following common parameters / details:

- **Project's snapshot**: Includes the introduction of the main project's characteristics (e.g. pillar, component, project title and subprojects, stakeholders), the codification of key financial figures (total and RRF estimated budget) as well as the use of the same numbering of costing fiches and technical fiches and a brief overview of the project's scope
- **Implementation means:** Illustrates an outline of the relative regulatory framework (if applicable), provides with a general outlook in regards to the maturity process and includes a cumulative table on project's timeline regarding the milestones to be reached
- **Project's budget:** Provides with:
    - a breakdown analysis (identification of key cost parameters, overview of available information, confirmation that the estimated costs do not include VAT, are not recurrent and are not incurred before 1 February 2020),
    - indication of whether parts of the project's budget are covered by other private parties or Union financing - demonstration that these amounts have been taken out of the costs to be financed by RRF and
    - budget valuation and validation (clear methodology for estimating the costs, cost analysis per critical cost drivers, identification of unit costs, determination of the total number of units, estimation of the total required budget per project)

- **Supporting material:** Refers to the brief overview of relevant studies and / or information used for the validation of the total cost as well as the mapping of reference points used during the cost analysis (historical, comparative cost on similar projects) and provision of relevant evidence (e.g. sources)

2nd step – Examination of all available information and data

In order to ensure the accuracy and the consistency of the cost estimates, a comparative costing data analysis is conducted through the collection and examination of all the available information and data on the actual cost of similar reforms and investments that have been carried out in the past. This step mainly includes all the actions related to the collection and examination of all available information and supporting material as well as the data mining and in-depth analysis of the relative documentation.

3rd step – Development of cost analysis methodology approach

In order to implement the costing and justification of the projects, three main methodological analyses were developed which were used based on their appropriation / suitability for each of the investments and reforms included in the recovery and resilience plan:

Bottom-up estimation

The first methodology approach of cost analysis involves estimations on a granular level for each cost parameter of the project which are then aggregated to a total estimate for the entire project. The main steps of this methodological approach include the following:

- Review of historical figures / benchmarks per cost parameter from similar projects and estimation of a unit value cost
- Determination of the total number of units required and application of the unit value for the relevant estimations per cost parameter
- Final aggregation and estimation of the total cost per project

Parametric approach

This approach refers to the estimation of the total budget per project based on relevant historical figures / benchmarks. In particular, the main steps of the parametric methodological approach include the following:

- Identification of individual cost parameters based on relevant historical figures / benchmarks
- Examination of the contribution of each cost parameter to the total budget
- Evaluation of each cost parameter as a percentage of the total cost

Top-down (analogous) technique

Lastly, the top-down methodology technique includes the following main steps:

- Estimation of total budget per project based on relevant historical figures
- Apportionment of the total cost to individual cost parameter based on relevant benchmarks in regards to each unit cost

It is noted that in certain cases where there is limited availability of comparative historical figures / benchmarks, in order to proceed with an accurate and justified estimation of the cost parameters, an expert judgement was requested. In particular, the expert judgement aims to provide the following:

- Review of relevant benchmarks regarding the cost of similar projects
- Provision of judgment based upon expertise that has been acquired in a specific knowledge area and highlighting of critical factors and possible risks
- Completion and assessment of existing data and validation of estimated cost

4th step – Cost valuation and validation process

The accuracy and the validation of the cost analysis for each investment and project is achieved through the implementation of the cost valuation of the recovery and resilience plan by an independent body. In particular, the validation and valuation of the cost analysis was ensured through the following actions:

- Data collection, elaboration and review
- Continuous communication and implementation of workshops with the responsible stakeholders and entities
- Request of the required or additional data and information
- Investment size verification and cost identification
- Preparation and review of the cost analysis reports

Main elements of the methodology approach and cost parameters

Projects that belong in Component 1.4 regards the promotion of sustainable development, the protection of diversity, irrigation and water infrastructure projects, as well as projects related to civil protection. Due to the generic overarching character of sustainability and climate resilience these projects span over a wide spectrum and are characterized by large diversity.

In this context, various approaches have been employed with the most prominent being bottom-up approaches for civil protection projects which mostly regard the procurement of specialized equipment. For such projects cost validation has been based on the review of historical figures/benchmarks per item/component from similar projects, extensive market research and estimation of a unit value costs.

For projects related to Urban Wastewater and Sludge Management, Urban Wastewater and Sludge Management, reforestation, water supply, irrigation, flood mitigation a combination of top down and bottom up approaches has been employed depending on data availability and more specifically:

- Thorough analysis of prefeasibility and feasibility studies where made available
- Identification of the key cost drivers and examination of the contribution of each cost parameter to the total budget
- Development of unit costs and comparison in terms of unit costs with previously implemented projects in Greece, with specific focus on EU funded projects where feasible.

The detailed cost assessment for each measure can be found in the Appendices.

12. Loan request

Non applicable.

Part 2: Description of reforms and investments, Digital

COMPONENT 2.1: Connect

1. Description of the component

Policy area/domain: Connect

Summary: The European Union, recognizing the catalytic role of connectivity in developing the digital single market and securing its digital future, has developed the Digital Agenda for Europe 2020, aiming to provide consumers and businesses with better access to digital assets and services across Europe, creating the proper environment for the development of digital networks and services and maximizing the growth potential of the digital economy.

Greece should accelerate its efforts in connectivity, which is a key prerequisite for digital transition. The aim of this component is, on one hand, to implement investments to facilitate installation of fibre optic infrastructure and develop 5G networks covering all major Greek motorways and, on the other hand, reforms to ensure switch to fast broadband connections and transition to 5G technology. In this respect, the legislative actions already undertaken (L.4635/2019 and L.4727/2020) have established a roadmap for the development of modern network infrastructure and for the establishment of Phaistos Fund, which will play a key role in the 5G deployment, creating the necessary ecosystem to tap the full potential of the new generation technology.

The implementation of investments is expected to accelerate the adoption of next-generation infrastructure by the citizens, increase the capabilities of the Greek high-technology industry and develop the necessary infrastructure that will serve the needs for Connected and Autonomous Mobility. In addition, reforms aim to improve Greece's position in the international ranking of broadband connections and to strengthen all services provided through those connections as well as to facilitate the development of innovative remote services.

The deployment of very high capacity networks, in particular 5G and fibre optic networks in urban and rural areas, as well as the utilization of space technologies and applications and their incorporation in the national economy will generate important spillover effects across society and the economy, including job creation, new and better opportunities for the industry sector, higher efficiency and productivity both for citizens and businesses.

Objective: The key objectives of the Component include (i) the facilitation of fibre optic infrastructure installation (b) the development of 5G networks covering major Greek highways, (c) the switch to fast broadband connections and transition to 5G technology, and (d) the utilization of space technologies and applications.

The implementation of the proposed investments is expected to accelerate the use of next generation technological infrastructure by citizens and businesses, to increase the potential of the digital transformation of the Greek industry, to upgrade the interconnection of the island regions of the country and to develop the necessary infrastructure that will serve the needs for Connected and Autonomous Mobility. In addition, the proposed reforms aim (a) to improve Greece's position in the EU and international ranking through the uptake of ultra-high speed broadband connections, (b) to enhance all services provided through these connections, and (c) to facilitate the development of innovative digital services.

The development of very high capacity networks and the utilisation of small satellites will have significant spillover effects on society and the economy as a whole, including the creation of new jobs, new and better opportunities for industry, higher efficiency and productivity for both citizens and companies, while increasing Europe 's digital strategic autonomy. The Component is also expected to increase the availability, security and resilience of government communication networks.

Link with European Pillar: Digital transformation

Link to the European flagship: "Connect"

Reforms and investments

Reforms

- **Reform 1.** Switch to fast broadband connections – Transition to 100/200 Mbps (UltraFast) broadband connections and strengthening of Superfast Broadband demand. (ID: 16857)
- **Reform 2.** Transition to 5G technology, facilitating the development of innovative remote services. (ID: 16844)

Investments

- **Investment 1:** Fiber optic infrastructure in buildings (ID: 16818, COFOG: 04.6)

- **Investment 2:** Submarine fibre cables (ID: 16962, COFOG: 04.6)
- **Investment 3:** 5G Corridors – Develop 5G networks that will provide coverage of all Greek motorways that are part of the Trans-European Transport Networks. (ID: 16834, COFOG: 04.6)
- **Investment 4:** Small-Satellites (ID: 16855, COFOG: 04.6)

Estimated cost: EUR 582 million, of which EUR 522 million (90%) are covered by RRF

2. Main challenges and objectives

a. Main challenges

The digital transformation of the Greek economy and society remains one of the most challenging areas. According to the Country Report 2020, Greece has one of the least advanced digital economies in the EU. Specifically, according to the Digital Economy and Society Index (DESI) 2020, which captures performance in the areas of connectivity, human capital, use of internet services, integration of digital technology and digital public services, Greece ranks 27th out of the 28 EU Member States in the overall DESI 2020. In particular, with regards to connectivity, Greece ranks last among EU countries with a connectivity score 33.4 (compared to EU average of 50.1). The connectivity sub-index shows that Greece lags behind the EU average into the following areas: 'overall fixed broadband take-up', 'at least 100 Mbps fixed broadband take-up', 'fast broadband (NGA) coverage', 'fixed very high capacity network (VHCN)', 'mobile broadband take-up', '5G readiness' and in the 'broadband price' index. In this context, the successful implementation of the proposed connectivity reforms and investments is expected to significantly improve Greece's position in DESI ranking.

Moreover, the Country Report 2020 highlights that in the area of connectivity the transition to fast and ultrafast broadband in Greece is much slower than in the rest of the EU. The main priority for Greece is 'Ultra-Fast Broadband', which aims to help the country fill the gaps on very-high-speed connectivity and achieve its 'gigabit society' targets. Although the national broadband plan has been updated, there are considerable delays in project implementation, whilst the absorption of allocated funds remains low. The use of internet services is increasing, while regional disparities in terms of access to the internet are particularly high, especially in the Greek islands.

Based on the 2019 European Semester/Country Specific Recommendations report, insufficient higher speed broadband connectivity creates major bottlenecks for dynamic export oriented businesses. Moreover, the European Semester emphasizes that "*improving availability of very-high-capacity networks and uptake of very high-speed internet is a priority*" for Greece. The CSR 3 of 2020 Council recommendations calls Greece to focus on investments related to digital transition and particularly on very-high-capacity digital infrastructure.

To foster the upgrade and expansion of broadband services, the emphasis has historically been on supply-side policies to promote the deployment of broadband networks. More, better and faster connectivity is an essential prerequisite for the digital transition by guaranteeing ubiquitous internet access and availability of digital services, which is indispensable for everyday activities - economic, social or cultural. It also promotes social inclusion and benefits rural and remote regions. Countries lagging behind in very-high-capacity digital infrastructure face the risk of comparatively lower corporate and employee efficiency and productivity across many sectors of the economy.

The covid-19 pandemic has brought to the forefront important challenges, such as remote work and use of public services, and bottlenecks that need to be addressed in order to increase resilience as well as territorial and social cohesion. It has also shown how important digital assets have become to economies and how networks and connectivity as well as basic and advanced digital skills sustain economies and

societies by allowing work to continue. Therefore, expanding and improving connectivity in the new era, plays an integral role not only in the digital transition, but also in economic and social inclusion.

Moreover, a critical factor for increased connectivity is the development of proper infrastructures into Greek islands (i.e. through modern submarine fiber optic cables), which will connect the mainland with islands and Cyprus, aiming to enhance citizens' access to higher network speeds. Specifically, most islands' connections are characterized by low capacity connections (mainly wireless) which deprive sufficient broadband speeds of end-user service. Having high-speed connections is vital for the development of the local economy and especially for the sustainable growth of the tourism sector.

In addition, the country faces the challenge to adapt applications and services for search and rescue, border surveillance, national security, civil protection and environmental protection. The implementation of a small-satellite system (space and terrestrial part) is expected to increase the capabilities of the Greek high-tech industry.

In order to invest in appropriate very high capacity connectivity to reach the EU's 2025 Gigabit Society and 5G connectivity targets, it is also necessary to address the underlying root causes that prevent efficient investment in connectivity infrastructure and take up of connectivity services by households and businesses.

b. Objectives

The component is in line with the CSR 3 for 2020, which recommends focusing investment on digital transition and particularly on very-high-capacity digital infrastructure investment and investment-related reforms on high capacity digital infrastructure. Specifically:

(i) Reform 1. Switch to fast broadband connections – Transition to 100/200 Mbps (UltraFast) broadband connections and strengthening of Superfast Broadband demand (ID: 16857) aims at addressing CSR 3 for 2020 by enabling the switch to much faster and enhanced connectivity.

(ii) Reform 2. Transition to 5G technology, facilitating the development of innovative remote services **(ID: 16844)** aims at addressing CSR 3 for 2020 by enabling the transition to the 5G technology in the new digital era.

(iii) Investment 1. Fiber optic infrastructure in buildings (ID: 16818) aims at addressing CSR 3 for 2020 by facilitating the installation of fibre optic infrastructure in buildings.

(iv) Investment 2. Submarine fibre cables (ID: 16962) aims at addressing CSR 3 for 2020 by deploying modern submarine fibre cables to connect Greece's mainland with the Greek islands and Cyprus.

(v) Investment 3. 5G Corridors – Develop 5G networks that will provide coverage of all Greek motorways that are part of the Trans-European Transport Networks **(ID: 16834)** aims at addressing CSR 3 for 2020 by developing 5G networks that will provide coverage of all Greek motorways that are part of the Trans-European Transport Networks.

(vi) Investment 4. Small-Satellites (ID: 16855) aims at addressing CSR 3 for 2020 by developing a constellation of small-satellites with Telecommunications and Earth Observation payloads for the development of geomonitoring applications and services.

The component mainly supports the European Flagship "Connect" by improving access to very high capacity networks and contributing to ensuring that, by 2025 the widest possible uninterrupted 5G coverage in all areas will be achieved. This will foster take-up and ensure that households and enterprises could take advantage of the country's digital transformation.

The accelerated deployment of very high capacity networks, in particular 5G and fibre networks in urban and rural areas, will generate important spill-over effects across society and the economy, providing the necessary infrastructure to handle emerging and future processes and applications. It will provide industry with new opportunities and make rural areas more attractive for businesses and young generations, whilst increasing Europe's digital strategic autonomy.

Particular attention will be paid to ensure ubiquitous access to very high capacity digital connectivity in rural and remote areas, where business operators still lack a business case or profitability prospects for infrastructure deployment. This will help address the ongoing depopulation of rural communities by increasing employment opportunities, including through the introduction of Information and Communications Technologies (ICTs) in agriculture and other key sectors of economy, and by ensuring better access to key services such as health care.

The proposed investments are taking steps in developing the infrastructure on 5G networks and increasing ultrafast broadband coverage, in line with the Digital Transformation Bible (DTB), which reflects the guiding principles and the necessary short-term and medium-term interventions that will successfully materialise the Greek vision for Digital Greece. DTB meets the three key objectives of "Shaping Europe's digital future", i.e. (a) Technology that works for people, (b) A fair and competitive economy, and (c) An open, democratic and sustainable society. Additionally, the DTB is coherent with (d) Priorities of European Green Deal addressed by DTB and aims to implement digital actions fully respecting EU climate, environmental and social priorities.

The envisaged objectives have been facilitated by legislative actions already undertaken. Specifically, L.4635 (October 2019) provided a roadmap for the development of modern network infrastructure, including fibre optic networks, 5G networks, WiFi networks, smart city infrastructure, smart automated driving infrastructure and all kinds of fixed, wireless and satellite infrastructure and telecommunications networks, as well as the specialised networks operating as the Internet of Things (IoT). Moreover, L. 4727 (September 2020) provided for the establishment of Phaistos Fund, which will play a key role in the 5G deployment with the aim to invest in companies working in the technology sector, mainly focusing on research and development of systems working on the 5G infrastructure, thus creating the necessary ecosystem within Greece to tap the full potential of the new generation technology.

Link to the European Semester: All proposed investments and reforms address CSR 3 of 2020 Council recommendations, which calls Greece to focus investment on digital transition and particularly on very-high-capacity digital infrastructure. They aim to increase investments in very high-capacity digital infrastructure, with a view to increasing coverage and take-up.

c. National strategic context

Within the national strategic context, connectivity is a key prerequisite for the digital transformation of Greece, as the expected economic and social benefits can only be achieved based on the foundations of an extensive network of high-speed broadband infrastructure and 5th generation networks. The implementation of the Component's proposed reforms and investments aims at the enhancement of mobile and fixed broadband connectivity and the achievement of ultra-high speed internet access for citizens and businesses, which are expected to lead to the country's digital transformation, as part of the **Digital Transformation Bible** (2020-2025) that meets the three key objectives of "**Shaping Europe's digital future**", and shall contribute significantly to Greece's economic growth and prosperity.

In the national strategic context, the component is in line with the new **National Broadband Strategy**, which is also aligned with the "**European Gigabit Society**[57]" and the "**5G Action Plan**[58]" targets, setting the following strategic objectives:

- Gigabit connectivity for all main socio-economic drivers
- All premises in organized communities (urban or rural) to have access to internet connectivity offering a download speed of at least 100Mbps, which can be readily upgradable to 1 Gbps
- 100% of the population living in organized communities (urban or rural), and all major terrestrial transport paths to have uninterrupted 5G coverage with a download speed of at least 100 Mbps, while the core highways should be capable of supporting Connected and Automated Mobility (CAM)
- 70% of households to have an internet connection (take-up) with a download speed of at least 100Mbps

3. Reforms and Investments

The detailed description of the reforms and investments can be found in the Appendices.

a. Reforms

Reform 1. Switch to fast broadband connections – Transition to 100/200 Mbps (UltraFast) broadband connections and strengthening of Superfast Broadband demand (ID: 16857)

Reform 2. Transition to 5G technology, facilitating the development of innovative remote services (ID: 16844)

b. Investments

Investment 1. Fiber optic infrastructure in buildings (ID: 16818)

Investment 2. Submarine fibre cables (ID:16962)

Investment 3. 5G Corridors – Develop 5G networks that will provide coverage of all Greek motorways that are part of the Trans-European Transport Networks (ID: 16834)

Investment 4. Small-satellites (ID:16855)

4. Open strategic autonomy and security issues

The accelerated deployment of very high capacity networks, in particular 5G and fibre networks in urban and rural areas will generate important spill-over effects across society and the economy, providing the necessary infrastructure to handle emerging and future processes and applications. It will provide industry

[57] Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Connectivity for a Competitive Digital Single Market - Towards a European Gigabit Society - COM(2016)587 and Staff Working Document - SWD(2016)300

[58] Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: 5G for Europe: An Action Plan - COM(2016)588 and Staff Working Document - SWD(2016)306

with new opportunities and make rural areas more attractive for businesses and young generations, whilst increasing Europe's digital strategic autonomy.

At the same time, it will contribute to job creation and upskilling directly, during the construction and operational phases in the relevant construction and civil works sectors and indirectly, supporting business growth. As a result, businesses will derive advantages from enhanced possibilities for video conferencing, cloud computing, e-commerce and financial transactions, while the functioning of certain consumer services will be greatly improved, and individuals will gain more access to information and entertainment. Moreover, the infrastructure is expected to favour the expansion of innovative online public services, including those delivered by video, while allowing for the broad implementation of many types of wireless tele-medicine and e-health services.

Through the implementation of the component's reforms and investments conditions for job creation in emerging and fast-developing technological sectors will be generated as well as improvement in the productivity of a wide range of economic sectors and, thus, an overall raise of Greece's growth potential. The initiatives will also contribute to a faster and sustainable recovery from COVID-19. Moreover, the aim is to foster a better integration of space assets with terrestrial assets for 5G, while preparing for 6G, combined with other technologies such as Artificial Intelligence (for image analysis and archiving), Internet of Things (IOT), cloud solutions (for storage and distribution of data) for the development of new services. According to a recent study by the Ministry of Digital Governance, the total impact of scheduled investments related to the development of connectivity and 5G solutions amounting to EUR 3,9 - 6,5 billion in 2021 - 2030 is expected to reach EUR 7,3 - 12,4 billion (in GVA terms) widespread across many economic sectors and create 50.000 - 70.000 new jobs.

The widest 5G and fibre coverage ensures that the digital transition is fair, promotes social inclusion and does not exacerbate recent trends of widening social and territorial inequalities. The next paradigm shift is about linking connectivity with space to provide high-speed connectivity everywhere in Europe. Integrating quantum encryption, this infrastructure would remove zones with no broadband access in Europe (the so-called dead zones) and provide connectivity everywhere, including governmental or industry-critical secured communication.

In particular, as a major enabler for future digital services, 5G will play a key role in the development of the EU digital economy and society in the years to come. As 5G services are geared to support countless connections with the potential for more entry points for attackers, ensuring the cybersecurity and resiliency of 5G networks will be of vital importance.

The cybersecurity of 5G networks is therefore essential to protect our economies and societies and to enable the full potential of the important opportunities they will bring. It is also crucial for ensuring the **strategic autonomy** of the Union.

In this context, in July 2020, EU Member States, with the support of the European Commission and ENISA, the EU Agency for Cybersecurity, published a report on the progress made in implementing the joint EU toolbox of mitigating measures on 5G Cybersecurity[59], which was agreed by the Member States and endorsed by a Commission Communication in January 2020[60] . The toolbox sets out a joint approach based

[59] NIS Cooperation Group (July 2020) - Report on Member States' Progress in Implementing the EU Toolbox on 5G Cybersecurity.
[60] COM(2020) 50 final - Secure 5G deployment in the EU - Implementing the EU toolbox.

on an objective assessment of identified risks and proportionate mitigating measures to address security risks related to the rollout of 5G, the fifth-generation of mobile networks.

The objective of the EU toolbox on 5G cybersecurity is to identify a coordinated approach based on a common set of measures, aimed at mitigating the main cybersecurity risks of 5G networks that were identified in the EU coordinated risk assessment report released in October 2019[61]. In this report, all Member States submitted the results of their national risk assessments to the Commission and ENISA, based notably on a questionnaire. The information provided by Member States allowed the collection of information on main assets, threats and vulnerabilities[62] related to 5G infrastructure and main risk scenarios, describing potential ways in which threat actors could exploit a certain vulnerability of an asset in order to impact government objectives.

The report on the progress made in implementing the joint EU toolbox highlights a number of important security challenges, which are likely to appear or become more prominent in 5G networks. These security challenges are mainly linked to:

- Increasing security concerns related to the availability and integrity of the networks, in addition to the confidentiality and privacy concerns;
- Key innovations in the 5G technology (which will also bring a number of specific security improvements), in particular the increased important role of software and the wide range of services and applications enabled by 5G networks; and
- The role of suppliers in building and operating 5G networks, the complexity of the interlinkages between suppliers and operators, and the degree of dependency on individual suppliers.

The toolbox aims to create a robust and objective framework of security measures to ensure an adequate level of cybersecurity of 5G networks. The approach taken is a risk-based one and solely on security grounds. The toolbox recommends a set of key actions, namely:

- Strengthen security requirements for mobile network operators.
- Ensure that each operator has an appropriate multi-vendor strategy, to avoid or limit any major dependency on a single supplier.
- Maintain a diverse and sustainable 5G supply chain in order to avoid long term dependencies.

The highest effectiveness measures identified in the Toolbox conclusions and recommended for implementation by all Member States at national level cover:

- Strengthening the role and powers of regulatory authorities (**Strategic measures 01 and 02**).
- Assessing the risk profile of suppliers; as a consequence, applying relevant restrictions for suppliers considered to be high risk - including necessary exclusions to effectively mitigate risks - for key assets defined as critical and sensitive in the EU coordinated risk assessment (e.g. core network functions, network management and orchestration functions, and access network functions) (**Strategic measures 03 and 04**).
- Ensuring that each operator has an appropriate multi-vendor strategy to avoid or limit any major dependency on a single supplier (or suppliers with a similar risk profile), ensure an adequate

[61] NIS Cooperation Group (October 2019) - EU coordinated risk assessment of the cybersecurity of 5G networks.

[62] As defined by the ISO/IEC: 27005 standard

balance of suppliers at national level and avoid dependency on suppliers considered to be high risk (**Strategic measures 05 and 06**).
- Maintaining a diverse and sustainable 5G supply chain in order to avoid long-term dependency, including by making full use of the existing EU tools and instruments. (**Strategic measures 07**). [N.B: This covers national FDI frameworks only].
- Strengthening security requirements on operators (**Technical measures 01 to 08 and 11**).

Since the Progress report was published in July 2020, Greece has made further progress in implementing the various measures of the Toolbox at a national level based on the following actions:

- As per **strategic measures**, the National Cybersecurity Authority has already indicated the necessity of proceeding to legislative measures that currently remain into internal discussions.
- As per **technical measures**, a concrete and technically neutral legal framework is already in place and monitored by the competent national authorities.

With regards to the Greek legal framework for the electronic communications sector, with emphasis on **5th generation ("5G") networks**, Part B (Articles 109-223) of the L. 4727/2020 incorporates into Greek legislation Directive (EU) 2018/1972, which establishes the European Electronic Communications Code ('EECC').

Key objectives of the L. 4727/2020 are:

- The consolidation of the EU's internal electronic communications market.
- Ensuring good quality electronic communications services at an affordable price.
- The protection of the rights of end users, and
- The effective use of radio spectrum.

The form and content of the Law follows, only with slight variations, the structure and content of the EECC.

Main provisions of L. 4727/2020 for the electronic communications sector include the following:

Expansion of Material Scope

Article 110 § A §§ 39 of L. 4727/2020 extends the scope of the law to (i) interpersonal communications services (e.g. VoIP and instant messaging services) and (ii) services, entirely or partially, relevant to signal transmissions (e.g. broadcasting services).

In order to ensure a level playing field for similar services, two levels of regulation are provided: (a) the basic level which normally applies to electronic communications services, and (b) the specialized level, which exceptionally applies to interpersonal communications services provided irrespectively of numbering resources.

- **Reform of the Radio - Spectrum Management Framework**. Articles 153 to 163 of the new Law provide common principles and objectives for the harmonisation of national radio - spectrum management policies of Member States. Furthermore, with a view to enhancing mobile broadband and **5G networks' expansion**, priority is given to the issuance of general licenses, to

common or shared use and lease of the radio spectrum in return for the granting of individual rights of use in spectral zones.

Changes to the Ex Ante Regulatory Framework

According to Articles 113 et al of Law 4727/2020, the National Telecommunications and Postal Commission ('EETT') is designated as National Regulatory Authority. Besides, Articles 167 to 191 of the Law confer to EETT a set of ex ante powers to regulate the electronic communications market for the purpose of strengthening competition.

Innovations in the ex ante regulatory framework include the enactment of obligations of access to technical works, the provision of commitments on very high capacity network components and the regulation of wholesale termination rates and retail services. Nevertheless, EETT should exercise these powers in such a way as to ensure economic efficiency, sustainable competition, the development of very high capacity networks, efficient investments and innovation and, ultimately, to provide maximum benefit to end users.

Finally, the market analysis process is carried out every five (5) years, instead of the three-year market analysis cycles of the previous regime.

Universal Service Extension

Articles 192 to 200 of L. 4727/2020 extend the universal service not only to voice telephony services, ad minimis at a fixed location, but also to an adequate broadband service at an affordable price.

- **Security.** With the aim of effectively managing contemporary risks to the security of electronic communications networks and services, articles 148 and 149 of the Law provide specific obligations for providers to implement appropriate and proportionate technical and organisational security measures. The Hellenic Authority for Communications Security and Privacy ("ADAE") is designated as the competent authority for the supervision of information security in electronic communications, the reporting of any security incidents and the adoption of relevant regulations.

Facilitation of Investments in Electronic Communications Networks

The Law 4727/2020 lays down statutory provisions that facilitate the installation, operation and management of electronic communications networks, including, among others, the following cases:

- Article 151 of the Law specifies and simplifies the process of granting rights of way.
- Article 152 of the Law improves the framework for the co-location and sharing of network components and related facilities.
- Article 164 of the Law establishes the framework regarding the radio local area networks.
- Article 165 of the Law sets out the process of developing and operating small-area wireless access points, which are of key importance for **5G or future generations of mobile communications network technology**.

End User Rights

Articles 206 to 223 of the Law provide electronic communications services and applications end users with a set of enhanced rights, including, inter alia:

- Protection of fundamental rights and the right of end users to be heard when Member-States take measures to restrict such rights.
- Minimum content information in contracts for the provision of electronic communications services and applications with end users.
- Obligations of providers to ensure transparency, by comparing offers, and publishing information to end users.
- An adequate level of quality with regard to internet access services and interpersonal communications services.
- Protective provisions concerning the duration and termination of relevant contracts with end users.
- The right to switch to another provider and number portability.
- Access to emergency services and public warning system.
- Equal access and options for end users with disabilities.
- Supervision and Coordination Articles 111 and 113 of the Law set out rules regarding the explicit regulatory objectives and enhanced supervisory powers of the National Regulatory Authority.

Articles 112 and 136 of the Law include provisions regarding the coordination between the Ministry of Digital Governance and EETT with corresponding authorities of other EU Member States and the European Commission in order to harmonise the use of radio spectrum across the EU.

Article 135 establishes a cross-border dispute settlement procedure under the supervision and assent of BEREC.

Articles 140 to 141 of the Law establish a procedure for prior notification and consultation with the European Commission and BEREC of decisions taken by EETT in the context of ex-ante market analysis and regulation.

Since the markets under examination are potentially transnational, the relevant analysis shall be carried out within the framework of Articles 173 to 174 of the Law with the assistance of BEREC.

Development of 5th Generation Networks (5G)

Finally, articles 92 to 98 of L. 4727/2020 establish a special legal framework for the development of an ecosystem of 5G networks and services in Greece. The innovative provisions of the Law related to the promotion of 5G network infrastructures and applications are based on the following pillars:

- **5G Investments S.A.** A public limited company is established under the name "5G Investments S.A." as a subsidiary of "Hellenic Holdings and Property Company S.A." (EESP S.A.), for the sole purpose of managing the "Phaistos Fund" and approving and financing of investment proposals in relation to 5G services and applications.
- **Phaistos Fund**. The Phaistos Fund is a Mutual Fund of Business Holdings of Article 7 of Law 2992/2002, financed by the 25% of the Government’s revenue from tenders for granting 5G networks radio frequency rights of use. Private and professional investors may also participate in the assets of the "Phaistos Fund", and thus increase its resources. Through the Phaistos Fund,

"Participations 5G S.A." may invest in flexible ways in research and/or development enterprises of products and/or services operating in 5G infrastructures (or related to them) in Greece, but not limited to the following sectors: transportations/logistics, manufacturing, industry, including, inter alia, defense, goods and networks of general interest, health, tourism, information and media.

- **Radio-spectrum for Pilot Applications**. The Greek State shall reserve the radio frequency band 3400-3410 MHz for ten (10) years for the sole purpose of research and/or development and/or innovation in networks, products and/or services operating on 5G infrastructures by public entities, and may bind an additional 200 MHz from the 26 GHz frequency band for a period of ten (10) years for the same purposes. In addition to the Public Entities' direct use, rights of use in the above mentioned radio-spectrum will be granted up to twelve (12) months without charge to Greek Universities and/or research centers.

5. Cross border and multi-country projects

- Transition to 5G technology, facilitating the development of innovative remote services (Cross border project - connection with Sofia, Bulgaria - Multi-country project “5G Corridors”) (ID: 16844)
- Submarine fibre cables (ID: 16962) (Cross border project - connection with Cyprus)
- 5G Corridors – Develop 5G networks that will provide coverage of all Greek motorways that are part of the Trans-European Transport Network (Cross border project - connection with Sofia, Bulgaria - Multi-country project “5G Corridors”)
- Small-satellites (ID: 16855) (Multi-country project - (EuroQCI), Greece has secured the development of the first in Europe Optical Ground Station (OGS) for communications in the Observatory of Helmos in cooperation with the European Space Agency (ESA)).

6. Green dimensions of the component

The European Green Deal enshrines the objective that all EU countries must be 100% climate neutral by 2050 and reach a 50% target by 2030. Aligned with the EU climate change ambition for climate neutrality by 2050, Greece has set an ambitious target, described in the National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) to decrease greenhouse gas emissions by 56% in 2030 below 2005 national data.

By increasing coverage and take-up of very high capacity digital infrastructure, the measures put forward in this component will boost the development of digital solutions that support the decarbonisation of all sectors and reduce their environmental footprint. 5G based solutions and small-satellites are expected to bring about important efficiency gains in sectors such as manufacturing and logistics. Comparative analysis of the energy consumption in broadband networks has shown that optical fibre networks are the most energy-efficient solution, taking also into account the increasing traffic of data volumes ahead.

Moreover, with the implementation of 5G Corridors into major Greek highways serving Connected and Automated Mobility (CAM), new technologies and digital solutions to all modes of transport shall be introduced (e.g. smart driving), effectively improving road transport in time, costs and CO2 emissions thus reducing the environmental footprint of transport.

The expansion of fiber optics infrastructure shall also result in reduced operational costs and an improved business case for operators investing in fibre, improved quality of service for customers and wider benefits to the environment and society, including reduced CO2 emissions in relation to the data consumed.

Overall, the proposed reforms and investments will contribute to climate change mitigation by promoting energy transition and capital flows towards infrastructure with decreased energy requirements and improved carbon footprint.

7. Digital dimensions of the component

The Regulation COM(2020) 408 establishing a Recovery and Resilience Facility sets a binding target of at least 20% of the plan's total allocation to contribute to the digital transition or to the challenges resulting from it.

The Digital Transformation Bible (2020 - 2025), including the new National Broadband Strategy that is in line with the 2025 objectives of the "European Gigabit Society", shall contribute to ensure the coherence and reinforce the synergies between reforms and investments of the present Component in different areas of the digital economy. Where digital connectivity investments are structured into pools of coherent reforms or "programmes", anchored into wider local, regional and national digital transition plans, their contribution to the digital transition is significant.

Investment in very-high-capacity digital infrastructure is a key prerequisite for the digital transition and will improve competitiveness as well as resilience, agility and security of companies and public actors, while ensuring inclusiveness. In this context, the reforms and investments entailed under the present component will contribute to the accelerated deployment of ultra-fast broadband connections and 5G networks as well as the construction of a small-satellite system, empowering people and businesses with better, faster and more widespread internet coverage and advanced digital services. Citizens will have access to more efficient digital services, consumers will enjoy more choices and available information, and businesses will explore new opportunities through innovative business models, remote collaborations and digital tools. Also, they will provide industry with new opportunities, make rural areas more attractive for businesses and young generations, whilst increasing Greece's digital strategic autonomy.

The Component's reforms and investments are going to have important spillover effects (a) across society and the economy, by ensuring the switch to ultra-fast broadband connections and transition to 5G technology to handle emerging and future processes and applications, and contribute directly to growth and employment, as part of Greece's economic recovery, and (b) the competitiveness of the whole digital sector (supply of IT equipment, cloud technologies and solutions, data analytics, AI, high performance computing, etc.), across all sectors of the economy such as health, transport, education, agriculture, smart mobility and also for public administration.

By comprising 100% digital expenditures (see Table below - Paragraph 8) this component contributes significantly to the 20% digital target set out in Article 15(3)(c) of the Regulation COM (2020) 408.

8. Climate tracking and digital tagging

The Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy (COM (2020) 575 final) sets a minimum target of 20% of the total expenditure of the recovery and resilience plan to be related to digital. As outlined in Next Generation EU, the fast deployment of very high capacity networks, including 5G and fiber, will have positive spillovers on the entire society and the national economy.

Title of reform or investment	Digital (%)	Climate (%)
Switch to fast broadband connections – Transition to 100/200 Mbps (UltraFast) broadband connections and strengthening of Superfast Broadband demand (ID: 16857)	100%	0%
Transition to 5G technology, facilitating the development of innovative remote services (ID: 16844)	100%	0%
Fiber optic infrastructure in buildings (ID: 16818)	100%	0%
Submarine fibre cables (ID: 16962)	100%	0%
5G Corridors – Develop 5G networks that will provide coverage of all Greek motorways that are part of the Trans-European Transport Networks (ID 16834)	100%	0%
Small-satellites (ID: 16855)	100%	0%

9. Do no significant harm

The “Do No Significant Harm” principle has been assessed for each reform and investment of this component. The assessment has concluded that none of the measures proposed will cause significant harm to any of the six environmental objectives as defined in Article 17 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation. A two-step methodology was followed with (a) the review of six objectives checklist and (b) the substantive DNSH assessment.

Each one of the investments and reforms of the 'Connect' component were assessed on the checklist to identify if and for which of the six environmental objectives a substantive DNSH assessment is required (climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, sustainable use and protection for water and marine resources, circular economy including waste prevention and recycling, pollution prevention and control to air, water or land and the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems). The checklist assessment concluded that none of the measures of this component requires a substantive DNSH assessment, as none of the measures will cause significant harm to any of the six environmental objectives.

The detailed assessment for each measure can be found in the Appendices.

10. Milestones, targets and timeline

See relevant milestone chapter in Part 3.

11. Financing and costs

General principles and guidelines

Having identified the main challenges and objectives of the recovery and resilience plan and the milestones, target and timeline of the investments and reforms determined, the main principles as well as the followed process and methodology regarding the financing and cost evaluation are presented below.

Firstly, it is noted that the cost estimate of the recovery and resilience plan is calculated in line with the basic regulation requirements which provide that the cost for each investment and reform is:

- **Reasonable**: The recovery and resilience plan provide sufficient information and evidence that the amount of the estimated total cost of the component is appropriate.
- **Plausible**: The recovery and resilience plan provide sufficient information and evidence that the amount of the estimated total cost of the component is in line with the nature and the type of envisaged investments through the implementation of a horizontal assessment which ensures alignment between the qualitative nature of the investment and its cost.
- **Commensurate**: The amount of the total cost of the recovery and resilience plan is commensurate to the expected impact of the envisaged measure on the economy and employment of Greece. In particular, it is assessed whether the recovery and resilience plan will have an economic impact that is aligned with the amount of its estimated cost.

Moreover, the methodology approach and the process followed with respect to the costing and the justification provided for each reform and investment is developed on the basis of four main principles which fulfil the following objectives:

- **Accuracy**: The approach and the methodology tools used ensure that the estimated cost is reasonably close to the actual costs through the use of accounting, historical and statistical data as well as the identification of market prices.
- **Accountability and transparency**: The reforms' and investments' costs have been estimated in a way that it is clearly traceable and comprehensible, through the implementation of breakdown analysis which includes detailed information on each parameter used in the cost calculation (e.g. driver factors' unit costs, required number of units).
- **Simplicity**: The cost methodology approach followed uses simple tools and cost calculation methods so as to allow the assessment of the elements related to the costing together with the assessment of the other elements of the recovery and resilience plan in a short period of time. This aims to keep the administrative burden as manageable as possible for all parties.
- **Consistency**: The cost estimated per reform and investment is consistent with other EU policies and is in line with costs applied to similar projects via other EU funding.

In view of these principles and requirements, the methodology approach developed for the cost estimates of each investment and reform of the recovery and resilience plan follows some common guidelines. More specifically, it includes:

- Clear and evidence-based analysis of the challenges addressed and the objectives of the investments and reforms
- Detailed information with respect to the anticipated outcome of the investments and reforms
- Detailed description on how the investments and reforms are implemented (means of implementation)
- Information on the nature and size of the proposed investments and reforms as well as their timeline and the relative milestones.

Cost validation process and methodology approach

On the basis of the aforementioned principles and guidelines, a specific cost validation process and methodology approach is developed which allows the costing for each investment and reform of the recovery and resilience plan and ensures the accuracy, transparency, simplicity and consistency of the estimates.

The cost analysis process of the recovery and resilience plan includes four main steps which aim to implement the following:

- 1st step: Development of one specific report per reform and investment with separate analysis per sub-projects
- 2nd step: Examination of all available information and data
- 3rd step: Detailed breakdown of all the main projects' cost items through the application of the most suitable cost validation methodology
- 4th step: Cost verification per project, component and pillar of the recovery and resilience plan.

1st step – Development of Cost Analysis Reports

The content of the cost analysis report for each investment and reform included in the recovery and resilience plan comprises the following common parameters / details:

- **Project snapshot**: Includes the introduction of the main project's characteristics (e.g. pillar, component, project title and subprojects, stakeholders), the codification of key financial figures (total and RRF estimated budget) as well as the use of the same numbering of costing fiches and technical fiches and a brief overview of the project's scope.
- **Implementation means:** Illustrates an outline of the relative regulatory framework (if applicable), provides a general outlook in regards to the maturity process and includes a cumulative featuring the project's timeline including the milestones to be reached.
- **Project budget:** Provides:
    - a breakdown analysis (identification of key cost parameters, overview of available information, confirmation that the estimated costs do not include VAT, are not recurrent and are not incurred before the 1st of February 2020),

- indication of whether parts of the project's budget are covered by other private parties or EU financing - demonstration that these amounts have been taken out of the costs to be financed by RRF and
- budget valuation and validation (clear methodology for cost estimation, cost analysis per critical cost driver, identification of unit costs, total unit number definition, total required budget estimation per project)

- **Supporting material:** Refers to the brief overview of relevant studies and / or information used for the validation of the total cost as well as the mapping of reference points used during the cost analysis (historical, comparative cost on similar projects) and provision of relevant evidence (e.g. sources).

2nd step – Examination of all available information and data

In order to ensure the accuracy and the consistency of the cost estimates, a comparative costing data analysis is conducted through the collection and examination of all the available information and data on the actual cost of similar reforms and investments that were carried out in the past. This step mainly includes all the actions related to the collection and examination of all available information and supporting material as well as the data mining and the in-depth analysis of the relative documentation.

3rd step – Development of cost analysis methodology approach

In order to implement the costing and justification of the projects, three main methodological analyses have been developed and used based on their suitability for each of the investments and reforms included in the recovery and resilience plan:

Bottom-up estimation

The first methodology approach of cost analysis involves estimations on a granular level for each cost parameter of the project which are then aggregated to a total estimate for the entire project. The main steps of this methodological approach include the following:

- Review of historical figures / benchmarks per cost parameter from similar projects and unit value cost estimation
- Definition of the total number of units required and application of the unit value to the relevant estimations per cost parameter
- Final aggregation and estimation of the total cost per project

Parametric approach

This approach refers to the estimation of the total budget per project based on relevant historical figures / benchmarks. In particular, the main steps of the parametric methodological approach include the following elements:

- Identification of individual cost parameters based on relevant historical figures / benchmarks
- Examination of the contribution of each cost parameter to the total budget
- Evaluation of each cost parameter as a percentage of the total cost

4th step – Cost valuation and validation process

The accuracy and validation of the cost analysis for each investment and project is achieved through the execution of the cost valuation of the recovery and resilience plan by an independent body. In particular, the validation and proper valuation of the cost analysis has been ensured through the following actions:

- Data collection, elaboration and review
- Continuous communication and implementation of workshops with responsible stakeholders and entities
- Request of required or additional data and information
- Investment size verification and cost identification
- Preparation and review of cost analysis reports

Main elements of the methodology approach and cost parameters

The methodology approach followed and the estimation of the relative costs regarding the investments and reforms included in the first component ("Connect") of the second pillar of the recovery and resilience plan ("Digital") are based on three main elements:

- The supply and purchase of the required IT equipment and licenses,
- The development of IT systems and software and
- The technical consulting, management and training services needed for the development and operation of the relevant digital systems and software.

1st element: Purchase of required equipment and licenses

In the first element the relative cost estimates concern the purchase of the IT equipment and licenses required in each investment and reform included in the digital pillar. In this context, the estimation and the justification of the investments' and reforms' cost included in this element is based on specific parameters and actions which refer to the:

- Identification of the required equipment and licenses needed to be purchased
- Determination of the total amount of equipment or licenses required for the implementation of the reform / investment
- Estimation of the relative cost per unit (e.g. in items for equipment or in years for the licenses) based on the examination of all available information on the relative cost of similar reforms and investments, taking current market rates into consideration.

2nd element: Development of IT systems and software

This element includes the estimated cost of all the required actions concerning: a. the requirement analysis and solution design, b. the installation, deployment and customization of IT systems and software, c. the implementation and integration services and d. the pilot operation services. In particular, the costing of all the actions required for the development of the IT systems and software is conducted considering the following cost parameters:

- Identification of the relevant expertise as well as the number of personnel needed for the development of the IT systems and software
- Definition of the amount of work needed for the completion of each action, which is calculated in man months based on the average productive hours (i.e. excluding sickness, courses, vacations, etc.) per month per person (full-time)

- Examination of the market rates with respect to the relative cost per man month and calculation of the cost derived from the total working time of the personnel.

3rd element: Technical consulting, management and training services

The cost as regards the third element refers to the provision of the complementary services required for the development of IT systems / software which are related to the technical consultation, the management as well as the training services required for the operation of the systems. In this field, the calculation of the relative cost of these services is based on the following parameters:

- Identification of the need of such services per project (e.g. need of a technical study or implementation of specific training program) and determination of the number of the relative personnel needed for each one of them
- Determination of the total man months / hours which are estimated to be provided in each service as well as the corresponding unit cost
- Calculation of the overall costs for technical consulting, management and training services per project.

The detailed cost assessment for each measure can be found in the Appendices.

12. Loan request

Non applicable.

COMPONENT 2.2: Modernise

1. Description of the component

Policy area/domain: Digitise the State

Summary: Greece has a pre-existing strategic choice in digital governance enhancement (‘*Digital Bible*’), which has been further intensified and widened because of the COVID-19 pandemic. Especially during the last 12 months, the results of this strategy are significant and depicted in the increase of the provided digital services. However, the country should further improve the efficiency and effectiveness of its Public Administration. Also, the country needs further advancement of its digital performance.

The overall aim of this component is to modernise the Greek Public Sector by improving its operational model, and achieving the provision of enhanced, qualitative services to citizens and businesses. In addition, important trans-European initiatives, such as "Smart Cities", included in the present component bring to the fore global challenges related to the digital and green transition. As populations in large cities continue to grow, the demand for improved services, and especially the pressure to better manage available resources, will continue to grow. The acceleration of efforts to improve the country’s digital performance will be catalytic both for citizens and businesses, as well as for meeting current challenges towards the further modernization of the country.

Reforms and investments aim at: (a) the digital transformation of Public Sector’s organisations and the enhancement of their digital services, (b) business process improvements followed by the incorporation of contemporary information systems, (c) increased interoperability of systems and data, (d) wide-spread cybersecurity strategies and policies, as well as (e) extended use of advanced technologies such as cloud computing and big data.

Objective: Taking into consideration current challenges and recommendations, Greece aims to modernise its Public Sector through the incorporation of new technologies in order to increasing its efficiency and effectiveness, accomplish the provision of improved, qualitative services to citizens and businesses, as well as improve the performance of civil servants with the utilization of new tools and digital technologies and infrastructure. Acceleration of the efforts to improve its Digital Performance will be catalytic to the accomplishment of these objectives.

The following axes show the main direction of this component: (a) Digital transformation of Public Administration and provision of enhanced public services to citizens and businesses, with a view to simplifying and improving procedures and systems as well as achieving compliance with European strategies and policies, (b) Incorporation of new technologies and advanced trends in Public Administration in order to increase its efficiency and effectiveness, reduce operating costs as well as upgrade and maintain information systems, (c) Interconnection and interoperability of registers, systems and services for data exchange between national public organisations, (d) Establishment of the national cybersecurity strategy and policies in conjunction with the development of a National Security Operations Center (SOC), and (e) Data governance strategy and policies for the public sector.

Link with European Pillar: ‘Digital transformation’, ‘Smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, including economic cohesion, jobs, productivity, competitiveness, research, development and innovation, and a well-functioning single market with strong SMEs’, ‘Green transition’

Link to the European Flagships: ‘Modernise’, ‘Reskill and upskill’

Reforms and investments

Reforms

- **Reform 1.** Interconnection and interoperability of registries, systems and services for data exchange between national public organisations (ID: 16782)
- **Reform 2.** Towards Public Administration’s “customer”-oriented services through simplification and improvement of processes, systems enhancements and compliance with European strategies and policies (ID: 16929)
- **Reform 3**. Incorporation of new technologies and trends towards Public Adimistration’s advanced services, increase of efficiency and effectiveness, and decrease of systems operating, upgrade and maintenance costs (ID: 16928)
- **Reform 4.** Cybersecurity strategy and policies for the Public Sector & advanced security services for national critical infrastructures (ID: 16823, COFOG: 01.6)
- **Reform 5.** Data Governance strategy & policies for the Public Sector (ID: 16827, COFOG:01.6)

Investments

- **Investment 1**. Interoperability and web services development (ID: 16779, COFOG: 01.6)
- **Investment 2**. Next-Generation Interoperability Centre (KED) (ID: 16964, COFOG: 01.6)
- **Investment 3**. eRegistries (ID: 16824, COFOG: 01.6)
- **Investment 4**. Tourism Registry e-MHTE (ID: 16785, COFOG: 08.5)
- **Investment 5.** CRM for the General Government (ID: 16810, COFOG: 01.6)
- **Investment 6.** New system for Public Procurements (ID: 16736, COFOG: 01.3)
- **Investment 7.** Digitisation of archives and related services (ID: 16778, COFOG: 01.6)
- **Investment 8.** Central Document Management System (ID: 16738, COFOG: 01.3)
- **Investment 9.** Further modernisation of Public Administration's One-Stop Shops (ID: 16780, COFOG: 01.1)
- **Investment 10.** Digitalisation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (ID: 16742, COFOG: 02.4)
- **Investment 11.** Digital Transformation of the Greek National Tourism Organization (ID: 16791, COFOG: 08.5)
- **Investment 12.** Digital skills upgrade programs for conscripts (ID: 16826, COFOG: 09.5)
- **Investment 13.** Central BI – Data Analytics (ID: 16842, COFOG: 01.3)
- **Investment 14.** Enhancement of Public Sector's Business Continuity (ID: 16287, COFOG: 01.6)
- **Investment 15.** Supply of Central Cloud Computing Infrastructure and Services (ID: 16853, COFOG: 01.6)
- **Investment 16.** Upgrade of Cloud-computing infrastructure and services of the National Infrastructures for Research and Technology (GRNET) (ID: 16955, COFOG: 01.6)
- **Investment 17.** Smart cities (ID: 16854, COFOG: 01.6)
- **Investment 18.** Expansion of Syzefksis II (ID: 16956, COFOG: 01.6)
- **Investment 19.** Data Classification Studies for Public Sector's Information Systems (ID: 16965, COFOG: 01.6)

Estimated cost: EUR 1,281 million, of which EUR 1,281 million (100%) are covered by RRF

2. Main challenges and objectives

a. Main challenges

The Greek economic crisis of the last decade, followed by the covid-19 pandemic, brought to surface multiple structural problems of the Greek economy, as well as inefficiencies in the operational model of its Public Administration and the Greek Public Sector in general. It should be noted that both crises add to a number of pre-existing weaknesses of the Greek economy's growth model and the Greek Public Sector's operation, therefore a series of critical challenges need to be addressed.

This component's content comes to address challenges related to the improvement of Public Administration's operation, at least as concerns its efficiency and effectiveness. Modernisation of the Public Administration's operational model and provision of enhanced services to citizens and businesses, through Digital Transformation and incorporation of new technologies, are at the center of the challenges' bouquet.

A challenge repeatedly recalled in the Greek Country Specific Recommendations (2019/2, 2020/3) and related recitals, refers to "*accelerating efforts to improve the country's digital performance through the deployment of digital tools and services in the public administration*"; see Council Recommendation, 20 July 2020 (2020/C 282/08). According to the Country Report 2020, Greece has one of the least advanced digital economies in the EU. More specifically, according to the Digital Economy and Society Index (DESI) 2020, which captures performance in the areas of 'Connectivity', 'Human capital', 'Use of internet services', 'Integration of digital technology' and 'Digital public services', Greece ranks 27th out of the 28 EU Member States in the overall DESI 2020. The same ranking applies to the area

of 'Digital public services'. The supply of online public services remains relatively limited, as reflected in the rather low availability of pre-filled forms, the low share of e-government users, and the low provision of digital public services for businesses.

As noted in the afore-mentioned Report, public administration inefficiencies, including a limited provision of digital public services, continue to be obstacles for citizens, public bodies and businesses. A catalytic advantage of digital services is that they have untapped potential. Large transaction costs for analogue services generate high administrative burdens for citizens and businesses. The percentage of digital services provided by the Greek Public Administration and the share of the population actually using them should be further increased. This is partially due to insufficient user-centric service design, with most applications designed for the use on desktop computers rather than mobile devices, but also due to the use of old-fashioned technical architectures making the incorporation of new technologies very difficult.

On the other hand, it should also be pointed out that Greece has accomplished some considerable steps to the direction of its Public Administration's modernisation through digitalisation over the past 12 months. At the legal and regulatory levels, law 4727 (September 2020) for Digital Governance incorporates into Greek legislation the EU Directives 2016/2102 and 2019/1024. Also, at the implementation level, initiatives concerning e-id have already been initiated. In addition, covid-19 pandemic has been an additional catalyst for further expanding digital services provided through 'gov.gr' to citizens and businesses; an increase of more than 40% in provision of digital services through this central government portal has taken place during the last 12 months. As concerns the country's initiatives (under execution or proposed) on cloud computing infrastructures, the estimation is that Greece will soon be above average in using cloud services, either at the level of Public Sector or the penetration to the SMEs. Overall, Greece has a preexisting strategic choice in digital governance enhancement, which has been further intensified and widened because of COVID-19. This strategy's materialisation is already under execution, while this component's reforms and investments will further support achievements in the Public Sector's improvement of efficiency and effectiveness, and provision of advanced digital services.

Additionally, as concerns the limited use of new technologies aiming to the provision of enhanced digital services, it should be noted that many of the existing Public Administration's web portals and centralised platforms are not state of the art, while mobile applications and social media are insufficiently used for enhancing citizen trust, possible participation in policy making and reduction of bureaucratic overheads. The Greek Public Administration has not yet seized the benefits of modern technologies and tools such as data analytics and AI, which can produce findings that will allow design and implementation of enhanced services, but also support the Administration in understanding where policies do not reach their intended objectives and proceed with corrective actions. It should be pointed out that data available from public and private sources are insufficiently accessed and processed, being at the same time an unexploited 'treasure' for the Greek Public Administration.

Also, in relation to data use and data-related policies, citizens are generally unaware of their personal data held by the Greek Public Administration and have difficulty to submit corrections, check and inquire about their usage purposes. In an environment, where individuals will generate ever increasing amounts of data, the way in which the data are collected and used must place the interests of the individual first, in accordance with European values, fundamental rights and rules. Citizens will trust and embrace data-driven innovations, only if they are confident that any personal data sharing will be subject to full compliance with the national and EU strict data protection rules. Citizens should be empowered to make better decisions based on insights extracted from non personal data. And that data should be available to all – whether public or private, big or small, start-up or giant. This will help society to get the most out of innovation and competition and ensure that everyone benefits from a digital dividend. The development

of data governance and cybersecurity strategy, policies and systems forms an important challenge in this modernisation initiative of the Public Administration.

The interoperability of systems and data is another important challenge addressed in this component. Interconnection of systems remains weak and data held in different areas of the Greek Public Sector's systems is partially hampered by legal obstacles, organisational differences, inconsistencies and technical disparities. As a result, data are often collected multiple times or remain unused because of high costs in obtaining or processing them.

Another, related, challenge to be addressed concerns the development of necessary infrastructure, which will form the basis for the 'materialisation' of the Greek public sector's digitalisation. Cloud computing services and existing/proposed data centers should be blended and effectively support smooth operation of the information systems and incorporation of new technologies such as AI and big data.

Challenges related to the extended use of digital technologies bring to surface the need for new digital skills needs. Public Administration's staff lack necessary skills to use and administer many key areas of the digital transformation, including use of applications, data processing and governance, security, etc. There is a pressing need to equip staff with the necessary basic and advanced digital skills and to update these skills continuously. At the same time, it should be pointed out that digital upskilling initiatives are viewed holistically, as an umbrella plan, aiming to enhance digital skills at all levels and categories of citizens and businesses. Digital transformation will not be successful unless the majority of citizens and businesses effectively use the available services; digital upskilling is a prerequisite towards this achievement. Towards this direction, Citizens Digital Academy's services will be further expanded.

In this context, digital upskilling challenges are going to be addressed in a mutually reinforcing manner with other components, in particular component 3.2, which further seeks to address the lack of IT and digital skills, in the perspective of life-long learning through the implementation of horizontal upskilling programmes to targeted populations, which are expected to contribute to the digital transformation of the working population, empower citizens to take advantage of digital services and participate fully in the modern public sector services, acting as an enabler towards the equal participation in society and integration into professional life as well as ensuring social cohesion.

Additionally, the proposed "Smart Cities" initiative brings to the fore another national, European, but also global challenge, related to digital but also green transition. As populations in big cities continuously grow, the demand for enhanced services, and most importantly pressure on resources, will continue increasing. This demand puts pressure on energy, water, waste, mobility and any other service that would be essential to a city's prosperity and sustainability. To this context, digital technologies face a new challenge: to be the catalyst for the gradual transformation of cities to "smart cities".

With reference to the initiatives of key registries' development, it should be pointed out that according to the Enhanced Surveillance Report addressed to Greece in May 2020, it is recommended "*to implement the National Program for Procedures Simplification in key policy areas and promote the interoperability of registries, data and IT systems to ease the administrative burden for businesses and citizens by the end of 2021*". In this context, the development of key registries is challenging and crucial for the expansion of e-government in Greece.

b. Objectives

The overall aim of this component is to modernise the Greek Public Sector by increasing its efficiency and effectiveness, and achieving provision of enhanced, qualitative services to citizens and businesses. Acceleration of efforts to improve the country's Digital Performance will be catalytic to the achievement

of this aim. Current challenges, needs, and expectations of both citizens and businesses have been taken into account and have led to this strategic direction.

All reforms and investments of this component aim at addressing the recommendations 2019/2 and 2020/3 and related recitals; see paragraph no. 25 of the Council Recommendation, 20 July 2020 (2020/C 282/08), focusing on Public Administration's quality and effectiveness enhancements and further digitalisation of public services.

The component is in line with the Greek Country Specific Recommendations (CSRs) for the years 2019 and 2020, which recommend improving the quality and effectiveness of Public Administration and digitalisation of public services. The Council Recommendation, 20 July 2020 (2020/C 282/08), states that "*acceleration of efforts to improve the country's digital performance, through the deployment of digital tools and services in the public administration*" is important and therefore recommended, without leaving out of scope the need for interoperability of systems, incorporation of new technologies, digital upskilling and equal access to e-services.

The proposed reforms and investments pursue the following core objectives:

- Significant increase of the Greek Public Sector's efficiency and effectiveness (through digitalisation initiatives)
- Sharp increase of the number of digital services provided to citizens and businesses, replacing old-fashioned, manual, costly-bureaucratic services
- Full incorporation of new technologies such as big data and AI
- Development of the proper blend of IT infrastructure, combining existing systems and platforms with cloud computing
- Radical enhancement of interoperability between IT systems and data exchange
- Establishment of cohesive data governance policies and systems
- Development of policies and systems for public sector's business continuity and cybersecurity
- Increase of digital solutions to support the Green transition
- Increase of digital services for key sectors for Greece, related to the country's financial and social challenges.

***European flagships*:** The proposed reforms and investments under this component certainly focus on the modernisation of the Greek Public Administration and the provision of interoperable, personalised and user-friendly digital public services. In other words, these initiatives champion the European Flagship 'Modernise'. The envisaged measures will provide citizens and businesses with an umbrella of enhanced digital services, facilitating efficiency and a major increase of productivity. Furthermore, this component promotes objectives that are common for the digitalisation of Public Administration but also for the digital services of key sectors of economy. The component also echoes the European Flagship 'Reskill and upskill', by providing skills and new competences for conscripts to help them develop the digital skills needed for the effective use of technology integrated into armed forces, and to enhance their digital capabilities to enter the labor market, after the end of their military service.

***Economic & Social Cohesion**:* Effective and enhanced digital services, achieved through digitalisation and operations improvement, ensure equal access and same quality of service for all citizens and businesses, including older persons, marginalised communities, or persons with disabilities and replacing old-fashioned, ineffective, possibly unfair, 'manually provided' services. This component clearly focuses on this specific aim of enhanced digital services provision, covering the Greek Public Administration in general and key sectors of economy, therefore fully supports cohesion and mitigates disparities.

***Link to the Council Recommendation, 20 July 2020**:* The reforms and investments of this component are directly linked to the main recommendation (paragraph no. 25) of the Council Recommendation, 20 July 2020 (2020/C 282/08). More specifically: "*Despite some progress made in the previous years, Greece needs to accelerate its efforts to improve its digital performance, including through the deployment of digital tools and services in the public administration, the justice system and businesses. A strategic approach to accelerating the use of digital technologies across all economic sectors, including in the public administration, and the interoperability of various information systems. Digital upskilling will allow everyone in Greece to enjoy equal access to e-service. People from disadvantaged backgrounds, including refugees and asylum seekers, and those living in remote and rural areas should receive particular attention*".

Link to objectives of the "Shaping Europe's digital future", "European Data Strategy" & "European Green Deal": The afore-mentioned reforms and investments fully comply with "*the need for Europe to lead the transition to a healthy planet and a new digital world… It requires that every citizen, every employee, every business person has a fair chance, wherever they live, to reap the benefits of our increasingly digitised society*" (see "Communication: Shaping Europe's digital future", Introduction). The proposed reforms and investments meet the three key objectives of "Shaping Europe's digital future". More specifically:

- Technology that works for people; initiatives on Key Actions: 'Artificial Intelligence', 'Cybersecurity', 'Skills Agenda' and 'EU governments interoperability strategy',
- A fair and competitive economy; initiatives on Key Actions: 'European Data Strategy', 'A framework to enable convenient, competitive and secure Digital Finance', and
- An open, democratic and sustainable society.

Additionally, the component's reforms and investments are inline with the European Data Strategy's (European Strategy for data, COM (2020) 66 final) vision to create a single European data space – a genuine single market for data, open to data from across the world – where personal as well as non-personal data, including sensitive business data, are secure and businesses also have easy access to an almost infinite amount of high-quality industrial data, boosting growth and creating value, while minimising the human carbon and environmental footprint.

Finally, the proposed initiatives are coherent with the priorities of the European Green Deal, aiming to implement digital actions in full respect of the climate, environmental and social priorities of the Union.

c. National strategic context

The majority of this component's initiatives are included in, or related to, the Digital Transformation Bible of Greece (2020-2025), which fully meets the three key objectives of "Shaping Europe's digital future"; an overview of the 'Bible' is included in the following subparagraph. Additionally, this component's reforms and investments fully comply with the Greek Public and Private Sectors' "digitalisation" and "modernisation" challenges, objectives and recommendations listed in the "Growth Plan for the Greek Economy" ("Pissarides' Committee report"), Interim Report July 2020. More specifically, in par. 2.2 of the Report, where global trends and challenges are analysed, the importance of digital technologies for the economic growth and the new jobs creation is pointed out, and accompanied by many references to the positive effects that will be created by the provision of increased public digital services to the citizens and businesses. It should be noted that the Report includes references to "modernisation" and "digital services" challenges for Greece mentioned in reports such as the "International Civil Service Effectiveness (InCiSE) Index, Results Report 2019". The initiatives of this component certainly meet these challenges, too.

The Digital Transformation Bible of Greece (2020-2025)

Greece has always been a country that suffered from significant levels of administrative burdens arising from bureaucratic obstacles generated either by a poor legal framework or by obsolete administrative procedures. A working document from the European Commission in 2006[63], showed that Greece had the highest administrative burdens in EU-27, as a percentage of its GDP that reached almost 7%.

These obstacles have a profound, negative effect both on the conduction of economic activity as well as on citizens' perception regarding the quality of governance. Although several Greek Governments have implemented policies regarding the reduction of bureaucracy, there has never been a concrete national policy aimed at improving the administration's ability to deliver public policies and services. A reasonable conclusion that can be drawn from the previous analysis is that no significant difference will be in terms of the bureaucratic obstacles faced both by businesses and citizens.

The Greek Government that came into power in July 2019 acknowledged the problem and tried to address it by creating the new Ministry of Digital Governance and by placing a Minister of State (i.e. a Minister to the Prime Minister) as the coordinator of its bureaucracy reduction strategy. The statutory mission of the Ministry is to gather all policies related to the modernization of the state in terms of its functions and operations in a horizontal way. Thus, the Ministry aims at the holistic planning and implementation of (a) the digitization policy and (b) the simplification policy of the state.

More specifically, for the first time, the Ministry of Digital Governance has horizontal statutory competence for all digital issues across all Ministries as compared to the old model that had three main ministerial actors (Ministry of Digital Policy, Ministry of Administrative Reorganization and Ministry of Finance) and a series of entities under the competence of other ministries (IDIKA SA for the digitalization of health and social security under the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Labor or EDYTE SA under the Ministry of Education).

The Ministry of Digital Governance brings together all the critical IT and telecommunications structures related to the provision of electronic services to citizens and the wider digital transformation of the country. More specifically, one of the Ministry's activities towards full digitalisation of services, is the simplification and improvement of related processes, removing them from bureaucratic overheads. Until now, digital politics, e-government and citizen service have been placed under different organizational units.

At the same time, the critical state information systems have been dismantled, resulting in parallel or even contradictory planning, overlapping projects and general waste of public money, whereas the current unified structure at operational level solves the fragmentation of units and systems affected by the quality and the cost of services provided. Certainly, the above scheme needs continuous and uninterrupted cooperation between Ministries and public agencies to pursue the ultimate purpose of the Ministry of Digital Governance to achieve interoperability at all levels.

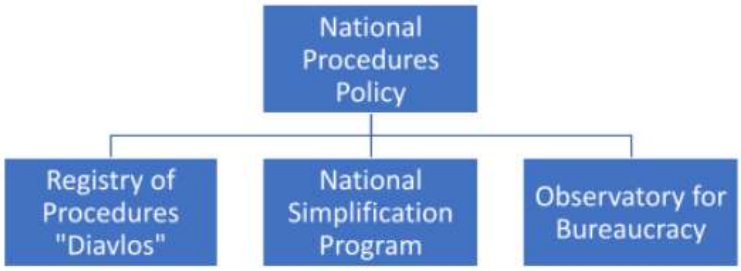
As already mentioned, all activities fall under the general policy of the modernization of the State. This policy is twofold and includes:

a) Reducing bureaucracy and modernizing the State's functions by simplifying and digitizing critical procedures, as well as creating the appropriate legal, normative and technological framework for the policy to become concrete.

[63] COM(2006) 691 final - 'Measuring administrative costs and reducing administrative burdens in the European Union'

b) Strengthening the critical infrastructure of the state by institutionalizing and implementing a cloud first policy, a new cybersecurity policy as well as upgrading connectivity in the public sector.

Both elements are critical if the Greek State wishes to evolve into the next generation and implement structural reforms that will reduce fiscal burdens, boost growth and improve citizens' perception regarding quality of services. With regards to the first pillar of the state's modernization it should be noted that all actions fall within an ambitious plan to improve its functions and also to create the necessary tools to make this policy sustainable and viable for the next years. Thus, the reduction of bureaucracy is based upon a National Policy for Procedures, that has three pillars, as depicted below.



The policy is based on 3 pillars:

(a) creation of a register for all processes (Diavlos) to organize and standardize all processes and become the single point of truth for processes. The Registry is being created by EDYTE SA and the network of employees from line ministries are already active in filling in the procedures in the platform. The Diavlos Registry will record the 'as is' situation and it has already been institutionalized by art. 90 of Law 4727/2020. [Ministerial decision 32066/19.11.2020 (National Gazette 5123)].

(b) the National Simplification Program (NSP), which aims at reducing bureaucracy and simplify procedures thus feeding the registry with the new procedures. The NSP has been institutionalized with art 45 of Law 4635/2019 (Ministerial decision 15660 6.07.2020 Gazette B4727) and includes all digitalization and simplification efforts of the Ministry. One aim is to include all simplification and digitalization efforts by the Government thus creating a concrete policy umbrella for the reduction of administrative burdens. The NSP is currently being coordinated by a designated team of 5 secretary generals with competences on the simplification policy of the government (GS Digital governance, GS coordination, GS legal affairs, GS of industry, GS of fiscal policy).

(c) an observatory to assess and measure the impact of all simplification policies on the National Simplification Program. The Observatory will show the quantified reduction of administrative burdens and will issue reports on the policy implementation of all digitalization and simplification efforts of the Government. It has been institutionalized by art 47 of Law 4635/2019. Currently, the OECD is working with the Greek Government to launch it.

Additionally, one of the main objectives of digital strategy includes Greece as a source of competitive advantage at the business and national economies levels. The performance of the digital economy is a matter of national strategies for achieving economic growth and socio-economic development and the growth of Greece will be reflected in the Digital Economy and Society Index (DESI index), which measures areas related to Connectivity, Use of Internet Services, Integration of Digital Technology and Digital Public Services. As such, through the implementation of the proposed initiatives and investments the country aims to increase current scores and rankings as well as enhance trust between public services and citizens. For example, interoperability and modernization of information systems

throughout Greece's public sector and the digital transformation of the public services will give people the opportunity to use all eGovernment services from a single access point and proceed with a big step forward.

Moreover, Art. 5 of Law 4727/2020 (Law on Digital Governance and Electronic Communications), which was officially approved in September 2020, stipulates that the National Digital Strategy is included in the Digital Transformation Bible that has a five-year perspective and can be updated on an annual rolling basis, taking into account technological or other developments that demonstrate a fast and dynamic pace. The annual update is part of the general business plan of the government, as enshrined in law 4622/2019 on the Executive State. The Bible is binding for all general government entities and includes the general principles, the framework, the guidelines as well as the strategic axes and the horizontal and vertical interventions that will lead to the digital transformation of the Greek society and economy.

Through collaborations with major stakeholders from the public and private sector as well as with the research and academic community and the civil society, the "bible" describes the objectives as well as the implementation measures of the digital transformation strategy. It should be noted that the formulation of the Action Plan of the strategy is an open and dynamic process, as new actions will be added when needed.

The coronavirus pandemic in Greece acted as an accelerator for the digital transformation of the country as several services got digitized quickly and efficiently. Greece, as soon as the first lockdown was imposed last spring, launched an online platform offering services such as medical prescriptions, residence certificates, recognition of university degrees, etc. At the same time, ministerial cabinet meetings were held through online meeting platforms, while distance learning and teleworking were expanded among the student and working communities. During the second lockdown in last November, Greece made an impressive progress in distance learning as all classes, from nursery schools to universities, were held on-line without interruptions or obstacles.

In this context, the new Digital Transformation Bible (2020 - 2025) sets seven objectives as follows:

1. Safe, fast, and reliable access to the Internet for all

The aim is to ensure a favourable regulatory and legislative framework and upgraded fixed network infrastructure for the development of 5th generation (5G) infrastructures. Through the new national cyber security strategy information systems, digital services and infrastructures will be inspected following the proper security procedures. Digital services and websites will be redesigned according to the principle of universal design in order to enable them to be accessible to all population groups.

2. A digital state offering better digital services to the citizens for all life events

The aim is to meet citizens' needs through the simplification of digital services and the provision of digital solutions. The National Portal for the provision of Digital Services (gov.gr) has already been created and the aim is to serve as a central single gateway and point of reference regarding information and the digital services of the Public Administration. The interconnection and interoperability among the basic Registries are also described in the "bible".

3. Development of digital skills for all citizens

The aim is to enhance innovation and digital technologies learning programs at all education levels, from the secondary level to universities, in order to improve students' digital skills, while the creation of a

Digital Academy for citizens will ensure that people of all ages will be able to acquire the needed skills through live or online programs whenever needed.

4. Facilitate the digital transformation of businesses

The aim is to help all Greek enterprises in their digital transformation through training programs, the creation of a central digital invoices system and the support of electronic commerce solutions in order to also enhance the export orientation of enterprises.

5. Support and strengthening of digital innovation

The aim is to ensure the development of start-up companies, especially those active in the field of Information Communication Technology (ICT), while supporting the creation of new innovation ecosystems through the support of Digital Innovation Hubs.

6. Making productive use of public administration data

The aim is to make full use of public data through the creation of a single data governance model at a national level with respect for the protection of personal data. The open availability and maximum use of public data will contribute to the development of new products, business models and markets and act as a key factor to the digital transformation of the country.

7. Incorporating digital technologies to all economic sectors

Adopting digital tools in various sectors such as telemedicine, distance learning, remote hearings at courts, teleworking in the public sector, network of sensors to collect data for the environment etc.

The seven objectives of the Digital Transformation Bible (© Ministry of Digital Governance)

In order to achieve these objectives, the Digital Transformation Bible is based on 6 Strategic Pillars of intervention, which are the following:

1. Connectivity
2. Digital Skills
3. Digital State
4. Digital Business
5. Digital Innovation
6. Incorporation of technology in every aspect of the economy

The digital transformation of the country is a great challenge but also a complex and difficult task. The rapid technological changes combined with the low digital maturity of Greece demand urgent and immediate action on multiple axes through the implementation of a holistic digital approach.

Within this direction the digital transformation strategy, according to the "Bible", concerns the implementation of more than 400 projects in the following sectors: Economy, Development & Innovation, Foreign Policy, Education, Culture, Sports, Employment & Social Affairs, Health, Environment & Energy, Justice, Public Administration, Transformation of Cities and Communities, Transportation, Maritime Affairs & Insular Policy, Tourism, Migration & Asylum Policy.

For the Digital Transformation Bible implementation to take place, the necessary institutional and legislative framework needed to be formulated in essence. The Greek Law 4727/2020 (Government Gazette 184/23.09.2020) has been introduced to regulate and codify digital governance issues in the public sector, summarizing and updating more than 120 provisions of scattered legislation of at least 15 years, while at the same time sets the regulatory framework upon which the Digital State will be structured in the next decade.

Law 4727/2020 incorporates into the Greek legal order, among others, Directive (EU) 2018/1972, establishing the European Electronic Communications Code ("EECC"), as well as Directive (EE) 2016/2102 on the accessibility of the websites and mobile applications of public sector bodies and Directive (EU) 2019/1024 on open data and the re-use of public sector information.

Main provisions of the law 4727/2020 "Digital Governance Code" include the following:

The new Digital Governance Code (4727/2020), which is the framework for deepening and developing digital governance, seeks to:

- the creation of institutional conditions for communication and transaction of citizens and businesses with public sector actors using information and communication technologies,
- the reorganization of the internal functions and procedures of the public sector bodies based on the full utilization of information and communication technologies,
- the easier exercise of the rights and obligations of individuals and businesses vis-a-vis public sector actors, the removal of regulatory barriers to rapid, efficient and remote access to public services and information; and
- consolidating trust and transparency with the expansion of digital applications.

The new Code of Digital Governance, moved in three axes:

1. regulates legislative issues which until now remained pending.
2. consolidates in one text all the basic legislation of more than twenty years concerning digital governance - updating the relevant provisions where necessary; and
3. transposes the European Open Data Directive into national law and incorporates the European Digital Accessibility Directive into codification.

Law 4727/2020 - Chapter B Governance System (Articles 5-10)

The Digital Transformation Bible is established as the key point of reference for the country's digital strategy. It is a text that is reviewed on an annual basis and sets out the basic principles, framework and guidelines for the country's digital transformation. It also regulates the specific principles governing each horizontal or sectoral initiative to this end and incorporates the recording of all relevant processes and actions that implement digital transformation.

- All IT and Communication Technologies projects must comply with the provisions of the Digital Transformation 'Bible'.
- The Digital Transformation Coordinating Committee and the Digital Transformation Executive Network are established.
- A Digital Governance Service is established in each ministry.
- Annual digital governance awards are established for public sector bodies or civil servants and officials.

Law 4727/2020 - Chapter C Personal Number (Article 11)[64]

- The Personal Number is established as a number of mandatory verifications of the identity of natural persons in their transactions with public sector bodies.
- The Personal Number will be written on the new ID, it will have 12 digits, of which 9 will be the valid VAT number.
- For anyone who is issued a VAT number or AMKA, a Personal Number is also issued.
- The Personal Number is given at birth or, if the person becomes a beneficiary of VAT or AMKA at a later time, at that time.

Law 4727/2020 - Chapter V Domestic Organization of Digital Governance (Articles 17-21)

- Every public body that issues and distributes electronic public documents must follow specific procedures through closed information systems, using:
    - advanced or approved timestamp and
    - advanced or approved stamp of the body or advanced or approved signature of the competent body.
- The handling, transmission, notification and announcement of public documents between public bodies is carried out exclusively with the use of Information and Communication Technologies and especially through the Central Electronic Document Handling System (K.S.D.E.).
- The electronic protocol of each public service is established as the mandatory procedure for registering documents, regardless of whether they are issued, received, notified or transmitted electronically or not.

Law 4727/2020 - Chapter in the provision of Digital Public Services - Single digital portal of public administration (Articles 22-33)

- All digital services of the State must be designed to the standards and specifications of GOV.gr and provided through it.
- The user of "www.gov.gr" acquires access to the services after being authenticated with the Taxisnet or web banking credentials or with an approved electronic signature certificate.

[64] *NB. The national e-ID tender has been published in February 2020 and it is in the evaluation process. We estimate that the tender will be awarded in June 2021 and the system will be operational 12-18 months later. The project is funded by the Public Investment Program.*

- Citizens' electronic mailboxes are created, in which the documents issued by individuals through gov.gr are registered, as well as the public documents issued by public sector bodies at the request of individuals.
- The required supporting documents for each application submitted by an individual are searched electronically, provided that the relevant file is digitized. Otherwise, they are searched for services or attached electronically by the interested party.
- The time of receipt and the calculation of deposit deadlines are regulated in detail, as well as the way of informing the interested party for the submission of the documents.

Law 4727/2020 - Chapter L Interoperability (Article 84)

- Until 01-07-2022, the public bodies are obliged to make available through an online service to the Interoperability Center (KED) all the data included in supporting documents, certificates and documents in the context of their ex-officio search for the exercise of their responsibilities.
- Thus, the Interoperability Center will be able to directly interconnect services and registries of the State, eliminating or drastically reducing the queues to the absolutely necessary.

Law 4727/2020 - Chapter X Infrastructure (Articles 85-88)

- The supply of information systems is done exclusively by the General Secretariat of Information Systems of Public Administration, the National Network of Technology and Research Infrastructures S.A. and the Electronic Government of Social Security S.A.
- Then, the above bodies supply to the rest of the State the necessary systems, according to the needs of each body.
- The Cloud-first Policy is introduced, i.e. the Cloud Computing is preferred over any other technological solutions, to store data. The provision of digital public services by public sector entities is performed by using cloud computing infrastructure. Specifically:
    - Public Sector Government Cloud (G-Cloud) means all the digital infrastructure managed by the General Secretariat for Public Administration Information Systems.
    - Government Cloud Research and Education (RE-Cloud) means all the digital infrastructure managed by the National Network of Technology and Research Infrastructures (EDYTE SA).
    - Government Cloud Health Sector (H-Cloud) means all the digital infrastructure managed by the Electronic Government of Social Security (H.D.I.K.A. SA).

Additionally:

- All public procurements foresee that the systems will be hosted in the Greek Government Clouds (G-Cloud, RE-Cloud & H-Cloud).
- Central procurement for these clouds will be designed and implemented
- Migrations of existing systems to the Greek Government Clouds (G-Cloud, RE-Cloud & H-Cloud) will also implemented
- Transformation to the respective Organisations (GSISPA, IDIKA SA) to Shared Services Centers offering cloud services will also be implemented

Law 4727/2020 - Chapter Nine Digital Governance register (Articles 89-91)

- At the General Secretariat of Information Systems for Public Administration (GSISPA) an Interoperability Register is created and maintained in order to continuously record and capture the web services of public bodies.
- The General Secretariat for Digital Governance and Simplification of Procedures of the Ministry of Digital Governance establishes and maintains a National Register of Procedures in order to

record, capture and model the digital or physical administrative procedures of the State, as well as to record their information and data.

- The General Secretariat for Digital Governance and Simplification of Procedures of the Ministry of Digital Governance establishes and maintains a Register of Websites of the Greek Public Administration, which is posted on www.gov.gr.

3. Reforms and Investments

The detailed description of the reforms and investments can be found in the Appendices.

a. Reforms

Reform 1. Interconnection and interoperability of registries, systems and services for data exchange between national public organisations (ID: 16782)

Reform 2. Towards Public Administration's "customer"-oriented services through simplification and improvement of processes, systems enhancements and compliance with European strategies and policies (ID: 16929)

Reform 3. Incorporation of new technologies and trends towards Public Administration's advanced services, increase of efficiency and effectiveness, and decrease of systems operating, upgrade and maintenance costs (ID: 16928)

Reform 4. Cybersecurity strategy and policies for the Public Sector & advanced security services for national critical infrastructures (ID: 16823)

Reform 5. Data Governance strategy & policies for the Public Sector (ID: 16827)

b. Investments

Investment 1. Interoperability and web services development (ID: 16779)

Investment 2. Next-Generation Interoperability Centre (KED) (ID: 16964)

Investment 3. eRegistries (ID: 16824)

Investment 4. Tourism Registry e-MHTE (ID: 16785)

Investment 5. CRM for the General Government (ID: 16810)

Investment 6. New system for Public Procurements (ID: 16736)

Investment 7. Digitisation of archives and related services (ID: 16778)

Investment 8. Central Document Management System (ID: 16738)

Investment 9. Further modernisation of Public Administration's One-Stop Shops (ID: 16780)

Investment 10. Digitalisation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (ID: 16742)

Investment 11. Digital Transformation of the Greek National Tourism Organization (ID: 16791)

Investment 12. Digital skills upgrade programs for conscripts (ID: 16826)

Investment 13. Central BI – Data Analytics (ID: 16842)

Investment 14. Enhancement of Public Sector's Business Continuity (ID: 16287)

Investment 15. Supply of Central Cloud Computing Infrastructure and Services (ID: 16853)

Investment 16. Upgrade of Cloud-computing infrastructure and services of the National Infrastructures for Research and Technology (GRNET) (ID: 16955)

Investment 17. Smart cities (ID: 16854)

Investment 18. Expansion of Syzefksis II (ID: 16956)

Investment 19. Data Classification Studies for Public Sector's Information Systems (ID: 16965)

4. Open strategic autonomy and security issues

Digitally enabled public sector modernisation is one of seven flagship areas for investments and reforms of the Recovery and Resilience Facility. Getting public sector modernisation right will be crucial for Europe's future.

The component is aligned with the EU's aim of achieving competitive sustainability and cohesion through a new growth strategy as well as the key objectives of the European Digital Strategy "Shaping Europe's digital future" and it aims to help repair the damage from the COVID-19 crisis and prepare a better future for the next generations.

The component focuses strongly on investments and reforms supporting the digital transition, including a minimum of 20% of expenditure related to digital. The digital transformation of the Public Sector can spur innovation and growth throughout the economy by offering a lead market and a platform for private services, while reducing red tape and bureaucracy for all citizens and businesses. Digital solutions can also greatly contribute to strengthening the trust in government.

The component's initiatives will have a strong positive impact to Greek economy's growth as well as its resilience. Most of the proposed reforms focus on the improvement through major Changes, i.e. Digital transformation in critical structures / organisations of the Greek Public Administration and aim to improve their operations, their interoperability and cybersecurity, as well as their systems and their organisational culture. In turn, all these will lead to an increase of productivity, ability to withstand and respond to shocks (such as COVID-19) and challenges, and sustainability. Additionally, the implementation of reforms and investments related to new trends and technologies, such as AI, big data and advanced cloud services, will lead, through new markets and new needs, to new jobs creation.

5. Cross border and multi-country projects

The investments below will be implemented within the framework of the "**European Common Data Infrastructure and Services**" multi-country project of the European Union:

- Supply of Central Cloud Computing Infrastructure and Services
- Upgrade of Cloud-computing infrastructure and services of the National Infrastructures for Research and Technology (GRNET)

6. Green dimensions of the component

The European Green Deal enshrines the objective that all EU countries must be 100% climate neutral by 2050 and reach a 50% target by 2030. As part of the new Green Deal, Europe is also requesting the data center industry to become carbon neutral by 2030, twenty years earlier than other industries. Aligned with the EU climate change ambition for climate neutrality by 2050, Greece has set an ambitious target, described in the National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) to decrease greenhouse gas emissions by 56% in 2030 below 2005 national data.

The direct impacts of data centres on energy consumption and CO2 emissions are considerable. Nevertheless, while the demand for computing power has increased tenfold over the past 10 years, the energy consumption per gigabit in data centres is 12 times lower today than in 2010. The International Energy Agency (IEA) expects that trend to continue as the IT industry maintains its focus on improving energy efficiency.

As concerns the 'greening of the digital sector', this component supports the implementation of policies to reduce waste and energy consumption by setting a requirement for data centres to be compliant with the European Code of Conduct for Data Centres[65], which was launched in 2008 and followed by its companion[66] that provides the full list of identified Best Practices for data centre operators as referenced in the Code of Conduct Participant and Endorser Guidelines documents with the aim of improving the energy efficiency in data centres.

The requirement is in alignment with Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, by supporting the green transition and contributing to the achievement of the Union's 2030 climate targets set out in Article 2(11) amended by Article [10] of Regulation [European Climate Law][6768] and complying with the objective of EU climate neutrality by 2050 and of the digital transition, thereby contributing to the upward economic and social convergence, restoring and promoting sustainable growth and the integration of the economies of the Union.

[65] https://e3p.jrc.ec.europa.eu/communities/data-centres-code-conduct

[66] Acton, M., Bertoldi, P., Booth, J., 2021 Best Practice Guidelines for the EU Code of Conduct on Data Centre Energy Efficiency, European Commission, Ispra, 2021, JRC123653

[67] COM/2020/80 final

[68] COM/2020/563 final

7. Digital dimensions of the component

The Regulation COM(2020) 408 establishing a Recovery and Resilience Facility sets a binding target of at least 20% of the plan's total allocation to contribute to the digital transition or to the challenges resulting from it.

The component envisages the modernisation of the Greek Public Administration using key digital enablers and the enhancement of services to citizens and businesses to fully support the digital transition of Greece. Extended digital transformation aiming to efficiency and effectiveness, further interoperability actions, digital interaction between public organisations, citizens and businesses, and use of advanced technologies such as AI, are core in this component. Additionally, horizontal reforms and investments on cloud computing, cybersecurity and big data, but also vertical ones focusing on the digitalisation of critical sectors, are fully aligned with the European and national digital strategic objectives.

The implementation of the envisaged measures is expected to have a long-lasting impact to the public administration, citizens and businesses and contribute to more citizen-centric, inclusive, trusted, secure, autonomous, innovative, cross-border and interoperable digital public services in Greece, which are going to have important spillover effects including: (a) efficiency and productivity gains, cost-savings, (b) effectiveness and quality improvements of public administration operations, functions and services, (c) transparency, accountability, trust and legitimacy, and (d) strengthening the growth potential, the economic and social resilience and regional cohesion.

By comprising 100% digital expenditures (see Table below - Paragraph 8) this component contributes significantly to the 20% digital target set out in Article 15(3)(c) of the Regulation COM (2020) 408.

8. Climate tracking and digital tagging

The Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy (COM (2020) 575 final) sets a minimum target of 37% of the total expenditure of the recovery and resilience plan to be related to climate and a minimum target of 20% to be related to digital.

Title of reform or investment	Digital (%)	Climate (%)
Interconnection and interoperability of registries, systems and services for data exchange between national public organisations (ID: 16782)	100%	0%
Interoperability and web services development (ID: 16779)	100%	0%
Next-Generation Interoperability Centre (KED) (ID: 16964)	100%	0%
eRegistries (ID:16824)	100%	0%
Tourism Registry e-MHTE (ID: 16785)	100%	0%
Towards Public Administration's "customer"-oriented services through simplification and improvement of processes, systems enhancements and compliance with European strategies and policies (ID: 16929)	100%	0%
CRM for the General Government (ID: 16810)	100%	0%
New system for Public Procurements (ID: 16736)	100%	0%
Digitisation of archives and related services (ID: 16778)	100%	0%
Central Document Management System (ID: 16738)	100%	0%
Further modernisation of Public Administration's One-Stop Shops (ID: 16780)	100%	0%
Digitalisation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (ID: 16742)	100%	0%
Digital Transformation of the Greek National Tourism Organization (ID: 16791)	100%	0%

Digital skills upgrade programs for conscripts (ID: 16826)	100%	0%
Incorporation of new technologies and trends towards Public Adimistration's advanced services, increase of efficiency and effectiveness, and decrease of systems operating, upgrade and maintenance costs (ID: 16928)	100%	0%
Central BI – Data Analytics (ID: 16842)	100%	0%
Enhancement of Public Sector's Business Continuity (ID: 16287)	100%	0%
Supply of Central Cloud Computing Infrastructure and Services (ID: 16853)	100%	40%
Upgrade of Cloud-computing infrastructure and services of the National Infrastructures for Research and Technology (GRNET) (ID: 16955)	100%	40%
Smart cities (ID: 16854)	100%	0%
Expansion of Syzefksis II (ID: 16956)	100%	0%
Cybersecurity strategy and policies for the Public Sector & advanced security services for national critical infrastructures (ID: 16823)	100%	0%
Data Governance strategy & policies for the Public Sector (ID: 16827)	100%	0%
Data Classification Studies for Public Sector's Information Systems (ID: 16965)	100%	0%

9. Do no significant harm

The “Do No Significant Harm” principle has been assessed for each reform and investment of this component. The assessment has concluded that none of the measures proposed will cause significant harm to any of the six environmental objectives as defined in Article 17 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation. A two-step methodology was followed with (a) the review of six objectives checklist and (b) the substantive DNSH assessment.

Each one of the investments and reforms of the 'Modernise' component were assessed on the checklist to identify if and for which of the six environmental objectives a substantive DNSH assessment is required (climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, sustainable use and protection for water and marine resources, circular economy including waste prevention and recycling, pollution prevention and control to air, water or land and the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems). The checklist assessment concluded that none of the measures of this component requires a substantive DNSH assessment, as none of the measures will cause significant harm to any of the six environmental objectives.

The detailed assessment for each measure can be found in the Appendices.

10. Milestones, targets and timeline

See relevant milestone chapter in Part 3.

11. Financing and costs (The justification and any data or evidence used should be annexed to the recovery and resilience plan)

General principles and guidelines

Having identified the main challenges and objectives of the recovery and resilience plan and the milestones, target and timeline of the investments and reforms determined, the main principles as well as the followed process and methodology regarding the financing and cost evaluation is presented below.

Firstly, it is noted that the cost estimate of the recovery and resilience plan is implemented in line with the basic regulation requirements which provide that the cost for each investment and reform is:

- **Reasonable**: The recovery and resilience plan provide sufficient information and evidence that the amount of the estimated total cost of the component is appropriate.
- **Plausible**: The recovery and resilience plan provide sufficient information and evidence that the amount of the estimated total cost of the component is in line with the nature and the type of envisaged investments through the implementation of a horizontal assessment which ensures alignment between the qualitative nature of the investment in and its cost.
- **Commensurate**: The amount of the total cost of the recovery and resilience plan is commensurate to the expected impact of the envisaged measure on the economy and employment of Greece. In particular, it is assessed whether the recovery and resilience plan will have an economic impact that is aligned with the amount of its estimated cost.

Moreover, the methodology approach and the process followed with respect to the costing and the justification provided for each reform and investment is developed on the basis of four main principles which fulfil the following objectives:

- **Accuracy**: The approach and the methodology tools used ensure that the estimated cost is reasonably close to the actual costs through the use of accounting, historical and statistical data as well as the identification of market prices.
- **Accountability and transparency**: The reforms' and investments' costs have been estimated in a way that it is clearly traceable and comprehensible, through the implementation of breakdown analysis which includes detailed information on each parameter used in the cost calculation (e.g. driver factors' unit costs, required number of units)
- **Simplicity**: The cost methodology approach followed uses simple tools and cost calculation methods so as to allow the assessment of the elements related to the costing together with the assessment of the other elements of the recovery and resilience plan in a short period of time. This aims to keep the administrative burden as manageable as possible for all parties.
- **Consistency**: The cost estimated per reform and investment is consistent with other EU policies and is in line with costs applied to similar projects via other EU funding.

In view of these principles and requirements, the methodology approach developed for the cost estimates of each investment and reform of the recovery and resilience plan follows some common guidelines. More specifically, it includes:

- Clear and evidence-based analysis of the challenges addressed and the objectives of the investments and reforms
- Detailed information with respect to the anticipated outcome of the investments and reforms
- Detailed description on how the investment and reforms are implemented (means of implementation)
- Information on the nature and size of the proposed investments and reforms as well as their timeline and the relative milestones.

Cost validation process and methodology approach

On the basis of the aforementioned principles and guidelines, a specific cost validation process and methodology approach is developed which allows the costing for each investment and reform of the recovery and resilience plan and ensures the accuracy, transparency, simplicity and consistency of the estimates.

The cost analysis process of the recovery and resilience plan includes four main steps which aim to implement the following:

- 1st step: Development of one specific report per reform and investment with separate analysis per sub-project
- 2nd step: Examination of all available information and data
- 3rd step: Detailed breakdown of all the main projects' cost items through the application of the most suitable cost validation methodology
- 4th step: Cost verification per project, component and pillar of the recovery and resilience plan.

1st step – Development of Cost Analysis Reports

The content of the cost analysis report per investment / reform comprised in the recovery and resilience plan, includes the following common parameters / details:

- **Project snapshot**: Provides an introduction to the main characteristics of project (e.g. pillar, component, project title and subprojects, stakeholders), the codification of key financial figures (total and RRF estimated budget) as well as the use of the same numbering of costing fiches and technical fiches and a brief overview of the project's scope
- **Implementation means:** Illustrates an outline of the relative regulatory framework (if applicable), provides a general outlook as regards the maturity process and includes a cumulative table featuring the project's timeline regarding the milestones to be reached
- **Project budget:** Provides:
    - a breakdown analysis (identification of key cost parameters, overview of available information, confirmation that the estimated costs do not include VAT and are neither recurrent nor incurred before the 1st of February 2020),

- indication of whether parts of the project's budget are covered by other private parties or EU financing - demonstration that these amounts have been taken out of the costs to be financed by RRF and
- budget valuation and validation (clear methodology for estimating the costs, cost analysis per critical cost drivers, identification of unit costs, determination of the total number of units, estimation of the total required budget per project)

- **Supporting material:** Refers to the brief overview of relevant studies and / or information used for the validation of the total cost as well as the mapping of reference points used during the cost analysis (historical, comparative cost on similar projects) and provision of relevant evidence (e.g. sources).

2nd step – Examination of all available information and data

In order to ensure the accuracy and the consistency of the cost estimates, a comparative costing data analysis is conducted through the collection and examination of all the available information and data on the actual cost of similar reforms and investments that were carried out in the past. This step mainly includes all the actions related to the collection and examination of all available information and supporting material as well as the data mining and in-depth analysis of relative documentation.

3rd step – Development of cost analysis methodology approach

In order to implement the costing and justification of the projects, three main methodological analyses have been developed and used based on their suitability for each of the investments and reforms included in the recovery and resilience plan:

Bottom-up estimation

The first methodology approach of cost analysis involves estimations on a granular level for each cost parameter of the project which are then aggregated to a total estimate for the entire project. The main steps of this methodological approach include the following:

- Review of historical figures / benchmarks per cost parameter from similar projects and unit value cost estimation
- Determination of the total number of units required and application of the unit value to the relevant estimations per cost parameter
- Final aggregation and estimation of the total cost per project

Parametric approach

This approach refers to the estimation of the total budget per project based on relevant historical figures / benchmarks. In particular, the main steps of the parametric methodological approach include the following elements:

- Identification of individual cost parameters based on relevant historical figures / benchmarks
- Examination of the contribution of each cost parameter to the total budget
- Evaluation of each cost parameter as a percentage of the total cost

Top-down (analogous) technique

The top-down methodology technique includes the following main steps:

- Estimation of total budget per project based on relevant historical figures
- Apportionment of the total cost to individual cost parameters based on relevant benchmarks in regards to each unit cost

Vendor Bid Analysis

Lastly, this approach refers to the estimation of the total budget per project by issuing a request for proposal (RFP). In particular, the main steps of the vendor bid methodological approach include the following:

- Preparation of the RFP that describes the work, service, or product to be provided by the vendor and the quality level required
- Communication of the RFP to a list of vendors who are qualified—meet standards of reliability and capability—to perform the type of work required
- Vendor response with a proposal for completing the work described in the RFP, including a cost estimate
- Final aggregation and estimation of the total cost per project.

It is noted that in certain cases where there is limited availability of comparative historical figures / benchmarks, in order to proceed with an accurate and justified estimation of cost parameters, an **expert judgement** has been requested. In particular, the expert judgement aims to provide the following input:

- Review of relevant benchmarks regarding the cost of similar projects
- Provision of judgment based on expertise that has been acquired in a specific knowledge area, highlighting critical factors and possible risks
- Enrichment and assessment of existing data and validation of estimated cost

4th step – Cost valuation and validation process

The accuracy and the validation of the cost analysis for each investment and project is achieved through the execution of the cost valuation of the recovery and resilience plan by an independent body. In particular, the validation and valuation of the cost analysis has been ensured through the following actions:

- Data collection, elaboration and review
- Continuous communication and implementation of workshops with the responsible stakeholders and entities
- Request of required or additional data and information
- Investment size verification and cost identification
- Preparation and review of the cost analysis reports.

Main elements of the methodology approach and cost parameters

The methodology approach followed and the estimation of the relative costs as regards the investments and reforms included in the second component (“Modernize”) of the second pillar of the recovery and resilience plan (“Digital”) is based on three main elements:

- The supply and purchase of required IT equipment and licenses,
- The development of IT systems and software and

- The technical consulting, management and training services needed for the development and operation of the relevant digital systems and software.

1st element: Purchase of required equipment and licenses

In the first element the relative cost estimates concern the purchase of the IT equipment and licenses required in each investment and reform included in the digital pillar. In this context, the estimation and the justification of the investments' and reforms' cost included in this element is based on specific parameters and actions which refer to the:

- Identification of the required equipment and licenses needed to be purchased
- Determination of the total amount of equipment or licenses required for the implementation of the reform / investment
- Estimation of the relative cost per unit (e.g. in items for equipment or in years for the licenses) based on the examination of all available information on the relative cost of similar reforms and investments, taking current market rates into consideration.

2nd element: Development of IT systems and software

This element includes the estimated cost of all the required actions concerning: a. the requirement analysis and solution design, b. the installation, deployment and customization of IT systems and software, c. the implementation and integration services and d. the pilot operation services. In particular, the costing of all the actions required for the development of the IT systems and software is conducted considering the following cost parameters:

- Identification of the relevant expertise as well as the number of personnel needed for the development of the IT systems and software
- Definition of the amount of work needed for the completion of each action, which is calculated in man months based on the average productive hours (i.e. excluding sickness, courses, vacations, etc.) per month per person (full-time)
- Examination of the market rates with respect to the relative cost per man month and calculation of the cost derived from the total working time of the personnel

3rd element: Technical consulting, management and training services

The cost as regards the third element refers to the provision of the complementary services required for the development of IT systems / software which are related to the technical consultation, the management as well as the training services required for the operation of the systems. In this field, the calculation of the relative cost of these services is based on the following parameters:

- Identification of the need of such services per project (e.g. need for a technical study or implementation of specific training program) and determination of the number of the relative personnel needed for each one of them
- Determination of the total man months / hours which are estimated to be provided in each service as well as the corresponding unit cost
- Calculation of the overall costs for the technical consulting, management and training services per project

The detailed cost assessment for each measure can be found in the Appendices.

12. Loan request

Non applicable.

COMPONENT 2.3: Digitalisation of businesses

1. Description of the component

Policy areas/domain: Digitalisation of businesses

Summary: Digital technologies are radically changing all sectors of the economy. The application and adoption of digital technologies, as well as the utilization of digital skills are no longer an optional action for businesses but a key factor of sustainability and resilience. Both in the Digital Economy and Society Index - DESI (2020) and in the Digital Transformation Scorecard, Greece lags its European partners into the majority of areas related to the digital maturity of businesses. In 2015, the European Commission launched an ambitious strategy to achieve the Digital Single Market, a critical success factor, which is a highly competitive digital industry in Europe supported by the integration of digital innovations in all areas. Faced with the challenge of digitalization, businesses from all sectors are called upon to build on the benefits from advances in digital technologies such as the Internet of Things (IoT), 5G networks, cloud computing, data analytics and robotics so as to transform their products/services, processes and business models, ultimately enhancing their resilience and ensuring sustainable growth prospects.

Although digitalisation presents an enormous opportunity to streamline processes, expand market presence and create a more resilient business, it is also an enormous challenge for the SMEs that form the backbone of the Greek economy. In Greece, despite the fact that in some areas of digital technologies uptake businesses demonstrate higher performance compared to the European average (e.g. investment and utilization of Big Data Analytics systems), these are not accompanied by the corresponding business and operational transformation and their adoption in the corporate culture and decision-making processes.

The aim of this component is to increase the take up of digital technologies by businesses, reducing the digital gap between Greek small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) and those of the European average. This is going to be achieved through the proposed set of investment and reform of this Component, by (a) creating a digital infrastructure through funding for the acquisition and implementation of digital tools and processes, and increasing the digital awareness of business executives, (b) directly encouraging investments in modern digital technologies, using tax incentives on tangible and intangible assets, in order to change the business environment and (c) upgrading the cash registers and POS ecosystem to enhance transparency and healthy competition.

Objective: The outbreak and rapid spread of the COVID-19 pandemic has created an unprecedented situation with urgent and significant consequences in all sectors of the economy and businesses. To address the problems and challenges that have arisen, in conjunction with the opportunities opened by the changes that occur mainly due to the rapid technological developments of the 4th industrial revolution, Greek businesses are seeking access to valuable resources for the adoption of digital technologies and consequently the transformation of their business models that will ensure their sustainability and resilience in the highly competitive global environment.

The aim of this component is to raise the awareness and increase the adoption of digital technologies by businesses, in order to expand their digital presence and the interaction with their customers through digital channels, support their growth in a unified market and increase their resilience to unpredicted crises. It also aims to facilitate and make more transparent the interactions between businesses and state authorities, while in parallel supporting a green transition.

Link with European Pillar: “Digital transformation”, “Smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, including economic cohesion, jobs, productivity, competitiveness, research, development and innovation, and a well-functioning single market with strong SMEs”

Link to the European flagship: “Scale Up”

Reforms and investments

Reforms

- **Reform 1.** Establishment of a digital business ecosystem and introduction of tax incentives for the facilitation of the SMEs digital transformation (ID: 16973)

Investments

- **Investment 1.** Digital Transformation of SMEs (ID: 16706, COFOG: 04.1)

Estimated cost: EUR 475 million, of which EUR 375 million (79%) are covered by RRF

2. Main challenges and objectives

a. Main challenges

The 4th industrial revolution is transforming the world as we know it at unprecedented speed. Digital technologies such as the Internet of Things (IoT), cloud computing, big data and data analytics, robotics and 3D printing have changed the way businesses operate, how people connect and exchange information, and how they interact with the public and private sectors. Recent studies estimate that the digitalisation of products and services can add more than EUR 110 billion of annual revenue to the European economy in the next five years.

Digital transformation is therefore becoming an increasingly important condition for modern economies to thrive and has the potential to affect many sectors of the economy (including transport, energy, agri-food, telecommunications, financial services, factory production and health care) and to transform people's lives. Nevertheless, it also includes challenges. Business leaders are still struggling to implement effective strategies to use the digital world as a source of innovation for their customers or users. In addition, the need for up/reskilling is widely recognised at all levels. If companies want to fully exploit the tremendous opportunities brought by digital technologies, they must start setting up new forward-looking training programmes in order to create the digital savvy workforce they need. In addition, policy makers at all levels (EU, national and regional) should continue putting in place bold policy initiatives aiming at establishing the right framework conditions for raising the next-generation sector-specific workforce.

Moreover, the COVID-19 pandemic and the related confinement measures, involving the lack of physical contact with coworkers, vendors, partners, and the ultimate consumer, demonstrated the urgent need for companies to develop adequate digital solutions and implement innovative tactics to maintain operations and interact with their customers through digital channels. Exponential technologies can play a leading role in the digital transformation allowing businesses to gain a competitive advantage over their peers, increasing not only operational resilience, but enabling flexibility through the crisis and in a new reality characterized by rapidly challenging market dynamics.

In this context, Greece has one of the least advanced digital economies in the EU, as mentioned in the 2020 Country Report[69]. Specifically, according to the Digital Economy and Society Index (DESI) 2020, Greece ranks 27th out of the 28 EU Member States. On the integration of digital technology by businesses, Greece scores better and ranks 24th in the EU.

The analysis of the 'integration of digital technology' sub-index shows that the number of enterprises in Greece that share electronic information continues to rise and remains above the EU average (38% vs 34%). Nevertheless, Greece lags behind the EU average in the share of enterprises using cloud services. Meanwhile, the share of SMEs selling online went down slightly in 2019 (9%, down 2% since 2018). Their share of turnover generated online did not fall, though it remains low in comparison to the EU average.

As highlighted in the Council Specific Recommendation 2020[70] (recital no. 25), despite some progress made in the previous years, Greece needs to accelerate its efforts to improve its digital performance, including activities for the deployment of digital tools and services by and for businesses. Maintaining the

[69] SWD (2020) 507 final - Country Report Greece 2020

[70] 2020/C 282/08

momentum and locking in the gains achieved by the launch of a number of digital services, since the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak, will be especially pertinent for the recovery phase.

Furthermore, specific reforms to digitalise the business activities will improve tax compliance, tax transparency, timely submission of tax returns and combat of tax evasion, as mentioned in the Country Report for 2019, and create a healthy competitive environment between the enterprises. The digital transformation of the tax authority and tax administration procedures will also remedy longstanding weaknesses in tax collection and compliance.

Undoubtedly, digitalisation requires a significant investment. Larger firms are more inclined to make such investments as they have access to the required capital but also reap significant benefits. Also, start-ups and spin-offs with high growth potential, hold in their DNA to build up as digital companies from the ground up. Unfortunately, this is not the case for most of the industry and in particular for SMEs, mid-caps and traditional sectors like construction or agri-food. The Greek economy is dominated by SMEs with fewer than 10 employees, with limited use of advanced digital technologies, operating in traditional non-digital, "low-tech" sectors; hence, such an investment should be designed to be extremely easy to both finance and execute.

This "digitisation divide" across companies of different sizes and across different industries is due to two aspects: first, smaller companies shy away from investments in new technologies if it is not clear whether these technologies turn out to be profitable. Second, they often lack the technical knowledge and skilled staff, which are necessary to use them to optimise their processes and develop new products based on new technologies.

Digital transformation relies heavily on the ability of businesses to obtain and develop the right talent with the required skill set to fully participate in the digital economy. Consequently, combined efforts from both public and industry players are necessary to upskill the working population.

Key challenges underpinning the reasons SMEs in Greece are not investing in digital technologies, are:

Investment barriers: SMEs have low access to finance productive investments in general. SMEs tend to report more dissatisfaction than large firms, peaking at 16% of SMEs being dissatisfied with collateral requirements and 15% with the cost of finance[71]; In addition, digital transformation might be quite costly for SMEs, if not properly designed and streamlined utilising best practices. Finally, it lacks proper subsidy schemes, which usually focus on short employment rather than long term transformation strategies.

Information asymmetries: SMEs often lack awareness about the benefits of digitalisation and knowledge about how to adopt digital technologies into their businesses. They are not sufficiently protected or prepared for the upcoming data-agile economy, nor have they clearly realised the threats of such a change in the economic environment.

Lack of digitally competent workforce: Already 90 % of all jobs require at least a minimum level of digital skills, and demand is growing for digital specialists. However, Greece remains below the Union average, as in 2019 only 51 % of people aged 16-74 appeared to have at least basic digital skills, compared to a Union average of 58 %[72].

Lack of trust in digital transformation: New challenges are also emerging in terms of the safety of connected systems, products and services, as well as for businesses' liability. Industrial supply chains are becoming increasingly complex and involve a growing number of players from different sectors. Faulty

[71] European Investment Bank Investment Survey 2019 – Greece

[72] 2020/C 282/08 Recital nº 25

sensors, vulnerable software or unstable connectivity may make it difficult to determine who is technically and legally responsible for damages.

Lack of cybersecurity readiness: Digital transformation demands robust, secure and resilient digital network infrastructure. With cybersecurity incidents on the rise worldwide, critical infrastructure and democratic processes are under threat. Currently, Greece is not adequately prepared to address cybersecurity threats. Industry and the public sector struggle to secure the equipment and tools needed (such as quantum technologies) due to the fragmentation of resources and know-how.

Additional challenges in this respect, which are taken up though by other components of Greece's recovery and resilience plan, include:

Connectivity: Availability of very-high-capacity networks and uptake of very high-speed internet, which is a high priority in the Digital Transformation Bible, remains low in Greece.

Administrative burdens: Both digital and non-digital Greek firms identify, relatively frequently, obstacles to investment, notably due to business regulations, taxation and legal framework restrictions[73].

b. Objectives

The component is in line with the country specific recommendations (CSRs) for the country for years 2019 and 2020 that mention the need to focus investment on the digital transition, digital infrastructure and skills and promote digital transformation of businesses (CSR 3 2020 and CSR 2 2019[74]). The proposed reform and investment explicitly aim to increase digital transformation of businesses and improve digital competencies. This objective is analysed into specific goals that are fully in line with the recommendations addressed to Greece by the Council in 2019 and 2020. Specifically:

(i) Reform 1 aims at addressing recommendations 2:2019 and 3:2020, as well as lack of dedicated financing schemes by directly incentivising investments in digital transformation, utilising super-deduction of investments on tangible and intangible assets.

(ii) Investment 1 aims at addressing recommendations 2:2019 and 3:2020 by creating digital infrastructure and facilitating the digital transformation of SMEs 16706 through financing the supply and implementation of digital tools and services, enhancing digital innovation and advancing the digital maturity of SMEs.

All the measures to reach these objectives shall be implemented in compliance with the principles of gender equality and equal opportunities for all, and the safeguarding of these principles shall be taken into account and promoted throughout the implementation of the Component's reform and investment.

The component's investment facilitates the much-needed capital to finance the investment in digital technologies for SMEs, as well as a central mechanism to raise business executives' awareness and promote productivity growth and the development of innovative business. The reform of the component offers incentives that help to create a digital business ecosystem that promotes the digital transformation of SMEs by (a) creating a digital infrastructure through funding for the acquisition and implementation of digital tools and processes, and increasing the digital awareness of business executives, (b) directly encouraging investments in modern digital technologies, using tax incentives on tangible and intangible assets, in order to change the business environment and (c) upgrading the cash registers and POS ecosystem. All measures raise awareness of the available solutions and their potential benefits and promote change, especially to smaller family-owned SMEs in traditional sectors.

[73] Who is prepared for the new digital age? Evidence from the EIB Investment Survey 2020 - Greece

[74] 2019/C 301/08

The component's reform and investment are aligned and act in a mutually reinforcing way with other components, in particular component 2.1, which aims to tackle connectivity issues, component 3.2 which further seeks to address the lack of IT and digital skills, component 4.1, which intends to overcome administrative obstacles by simplifying tax legislation and modernising tax administration and component 4.7, which streamlines business regulatory framework for investments.

The component also supports Europe's SME strategy for a sustainable and digital future[75]. Only a thriving community of SMEs using digital technologies and data can position Europe as a world leader in shaping the digital economy. Digitalisation can provide great opportunities for SMEs to improve the efficiency of production processes and ability to create innovative products and business models.

European Flagships: The component champions the **European Flagship 'Scale Up'** by increasing the share of companies using advanced cloud services and big data by 2025. The digitalisation of business activities allows a company to easier transfer a significant part of its activities to cloud services and create a single point of reference for all its data for further processing and correlation.

Specific objectives of this component include the following: (a) *Potential growth and job creation*: Investment in digitalisation will boost the creation of qualitative jobs, will counter down the brain drain phenomenon that Greece has experienced since the economic crisis, will increase the inclusion of lower skilled employees that will have to manage simplified services and will also attract foreign direct investments. It will also have important spill-over effects on the Greek economy, including rural and remote areas and will increase productivity and quality of services rendered. Almost 50% of digital firms report having increased the number of employees in the last three years, compared to less than 35% of non-digital firms. While the median wage per employee is below the EU average for both digital and non-digital firms in Greece, the median wage per employee is 1.3 times higher in digital compared to non-digital firms[76], and (b) *Mitigating the impact of the crisis and convergence*: One of the topics that the covid-19 pandemic emerged is that being digitally-savvy can be a life changer (if not saver) for a business. The crisis has clearly demonstrated that businesses that have embraced digital technologies are more resilient to a crisis and can maintain their reach in the market. The objectives of the component contain measures to set up delivery systems and electronically reach out clients, digitise internal operations, transfer common operations to more resilient and scalable cloud services, utilise digital channels and 24x7 chatbots, further embrace data analytics to make informed decisions. Finally, it further shifts the focus from infrastructure to human capital, enabling the Greek firms to more easily compete with their peers in the Single Market area.

c. National Strategic Context

The component is aligned with the directions set out in the 'Digital Transformation Bible', which aims to support the digitalisation of the Greek industry and build the key digital enablers (i.e. digital skills, digital infrastructure, digital services, industrial data platforms and data spaces) that are required to be in place to accelerate the Industry's transition to Industry 4.0. A key priority is to protect and grow selected value chains and areas of competitive advantage for the country that may be vulnerable to external threats or that could be further enhanced by global opportunities.

The gradual increase of the digital maturity of Greek businesses and the closing of the gap against the European average is an encouraging element, indicating that Greek businesses have already initiated their digital transformation. Online presence of small and medium-sized enterprises is gradually improving

[75] COM(2020) 103 final

[76] Who is prepared for the new digital age? Evidence from the EIB Investment Survey 2020 - Greece

through the adoption of mobile applications, while the security of websites and online information systems is also improving.

In the field of infrastructure, businesses are gradually transferring parts of their IT infrastructure to cloud computing services and the preference for business models of enterprise information systems provided as a service is also growing. At the service level, progress is being made in areas such as integrated service delivery, transaction processing and online customer support. Electronic banking and the use of plastic money are expected to be increased.

Regarding the actions of production automation with the use of Industry 4.0 technologies (e.g. Big data analytics, Internet of Things - IoT, Simulation and modeling, Cybersecurity, predictive maintenance, etc.), large industrial companies have already leveraged significant investments, while SMEs, regardless of sector, seem to be lagging behind and in need of specialized support in this direction.

The Digital Transformation Bible focuses on the following objectives in order to promote a set of horizontal interventions to create a favorable digital environment coupled with a modern legislative framework, in which Greek companies can accelerate their digital transformation:

- Digitalization of all public administration services to businesses
- Strengthening systems and digital services in relation to the export orientation of businesses
- Dissemination of best practices to strengthen the online presence of Greek businesses
- Creation of new ecosystems and accelerating the digital transformation of the economy
- Data utilization for the development of new products, business models and markets
- Digital upskilling of human resources in the private sector
- Strengthening of young entrepreneurship through the 'KEP - Plus' program
- Introduction of advanced and integrated production, automation and robotics systems
- Development of digital services / systems for the support of start-ups or already established businesses (scale-up)
- Utilization of IT tools for evidence-based policy making in the public sector

3. Reforms and Investments

The detailed description of the reforms and investments can be found in the Appendices.

a. Reforms

Reform 1. Establishment of a digital business ecosystem and introduction of tax incentives for the facilitation of the SMEs digital transformation (ID: 16973)

b. Investments

Investment 1. Digital Transformation of SMEs (ID: 16706)

4. Open strategic autonomy and security issues

According to the 2020 Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy, the digital transition is key to strengthen the social and economic resilience of the EU and the Member States, their sustainable growth potential and job creation. The COVID-19 pandemic has accelerated the trend towards the digital transformation of Greek SMEs, ultimately leading to their transition to the Industry 4.0 era.

The component contains measures to set up a favorable digital business ecosystem that shall promote the digital transformation of SMEs, by creating a digital infrastructure through funding for the acquisition and implementation of digital tools and processes and increasing the digital awareness of business executives, directly encouraging investments in modern digital technologies using tax incentives on tangible and intangible assets, and upgrading the cash registers and POS ecosystem.

The component focuses strongly on investments and reforms supporting the digital transition. A key priority is to protect and grow selected value chains and areas of competitive advantage for the country that may be vulnerable to external threats or that could be further enhanced by global opportunities. Additionally, the proposed investment aims to raise the awareness and increase the adoption of digital technologies by businesses, in order to expand their digital presence and the interaction with their customers through digital channels, support their growth in a unified market and increase their resilience to unpredicted crises. It also aims to facilitate and make more transparent the interactions between businesses and state authorities, while in parallel supporting a green transition.

The digitalisation of businesses shall further simplify the interactions between businesses and the Public Administration for the benefit of both parties. On the one hand, the businesses will simplify their interactions with corresponding authorities, allowing them to focus on their core business, unique offering and competitors. On the other hand, authorities will have better transparency in business activities, for regulatory and tax purposes (evasion, smuggling etc.) as well as better allocation of public investments and subsidies. These goals are going to be achieved by the introduction of new digital tools in businesses and the interoperability with the Independent Authority for Public Revenue (IAPR) through next generation POS and cash registers. Component 4.1 “Making taxes more growth friendly and improving tax administration and tax collection” contains a set of measures that supplement and enhance the transparency of transactions by providing a digital collaboration environment between businesses and the State. Such an environment will inherently promote the businesses that act in good will and create a solid and healthy backbone of the overall economy.

5. Cross border and multi-country projects

Non applicable.

6. Green dimensions of the component

The European Green Deal enshrines the objective that all EU countries must be 100% climate neutral by 2050 and reach a 50% target by 2030. Aligned with the EU climate change ambition for climate neutrality by 2050, Greece has set an ambitious target, described in the National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) to decrease greenhouse gas emissions by 56% in 2030 below 2005 national data.

A successful transition to climate neutrality will depend on the capacity of Europe to bring innovation to the table, leveraging digital technologies as key enablers. Digital solutions are key to fighting climate change and achieving climate change mitigation by promoting green transition and capital flows towards infrastructure with decreased energy requirements and improved carbon footprint.

Towards this direction, the component contains measures that promote the “paperless” office that offers significant cost savings for printing and storing, speed and accessibility of information, workforce flexibility for mobile and remote working. All these goals have a common denominator, i.e. decreasing carbon footprint and gas emissions, reducing commuting and benefiting the environment.

7. Digital dimensions of the component

The Regulation COM(2020) 408 establishing a Recovery and Resilience Facility sets a binding target of at least 20% of the plan's total allocation to contribute to the digital transition or to the challenges resulting from it.

The component intends to increase the number of Greek enterprises that use and invest in modern technologies, reducing the digital gap between Greek SMEs and their counterparts on the European average, and in line with Greece's Digital Transformation Bible, which aspires to "*help every Greek business become a digital business*".

It is also aligned with the objective set out in "Shaping Europe's digital future" for a fair and competitive economy where companies of all sizes and in any sector can compete on equal terms, and can develop, market and use digital technologies, products and services at a scale that boosts their productivity and global competitiveness, and consumers can be confident that their rights are respected[77].

The component's reform and investment are going to have important spillover effects through the establishment of a digital business ecosystem that promotes the digital transformation of SMEs by: (a) creating a digital infrastructure through funding for the acquisition and implementation of digital tools and processes, and increasing the digital awareness of business executives, (b) leveraging tax incentives on tangible and intangible assets, directly encouraging investments in modern digital technologies in order to change the business environment and (c) upgrading the cash registers and POS ecosystem to enhance transparency and healthy competition.

Moreover, digital transformation will enable SMEs to grow in order to cement their position in the market and quickly reach a size and maturity that is large enough to increase revenue and profits.

By comprising 100% digital expenditures (see Table below - Paragraph 8), this component contributes significantly to the 20% digital target set out in Article 15(3)(c) of the Regulation COM (2020) 408.

[77] COM(2020) 67 final

8. Climate tracking and digital tagging

The Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy (COM (2020) 575 final) sets a minimum target of 20% of the total expenditure of the recovery and resilience plan to be related to digital. The Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility states that the digital transition should also incentivise the digitalisation of SMEs, which aims to increase the Union's competitiveness at global level and will also help make the Union more resilient, more innovative and less dependent by diversifying key supply chains.

Title of reform or investment	Digital (%)	Climate (%)
Establishment of a digital business ecosystem and introduction of tax incentives for the facilitation of the SMEs digital transformation (ID: 16973)	100%	0%
Digital Transformation of SMEs (ID: 16706)	100%	0%

9. Do no significant harm

The “Do No Significant Harm” principle has been assessed for each reform and investment of this component. The assessment has concluded that none of the measures proposed will cause significant harm to any of the six environmental objectives as defined in Article 17 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation. A two-step methodology was followed with (a) the review of six objectives checklist and (b) the substantive DNSH assessment.

Each one of the investments and reforms of the 'Digitalisation of businesses' component were assessed on the checklist to identify if and for which of the six environmental objectives a substantive DNSH assessment is required (climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, sustainable use and protection for water and marine resources, circular economy including waste prevention and recycling, pollution prevention and control to air, water or land and the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems). The checklist assessment concluded that none of the measures of this component requires a substantive DNSH assessment, as none of the measures will cause significant harm to any of the six environmental objectives.

The detailed assessment for each measure can be found in the Appendices.

10. Milestones, targets and timeline

See relevant milestone chapter in Part 3.

11. Financing and costs

General principles and guidelines

Having identified the main challenges and objectives of the recovery and resilience plan and the milestones, target and timeline of the investments and reforms determined, the main principles as well as the followed process and methodology regarding the financing and cost evaluation is presented below.

Firstly, it is noted that the cost estimate of the recovery and resilience plan is implemented in line with the basic regulation requirements which provide that the cost for each investment and reform is:

- **Reasonable**: The recovery and resilience plan provide sufficient information and evidence that the amount of the estimated total cost of the component is appropriate.
- **Plausible**: The recovery and resilience plan provide sufficient information and evidence that the amount of the estimated total cost of the component is in line with the nature and the type of envisaged investments through the implementation of a horizontal assessment which ensures alignment between the qualitative nature of the investment in and its cost.
- **Commensurate**: The amount of the total cost of the recovery and resilience plan is commensurate to the expected impact of the envisaged measure on the economy and employment of Greece. In particular, it is assessed whether the recovery and resilience plan will have an economic impact that is aligned with the amount of its estimated cost.

Moreover, the methodology approach and the process followed with respect to the costing and the justification provided for each reform and investment is developed on the basis of four main principles which fulfil the following objectives:

- **Accuracy**: The approach and the methodology tools used ensure that the estimated cost is reasonably close to the actual costs through the use of accounting, historical, statistical data as well as the identification of market prices.
- **Accountability and transparency**: The reforms' and investments' costs have been estimated in a way that it is clearly traceable and comprehensible, through the implementation of breakdown analysis which includes detailed information on each parameter used in the cost calculation (e.g. driver factors' unit costs, required number of units)
- **Simplicity**: The cost methodology approach followed uses simple tools and cost calculation methods so as to allow the assessment of the elements related to the costing together with the assessment of the other elements of the recovery and resilience plan in a short period of time. This aims to keep the administrative burden as manageable as possible for all parties.
- **Consistency**: The cost estimated per reform and investment is consistent with other EU policies and is in line with costs applied to similar projects via other EU funding.

In view of these principles and requirements, the methodology approach developed for the cost estimates of each investment and reform of the recovery and resilience plan follows some common guidelines. More specifically, it includes:

- Clear and evidence-based analysis of the challenges addressed and the objectives of the investments and reforms
- Detailed information with respect to the anticipated outcome of the investments and reforms
- Detailed description on how the investment and reforms are implemented (means of implementation)
- Information on the nature and size of the proposed investments and reforms as well as their timeline and the relative milestones

Cost validation process and methodology approach

On the basis of the aforementioned principles and guidelines, a specific cost validation process and methodology approach is developed which allows the costing for each investment and reform of the recovery and resilience plan and ensures the accuracy, transparency, simplicity and consistency of the estimates.

The cost analysis process of the recovery and resilience plan includes four main steps which aim to implement the following:

- 1st step: Development of one specific report per reform and investment with separate analysis per sub-projects
- 2nd step: Examination of all available information and data
- 3rd step: Detailed breakdown of all the main projects' cost items through the application of the most suitable cost validation methodology
- 4th step: Cost verification per project, component and pillar of the recovery and resilience plan

1st step – Development of Cost Analysis Reports

The content of the cost analysis report per investment / reform comprised in the recovery and resilience plan includes the following common parameters / details:

- **Project snapshot**: Includes an introduction to the main project characteristics (e.g. pillar, component, project title and subprojects, stakeholders), the codification of key financial figures (total and RRF estimated budget) as well as the use of the same numbering of costing fiches and technical fiches and a brief overview of the project's scope
- **Implementation means:** Illustrates an outline of the relative regulatory framework (if applicable), provides a general outlook as regards the maturity process and includes a cumulative table featuring the project's timeline regarding the milestones to be reached
- **Project's budget:** Provides:
    - a breakdown analysis (identification of key cost parameters, overview of available information, confirmation that the estimated costs do not include VAT, are neither recurrent nor incurred before the 1st of February 2020),
    - indication of whether parts of the project's budget are covered by other private parties or EU financing - demonstration that these amounts have been taken out of the costs to be financed by RRF and
    - budget valuation and validation (clear methodology for cost estimation, cost analysis per critical cost drivers, identification of unit costs, total unit number definition, estimation of the total required budget per project)

- **Supporting material:** Refers to the brief overview of relevant studies and / or information used for the validation of the total cost as well as the mapping of reference points used during the cost analysis (historical, comparative cost on similar projects) and provision of relevant evidence (e.g. sources).

2nd step – Examination of all available information and data

In order to ensure the accuracy and the consistency of the cost estimates, a comparative costing data analysis is conducted through the collection and examination of all the available information and data on the actual cost of similar reforms and investments that were carried out in the past. This step mainly includes all the actions related to the collection and examination of all available information and supporting material as well as the data mining and the in-depth analysis of the relative documentation.

3rd step – Development of cost analysis methodology approach

In order to implement the costing and justification of the projects, three main methodological analyses have been developed and used based on their suitability for each of the investments and reforms included in the recovery and resilience plan:

Bottom-up estimation

The first methodology approach of cost analysis involves estimations on a granular level for each cost parameter of the project which are then aggregated to a total estimate for the entire project. The main steps of this methodological approach include the following:

- Review of historical figures / benchmarks per cost parameter from similar projects and unit value cost estimation
- Definition of the total number of units required and application of the unit valueto the relevant estimations per cost parameter
- Final aggregation and estimation of the total cost per project

4th step – Cost valuation and validation process

The accuracy and the validation of the cost analysis for each investment and project is achieved through the execution of the cost valuation of the recovery and resilience plan by an independent body. In particular, the validation and valuation of the cost analysis was ensured through the following actions:

- Data collection, elaboration and review
- Continuous communication and implementation of workshops with the responsible stakeholders and entities
- Request of required or additional data and information
- Investment size verification and cost identification
- Preparation and review of cost analysis reports

Main elements of the methodology approach and cost parameters

The methodology approach followed and the estimation of the relative costs as regards the investments and reforms included in the third component (“Digitalization of businesses”) of the second pillar of the recovery and resilience plan (“Digital”) are based on three main elements:

- The supply and purchase of the required IT equipment and licenses,
- The development of IT systems and software and
- The technical consulting, management and training services needed for the development and operation of the relevant digital systems and software.

1st element: Purchase of required equipment and licenses

In the first element the relative cost estimates refer to the purchase of the IT equipment and licenses required in each investment and reform included in the digital pillar. In this context, the estimation and the justification of the investments' and reforms' cost included in this element is based on specific parameters and actions which refer to the:

- Identification of the required equipment and licenses needed to be purchased
- Definition of the total amount of equipment or licenses required for the implementation of the reform / investment
- Estimation of the relative cost per unit (e.g. in items for equipment or in years for the licenses) based on the examination of all available information on the relative cost of similar reforms and investments, taking current market rates into consideration.

2nd element: Development of IT systems and software

This element includes the estimated cost of all the required actions concerning: a. the requirement analysis and solution design, b. the installation, deployment and customization of IT systems and software, c. the implementation and integration services and d. the pilot operation services. In particular, the costing of all the actions required for the development of the IT systems and software is conducted considering the following cost parameters:

- Identification of the relevant expertise as well as the number of personnel needed for the development of the IT systems and software
- Determination of the amount of work needed for the completion of each action, which is calculated in man months based on the average productive hours (i.e. excluding sickness, courses, vacations, etc.) per month per person (full-time)
- Examination of the market rates with respect to the relative cost per man month and calculation of the cost derived from the total working time of the personnel

3rd element: Technical consulting, management and training services

The cost as regards the third element refers to the provision of the complementary services required for the development of IT systems / software which are related to the technical consultation, the management as well as the training services required for the operation of the systems. In this field, the calculation of the relative cost associated with these services is based on the following parameters:

- Identification of the need of such services per project (e.g. need of a technical study or implementation of specific training program) and determination of the number of the relative personnel needed for each one of them
- Determination of the total man months / hours which are estimated to be provided in each service as well as the corresponding unit cost
- Calculation of the overall costs of the technical consulting, management and training services per project.

The detailed cost assessment for each measure can be found in the Appendices.

12. Loan request

Non applicable.

Part 2: Description of reforms and investments, Employment, skills and social cohesion

COMPONENT 3.1: Increasing job creation and participation in the labour market

1. Description of the component

Policy areas/domain: smart, sustainable and inclusive growth (economic cohesion, jobs, productivity, competitiveness); digital transformation

Summary: This component puts in place labour market reforms and actions incentivising higher long- term employment and labour productivity, ultimately delivering higher incomes, enhanced welfare and reduced inequalities. The main avenues through which the component will pursue its objectives include, but are not restricted to: (a) labour market reform, upgrading the market's ability to create jobs and increasing its resilience in the event of shocks; (b) incentives-compatible, state of the art Active and Passive Labour Market Policies, enhancing labour market activation, job creation and safety nets against unemployment; and (c) digital transformation of Employment services.

Objective: The overall objective of this component is to introduce labour market policy interventions enhancing growth and job creation; improving job quality; strengthening economic and social resilience, promoting labour market inclusion and reducing inequalities, poverty and social and economic exclusion. The components' contents are firmly anchored in the RRF's main objectives, the national Growth Strategy underpinned by the Pissarides' Committee report and National Country Specific Recommendations (CSRs) provided in the context of the European Semester 2019 and 2020. Specifically, through a cohesive and targeted intervention involving the modernisation and simplification of the Labour Law (ID: 16744), the activation of cutting-edge Active and Passive Labour Market Policies (ALMPs & PLMPs) and the digitalisation of employment and relevant public administration services, the component will significantly promote growth, job creation and economic and social resilience. The component also promotes digital transition, leading to a more effective and resilient system of public employment services. Overall, through its reforms and investments the component promotes the European Flagships Modernise and Upskill and Reskill.

Link to the European Flagship: Modernise, Upskill and Reskill

Reforms

- **Reform 1.** Modernisation and Simplification of the Labour Law (ID: 16744)
- **Reform 2.** Reform of Active Labour Market Policies (ID:16747, COFOG 10.5)
- **Reform 3.** Reform of Passive Labour Market Policies (ID:16746, COFOG 10.5)

Investments

- **Investment 1:** Digital transformation of the Labour Systems (ID:16750, COFOG 10.5)
- **Investment 2:** OAED digitalisation (ID:16942, COFOG 10.5)
- **Investment 3:** Restructuring and rebranding of OAED local PES branches (KPA2) (ID: 16941, COFOG 10.5)

Estimated sum of grants and loans: EUR 776 million, of which EUR 776 million (100%) are covered by RRF

2. Main challenges and objectives

a. Main challenges

Despite improving labour market conditions observed prior to the outbreak of the covid-19 pandemic, the Greek labour market presents long-standing challenges including:

- A high rate of natural (structural) unemployment
- Limited capacity to adjust to negative economic shocks, resulting in persistent increases in unemployment beyond its natural rate.
- Uneven distribution of unemployment, with women but also the young and sections of the population with special characteristics being over-represented in total unemployment statistics.

- An excessive rate of long-term unemployment, which according to 2018 data is equal to 70% of total unemployment.
- Low labour market participation, particularly among women but also the elderly and vulnerable groups, resulting in high dependency ratios.
- Low labour productivity underpinned, among others, by limited skills, also including digital skills
- Relatively high employment in the informal sector, resulting into social safety nets being unavailable to large parts of the labour force, unfair market competition among businesses and loss of public revenue.
- High administrative burden for businesses to comply with labour and social security legislation (e.g. high accounting fees), contributing to high operation costs and/or incentivising low compliance with social security requirements. This burden is directly related to existing digital gaps.
- The capacity of the PES has been strengthened but is still not commensurate to the unemployment challenge and the model for delivering active labor market policies should be reformed to support timely and more effective customized support to jobseekers.

The above drawbacks contribute towards negative economic outcomes, including low growth, low real wages, high income inequalities, poverty (including in-work poverty) and risk of economic and social exclusion. Furthermore, the challenges outlined above are set to increase, following the outbreak of the covid-19 pandemic, especially among vulnerable groups and those working in the informal sector of the economy.

b. Objectives

The overall objective of this component is to introduce labour market policy interventions enhancing growth and job creation; improving job quality; strengthening economic and social resilience, promoting labour market inclusion and reducing inequalities, poverty and social and economic exclusion. The components' contents are firmly anchored in the RRF's main objectives, the national Growth Strategy underpinned by the Pissarides' Committee report and National Country Specific Recommendations (CSRs) provided in the context of the European Semester 2019 and 2020. Specifically, through a cohesive and targeted intervention involving the modernisation and simplification of the Labour Law (ID: 16744), the activation of cutting-edge Active and Passive Labour Market Policies (ALMPs & PLMPs) and the digitalisation of employment and relevant public administration services, the component makes a significant contribution to growth, job creation and economic and social resilience.

The component also promotes digital transition, leading to a more effective and resilient system of public employment services. Furthermore, through the proposed OAED organizational reform and digital transformation, the component aims at reforming and transforming the national PES into a facilitator for innovation towards the improvement of its quality, capacity and effectiveness, mitigating the impact of the covid-19 pandemic on the labour market and incomes.

Overall, through its reforms and investments the component promotes the European Flagships Modernise and Upskill and Reskill. The component is in line with the country specific recommendations (CSRs) for Greece for years 2019 and 2020, which recommend focusing investment and investment-related policies on employability and digital policies. All key reforms and investments of the component act synergistically to tackle the issues regarding Greek employment and Labour Market, as described in the recommendations.

The objectives of the individual reforms and investments included in the component have as follows:

Reform 1. Modernisation and Simplification of the Labour Law(ID: 16744), in line with recommendations CSR2:2019 and CSR4:2020, and the policy proposals included i the Pissarides' Committee report introduces a bold structural reform of individual labour law, collective labour law, trade union law, law on Integrated Information System ERGANI and the monitoring mechanism of undeclared and under-declared work. At the same time the reform introduces work-life balance and bridges the gender employment gap.

Reform 2. ***Reform of Active Labour Market Policies (ID:16747) and its investments and Reform 3: Reform of Passive Labour Market Policies (ID:16746)*** aim to maximise the effectiveness of the ALMP toolbox through the redesign, strengthening and overall reform of its ALMP portfolio, coupled with significant investments in programmes that subsidise employment in the private sector for unemployed persons, the upskilling and reskilling of the labour force, as well as the opportunity for gaining work experience through paid full-time internships. In addition to combating unemployment and promoting social cohesion, the reform supports firms during the present crisis period, by promoting hiring and preventing layoffs; and incentivising growth and expansion through lower unit labour costs, driven by lower effective (due to targeted subsidies) labour costs and increased productivity. Overall, the reform will Reform OAED, with a focus on ALMPs and reducing disincentives to employment; significantly support green transition and increase female and youth participation in the labour market; put in place stronger links between the education, training, and upskilling/reskilling efforts with the needs of the labour markets; provide support for the long-term unemployed.

Reform 3: ***Reform of Passive Labour Market Policies (ID:16746)***: Overall, the PLMP framework lacks adequate incentives for work yet at the same time provides disincentives for labour market activation.

The NSPU needs to be modernized and aligned with international best practices in terms of promoting efficiency and effectiveness through the contribution and distribution schemes, reducing disincentives to employment and activating the unemployed so that they can be adequately supported during unemployment but also smoothly and efficiently integrated into the labour market. The design of a new unemployment benefit and allowance system aims, on the one hand, at supporting the income of jobseekers and, on the other hand, at providing strong incentives for their rapid entry into the labour market. In this regard, the following distinct measures must be adopted:

1. Rationalization and redesign of the unemployment benefit/allowance system, including the abolition, simplification, merging or reform of the benefits/allowances.
2. Implementation of a mutual obligations framework for the unemployed and the PES that promotes active employment search and continuous availability for work, including a system of sanctions to ensure that the registered unemployed are actively seeking employment, , as well as removal of disincentives for the upskilling/reskilling of unemployed workers

Investment 1. ***Digital Transformation of the Labour Systems (ID:16750)*** aims at promoting digital transition in key sectors of the public administration’s capacity to offer better and faster services to employees and the employers, with a view to cutting red tape, improving the effectiveness of labour market controls, reducing undeclared and undeclared work, obtaining timely and accurate data. Additionally it accelerated the digital transformation of EFKA and the digital transformation of the occupational health and safety system.

Investment 2. ***OAED digitalisation (ID:16942)*** aims at reforming and transforming the national public employment service (PES) into a facilitator for innovation towards the improvement of its quality, capacity and effectiveness. A fundamental part of this reform is its substantial digital transformation through the integration of digital technology and state-of-the-art AI into all operational and service areas, thus

changing internal processes and delivering added value to its customers, both employers and the labor force. OAED's digitization process also insinuates a deeper cultural change driven by innovation, experimentation, customization, as well as higher risk tolerance.

Investment 3. ***Restructuring and rebranding of OAED local PES branches (KPA2)*** (ID: 16941) aims at enhancing OAED capacity and flexibility in terms of governance efficiency and evidence-based and data-driven decision-making, by investing in OAED local customer service centers for the promotion of employment (KPA2), with a renewed focus on customized matching services, enhanced counseling, and outreach, and also major upgrades, renovations and rebranding to accomplish its new strategic goals.

c. National strategic context

The Pissarides Committee Report, underpinning the new Growth Strategy of Greek economy, finds that the Greek labour market is characterised by low productivity, low participation and a high dependency ratio. The Report advocates policy Intervention on both these issues including, among others, (a) improving the skills of the labour force (employed and unemployed) and (b) increasing the participation rate of those groups of the population currently under-represented in the labour market (women, young people and older people).[78] The COVID-19 pandemic renders such reforms even more necessary, as it is expected to accelerate the pace of automation of the economy which requires the retraining of the workforce in, inter alia, digital skills; and the mobility of employment between the sectors of economic activity. The component also fits within an overall national strategic context in the policy field of the digitalisation of public administration, which applies to all promoted reforms of digitalisation of the employment and social security services.

Link to the European Semester: The reforms and investments included in this component address Country Specific Recommendations provided in the context of the European Semester. In particular, they address CSR2 2019, recommending Greece to focus investment-related economic policy on (among others), skills and employability. Reforms and investments included in this component also address CS2 2020, recommending, among others: (a) To mitigate the employment and social impacts of the crisis, ensuring effective activation support; and (b) focus investments on the green and digital transition in particular (among others) very-high capacity infrastructure and skills. CSR2 2020 also recommends Greece to improve effectiveness and digitalisation of the public administration.

3. Reforms and Investments

The detailed description of the reforms and investments can be found in the Appendices.

a. Reforms

Reform 1: Modernisation and simplification of the Labour Law (ID: 16744)

Reform 2. Reform of Active Labour Market Policies (ID:16747)

Reform 3: Reform of Passive Labour Market Policies (ID:16746)

[78] Pissarides Committee report for the Greek Economy (Growth Strategy), (Interim report, July 2020) – Chapter 4.5.2

b. Investments

Investment 1: Digital transformation of the Labour Systems (ID:16750)

Investment 2: OAED digitalisation (ID:16942)

Investment 3: Restructuring and rebranding of OAED local PES branches (KPA2) (ID: 16941)

4. Open strategic autonomy and security issues

Non applicable

5. Cross border and multi country projects

Non applicable.

6. Green dimensions of the component

The Component is fully aligned with the emerging need to focus on green economy, such as to support unemployed to enter the circular economy, with specific skills development, while investing in schemes that will allow companies that want to accelerate their transition to green economy meeting the need to get the right workforce with the most relevant green skills. Regarding Active Labour Market Policies a strong focus will be given to providing green-skills training to beneficiaries as well as financial incentives to companies that promote green and circular economy.

7. Digital dimensions of the component

The Regulation COM (2020) 408 establishing a Recovery and Resilience Facility sets a binding target of at least 20% of the plan's total allocation to contribute to the digital transition or to the challenges resulting from it.

The investments entailed under the present component (namely investments "Digital Transformation of the Labour systems" (ID:16750) and "OAED Digitalisation" (ID:16942)) will contribute towards the digital transition in key sectors of the employment and social security sector of public services. The investments include IT system integrations, services upgrades (including ATLAS Digital Pension Award system upgrade, new e-EFKA Integrated Information System), simplification of processes and systems interoperability with key functions. Furthermore, the component contains the OAED digitization in all areas of operation and service which will simplify internal processes and increase service experience value both to customers and workforce. Specifically, OAED plans to acquire new IT systems and applications as well as redesign some of its current systems (i.e. HRM OAED, VET OPS, DMS, OAEDapp etc.), which will strengthen the decision-making process, facilitate data management and maximize resource utilization. Also, the investments aim to lower administrative burden and costs, reduce paperwork, eliminate duplication into systems functions and increase transparency, towards a more efficient and resilient system of public employment services.

8. Climate tracking and digital tagging

Title of reform or investment	Climate (%)	Digital (%)
Modernisation and Simplification of the Labour Law (ID: 16744)	0%	0%
Reform of Active Labour Market Policies (ID:16747)	0%	0%
Green skills, jobs, economy - Green skills, jobs, economy - Active Labour Market Policies Reform (ID: 16747)	100%	0%
Passive Labour Market Policies Reform (ID:16746)	0%	0%
Digital Transformation of the Labour Systems (ID:16750)	0%	100%
Restructuring and Rebranding OAED (ID: 16941)	0%	0%
OAED Digitalisation (ID:16942)	0%	100%

9. Do no significant harm

The “Do No Significant Harm” principle has been assessed for each reform and investment of this component. The assessment has concluded that none of the measures proposed will cause significant harm to any of the six environmental objectives as defined in Article 17 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation. A two- step methodology was followed with (a) the review of six objectives checklist and (b) the substantive DNSH assessment.

Each one of the investments and reforms of this component were assessed on the checklist to identify if and for which of the six environmental objectives a substantive DNSH assessment is required (climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, sustainable use and protection for water and marine resources, circular economy including waste prevention and recycling, pollution prevention and control to air, water or land and the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems). The checklist assessment concluded that none of the measures of this component requires a substantive DNSH assessment as none of the measures will cause significant harm to any of the six environmental objectives.

The detailed assessment for each measure can be found in the Appendices.

10. Milestones, targets and timeline

See relevant milestone chapter in Part 3.

11. Financing and costs (The justification and any data or evidence used should be annexed to the recovery and resilience plan)

General principles and guidelines

Having identified the main challenges and objectives of the recovery and resilience plan and the milestones, target and timeline of the investments and reforms determined, the main principles as well as the following process and methodology regarding the financing and cost evaluation is presented below.

Firstly, it is noted that the cost estimate of the recovery and resilience plan is implemented in line with the basic regulation requirements which provide that the cost for each investment and reform is:

- **Reasonable**: The recovery and resilience plan provides with sufficient information and evidence that the amount of the estimated total cost of the component is appropriate.
- **Plausible**: The recovery and resilience plan provides sufficient information and evidence that the amount of the estimated total cost of the component is in line with the nature and the type of envisaged investments through the implementation of a horizontal assessment which ensures alignment between the qualitative nature of the investment and its cost.
- **Commensurate**: The amount of the total cost of the recovery and resilience plan is commensurate to the expected impact of the envisaged measure on the economy and employment of Greece. In particular, it is assessed whether the recovery and resilience plan will have an economic impact that is aligned with the amount of its estimated cost.

Moreover, the methodology approach and the process followed with respect to the costing and the justification provided for each reform and investment is developed on the basis of four main principles which fulfil the following objectives:

- **Accuracy**: The approach and the methodology tools used ensure that the estimated cost is reasonably close to the actual costs through the use of accounting, historical, statistical data as well as the identification of market prices.
- **Accountability and transparency**: The reforms' and investments' costs have been estimated in a way that it is clearly traceable and comprehensible, through the implementation of breakdown analysis which includes detailed information on each parameter used in the cost calculation (e.g. driver factors' unit costs, required number of units)
- **Simplicity**: The cost methodology approach followed uses simple tools and cost calculations methods so as to allow the assessment of the elements related to the costing together with the assessment of the other elements of the recovery and resilience plan in a short period of time. This aims to keep the administrative burden as manageable as possible for all parties.
- **Consistency**: The cost estimated per reform and investment is consistent with other EU policies and is in line with costs applied to similar projects via other EU funding.

In view of these principles and requirements, the methodology approach developed for the cost estimates of each investment and reform of the recovery and resilience plan follows some common guidelines. More specifically, it includes:

- Clear and evidence-based analysis of the challenges addressed and the objectives of the investments and reforms
- Detailed information with respect to the anticipated outcome of the investments and reforms
- Detailed description on how the investment and reforms are implemented (means of implementation)
- Information on the nature and size of the proposed investments and reforms as well as their timeline and the relative milestones

Cost validation process and methodology approach

On the basis of the aforementioned principles and guidelines, a specific cost validation process and methodology approach is developed which allows the costing for each investment and reform of the recovery and resilience plan and ensures the accuracy, transparency, simplicity and consistency of the estimates.

The cost analysis process of the recovery and resilience plan includes four main steps which aim to implement the following:

- 1st step: Development of one specific report per reform and investment with separate analysis per sub-projects
- 2nd step: Examination of all available information and data
- 3rd step: Detailed breakdown of all the main projects' cost items through the application of the most suitable cost validation methodology
- 4th step: Cost verification per project, component and pillar of the recovery and resilience plan

1st step – Development of Cost Analysis Reports

The cost analysis report's content for each of the investments and reforms of the recovery and resilience plan includes the following common parameters / details:

- **Project's snapshot**: Includes the introduction of the main project's characteristics (e.g. pillar, component, project title and subprojects, stakeholders), the codification of key financial figures (total and RRF estimated budget) as well as the use of the same numbering of costing fiches and technical fiches and a brief overview of the project's scope
- **Implementation means:** Illustrates an outline of the relative regulatory framework (if applicable), provides with a general outlook in regards to the maturity process and includes a cumulative table on project's timeline regarding the milestones to be reached
- **Project's budget:** Provides with:
    - a breakdown analysis (identification of key cost parameters, overview of available information, confirmation that the estimated costs do not include VAT, are not recurrent and are not incurred before 1 February 2020),
    - indication of whether parts of the project's budget are covered by other private parties or Union financing - demonstration that these amounts have been taken out of the costs to be financed by RRF and
    - budget valuation and validation (clear methodology for estimating the costs, cost analysis per critical cost drivers, identification of unit costs, determination of the total number of units, estimation of the total required budget per project)

- **Supporting material:** Refers to the brief overview of relevant studies and / or information used for the validation of the total cost as well as the mapping of reference points used during the cost analysis (historical, comparative cost on similar projects) and provision of relevant evidence (e.g. sources)

2nd step – Examination of all available information and data

In order to ensure the accuracy and the consistency of the cost estimates, a comparative costing data analysis is conducted through the collection and examination of all the available information and data on the actual cost of similar reforms and investments that have been carried out in the past. This step mainly includes all the actions related to the collection and examination of all available information and supporting material as well as the data mining and in-depth analysis of the relative documentation.

3rd step – Development of cost analysis methodology approach

In order to implement the costing and justification of the projects, three main methodological analyses were developed which were used based on their appropriation / suitability for each of the investments and reforms included in the recovery and resilience plan:

Bottom-up estimation

The first methodology approach of cost analysis involves estimations on a granular level for each cost parameter of the project which are then aggregated to a total estimate for the entire project. The main steps of this methodological approach include the following:

- Review of historical figures / benchmarks per cost parameter from similar projects and estimation of a unit value cost
- Determination of the total number of units required and application of the unit value for the relevant estimations per cost parameter
- Final aggregation and estimation of the total cost per project

Parametric approach

This approach refers to the estimation of the total budget per project based on relevant historical figures / benchmarks. In particular, the main steps of the parametric methodological approach include the following:

- Identification of individual cost parameters based on relevant historical figures / benchmarks
- Examination of the contribution of each cost parameter to the total budget
- Evaluation of each cost parameter as a percentage of the total cost

Top-down (analogous) technique

Lastly, the top-down methodology technique includes the following main steps:

- Estimation of total budget per project based on relevant historical figures
- Apportionment of the total cost to individual cost parameter based on relevant benchmarks in regards to each unit cost

It is noted that in certain cases where there is limited availability of comparative historical figures / benchmarks, in order to proceed with an accurate and justified estimation of the cost parameters, an expert judgement was requested. In particular, the expert judgement aims to provide the following:

- Review of relevant benchmarks regarding the cost of similar projects
- Provision of judgment based upon expertise that has been acquired in a specific knowledge area and highlighting of critical factors and possible risks
- Completion and assessment of existing data and validation of estimated cost

4th step – Cost valuation and validation process

The accuracy and the validation of the cost analysis for each investment and project is achieved through the implementation of the cost valuation of the recovery and resilience plan by an independent body. In particular, the validation and valuation of the cost analysis was ensured through the following actions:

- Data collection, elaboration and review
- Continuous communication and implementation of workshops with the responsible stakeholders and entities
- Request of the required or additional data and information
- Investment size verification and cost identification
- Preparation and review of the cost analysis reports

Main elements of the methodology approach and cost parameters

The estimation of the costs as regards the investments and reforms included in the first component ("Promote job creation and participation in the labor market") of the third pillar of the recovery and resilience plan ("Employment, skills and social coherence") is based on the following main elements:

- The organization of training programs
- The creation of employment incentives and professional opportunities
- The development and upgrade of IT platforms
- The project management and supervision costs and the implementation of technical studies and awareness campaigns

1st element: Implementation of training programs

This element includes all the costs related to the organization and implementation of training programs concerning, inter alia, the vocational training as well as training programs for counselling and job coaching. More specifically, the costing of the training programs included in this component of the third pillar stems from the following parameters:

- Identification of the number of all the training personnel required (course instructors, coordinators, academic support, technical assistance, etc.) as well as the number of beneficiaries / trainees who are estimated to participate in each program
- Determination of the average time per training program (in hours, days or months) based on the specific training needs and targets
- Examination of the relative market rates and estimation of the unit costs corresponding to each trainer / trainee per hour or training session

- Calculation of the costs stemming from the required training material (e.g. books, guides, print or digital modules etc.) or any other additional costs needed for the implementation of each training program (e.g. possible travel expenses)

2nd element: Creation of employment incentives and professional opportunities

The second element targets to promote employment opportunities and job creation incentives through the provision of wage subsidies to encourage employers to hire employees by contributing to the labor costs as well as the provision of subsidies for the creation of new businesses (i.e. for freelancers). The cost of these schemes is calculated based on the following parameters:

- Identification of the number of beneficiaries who are estimated to fall under the relative subsidy schemes considering the overall objective and the relative eligibility criteria
- Identification of the average amount of subsidy per beneficiary on the basis of the relevant market rates and the average wage subsidy based on previous schemes
- Determination of the subsidy period per beneficiary and estimation of the total costs derived from each program

3rd element: Development and upgrade of relevant IT platforms

This element includes the estimated cost of all the required actions concerning the set-up of platforms, the IT systems upgrade as well as the digital apps development in the context of the reforms and investments which concern the promotion of job creation. The costing of the projects included in this element is based on the following parameters:

- Identification of the number of personnel needed for the development and upgrade of the relevant systems
- Determination of the amount of work needed for the completion of each action calculated in man months based on the average productive hours per month and per person
- Examination of the market rates with respect to the relative cost per man month and calculation of the cost derived from the total working time of the personnel

4th element: Project management, technical studies and awareness campaigns

The cost as regards the fourth element derives from the provision of the complementary services required which concern the project management and supervision services, the implementation of the required technical studies (i.e. current situation assessment studies or / and studies for the design, criteria and implementation of the project) and the organization of awareness campaigns (i.e. leaflets, press advertising, media campaigns etc.). In this context, the calculation of the relative costs concerning the aforementioned actions is based on the following:

- Identification of the number of the personnel needed for the provision of project management and supervision services and the technical experts needed for the implementation of the required studies
- Determination of the total man months / hours which are estimated to be provided in each service as well as the corresponding unit fees
- Calculation of the overall costs derived from the management, supervision and technical consultation services per project

- Estimation of the awareness campaigns costs based on the estimated average annual fees (considering the current market rates) and the total duration (in years) of each marketing campaign

The detailed cost assessment for each measure can be found in the Appendices.

12. Loan request

Non applicable.

COMPONENT 3.2: Education, vocational education and training, and skills

1. Description of the component

Policy areas/domain: smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, including economic cohesion, jobs, productivity, competitiveness, research, development and innovation; policies for the next generation, children and the youth, such as education and skills; digital transformation.

Summary: This component aims to increase long term employment and productivity through the enhancement of human capital. To that end, the component includes reforms at all levels of education, integrating new skills, new methodologies, evaluation of the system, autonomy and relevance/extroversion towards the local and international community and economy. Due to the increase in the economy's output, and as a result of its design, the component will also reduce inequalities, poverty and the risk of economic and social exclusion. For education, the component includes investments in digital transformation and digitalisation of all levels of education; as well as reforms in University education, enhancing research performance, quality of education (including direct relevance to the job market), and international visibility and extroversion, increasing graduates' prospects in the Greek and the European labour market. For skills, the component includes a flagship reform of the governance of upskilling provision which, based on an incentives-compatible remuneration system, promotes adoption and scaling up of best practices, resulting in systemic improvement of the lifelong learning system and labour market outcomes with a strong focus on the digital transformation and green transition. The component also includes reforms increasing the appeal and labour market effectiveness of vocational education training (VET) for young people; a forward-looking overhaul of the dual apprenticeship system; and a major reform (closely aligned with the reform on governance) of the contents and delivery of the skilling, reskilling and upskilling programmes offered by the public employment service (OAED). The reforms' benefits will be strengthened and accelerated by investments in digital systems, laboratory equipment for VET training units and OAED units, and a targeted programme of buildings' refurbishment/upgrade.

Objective: The overall aim of this component is to increase long term employment and productivity through the enhancement of human capital. The increase in the economy's output, as well as the design of the component's reforms will also reduce inequalities, poverty and the risk of economic and social exclusion. By achieving these objectives, the component addresses directly the RRF overarching objectives of increasing long term growth, job creation and economic and social resilience. A central theme in this component is reforms and investments relating to the European flagship of upskill and reskill. The component also includes significant investment in digitalisation of education of all levels, vocational education training and reforms in the reskilling and upskilling national system, thus promoting the European flagship initiative of Modernise

Link to European Flagships: *Modernise; Reskill and upskill*

Reforms and investments

Reforms

- **Reform 1:** A New Strategy for Lifelong Skilling: Modernising and Upgrading Greece's Upskilling and Reskilling System (ID:16913, COFOG 10.7)
- **Reform 2:** Upgrade Vocational Education and Training (ID:16934, COFOG 09.3)
- **Reform 3:** Strengthening the apprenticeship system (ID:16794, COFOG 10.7)
- **Reform 4:** Labour force skilling, reskilling and upskilling through a reformed training model for the working population (ID:16792, COFOG 09.5)
- **Reform 5:** Strategy for Excellence, Innovation and Modernization of Universities (ID:16289, COFOG 09.4)
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Investments

- **Investment 1:** Digital transformation of Education (ID:16676, COFOG 09.2)
- **Investment 2:** Upgrading Vocational Education and Training (VET): Supply of laboratory equipment for Laboratory Centers for IEK, EPAL, Post-Secondary Year-Apprenticeship Class and Vocational Training Schools (ID:16933, COFOG 09.5)

Estimated sum of grants and loans: EUR 2,395 million, of which EUR 2,311 million (97%) are covered by RRF

2. Main challenges and objectives

a. Main challenges

Despite the existence of areas of excellence and good practice, and in spite of having an open, comprehensive and comparable in many ways to the European average education system, Greece presents certain gaps in the fields of education and training. Closing these gaps is of critical importance, as education and training are major determinants of human capital which, in turn, determines long-term employment and productivity. Through these channels, education and training impact significantly on long term growth, inclusiveness and general welfare. More specifically, gaps identified by European Semester documents as well as the Pissarides Committee Report, include the following:

- *Investment gap*: Largely as a result of the Greek debt crisis and the fiscal adjustment that took place over the past decade, investment in education and training remains below the EU average. This gap includes, but is not restricted, to investment in information and communications technology (ICT).
- *Skills gap:* According to metrics including the OECD's Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC) and the EU CEDEFOP centre, Greece scores below the EU average in various skills highly demanded in contemporary labour markets. Furthermore, Greek students, particularly from lower socio-economic background, achieve lower than average scores in the OECD's Program for International Student Assessment (PISA) rankings.
- *Digital skills gap:* Digital skills in particular are noticeably lower in Greece than in other EU countries. This holds both for the general population, as well as a significant portion of schools' teachers. There is also a digital skills gap among job applicants to high-demand sectors, including energy, information technology and communications, health, tourism and STEM.
- *Labour market mismatch*: The skills gaps discussed above result in mismatch between the (higher) skills demanded by employers and the (lower) skills offered by job-seekers, contributing to higher levels of unemployment.
- *Participation gaps*. Participation of young people in vocational education training (VET) is low compared to the EU average. The same holds true for participation in life-long learning/training programmes. Enterprises' willingness to finance their employees' participation in training programmes is low, and the same is true for demand by private-sector employees to participate in such programmes.

The gaps outlined above determine labour market outcomes: Despite its gradual reduction since 2014, unemployment in Greece remains excessively high, particularly among women, the young and the elderly. Greece presents a high proportion of long-term unemployed, contributing towards low participation rates (inactivity) and high dependency ratios. A significant number of university graduates are reported to hold jobs for which they are overqualified. Finally, low labour productivity (resulting from low skills) causes low wage levels, which on the one hand contributes to in-work poverty and low welfare and, on the other, discourages investment, particularly in innovative high-skill sectors.

b. Objectives

The overall aim of this component is to respond to the challenges discussed above by increasing long term employment and productivity through the enhancement of human capital. The increase in the economy's output, as well as the design of the component's reforms will also reduce inequalities, poverty and the risk of economic and social exclusion. By achieving these objectives, the component addresses directly

the RRF overarching objectives of increasing long term growth, job creation and economic and social resilience. A central theme in this component is reforms and investments relating to the European flagship of upskill and reskill. The component also includes significant investment in digitalisation of education of all levels, vocational education training and reforms in the reskilling and upskilling national system, thus promoting the European flagship initiative of Modernise. More specifically:

Reform 1: ***A New Strategy for Lifelong Skilling: Modernising and Upgrading Greece's Upskilling and Reskilling System*** puts in place a new governance providing an incentives-compatible framework of training provision in Greece. In full alignment with the proposals of the Pissarides Committee interim report, the reform envisages an outcomes-based skilling-reskilling system, providing the right incentives for trainees and training providers, as well as an error-proof certification framework. By linking the financial remuneration of providers to training and labour market outcomes, as well as ensuring high certification standards, the reform provides incentives promoting adoption and scaling up of best practices, resulting in systemic improvement of training and labour market outcomes. The reform is linked to an horizontal upskilling programme aiming to develop the skills -mainly digital and green skills and financial literacy- of the working age population and build a more sustainable workforce.

Reform 2: ***Upgrade Vocational Education and Training for young people*** aims at increasing the quality and market relevance of the Vocational Education Training (VET) system. More specifically, it pursues the transformation of VET into an appealing educational pathway, delivering qualifications that are relevant to labour market demand, boosting productivity and reducing unemployment, especially among young people. As per the suggestions of the Pissarides Committee interim report, this reform will help reduce the significant gap between the skills (including digital skills) demanded by employers and those offered by job-seekers, especially in sectors such as energy, information technology and communications, health, tourism and STEM.

Reform 3: ***Strengthen the apprenticeship system*** (also in line with the proposals made by the Pissarides' Committee report and closely aligned with Reform (2) above, aims at strengthening the apprenticeship system in order to facilitate entrance to the labour force. In particular, itt reassesses, redesigns and updates the current apprenticeship system to align it with current labour market requirements. In the context of the reform, the curricula for the Apprenticeship Schools for about 40 specialties will be revised, modernised and aligned with labour market needs, in order to raise the level of skills provided to apprentices (including digital skills), in close cooperation with social partners and employers. Overall, the reform renders the apprenticeship system an integral part of the authorities' strategy towards upgrading VET and, ultimately, reducing youth employment.

Reform 4: ***Labour force skilling, reskilling and upskilling through a reformed training model for the working population*** aims at addressing the reskilling and upskilling needs of the working age population with a special focus on the unemployed population. In more detail, it provides a new framework for vocational training, targeted reskilling programmes (including green and digital skills) as well as expertise-driven career counselling services for the unemployed, thus aiming to make a significant contribution towards a more efficient, inclusive and resilient labour market. To the same end, it includes the reform of OAED (public employment service) operation, in ways that can be critical towards improving employment conditions for the unemployed and reducing the labour market's vulnerability to shocks. In the context of this reform, OAED is focusing on providing new training options for the unemployed, aiming to offer up-to-date training programs emphasising skills demanded by employers, with a particular emphasis on digital skills. On the other hand, close monitoring of the educational process and the graduates' pathway to the labour market, will provide data for the level of their adaptation to actual labour market needs. The reform also strengthens the on-the-job training aspect of the IEK (post-school) Training Centers.

Reform 5: ***Strategy for Excellence, Innovation and Modernization of Universities*** (substantially informed by the proposals of the Pissarides' Committee report) aims to enhance the research performance of Greek universities and the quality of education offered to students, including relevance to the job market and digital skills. Achieving these targets will have numerous positive spill-over effects across the Greek economy and society, by means of building a dynamic ecosystem of innovation, attracting qualified and distinguished academic staff and researchers and boosting economic competitiveness and growth. Moreover, it will contribute to the international competitiveness, positioning and visibility of Greek universities, thus contributing towards turning Greece into an international education hub, further enhancing the graduates' employment prospects, both within Greece but also the single European labour market

Investment 1: ***Digital transformation of Education***, also motivated by the proposals included in the Pissarides' Committee report aims at connecting schools with the contemporary digital world and accelerating the respective digital transformation of education. The proposal focuses on the digital transformation of education in terms of content, infrastructure and services, embedded within a comprehensive reform strategy to update curricula, rationalise services and monitor educational outcomes. The ultimate aim is to contribute in a significant way to the achievement of an inclusive digital educational model in Greece, which is a prerequisite for building a resilient, extrovert Greek economy in the long term. Building on the foundations of the Open Source Software Strategy 2020-23, our goal is to 'Think Open', use and reuse solutions that have been tried on a global scale and join the global effort for incremental innovation through the sharing of knowledge and skills.

Investment 2: ***Upgrading Vocational Education and Training (VET): Supply of laboratory equipment for Laboratory Centers for IEK, EPAL, Post-Secondary Year-Apprenticeship Class and Vocational Training Schools*** The investment aims at the renewal and complete modernization of VET infrastructure throughout Greece with the supply of laboratory equipment for Laboratory Centers for IEK, EPAL, Post-Secondary Year-Apprenticeship Class and Vocational Training Schools. This investment further strengthens the overall objectives described in the reform on Upgrading VET.

Link to the European Semester: The reforms and investments included in this component address Country Specific Recommendations provided in the context of the European Semester. In particular, they address CSR2 2019, recommending Greece to focus investment-related economic policy on (among others), skills and employability. They also address CSR3 2020, recommending focusing investment on the green and digital transition, in particular on (among others) very high capacity digital infrastructure and skills.

c. National strategic context

The reforms and investments included in the component are aligned with proposed policy choices set out in the "Pissarides Committee Report", the key reference document of Greece's Growth Strategy.

3. Reforms and Investments

The detailed description of the reforms and investments can be found in the Appendices.

a. Reforms

Reform 1: A New Strategy for Lifelong Skilling: Modernising and Upgrading Greece's Upskilling and Reskilling System (ID:16913)

Reform 2: Upgrade Vocational Education and Training (ID:16934)

Reform 3: Strengthening the apprenticeship system (ID:16794)

Reform 4: Labour force skilling, reskilling and upskilling through a reformed training model for the working population (ID:16792)

Reform 5: Strategy for Excellence, Innovation and Modernization of Universities (ID:16289)

b. Investments

Investment 1: Digital transformation of Education (ID:16676)

Investment 2: Upgrading Vocational Education and Training (VET): Supply of laboratory equipment for Laboratory Centers for IEK, EPAL, Post-Secondary Year-Apprenticeship Class and Vocational Training Schools (ID:16933)

4. Open strategic autonomy and security issues

Non applicable.

5. Cross border and multi country projects

Non applicable.

6. Green dimensions of the component

The component's proposed measures contribute to the green transition, by helping individuals and businesses develop more and better skills and to put them to use, by strengthening sustainable competitiveness, as set out in the European Green Deal. Skills, education and lifelong learning are crucial for long-term and sustainable growth, productivity and innovation and therefore a key factor for accomplishing the twin green and digital transitions of the economy. As these transitions show the need for an unparalleled shift in skill sets to reap their full potential, skills policies have an important role to play: green skills will be offered mainly through the VET system and the proposed upskilling and reskilling horizontal programme enabling both students and the working age population to move to a resource-efficient, circular, digitised and climate neutral economy. The upskilling programmes will promote green transition and support companies to focus on how to reduce depletion of natural resources and degradation of ecosystems caused by economic activity as well as on how to increase reliance on low-carbon energy supply to mitigate climate change. Apart from this,support will be given both for companies to move to the green economy while training providers will be required to provide the most relevant on-the-job circular economy upskilling and reskilling programmes, with specific considerations applying to training programmes that are responding to the customised needs of SMEs and social enterprises. The component encompasses the focus on the green economy and the skills development of both the working age population and students in Greece, in order to equip them with the skills and competencies that are of high demand.

7. Digital dimensions of the component

The Regulation COM (2020) 408 establishing a Recovery and Resilience Facility sets a binding target of at least 20% of the plan's total allocation to contribute to the digital transition or to the challenges resulting from it.

The investments entailed under the present component (namely investments "Digital transformation of Education", "Labour force skilling, reskilling and upskilling through a reformed training model- reform of OAED services") will contribute to the development of e-learning and digitized training content in order to adapt to the digital transformation of the education and training system (Subproject 3 into the Labour force skilling, reskilling and upskilling through a reformed training model investment). Through the "New Strategy for Lifelong Skilling: Modernizing and Upgrading Greece's Upskilling and Reskilling System" investment, the government aims to create life-long learning fast-paced upskilling programs, strengthen the digital skills and facilitate their adaptation to the operational changes brought by technology. Both the digital content and digital tools that will be developed, will be accessible by people with disabilities. The new upskilling and reskilling system will enable the Greek workforce (which is traditionally characterized by high unemployment rates) become more competitive with the most relevant digital skills responding to the emerging technologies and new ways of working. The digital dimension of the projects under this component aim to increase DESI rankings into the related fields.

8. Climate tracking and digital tagging

Title of reform or investment	Climate (%)	Digital (%)
Digital Transformation of Education (ID: 16676)	0%	100%
A New Strategy for Lifelong Skilling: Modernising and Upgrading Greece's Upskilling and Reskilling System- (ID:16913)	0%	100%
Green skills, jobs, economy - A New Strategy for Lifelong Skilling: Modernising and Upgrading Greece's Upskilling and Reskilling System (ID: 16913)	100%	0%
Strategy for Excellence in Universities & Innovation (ID:16289)	0%	0%
Upgrading Vocational Education and Training (ID: 16934)	0%	0%
Green Schools - Strengthening the Apprenticeship System (ID:16794)	100%	0%
Strengthening the apprenticeship system (ID: 16974)	0%	0%
Labour force skilling, reskilling and upskilling through a reformed training model- reform of OAED services (ID:16792)	0%	0%
Labor force skilling, reskilling and upskilling through a reformed training model (Vocational Education & Training Reform)- green skills (ID:16792)	100%	0%
Upgrading Vocational Education and Training (VET): Supply of laboratory equipment for Laboratory Centers for IEK, EPAL, Post-Secondary Year-Apprenticeship Class and Vocational Training Schools (ID: 16933)	0%	0%

9. Do no significant harm

The “Do No Significant Harm” principle has been assessed for each reform and investment of this component. The assessment has concluded that none of the measures proposed will cause significant harm to any of the six environmental objectives as defined in Article 17 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation. A two- step methodology was followed with (a) the review of six objectives checklist and (b) the substantive DNSH assessment.

Each one of the investments and reforms of this component were assessed on the checklist to identify if and for which of the six environmental objectives a substantive DNSH assessment is required (climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, sustainable use and protection for water and marine resources, circular economy including waste prevention and recycling, pollution prevention and control to air, water or land and the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems). The checklist assessment concluded that none of the measures of this component requires a substantive DNSH assessment as none of the measures will cause significant harm to any of the six environmental objectives.

The detailed assessment for each measure can be found in the Appendices.

10. Milestones, targets and timeline

See relevant milestone chapter in Part 3.

11. Financing and costs

General principles and guidelines

Having identified the main challenges and objectives of the recovery and resilience plan and the milestones, target and timeline of the investments and reforms determined, the main principles as well as the followed process and methodology regarding the financing and cost evaluation is presented below.

Firstly, it is noted that the cost estimate of the recovery and resilience plan is implemented in line with the basic regulation requirements which provide that the cost for each investment and reform is:

- **Reasonable**: The recovery and resilience plan provides with sufficient information and evidence that the amount of the estimated total cost of the component is appropriate.
- **Plausible**: The recovery and resilience plan provides sufficient information and evidence that the amount of the estimated total cost of the component is in line with the nature and the type of envisaged investments through the implementation of a horizontal assessment which ensures alignment between the qualitative nature of the investment in and its cost.
- **Commensurate**: The amount of the total cost of the recovery and resilience plan is commensurate to the expected impact of the envisaged measure on the economy and employment of Greece. In particular, it is assessed whether the recovery and resilience plan will have an economic impact that is aligned with the amount of its estimated cost.

Moreover, the methodology approach and the process followed with respect to the costing and the justification provided for each reform and investment is developed on the basis of four main principles which fulfil the following objectives:

- **Accuracy**: The approach and the methodology tools used ensure that the estimated cost is reasonably close to the actual costs through the use of accounting, historical, statistical data as well as the identification of market prices.
- **Accountability and transparency**: The reforms' and investments' costs have been estimated in a way that it is clearly traceable and comprehensible, through the implementation of breakdown analysis which includes detailed information on each parameter used in the cost calculation (e.g. driver factors' unit costs, required number of units)
- **Simplicity**: The cost methodology approach followed uses simple tools and cost calculations methods so as to allow the assessment of the elements related to the costing together with the assessment of the other elements of the recovery and resilience plan in a short period of time. This aims to keep the administrative burden as manageable as possible for all parties.
- **Consistency**: The cost estimated per reform and investment is consistent with other EU policies and is in line with costs applied to similar projects via other EU funding.

In view of these principles and requirements, the methodology approach developed for the cost estimates of each investment and reform of the recovery and resilience plan follows some common guidelines. More specifically, it includes:

- Clear and evidence-based analysis of the challenges addressed and the objectives of the investments and reforms
- Detailed information with respect to the anticipated outcome of the investments and reforms
- Detailed description on how the investment and reforms are implemented (means of implementation)
- Information on the nature and size of the proposed investments and reforms as well as their timeline and the relative milestones

Cost validation process and methodology approach

On the basis of the aforementioned principles and guidelines, a specific cost validation process and methodology approach is developed which allows the costing for each investment and reform of the recovery and resilience plan and ensures the accuracy, transparency, simplicity and consistency of the estimates.

The cost analysis process of the recovery and resilience plan includes four main steps which aim to implement the following:

- 1st step: Development of one specific report per reform and investment with separate analysis per sub-projects
- 2nd step: Examination of all available information and data
- 3rd step: Detailed breakdown of all the main projects' cost items through the application of the most suitable cost validation methodology
- 4th step: Cost verification per project, component and pillar of the recovery and resilience plan

1st step – Development of Cost Analysis Reports

The cost analysis report's content for each of the investments and reforms of the recovery and resilience plan includes the following common parameters / details:

- **Project's snapshot**: Includes the introduction of the main project's characteristics (e.g. pillar, component, project title and subprojects, stakeholders), the codification of key financial figures (total and RRF estimated budget) as well as the use of the same numbering of costing fiches and technical fiches and a brief overview of the project's scope
- **Implementation means:** Illustrates an outline of the relative regulatory framework (if applicable), provides with a general outlook in regards to the maturity process and includes a cumulative table on project's timeline regarding the milestones to be reached
- **Project's budget:** Provides with:
    - a breakdown analysis (identification of key cost parameters, overview of available information, confirmation that the estimated costs do not include VAT, are not recurrent and are not incurred before 1 February 2020),
    - indication of whether parts of the project's budget are covered by other private parties or Union financing - demonstration that these amounts have been taken out of the costs to be financed by RRF and
    - budget valuation and validation (clear methodology for estimating the costs, cost analysis per critical cost drivers, identification of unit costs, determination of the total number of units, estimation of the total required budget per project)

- **Supporting material:** Refers to the brief overview of relevant studies and / or information used for the validation of the total cost as well as the mapping of reference points used during the cost analysis (historical, comparative cost on similar projects) and provision of relevant evidence (e.g. sources)

2nd step – Examination of all available information and data

In order to ensure the accuracy and the consistency of the cost estimates, a comparative costing data analysis is conducted through the collection and examination of all the available information and data on the actual cost of similar reforms and investments that have been carried out in the past. This step mainly includes all the actions related to the collection and examination of all available information and supporting material as well as the data mining and in-depth analysis of the relative documentation.

3rd step – Development of cost analysis methodology approach

In order to implement the costing and justification of the projects, three main methodological analyses were developed which were used based on their appropriation / suitability for each of the investments and reforms included in the recovery and resilience plan:

Bottom-up estimation

The first methodology approach of cost analysis involves estimations on a granular level for each cost parameter of the project which are then aggregated to a total estimate for the entire project. The main steps of this methodological approach include the following:

- Review of historical figures / benchmarks per cost parameter from similar projects and estimation of a unit value cost
- Determination of the total number of units required and application of the unit value for the relevant estimations per cost parameter
- Final aggregation and estimation of the total cost per project

Parametric approach

This approach refers to the estimation of the total budget per project based on relevant historical figures / benchmarks. In particular, the main steps of the parametric methodological approach include the following:

- Identification of individual cost parameters based on relevant historical figures / benchmarks
- Examination of the contribution of each cost parameter to the total budget
- Evaluation of each cost parameter as a percentage of the total cost

Top-down (analogous) technique

Lastly, the top-down methodology technique includes the following main steps:

- Estimation of total budget per project based on relevant historical figures
- Apportionment of the total cost to individual cost parameter based on relevant benchmarks in regards to each unit cost
-
- It is noted that in certain cases where there is limited availability of comparative historical figures / benchmarks, in order to proceed with an accurate and justified estimation of the cost

parameters, an expert judgement was requested. In particular, the expert judgement aims to provide the following:

- Review of relevant benchmarks regarding the cost of similar projects
- Provision of judgment based upon expertise that has been acquired in a specific knowledge area and highlighting of critical factors and possible risks
- Completion and assessment of existing data and validation of estimated cost

4th step – Cost valuation and validation process

The accuracy and the validation of the cost analysis for each investment and project is achieved through the implementation of the cost valuation of the recovery and resilience plan by an independent body. In particular, the validation and valuation of the cost analysis was ensured through the following actions:

- Data collection, elaboration and review
- Continuous communication and implementation of workshops with the responsible stakeholders and entities
- Request of the required or additional data and information
- Investment size verification and cost identification
- Preparation and review of the cost analysis reports

Main elements of the methodology approach and cost parameters

The estimation of the costs as regards the investments and reforms included in the second component ("Education, vocational education and training, and skills") of the third pillar of the recovery and resilience plan ("Employment, skills and social coherence") is based on the following main elements:

- The building construction and renovation projects
- The organization of training programs
- The development and upgrade of IT platforms
- The project management and supervision costs and the implementation of technical studies and awareness campaigns

1st element: Building construction and renovation

In the first element the cost estimates of the investment and reforms envisaged in the second component of the third pillar are derived from the construction of new buildings, the old building renovation as well as the purchase of the required building equipment, concerning buildings promoting employment and inclusive social policies. In particular, the costing of all the actions included in the building construction and renovation considers the following parameters:

- Identification of the surface of the building construction or old building renovation required in each project (measured in square meters or in number of units)
- Determination of the amount of the new working equipment or transportation equipment needed to be purchased per type of building
- Estimation of the unit costs related to the construction or renovation of the relevant buildings (per square meter or unit) as well as the procurement of the required equipment (per unit)

- Calculation of the overall costs required per building and per investment, derived from the estimated construction or renovation costs (including also the cost for all the required electrical and mechanical installations) as well as the equipment procurement costs

2nd element: Implementation of training programs

This element includes all the costs related to the organization and implementation of training programs concerning, inter alia, the vocational training, the digital training on elderly people or people with special abilities as well as training programs for counselling and job coaching. More specifically, the costing of the training programs included in the third pillar of the recovery and resilience plan stems from the following parameters:

- Identification of the number of all the training personnel required (course instructors, coordinators, academic support, technical assistance, etc.) as well as the number of beneficiaries / trainees who are estimated to participate in each program
- Determination of the average time per training program (in hours, days or months) based on the specific training needs and targets
- Examination of the relative market rates and estimation of the unit costs corresponding to each trainer / trainee per hour or training session
- Calculation of the costs stemming from the required training material (e.g. books, guides, print or digital modules etc.) or any other additional costs needed for the implementation of each training program (e.g. possible travel expenses)

3rd element: Development and upgrade of relevant IT platforms

This element includes the estimated cost of all the required actions concerning the set-up of platforms, the IT systems upgrade as well as the digital apps development in the context of the reforms and investments which concern the promotion of job creation and education activities. The costing of the projects included in this element is based on the following parameters:

- Identification of the number of personnel needed for the development and upgrade of the relevant systems
- Determination of the amount of work needed for the completion of each action calculated in man months based on the average productive hours per month and per person
- Examination of the market rates with respect to the relative cost per man month and calculation of the cost derived from the total working time of the personnel

4th element: Project management, technical studies and awareness campaigns

The cost as regards the fourth element derives from the provision of the complementary services required which concern the project management and supervision services, the implementation of the required technical studies (i.e. current situation assessment studies or / and studies for the design, criteria and implementation of the project) and the organization of awareness campaigns (i.e. leaflets, press advertising, media campaigns etc.). In this context, the calculation of the relative costs concerning the aforementioned actions is based on the following:

- Identification of the number of the personnel needed for the provision of project management and supervision services and the technical experts needed for the implementation of the required studies
- Determination of the total man months / hours which are estimated to be provided in each service as well as the corresponding unit fees
- Calculation of the overall costs derived from the management, supervision and technical consultation services per project
- Estimation of the awareness campaigns costs based on the estimated average annual fees (considering the current market rates) and the total duration (in years) of each marketing campaign

The detailed cost assessment for each measure can be found in the Appendices.

12. Loan Request

Non applicable.

COMPONENT 3.3: Improve resilience, accessibility and sustainability of healthcare

1. Description of the component

Policy areas/domain: Health, and economic, social and institutional resilience with the aim of, inter alia, increasing crisis preparedness and crisis response capacity

Summary: Healthcare in Greece has been heavily affected by the financial crisis and long-term problems in health services' provision have been revealed. To address these challenges, this component promotes a set of structural reforms aiming to enhance efficiency of the national health system, achieve equal access to health services and ensure the system's financial sustainability. The component's main building blocks include redesigning of the overall health system through effective organisational reforms; optimising the utilisation of financial resources and creating a quality framework; reforming the primary health system by introducing effective gatekeeping functions; and reorienting health services to prevention and promotion of health. These objectives will be supported by the digital transformation of health, along with the development of a patient centric health care system and investment in health infrastructure. Additionally, the component includes the reform of the clawback system and the acceleration of investments in the Health sector; the reform aims to reduce the clawback payments with R&D or investment expenses of pharmaceutical companies.

Overall, the component will contribute towards ensuring equal access to high quality health services, increased efficiency in services' provision, digital transformation of health services and financial sustainability of the healthcare system.

Objective:

The reforms and investments envisaged under this component will address challenges as outlined in the country-specific recommendations. They will also contribute to the digital and green transition and address challenges resulting from the transitions. And ultimately, they will contribute to effectively strengthen the resilience of the national health system and increase the system's capacity and accessibility.

Through a set of wide-ranging reforms and investments in selected areas of the healthcare system, the aim of this component is to improve resilience, increase accessibility and ensure the system's financial sustainability.

Link to European Flagships**:** *'Modernise'*

Reforms

- **Reform 1.** Organisational Reforms in the Health System which will lead to financial resources optimisation and to the creation of a quality framework (ID:16756, COFOG 07.4)
- **Reform 2**. Reform of the Primary Health Care System which aims to reorganise its structure and redefine its role as a gatekeeper to secondary care (ID:16755, COFOG 07.4)
- **Reform 3.** Implementation of National Public Health Prevention Program "Spiros Doxiadis" (NPPSD) to promote prevention and upgrade the quality of life of the population (ID:16783, COFOG 07.4)
- **Reform 4.** Reform in the fields of mental health and addictions to ensure access to quality mental health services (ID:16820, COFOG 07.4)
- **Reform 5.** Reforms and acceleration of investments in the Healthcare Sector - Clawback reduction and rationalization of healthcare expenditure to alleviate the negative effects of the ever-increasing clawback and permit the offset of a proportion of a company's investments with the amount owed in the form of clawback (ID:16816, COFOG 07.5)

Investments

- **Investment 1.** Digital transformation of Health (DigHealth) to optimise healthcare quality and patient safety and enhance system functionalities (ID:16752, COFOG 07.4)
- **Investment 2.** Establishment of Home Health Care & Hospital at Home systems to improve the quality of life of patients and enhance cost-effectiveness of the national healthcare system (ID:16753, COFOG 07.2)
- **Investment 3**. NHS Hospital Renovation and Infrastructure Upgrade to modernise the existing infrastructure of hospitals and supply with new medical equipment (ID:16795, COFOG 07.3)
- **Investment 4.** Establishment of a Radiotherapy Center at the "Sotiria" Thoracic Diseases Hospital of Athens which will help to meet the needs of cancer patients and the increased demand for Radiotherapy departments in the country (ID:16757, COFOG 07.3)
- **Investment 5**. Project for the construction of a building dedicated to Cellular & Gene Therapies and Hematology Clinic Laboratories within the General Hospital of Thessaloniki "Papanikolaou" to keep its services in line with the increased requirements of patient care (ID:16793, COFOG 07.3)

Estimated cost: EUR 1,486 million, of which EUR 1,486 million (100%) are covered by RRF

2. Main challenges and objectives

a. Main challenges

According to the Country's Report (2020), Greece has significantly improved the efficiency of its healthcare system, through the implementation of reforms taking place since 2010, mainly focused on organisational dimensions. However, carrying out major changes coupled with extensive financial cuts, as a result of fiscal policy adjustments over the past decade, means the Greek Health system continues to face significant challenges, amplified by economic and social inequalities, demographic trends (aging population), high incidence of chronic degenerative diseases, as well as migration and refugee flows. The COVID-19 pandemic outbreak, to which our national health system has responded effectively, places the healthcare sector at the heart of overall recovery's strategy, increasing the necessity of responding in a timely and effective manner to pre-existing challenges.

In more detail, the main challenges addressed through the reforms and investments presented in this component are the following:

(i) Inefficiencies within the health system, creation of health budget deficits and increased waiting lists for patients. The redesign of the health system backed up by a new operating model is one of the requirements for reducing costs, providing a higher level of care, increased public approval rates for health services and an overall improved patient centric management of healthcare.

(ii) Primary Health Care: Lack of coordinated services, absence of a referral system, fragmented services, inequality in access.

(iii) Prevention: The Annual Health Report of the Organisation for Health and Economic Cooperation (State of Health in the EU: Greece Health Profile, 2019) shows the country's negative performance in matters related to the treatment of behavioral risk factors leading to chronic diseases, disability and in death. In particular, 42% of all deaths in Greece can be attributed to behavioral risk factors (compared to 39% in the EU), including smoking, dietary risks, alcohol consumption and low physical activity. The implementation of the National Public Health Prevention Program "Spiros Doxiadis" (NPP"SD") aims to improve these indicators by reducing or detecting incidence of disease, preventing disabilities and supporting individuals with complex problems.

(iv) Lack of digital services: Digital transformation will ensure the financial viability of the health system and enable more efficient ways towards organising and delivering healthcare services.

(v) Scarcity of modern health Infrastructure. Building, maintenance and expansion of hospital units along with the development of new Departments (e.g. Radiotherapy and Haematology departments) will contribute to upgrading of existing infrastructure and patients' access to innovative services.

b. Objectives

The COVID-19 pandemic crisis has vividly demonstrated the importance of a strong, resilient healthcare system in dealing with medical emergencies, as well as its critical role for the economy's resilience to shocks. Thereby, the health crisis should be used as a trigger for designing and operating a health care system that will be able to respond to public health emergencies, addressing long-standing challenges and ensuring equal access to affordable and quality health care. In light of the above, the investments and

reforms included in the present component aim to improve the resilience, accessibility and sustainability of Greek healthcare system by focusing on the following key strategic areas:

Reform 1. Organisational Reform in the Health System aims to rationalise the reimbursement of hospital medical procedures and create a framework that will ensure the establishment of reliable, quality procedures and performance measurements related to patient care, health needs and care delivery. Creating a national health map that records the demand and supply of services in the health system and establishes a framework for quality assessment will ensure greater transparency and efficiency in the health system.

Reform 2. Reform of the Primary Health Care System: This reform (featuring prominently in the Pissarides' Committee report) will respond to challenges related to access and inequalities. More specifically, this reform aims to upgrade the infrastructure and medical equipment of health centers and reorganise their structure by retraining staff to act effectively as first-line care. The design of the reform also emphasises the care of chronic diseases and palliative care. The reform of primary care interacts with secondary care (especially access to hospital care), will lead to improved health services for citizens and support the principle of equal access to health services and social cohesion.

Reform 3: Implementation of the National Public Health Prevention Program "Spiros Doxiadis" (NPPSD): This reform (also proposed by the Pissarides' Committee report) aims to upgrade the quality of life of the population with the creation of a very comprehensive system of prevention. Ultimately, the aim of the program is to reduce the risk factors for public health and the (indirect) relief of our hospital system.

Reform 4: Reform in the fields of mental health and addictions: This reform aims to ensure access to quality mental health services for specific populations suffering from mental illness and addiction, in order to prevent their marginalisation or institutionalisation. The project focuses on mental health services for patients with dementia and Alzheimer's disease, as well as patients with autism and patients in the age group of children, adolescents and young adults. Web applications and digitalisation of mental health services and actions to support addicts are also being developed.

Reform 5: Reforms and acceleration of investments in the Healthcare Sector - Clawback reduction and rationalization of healthcare expenditure: The reform of the clawback system aims to drastically reduce the clawback in the medium-term, while at the same time allow the offset of clawback returns with clinical trial, R&D or investment expenditure by liable companies in the period 2021-2023.

Investment 1. Digital Transformation of Health (DigHealth): This investment (also proposed by the Pissarides' Committee report) will contribute towards the digital transformation of health services. The proposed project aims to optimise healthcare quality and patient safety with new innovative services, while at the same time help control healthcare spending by discouraging the overuse of products, pharmaceuticals, improve hospital management, patient experience, public procurement procedures and enhance system functionalities, interoperability and EOPYY's (National Organisation for the Provision of Healthcare Services) digital capacities.

Investment 2. Establishment of Home health care and Hospital at home services: This investment includes the establishment of a home care system for targeted groups of patients with chronic disabilities. Home care is combined with parallel organised support from health care units and concerns children, adolescents and adults with serious chronic health problems that cause long-term or permanent disabilities. This improves the quality of life of patients while freeing up resources for the National Health System.

Investment 3. NHS Hospital renovation and infrastructure upgrade: This investment introduces comprehensive interventions for the modernisation of the logistical infrastructure of hospitals throughout Greece, including the renovation of buildings and the supply of new medical equipment. The investment will empower the medical and nursing staff of the National Health System with the tools necessary to improve the quality and effectiveness of the provided health services.

Investment 4. Establishment of a Radiotherapy Center at the "Sotiria" Thoracic Diseases hospital of Athens: This investment responds to the increasing demand for Radiotherapy departments in the country. The establishment and construction of a Radiotherapy Center in Sotiria Hospital will help meet the needs of cancer patients.

Investment 5. Project for the construction of a building dedicated to cellular and Gene therapies and Hematology clinic laboratories within the General hospital of Thessaloniki "Papanikolaou": This investment includes the creation of new buildings for the housing of the Laboratories of Cell and Genetic Therapy and Hematology Clinic at Papanikolaou Hospital, in order to keep its services in line with the increased requirements of patient care (malignant hematological diseases) and increasing demand for modern and technologies.

The proposed reforms and investments under this component champion the **European Flagship 'Modernise'** by enabling access to modernised healthcare services.

Link to the European Semester: The reforms and investments included in this component address Country Specific Recommendations provided in the context of the European Semester. In particular, they address CSR2 2019, recommending Greece to focus investment-related economic policy on (among others), health. Reforms and investments included in this component also address CSR1 2020, recommending strengthening the resilience of the health system and ensuring adequate and equal access to health care.

c. National strategic context

The main objectives of the present component are aligned with the World Health Organisation's proposed "Health 2020" vision and the UN's "Sustainable Development 2030" goals, as well as with the National Strategy for Public Health, published in 2019. Moreover, the reforms and investments included in the component are fully aligned with the proposed policy choices set out in the "Pissarides Committee Report", the key reference document of Greece's Growth Strategy. In addition, the digital transformation of the health system is in line with the directions set out by the national Digital Transformation Bible.

3. Reforms and Investments

The detailed description of the reforms and investments can be found in the Appendices.

a. Reforms

Reform 1. Organisational Reforms in the Health System which will lead to financial resources optimisation and to the creation of a quality framework (ID:16756)

Reform 2. Reform of the Primary Health Care System which aims to reorganise its structure and redefine its role as a gatekeeper to secondary care (ID:16755)

Reform 3. Implementation of National Public Health Prevention Program “Spiros Doxiadis” (NPPSD) to promote prevention and upgrade the quality of life of the population (ID:16783)

Reform 4. Reform in the fields of mental health and addictions to ensure access to quality mental health services (ID:16820)

Reform 5. Reforms and acceleration of investments in the Healthcare Sector - Clawback reduction and rationalization of healthcare expenditure to alleviate the negative effects of the ever-increasing clawback and permit the offset of a proportion of a company’s investments with the amount owed in the form of clawback (ID:16816)

b. Key investments

Investment 1. Digital transformation of Health (DigHealth) to optimise healthcare quality and patient safety and enhance system functionalities (ID:16752)

Investment 2. Establishment of Home Health Care & Hospital at Home systems to improve the quality of life of patients and enhance cost-effectiveness of the national healthcare system (ID:16753)

Investment 3. NHS Hospital Renovation and Infrastructure Upgrade to modernise the existing infrastructure of hospitals and supply with new medical equipment (ID:16795)

Investment 4. Establishment of a Radiotherapy Center at the “Sotiria” Thoracic Diseases Hospital of Athens which will help to meet the needs of cancer patients and the increased demand for Radiotherapy departments in the country (ID:16757)

Investment 5. Project for the construction of a building dedicated to Cellular & Gene Therapies and Hematology Clinic Laboratories within the General Hospital of Thessaloniki “Papanikolaou” to keep its services in line with the increased requirements of patient care (ID:16793)

4. Open strategic autonomy and security issues

Non applicable

5. Cross border and multi country projects

Non applicable.

6. Green dimensions of the component

Reflecting the European Green Deal as Europe's sustainable growth strategy and the importance of tackling climate change in line with the Union's commitments to implement the Paris Agreement and the UN Sustainable Development Goals, this component is to contribute to the mainstreaming of climate action and environmental sustainability. To that end, the component's proposed measures contribute to the green transition, taking into account the six climate and environmental objectives as defined in Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (Taxonomy Regulation). The proposed reform and investments will contribute to:

- Climate change mitigation by improving energy efficiency, except for power generation activities as referred to in Article 19(3);
- Climate change adaptation by substantially reduce the risk of the adverse impact of the current climate and the expected future climate on that economic activity or substantially reduce that adverse impact, without increasing the risk of an adverse impact on people, nature or assets;
- Pollution prevention and control linked to the energy consumption of the building stock by (a) preventing or, where that is not applicable, reducing pollutant emissions into air, water or land, other than greenhouse gasses; (b) improving levels of air, water or soil quality in the areas in which the economic activity takes place whilst minimising any adverse impact on, human health and the environment or the risk thereof; (c) preventing or minimising any adverse impact on human health and the environment of the production, use or disposal of chemicals;
- Sustainable use and protection for water and marine resources by (a) protecting the environment from the adverse effects of urban and industrial waste water discharges, including from contaminants of emerging concern such as pharmaceuticals and microplastics, for example by ensuring the adequate collection, treatment and discharge of urban and industrial waste waters; (b) protecting human health from the adverse impact of any contamination of water intended for human consumption by ensuring that it is free from any micro-organisms, parasites and substances that constitute a potential danger to human health as well as increasing people's access to clean drinking water;
- Circular economy by (a) increasing durability, reparability, upgradability or reusability of products, in particular in designing and manufacturing activities; (b) increasing the recyclability of products, including the recyclability of individual materials contained in those products, inter alia, by substitution or reduced use of products and materials that are not recyclable, in particular in designing and manufacturing activities; (c) substantially reducing the content of hazardous substances and substitutes substances of very high concern in materials and products throughout their life cycle, in line with the objectives set out in Union law, including by replacing such substances with safer alternatives and ensuring traceability; (d) prolonging the use of products, including through reuse, design for longevity, repurposing, disassembly, remanufacturing, upgrades and repair, and sharing products; (e) preventing or reducing waste generation, including the generation of waste from the extraction of minerals and waste from the construction and demolition of buildings; (f) increasing preparing for the re-use and recycling of waste; (g) increasing the development of the waste management infrastructure needed for prevention, for preparing for re-use and for recycling, while ensuring that the recovered materials are recycled as high-quality secondary raw material input in production, thereby avoiding downcycling; (h) minimising the incineration of waste and avoids the disposal of waste, including landfilling, in accordance with the principles of the waste hierarchy; (i) avoiding and reducing litter;

- Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems by ensuring a sustainable land use and management, including adequate protection of soil biodiversity, land degradation neutrality and the remediation of contaminated sites.

7. Digital dimensions of the component

The Regulation COM (2020) 408 establishing a Recovery and Resilience Facility sets a binding target of at least 20% of the plan's total allocation to contribute to the digital transition or to the challenges resulting from it.

Digitalisation is seen as a key enabler to ensure the viability and sustainability of Greece's healthcare and long-term care systems. Within this context, the proposed investment entailed under the present component (*Digital Transformation of Health*) will contribute towards the digital transformation of health, aiming to enhance and accelerate the development and adoption of appropriate, accessible, affordable, scalable and sustainable digital healthcare (*DigHealth*) solutions that will prevent, detect, monitor and respond to epidemics and pandemics (such as COVID-19), and develop infrastructure and applications that will enable Greece to promote the health and wellbeing of its citizens, as well as effectively develop and utilize the skills of its medical and clinical workforce. The implementation of digital solutions in the health system can improve citizen's health and quality of life, increase their satisfaction from the use of public healthcare services, and enable more efficient ways towards organizing and delivering healthcare services. Furthermore, the digital transformation of the health system aims to enhance equal access to healthcare goods and services to uninsured citizens and other vulnerable categories of patients. Advanced digital health solutions will enhance the quality of services and ensure equitable and timely access to healthcare and help to control healthcare spending through efficient hospital management and public procurement procedures, discouraging the overuse of products (especially pharmaceuticals), thus allowing an overall improvement in the performance of the healthcare system. Such initiatives are expected to transform the Greek growth model by providing a "digital reboot" and significantly boost annual GDP growth during a course of 5-10 years.

By comprising 14% digital expenditures (see Table 1 below) this component contributes significantly to the 20% digital target set out in Article 15(3)(c) of the Regulation COM (2020) 408.

8. Climate tracking and digital tagging

The Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy (COM (2020) 575 final) sets a minimum target of 37% of the total expenditure of the recovery and resilience plan to be related to climate in order to follow the commitment of the European Council to achieve a climate mainstreaming target of 30% for both the multiannual financial framework and Next Generation EU.

Title of reform or investment	Climate (%)	Digital (%)
Organisational Reforms in the Health System (ID: 16756)	0%	0%
Reform of the Primary Health Care System (ID: 16755)	40%	0%
Green investments - Reform of the Primary Health Care System (ID: 16755)	0%	0%
Implementation of National Public Health Prevention Program “Spiros Doxiadis” (ID: 16783)	0%	0%
Reform in the fields of mental health and addictions (ID: 16820)	0%	0%
Reforms and acceleration of investments in the Healthcare Sector - Clawback reduction and rationalization of healthcare expenditure (ID:16816)	0%	0%
Digital transformation of Health (ID: 16752)	0%	100%
Establishment of Home Health Care & Hospital at Home systems (ID: 16753)	0%	0%
NHS Hospital Renovation and Infrastructure Upgrade (ID: 16795)	40%	0%
Establishment of a Radiotherapy Center at the “Sotiria” Thoracic Diseases Hospital of Athens (ID: 16757)	0%	0%
Project for the construction of a building dedicated to Cellular & Gene Therapies and Hematology Clinic Laboratories within the General Hospital of Thessaloniki “Papanikolaou” - Health infrastructure(ID: 16793)	0%	0%
Project for the construction of a building dedicated to Cellular & Gene Therapies and Hematology Clinic Laboratories within the General Hospital of Thessaloniki “Papanikolaou”- Construction of new energy efficient buildings (ID: 16793)	40%	0%

9. Do no significant harm

The “Do No Significant Harm” principle has been assessed for each reform and investment of this component. The assessment has concluded that none of the measures proposed will cause significant harm to any of the six environmental objectives as defined in Article 17 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

Each one of the investments and reforms of the *Health, and economic, social and institutional resilience with the aim of, inter alia, increasing crisis preparedness and crisis response capacity* component were initially assessed on the checklist to identify if and for which of the six environmental objectives a substantive DNSH assessment is required (climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, sustainable use and protection for water and marine resources, circular economy including waste prevention and recycling, pollution prevention and control to air, water or land and the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems). The checklist assessment concluded that the reform of the Primary Health Care System required a substantive DNSH assessment. The assessment showed that none of these measures will cause significant harm to any of the six environmental objectives.

The detailed assessment for each measure can be found in the Appendices

10. Milestones, targets and timeline

See relevant milestones chapter in Part 3.

11. Financing and costs

General principles and guidelines

Having identified the main challenges and objectives of the recovery and resilience plan and the milestones, target and timeline of the investments and reforms determined, the main principles as well as the followed process and methodology regarding the financing and cost evaluation is presented below.

Firstly, it is noted that the cost estimate of the recovery and resilience plan is implemented in line with the basic regulation requirements which provide that the cost for each investment and reform is:

- **Reasonable**: The recovery and resilience plan provides with sufficient information and evidence that the amount of the estimated total cost of the component is appropriate.
- **Plausible**: The recovery and resilience plan provides sufficient information and evidence that the amount of the estimated total cost of the component is in line with the nature and the type of envisaged investments through the implementation of a horizontal assessment which ensures alignment between the qualitative nature of the investment in and its cost.
- **Commensurate**: The amount of the total cost of the recovery and resilience plan is commensurate to the expected impact of the envisaged measure on the economy and employment of Greece. In particular, it is assessed whether the recovery and resilience plan will have an economic impact that is aligned with the amount of its estimated cost.

Moreover, the methodology approach and the process followed with respect to the costing and the justification provided for each reform and investment is developed on the basis of four main principles which fulfil the following objectives:

- **Accuracy**: The approach and the methodology tools used ensure that the estimated cost is reasonably close to the actual costs through the use of accounting, historical, statistical data as well as the identification of market prices.
- **Accountability and transparency**: The reforms' and investments' costs have been estimated in a way that it is clearly traceable and comprehensible, through the implementation of breakdown analysis which includes detailed information on each parameter used in the cost calculation (e.g. driver factors' unit costs, required number of units)
- **Simplicity**: The cost methodology approach followed uses simple tools and cost calculations methods so as to allow the assessment of the elements related to the costing together with the assessment of the other elements of the recovery and resilience plan in a short period of time. This aims to keep the administrative burden as manageable as possible for all parties.
- **Consistency**: The cost estimated per reform and investment is consistent with other EU policies and is in line with costs applied to similar projects via other EU funding.

In view of these principles and requirements, the methodology approach developed for the cost estimates of each investment and reform of the recovery and resilience plan follows some common guidelines. More specifically, it includes:

Clear and evidence-based analysis of the challenges addressed and the objectives of the investments and reforms

Detailed information with respect to the anticipated outcome of the investments and reforms

Detailed description on how the investment and reforms are implemented (means of implementation)

Information on the nature and size of the proposed investments and reforms as well as their timeline and the relative milestones

Cost validation process and methodology approach

On the basis of the aforementioned principles and guidelines, a specific cost validation process and methodology approach is developed which allows the costing for each investment and reform of the recovery and resilience plan and ensures the accuracy, transparency, simplicity and consistency of the estimates.

The cost analysis process of the recovery and resilience plan includes four main steps which aim to implement the following:

- 1st step: Development of one specific report per reform and investment with separate analysis per sub-projects
- 2nd step: Examination of all available information and data
- 3rd step: Detailed breakdown of all the main projects' cost items through the application of the most suitable cost validation methodology
- 4th step: Cost verification per project, component and pillar of the recovery and resilience plan

1st step – Development of Cost Analysis Reports

The cost analysis report's content for each of the investments and reforms of the recovery and resilience plan includes the following common parameters / details:

- **Project's snapshot**: Includes the introduction of the main project's characteristics (e.g. pillar, component, project title and subprojects, stakeholders), the codification of key financial figures (total and RRF estimated budget) as well as the use of the same numbering of costing fiches and technical fiches and a brief overview of the project's scope
- **Implementation means:** Illustrates an outline of the relative regulatory framework (if applicable), provides with a general outlook in regards to the maturity process and includes a cumulative table on project's timeline regarding the milestones to be reached
- **Project's budget:** Provides with:
    - a breakdown analysis (identification of key cost parameters, overview of available information, confirmation that the estimated costs do not include VAT, are not recurrent and are not incurred before 1 February 2020),
    - indication of whether parts of the project's budget are covered by other private parties or Union financing - demonstration that these amounts have been taken out of the costs to be financed by RRF and
    - budget valuation and validation (clear methodology for estimating the costs, cost analysis per critical cost drivers, identification of unit costs, determination of the total number of units, estimation of the total required budget per project)

- **Supporting material:** Refers to the brief overview of relevant studies and / or information used for the validation of the total cost as well as the mapping of reference points used during the cost analysis (historical, comparative cost on similar projects) and provision of relevant evidence (e.g. sources)

2nd step – Examination of all available information and data

In order to ensure the accuracy and the consistency of the cost estimates, a comparative costing data analysis is conducted through the collection and examination of all the available information and data on the actual cost of similar reforms and investments that have been carried out in the past. This step mainly includes all the actions related to the collection and examination of all available information and supporting material as well as the data mining and in-depth analysis of the relative documentation.

3rd step – Development of cost analysis methodology approach

In order to implement the costing and justification of the projects, three main methodological analyses were developed which were used based on their appropriation / suitability for each of the investments and reforms included in the recovery and resilience plan:

Bottom-up estimation

The first methodology approach of cost analysis involves estimations on a granular level for each cost parameter of the project which are then aggregated to a total estimate for the entire project. The main steps of this methodological approach include the following:

- Review of historical figures / benchmarks per cost parameter from similar projects and estimation of a unit value cost
- Determination of the total number of units required and application of the unit value for the relevant estimations per cost parameter
- Final aggregation and estimation of the total cost per project

Parametric approach

This approach refers to the estimation of the total budget per project based on relevant historical figures / benchmarks. In particular, the main steps of the parametric methodological approach include the following:

- Identification of individual cost parameters based on relevant historical figures / benchmarks
- Examination of the contribution of each cost parameter to the total budget
- Evaluation of each cost parameter as a percentage of the total cost

Top-down (analogous) technique

Lastly, the top-down methodology technique includes the following main steps:

- Estimation of total budget per project based on relevant historical figures
- Apportionment of the total cost to individual cost parameter based on relevant benchmarks in regards to each unit cost

It is noted that in certain cases where there is limited availability of comparative historical figures / benchmarks, in order to proceed with an accurate and justified estimation of the cost parameters, an expert judgement was requested. In particular, the expert judgement aims to provide the following:

- Review of relevant benchmarks regarding the cost of similar projects
- Provision of judgment based upon expertise that has been acquired in a specific knowledge area and highlighting of critical factors and possible risks
- Completion and assessment of existing data and validation of estimated cost

4th step – Cost valuation and validation process

The accuracy and the validation of the cost analysis for each investment and project is achieved through the implementation of the cost valuation of the recovery and resilience plan by an independent body. In particular, the validation and valuation of the cost analysis was ensured through the following actions:

- Data collection, elaboration and review
- Continuous communication and implementation of workshops with the responsible stakeholders and entities
- Request of the required or additional data and information
- Investment size verification and cost identification
- Preparation and review of the cost analysis reports

Main elements of the methodology approach and cost parameters

The estimation of the costs as regards the investments and reforms included in the third component ("Improve resilience, accessibility and sustainability of healthcare") of the third pillar of the recovery and resilience plan ("Employment, skills and social coherence") is based on the following main elements:

- The building construction and renovation projects
- The organization of training programs
- The development and upgrade of IT platforms
- The project management and supervision costs and the implementation of technical studies and awareness campaigns

1st element: Building construction and renovation

In the first element the cost estimates of the investment and reforms envisaged in the third pillar are derived from the construction of new buildings, the old building renovation as well as the purchase of the required building equipment, concerning hospitals or healthcare centers. In particular, the costing of all the actions included in the building construction and renovation considers the following parameters:

- Identification of the surface of the building construction or old building renovation required in each project (measured in square meters or in number of units)
- Determination of the amount of the new working equipment (e.g. activity kits) or transportation equipment needed to be purchased per type of building
- Estimation of the unit costs related to the construction or renovation of the relevant buildings (per square meter or unit) as well as the procurement of the required equipment (per unit)

- Calculation of the overall costs required per building and per investment, derived from the estimated construction or renovation costs (including also the cost for all the required electrical and mechanical installations) as well as the equipment procurement costs

2nd element: Implementation of training programs

This element includes all the costs related to the organization and implementation of training programs regarding healthcare activities. More specifically, the costing of the training programs included in the third pillar of the recovery and resilience plan stems from the following parameters:

- Identification of the number of all the training personnel required (course instructors, coordinators, academic support, technical assistance, etc.) as well as the number of beneficiaries / trainees who are estimated to participate in each program
- Determination of the average time per training program (in hours, days or months) based on the specific training needs and targets
- Examination of the relative market rates and estimation of the unit costs corresponding to each trainer / trainee per hour or training session
- Calculation of the costs stemming from the required training material (e.g. books, guides, print or digital modules etc.) or any other additional costs needed for the implementation of each training program (e.g. possible travel expenses)

3rd element: Development and upgrade of relevant IT platforms

This element includes the estimated cost of all the required actions concerning the set-up of platforms, the IT systems upgrade as well as the digital apps development in the context of the reforms and investments which concern healthcare activities. The costing of the projects included in this element is based on the following parameters:

- Identification of the number of personnel needed for the development and upgrade of the relevant systems
- Determination of the amount of work needed for the completion of each action calculated in man months based on the average productive hours per month and per person
- Examination of the market rates with respect to the relative cost per man month and calculation of the cost derived from the total working time of the personnel

4th element: Project management, technical studies and awareness campaigns

The cost as regards the fourth element derives from the provision of the complementary services required which concern the project management and supervision services, the implementation of the required technical studies (i.e. current situation assessment studies or / and studies for the design, criteria and implementation of the project) and the organization of awareness campaigns (i.e. leaflets, press advertising, media campaigns etc.). In this context, the calculation of the relative costs concerning the aforementioned actions is based on the following:

- Identification of the number of the personnel needed for the provision of project management and supervision services and the technical experts needed for the implementation of the required studies
- Determination of the total man months / hours which are estimated to be provided in each service as well as the corresponding unit fees
- Calculation of the overall costs derived from the management, supervision and technical consultation services per project
- Estimation of the awareness campaigns costs based on the estimated average annual fees (considering the current market rates) and the total duration (in years) of each marketing campaign

12. Loan request

Non applicable.

COMPONENT 3.4: Increase access to effective and inclusive social policies

1. Description of the component

Policy areas/domain: Social and territorial cohesion; social and institutional resilience; policies for the next generation, children and the youth, such as education and skills.

Summary: This component includes reforms and investments targeted towards some of the most vulnerable population groups of the country, with the overarching aim of providing equal opportunities for all, irrespective of gender, ethnicity, sexual orientation, age, disability, and other characteristics. The component echoes one of the three priorities of Europe 2020 strategy, namely inclusive growth, and its key policy component on poverty alleviation. The component aims to ensure economic, social and territorial activation and inclusion conducive to growth; and, also ensure, that the benefits of growth are widely shared, thus reducing poverty and inequalities. Moreover, the component mitigates the unprecedented adverse effects of the pandemic on the most vulnerable groups of the population.

The main paths through which the objectives of the component will be achieved include: (a) social benefits optimisation; (b) reform of early childhood care, including special interventions for children with disabilities, cognitive and developmental disorders; (c) enhancement of structures providing social assistance services and the promotion of actions targeted towards labour market (re)integration of the most vulnerable population groups; (d) digital transformation of the social protection system; and (e) diversity training in both the public and the private sector to fight discrimination of all forms; (e) enhancement of structures that can actively support female labour market participation.

Objectives: The component's overarching aim is to provide equal opportunities for all, irrespective of gender, ethnicity, sexual orientation, age, disability, and other characteristics. To that end, it includes reforms and investments whose target is to:

1. Ensure the social inclusion of vulnerable population groups by means of (a) promoting economic activation, through the provision of training, education, and apprenticeship opportunities; and (b) ensuring access to effective and high-quality social services.

2. Reduce poverty, inequality, and the risk of social and economic exclusion through the provision of effective safety nets, comprising of new and updated quality social services

3. Put in place early childhood interventions to secure children's and young families' potential and economic/social prospects.

4. Mitigate the risk of female unemployment due to the shortage of childcare options for working parents and especially working mothers.

These objectives are in line with the recommendations provided by the European Commission to Greece in the context of the 2019 and 2020 Country Specific Recommendations (CSRs), recommending enhancing access to inclusive, affordable and high quality social services, supporting the most vulnerable population groups and improving their labour market participation, reducing skill mismatches, increasing quality and labour market relevance of education and training. Furthermore, as they mostly focus on investment-related economic policy, they complete and complement already initiated reforms of social safety nets, having a poverty and inequality-reducing rationale. They also echo the European Flagship initiatives on 'Reskill/upskill' and 'Modernise' and they are fully in line with the Pissarides' Committee report, underpinning Greece's new Growth Strategy. Finally, as mentioned in the 2020 Country Report for Greece, although the country has improved on most indicators of the Social Scoreboard supporting the European Pillar of Social Rights, challenges in the fields of gender employment gap, income inequality and digital skills remain significant. This component addresses these challenges in an efficient and novel way.

Link to European Flagships**:** Modernise; Reskill and upskill

Reforms and investments

Reforms

- **Reform 1:** Social benefits optimisation (ID:16726)
- **Reform 2:** Child Protection (ID:16919, COFOG 10.4)
- **Reform 3:** Disability (ID:16904, COFOG 10.1)

Investments

- **Investment 1:** Social integration (ID:16922, COFOG 10.9)
- **Investment 2 (including a strong element of digital reform):** Digital transformation of the social support system (ID:16925, COFOG 10.8)
- **Investment 3:** Diversity awareness (ID:16685, COFOG 10.7)
- **Investment 4:** Creation of childcare centers within large companies (ID:16945, COFOG 10.4)
- **Investment 5 (including a strong element of digital reform):** Digitalisation of the migration and asylum system (ID:16763, COFOG 10.9)
- **Investment 6:** Promote integration of the refugee population into the labour market (ID:16688, COFOG 10.9)

Estimated sum of grants and loans: EUR 611 million, of which EUR 611 million (100%) are covered by RRF

2. Main challenges and objectives

a. Main challenges

Despite efforts to increase the social and economic inclusion of vulnerable groups of the population via training and education opportunities and access to high-quality social services, Greece continues to compare unfavourably with its European peers in many relevant indexes, including poverty and risk of social and economic exclusion (particularly for children and working-age people); unemployment, (particularly for women, the young and the elderly), participation rates for the same groups; and dependency ratios. More specifically, the main challenges can be summarised as follows:

With respect to the social inclusion of vulnerable population groups via training and education opportunities and access to high-quality social services:

- *Women's participation in the labour market.* Women's employment rate is one of the lowest in the EU, especially for the younger (15-24) and older (50-64) age groups, as highlighted by the 2019 European Semester Report and the Pissarides' Committee report.
- *Labour market (re)integration of guaranteed minimum income (GMI) recipients.* Being regularly monitored in the context of the post-programme framework, the national roll-out of the GMI's 3rd pillar (i.e. reintegration in the labour market) constitutes a major challenge. This impacts upon the overall objective of the scheme, which is to restrict beneficiaries' dependency from welfare support and prevent their entrapment in poverty.
- *Upskilling and reskilling*. At the end of 2018, one third of Greek companies reported that they find it difficult to fill vacancies, with lack of appropriate skills being the most common reason. In relation to this challenge, the European Council suggested that 'Greece must increase the effectiveness of the policies that lead to the labour market inclusion, and specifically the programmes for vocational training' (Council Recommendation on the 2020 National Reform Programme). This generic challenge also applies, and is even more, pronounced, in the case of vulnerable population groups.
- *Inclusion of persons with disabilities.* In recent years, Greece has introduced major legislative reforms seeking to put in place a new framework promoting the social and economic inclusion of persons with disabilities. However, the latter still face a shortage in the variety and availability of infrastructure and social services, with those with high-level support needs facing the biggest challenges.

- *Inclusion of senior citizens.* Despite recent improvements, the vast majority of senior citizens continue to be unfamiliar with the use of new information and communication technologies, which poses serious limitations to their degree of social autonomy and everyday lives.
- *Labour market integration of recognised refugees and holders of subsidiary protection.* The employment rate of non-EU nationals legally residing in Greece is structurally lower than that of Greek nationals. In the 2020 Report of the EC for Greece and the 2020 CSR (recital 20) special emphasis is given to the integration of this vulnerable group, especially in the wake of the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic.
- *Social integration of Roma.* In 2011 the European Commission adopted the EU Framework for National Roma Integration Strategies which focuses on four key areas: education, employment, healthcare and housing. Roma in Greece consist around 1,5% of the total population. Living in almost all the regions of the country, Roma communities experience shortages relating to conditions of living, potable water, energy and infrastructure, organic and/or functional illiteracy as well digital illiteracy.

With respect to digitalisation:

- Lack of digitalised services and of a comprehensive IT platform regarding the business process and provision of benefits in cash and in kind. The lack of digitalisation also severely affects persons with disabilities that currently need to submit the same supporting documents to different bodies on a regular basis.
- Lack of digitised services regarding migration and asylum system, that affects negatively the immediate processing of the asylum applications, the personalized service of the Asylum seekers regarding the course of their application and the overall automation of the relevant services and procedures.

With respect to income inequality and poverty:

- *Inequality:* According to the 2019 CSR for Greece 'whilst reforms have been initiated, Greece is characterised by high income inequality' (recital 14). Moreover, the 2020 CSR states that 'The COVID-19 crisis risks [will be] exacerbating once again the social situation of large parts of the population and increasing income inequality' (recital 20).
- *Poverty:* According to the 2020 OECD Survey for Greece, 'Despite improvements in recent years, poverty rates among the young and families with children remain high. […] The Covid-19 crisis makes the need to continue modernising Greece's social protection system manifest so as to better target anti-poverty programmes to people in need and significantly strengthen retraining schemes.'

With respect to early childhood interventions:

- According to the 2020 OECD Survey for Greece, participation in early childhood education lags other countries, despite the fact that compulsory pre-school education has been extended. Moreover, the country does not have a centralised public system of early childhood interventions; such programmes are currently only developed and implemented via the private sector and non-government organisations (NGOs). As a result, the rates of early diagnosis of mental and neurological disabilities remain very low. Furthermore, the Pissarides' Committee Report finds that the country lacks a complete childcare and development programme that starts from the 2nd trimester of pregnancy and goes up to the beginning of primary school.

b. Objectives

The overarching aim of this component is to provide equal opportunities for all, irrespective of gender, ethnicity, sexual orientation, age, disability, and other characteristics. It includes reforms and investments aiming to increase access to effective and inclusive social policies and mitigate the adverse social impact of the Covid-19 crisis. These objectives are in line with the recommendations of the European Commission included in the 2019 and 2020 CSRs (enhancing access to inclusive, affordable and high quality social services, supporting the most vulnerable population groups and improving their labour market participation, reducing skill mismatches, increasing quality and labour market relevance of education and training). They also echo the Europe 2020 strategy on poverty alleviation, the European Flagship initiatives on 'Reskill/upskill' and 'Modernise' and are fully in line with the National Reform Programme of the country. Finally, as also mentioned in the 2020 Country Report for Greece, although the country has improved on most indicators of the Social Scoreboard supporting the European Pillar of Social Rights, challenges in the fields of gender employment gap, income inequality and digital skills remain significant. The objective of this component is to tackle these challenges in an efficient and novel way.

An important aspect of the proposed projects is their preventive effect: The components' contents aim to prevent institutionalisation and social exclusion of vulnerable population groups and they improve the functionality of people with disabilities, so that they ultimately limit the pool of people living under a regime of limits-imposing dependency, preventing empowerment and hindering self-development. The proposed actions do not create new public structures with high maintenance and payroll costs, which would require ongoing funding after the end of the program. Instead, mainly existing structures are utilised. The suggested reforms and infrastructural improvements also have a permanent character. Thus, the actions have low sunk costs and high long-term returns, both individually and socially.

The objectives pursued by the contents of this component as a whole include the following:

- Increasing the impact of social transfers on reducing the risk of poverty.
- Reducing the poverty rate of vulnerable population groups.
- Ensuring that GMI recipients do not fall into poverty traps.
- Upgrading the quality of social services through protocols, training, certifications, and the enhancement of digitalisation.
- Reducing labour market barriers towards the most vulnerable population groups
- Combating inequalities both at the national and territorial level, paying special attention to geographic disparities.
- Improving the prospects for women's participation and integration into the labour market.
- Providing families with high-quality early childcare options.
- Further enhancing the smooth return of the mothers into work by providing them childcare options of high quality, by developing the functioning of childcare centres and expanding them across the country and by creating childcare units within companies.
- Establishing a comprehensive curriculum aiming at the cognitive development of children from 3 months to 4 years.
- Promoting the integration of the refugee population into the labour market via synchronising their skills with the needs of the market and participating in traineeship and apprenticeship programmes.
- Enhancing independent living, social inclusion, employability, and deinstitutionalisation of the disabled and adolescent children with low probabilities of family rehabilitation.

- Enhancing the future employability of children living in closed protection structures.
- Placing minors with severe disabilities and/or severe mental disorders in the care of professional foster carers.
- Increasing the rate of early diagnosis of mental and neurological disabilities and subsequent interventions.
- Addressing the leakage of social benefits towards non-eligible individuals due to tax evasion and fraud.

On an individual basis, the projects included in the component aim at the following objectives:

Reform 1. ***Social benefits optimisation*** aims at reducing the misallocation of the social budget's resources.

Reform 2. ***Child Protection*** aims to enhance child protection in a multiphase system. With implementable, actionable and results-oriented reforms that are designed with a special focus on (a) newborn, infants and toddlers, (b) adolescents and (c) minors with severe disabilities and/or severe mental disorders, the support provided to children can enhance their cognitive and mental development, successfully address stigma and discrimination and further enhance their living in a supported independent scheme or under be placed in a foster care. The projects can be defined as an early childhood developmental intervention and reform and a deinstitutionalization policy.

Reform 3. ***Disability*** aims to enhance social inclusion, independent living, employability and early childhood intervention for persons and children with disabilities. All these actions fulfil a series of relative recommendations of the U.N Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) and develop both the social welfare and the economy. The submitted proposals are strongly connected with Ministerial priorities and policies correlated with the National Action plan for the Rights of Person with Disabilities and the National Strategy on Deinstitutionalization. Complementary to these actions will be a pilot project for the new functionality-based disability assessment process, in line with EU best practices, which is already designed, using funds of the ESF. All of them are important elements enhancing the disability policy for the upcoming years and are expected to shape attitudes, fight stereotypes and eliminate barriers towards inclusiveness and equality for all.

Investment 1. ***Social integration of most vulnerable groups*** primarily targets main target GMI recipients, rough sleepers or homeless shelters residents, Roma, people with disabilities, the elderly, children with developmental disorders and households living in extreme poverty conditions. It aims to boost their employability according to the specific skills required to participate in the labour market, restrict their dependency from welfare support and prevent their entrapment in poverty.

Investment 2. (including a strong element of digital reform): ***Digital transformation of the social support system*** further rationalises the social assistance benefit system through: (a) simplifying access to social assistance schemes; (b) increasing efficiency of the fraud and control cash benefits system; (c) collecting comprehensive information on policies implemented at the national and local level; (d) cross-checking automatically programmes' criteria fulfilment; (e) reducing red-tape for both social assistance applicants and workers; (f) saving resources from the maintenance of different information systems; (g) creating a tool for monitoring and planning social policies with social and geographical characteristics; (h) developing/further evolving the digital skills of people working in the public welfare entities. This will ensure that even in periods of crisis, like the lockdown during the COVID-19 pandemic, citizens will keep having access to services.

Investment 3. ***Diversity awareness*** aims at: (a) development and delivery of diversity training programmes for employees in both the private and public sector with the aim of fighting discrimination against all dimensions in the workplace; (b) development of a concrete mechanism to collect appropriate

statistical data relating to equality and discrimination, allowing the better monitoring of progress and public policy based on facts. The role of the Equality Observatory - an operating arm of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs - will be enhanced in order to produce comprehensive reports assessing the state of equal opportunities; and © development of a mechanism for the certification of and an award system for enterprises/organisations promoting good diversity and inclusion practices.

Investment 4. ***Creation of childcare units within large companies*** provides funding for the creation and equipment of childcare units in the premises of larger companies, creating a bundle of support that enhances the attractiveness of the investment to the relevant stakeholders and companies. It aims to enhance work-life balance and promote measures that actively support the employment of young parents.

Investment 5. ***Digitalisation of the migration and asylum system*** will result in significantly better quality of services to the refugee population and asylum seekers, as it aims to realise the (a) unified management of the whole life cycle of the procedures related to refugee flows, from the First Reception to the completion of the examination of an Asylum case; (b) integrated collection of information in real time by all involved authorities for real-time tracking; (c)secure and valid identification of persons entering the country, through procedures involving the receipt of biometric data and the issuance of a "smart" ID card; (d) a Web & mobile app to interact and communicate with the refugees

Investment 6: ***Promote integration of the refugee population into the labour market*** aims to promote the integration of the refugee population into the labour market. This will be achieved by: a) further developing and sustaining a lasting, effective, flexible and tailored to the needs of beneficiaries and enterprises, mechanism of job integration, and b) implementing complementary and interconnected activities, regarding both appropriate preparation of refugees and structured cooperation with firms and other stakeholders. The project will be totally aligned with the draft Partnership Agreement (2021 – 2027) and will be used complementary with other EU funds and projects.

Link to the European Semester: The reforms and investments included in this component address Country Specific Recommendations provided in the context of the European Semester. In particular, they address CSR2 2019, recommending Greece to focus investment-related economic policy taking into account the need to ensure social inclusion. They also address CSR2 2020, recommending mitigating the employment and social impact of the crisis including (among others) ensuring effective activation support. They also address CSR3 2020, recommending focusing investment on the green and digital transition, in particular on (among others) very high capacity digital infrastructure and skills.

c. National strategic context

The reforms and investments included in the component are aligned with policy proposals set out in the Pissarides Committee Report, the key reference document of Greece's Growth Strategy.

3. Reforms and Investments

The detailed description of the reforms and investments can be found in the Appendices.

a. Reforms

Reform 1: Social benefits optimisation (ID:16726)

Reform 2: Child Protection (ID:16919)

Reform 3: Disability (ID:16904)

b. Investments

Investment 1: Social integration (ID:16922)

Investment 2: Digital transformation of the social support system (ID:16925)

Investment 3: Diversity awareness (ID:16685)

Investment 4: Creation of childcare centers within large companies (ID:16945)

Investment 5 : Digitalisation of the migration and asylum system (ID:16763)

Investment 6: Promote integration of the refugee population into the labour market (ID:16688)

4. Open strategic autonomy and security issues

Non applicable

5. Cross border and multi country projects

Non applicable.

6. Green dimensions of the component

Non applicable.

7. Digital dimensions of the component

The objective of this investment, which has also a strong element of digital reform, is to further rationalise the social support system through: (a) simplifying access to social assistance schemes; (b) increasing efficiency of the fraud and control cash benefits system; (c) collecting comprehensive information on policies implemented at the national and local level; (d) cross-checking automatically programmes' criteria fulfilment; (e) reducing red-tape for both social assistance applicants and workers; (f) saving resources from the maintenance of different information systems; (g) creating a tool for monitoring and planning social policies with social and geographical characteristics; (h) developing/further evolving the digital skills of people working in the public welfare entities. These technological advancements can help improve the delivery of social services and ultimately help to improve the quality of life for those who use them.

8. Climate tracking and digital tagging

Title of reform or investment	Climate (%)	Digital (%)
Disability (ID: 16904)	0%	0%
Child Protection (ID: 16919)	0%	0%
Social Benefits Optimisation (ID:16726)	0%	0%
Digital Transformation of the Social Support System (ID : 16925)	0%	100%
Social Integration (ID : 16922)	0%	0%
Diversity Awareness (ID: 16685)	0%	0%
Creation of childcare units within large companies (ID: 16945)	0%	0%
Promote integration of the refugee population into the labour market (ID: 16688)	0%	0%
Digitalisation of the Migration and Asylum system (ID: 16763)	0%	100%

9. Do no significant harm

The “Do No Significant Harm” principle has been assessed for each reform and investment of this component. The assessment has concluded that none of the measures proposed will cause significant harm to any of the six environmental objectives as defined in Article 17 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation. A two- step methodology was followed with (a) the review of six objectives checklist and (b) the substantive DNSH assessment.

Each one of the investments and reforms of this component were assessed on the checklist to identify if and for which of the six environmental objectives a substantive DNSH assessment is required (climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, sustainable use and protection for water and marine resources, circular economy including waste prevention and recycling, pollution prevention and control to air, water or land and the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems). The checklist assessment concluded that none of the measures of this component requires a substantive DNSH assessment as none of the measures will cause significant harm to any of the six environmental objectives.

The detailed assessment for each measure can be found in the Appendices.

10. Milestones, targets and timeline

See relevant milestone chapter in Part 3.

11. Financing and costs

General principles and guidelines

Having identified the main challenges and objectives of the recovery and resilience plan and the milestones, target and timeline of the investments and reforms determined, the main principles as well as the followed process and methodology regarding the financing and cost evaluation is presented below.

Firstly, it is noted that the cost estimate of the recovery and resilience plan is implemented in line with the basic regulation requirements which provide that the cost for each investment and reform is:

- **Reasonable**: The recovery and resilience plan provides with sufficient information and evidence that the amount of the estimated total cost of the component is appropriate.
- **Plausible**: The recovery and resilience plan provides sufficient information and evidence that the amount of the estimated total cost of the component is in line with the nature and the type of envisaged investments through the implementation of a horizontal assessment which ensures alignment between the qualitative nature of the investment and its cost.
- **Commensurate**: The amount of the total cost of the recovery and resilience plan is commensurate to the expected impact of the envisaged measure on the economy and employment of Greece. In particular, it is assessed whether the recovery and resilience plan will have an economic impact that is aligned with the amount of its estimated cost.

Moreover, the methodology approach and the process followed with respect to the costing and the justification provided for each reform and investment is developed on the basis of four main principles which fulfil the following objectives:

- **Accuracy**: The approach and the methodology tools used ensure that the estimated cost is reasonably close to the actual costs through the use of accounting, historical, statistical data as well as the identification of market prices.
- **Accountability and transparency**: The reforms' and investments' costs have been estimated in a way that it is clearly traceable and comprehensible, through the implementation of breakdown analysis which includes detailed information on each parameter used in the cost calculation (e.g. driver factors' unit costs, required number of units)
- **Simplicity**: The cost methodology approach followed uses simple tools and cost calculations methods so as to allow the assessment of the elements related to the costing together with the assessment of the other elements of the recovery and resilience plan in a short period of time. This aims to keep the administrative burden as manageable as possible for all parties.
- **Consistency**: The cost estimated per reform and investment is consistent with other EU policies and is in line with costs applied to similar projects via other EU funding.

In view of these principles and requirements, the methodology approach developed for the cost estimates of each investment and reform of the recovery and resilience plan follows some common guidelines. More specifically, it includes:

- Clear and evidence-based analysis of the challenges addressed and the objectives of the investments and reforms
- Detailed information with respect to the anticipated outcome of the investments and reforms
- Detailed description on how the investment and reforms are implemented (means of implementation)
- Information on the nature and size of the proposed investments and reforms as well as their timeline and the relative milestones

Cost validation process and methodology approach

On the basis of the aforementioned principles and guidelines, a specific cost validation process and methodology approach is developed which allows the costing for each investment and reform of the recovery and resilience plan and ensures the accuracy, transparency, simplicity and consistency of the estimates.

The cost analysis process of the recovery and resilience plan includes four main steps which aim to implement the following:

- 1st step: Development of one specific report per reform and investment with separate analysis per sub-projects
- 2nd step: Examination of all available information and data
- 3rd step: Detailed breakdown of all the main projects' cost items through the application of the most suitable cost validation methodology
- 4th step: Cost verification per project, component and pillar of the recovery and resilience plan

1st step – Development of Cost Analysis Reports

The cost analysis report's content for each of the investments and reforms of the recovery and resilience plan includes the following common parameters / details:

- **Project's snapshot**: Includes the introduction of the main project's characteristics (e.g. pillar, component, project title and subprojects, stakeholders), the codification of key financial figures (total and RRF estimated budget) as well as the use of the same numbering of costing fiches and technical fiches and a brief overview of the project's scope
- **Implementation means:** Illustrates an outline of the relative regulatory framework (if applicable), provides with a general outlook in regards to the maturity process and includes a cumulative table on project's timeline regarding the milestones to be reached
- **Project's budget:** Provides with:
    - a breakdown analysis (identification of key cost parameters, overview of available information, confirmation that the estimated costs do not include VAT, are not recurrent and are not incurred before 1 February 2020),
    - indication of whether parts of the project's budget are covered by other private parties or Union financing - demonstration that these amounts have been taken out of the costs to be financed by RRF and
    - budget valuation and validation (clear methodology for estimating the costs, cost analysis per critical cost drivers, identification of unit costs, determination of the total number of units, estimation of the total required budget per project)

- **Supporting material:** Refers to the brief overview of relevant studies and / or information used for the validation of the total cost as well as the mapping of reference points used during the cost analysis (historical, comparative cost on similar projects) and provision of relevant evidence (e.g. sources)

2nd step – Examination of all available information and data

In order to ensure the accuracy and the consistency of the cost estimates, a comparative costing data analysis is conducted through the collection and examination of all the available information and data on the actual cost of similar reforms and investments that have been carried out in the past. This step mainly includes all the actions related to the collection and examination of all available information and supporting material as well as the data mining and in-depth analysis of the relative documentation.

3rd step – Development of cost analysis methodology approach

In order to implement the costing and justification of the projects, three main methodological analyses were developed which were used based on their appropriation / suitability for each of the investments and reforms included in the recovery and resilience plan:

Bottom-up estimation

The first methodology approach of cost analysis involves estimations on a granular level for each cost parameter of the project which are then aggregated to a total estimate for the entire project. The main steps of this methodological approach include the following:

- Review of historical figures / benchmarks per cost parameter from similar projects and estimation of a unit value cost
- Determination of the total number of units required and application of the unit value for the relevant estimations per cost parameter
- Final aggregation and estimation of the total cost per project

Parametric approach

This approach refers to the estimation of the total budget per project based on relevant historical figures / benchmarks. In particular, the main steps of the parametric methodological approach include the following:

- Identification of individual cost parameters based on relevant historical figures / benchmarks
- Examination of the contribution of each cost parameter to the total budget
- Evaluation of each cost parameter as a percentage of the total cost

Top-down (analogous) technique

Lastly, the top-down methodology technique includes the following main steps:

- Estimation of total budget per project based on relevant historical figures
- Apportionment of the total cost to individual cost parameter based on relevant benchmarks in regards to each unit cost

It is noted that in certain cases where there is limited availability of comparative historical figures / benchmarks, in order to proceed with an accurate and justified estimation of the cost parameters, an expert judgement was requested. In particular, the expert judgement aims to provide the following:

- Review of relevant benchmarks regarding the cost of similar projects
- Provision of judgment based upon expertise that has been acquired in a specific knowledge area and highlighting of critical factors and possible risks
- Completion and assessment of existing data and validation of estimated cost

4th step – Cost valuation and validation process

The accuracy and the validation of the cost analysis for each investment and project is achieved through the implementation of the cost valuation of the recovery and resilience plan by an independent body. In particular, the validation and valuation of the cost analysis was ensured through the following actions:

- Data collection, elaboration and review
- Continuous communication and implementation of workshops with the responsible stakeholders and entities
- Request of the required or additional data and information
- Investment size verification and cost identification
- Preparation and review of the cost analysis reports

Main elements of the methodology approach and cost parameters

The estimation of the costs as regards the investments and reforms included in the fourth component ("Increase access to effective and inclusive social policies") of the third pillar of the recovery and resilience plan ("Employment, skills and social coherence") is based on five main elements:

- The building construction and renovation projects
- The organization of training programs
- The creation of employment incentives and professional opportunities
- The development and upgrade of IT platforms
- The project management and supervision costs and the implementation of technical studies and awareness campaigns

1st element: Building construction and renovation

In the first element the cost estimates of the investment and reforms envisaged in the third pillar are derived from the construction of new buildings, the old building renovation as well as the purchase of the required building equipment promoting employment and inclusive social policies (e.g. childcare centers, accessibility infrastructure for persons with disabilities etc.). In particular, the costing of all the actions included in the building construction and renovation considers the following parameters:

- Identification of the surface of the building construction or old building renovation required in each project (measured in square meters or in number of units)
- Determination of the amount of the new working equipment (e.g. activity kits) or transportation equipment (e.g. van vehicles) needed to be purchased per type of building
- Estimation of the unit costs related to the construction or renovation of the relevant buildings (per square meter or unit) as well as the procurement of the required equipment (per unit)

- Calculation of the overall costs required per building and per investment, derived from the estimated construction or renovation costs (including also the cost for all the required electrical and mechanical installations) as well as the equipment procurement costs

2nd element: Implementation of training programs

This element includes all the costs related to the organization and implementation of training programs concerning, inter alia, the digital training on elderly people or people with special abilities as well as training programs for counselling and job coaching. More specifically, the costing of the training programs included in the third pillar of the recovery and resilience plan stems from the following parameters:

- Identification of the number of all the training personnel required (course instructors, coordinators, academic support, technical assistance, etc.) as well as the number of beneficiaries / trainees who are estimated to participate in each program
- Determination of the average time per training program (in hours, days or months) based on the specific training needs and targets
- Examination of the relative market rates and estimation of the unit costs corresponding to each trainer / trainee per hour or training session
- Calculation of the costs stemming from the required training material (e.g. books, guides, print or digital modules etc.) or any other additional costs needed for the implementation of each training program (e.g. possible travel expenses)

3rd element: Creation of employment incentives and professional opportunities

The third element targets to promote employment opportunities and job creation incentives through the provision of wage subsidies to encourage employers to hire employees by contributing to the labor costs as well as the provision of subsidies for the creation of new businesses (i.e. for freelancers). The cost of these schemes is calculated based on the following parameters:

- Identification of the number of beneficiaries who are estimated to fall under the relative subsidy schemes considering the overall objective and the relative eligibility criteria
- Identification of the average amount of subsidy per beneficiary on the basis of the relevant market rates and the average wage subsidy based on previous schemes
- Determination of the subsidy period per beneficiary and estimation of the total costs derived from each program

4th element: Development and upgrade of relevant IT platforms

This element includes the estimated cost of all the required actions concerning the set-up of platforms, the IT systems upgrade as well as the digital apps development in the context of the reforms and investments which concern the promotion of job creation. The costing of the projects included in this element is based on the following parameters:

- Identification of the number of personnel needed for the development and upgrade of the relevant systems
- Determination of the amount of work needed for the completion of each action calculated in man months based on the average productive hours per month and per person
- Examination of the market rates with respect to the relative cost per man month and calculation of the cost derived from the total working time of the personnel

5th element: Project management, technical studies and awareness campaigns

The cost as regards the fifth element derives from the provision of the complementary services required which concern the project management and supervision services, the implementation of the required technical studies (i.e. current situation assessment studies or / and studies for the design, criteria and implementation of the project) and the organization of awareness campaigns (i.e. leaflets, press advertising, media campaigns etc.). In this context, the calculation of the relative costs concerning the aforementioned actions is based on the following:

- Identification of the number of the personnel needed for the provision of project management and supervision services and the technical experts needed for the implementation of the required studies
- Determination of the total man months / hours which are estimated to be provided in each service as well as the corresponding unit fees
- Calculation of the overall costs derived from the management, supervision and technical consultation services per project
- Estimation of the awareness campaigns costs based on the estimated average annual fees (considering the current market rates) and the total duration (in years) of each marketing campaign

The detailed cost assessment for each measure can be found in the Appendices.

12. Loan request

Non applicable.

Part 2: Description of reforms and investments, Private Investments and Transformation of the economy

COMPONENT 4.1: Making taxes more growth friendly and improving tax administration and tax collection

1. Description of the component

Policy areas/domain: Economic and institutional resilience, that aim to, inter alia, increase crisis preparedness and crisis response capacity, by improving public service continuity, the effectiveness of public administration and national systems, including minimising the administrative burden

Summary: This is a particularly critical component for the ongoing fight against tax evasion, and seeks to achieve the above through targeted reforms and investment.

On the tax policy side, it includes: the complete codification of tax legislation, with the aim of increasing transparency in the wider tax framework, a new framework aiming to combat smuggling in products subject to excise duties (tobacco, alcohol and energy), the adoption of additional measures and incentives to further increase electronic transactions and implementation of a digitised and automatic VAT electronic refund procedure. In addition, and in conjunction with Pillar 2, we foresee the introduction of new-technology cash registers across the country. Last, but not least, an ambitious project to implement artificial intelligence in the design of tax audits is proposed.

On the tax administration side, the digitalisation of the Independent Authority for Public Revenue needs to continue. In that regard, a total of 14 sub projects have been proposed.

Objective:

The component is in full alignment with the European Commission's guidelines focusing on better revenue management, as well as significant strengthening of public tax authorities.

Its goal is, through a set of wide-ranging reforms as well as investments on the digital transformation of the Greek tax authorities via system upgrades and in general modernisation of methods and practices, to enhance the efficiency, effectiveness and equality of all taxpayers by increasing the efficiency of tax revenues and enhancing fiscal compliance. At the same time, it seeks to reduce the administrative burdens of the tax authorities.

The priorities and objectives of the component are in full alignment with the recommendations of the European Commission to Greece, in the framework of the Country Specific Recommendations (CSR) of 2019 and 2020 regarding the enhancing and continuation of actions related to the strengthening of the country's revenue management, as well as the strengthening of the public and fiscal administration to fight corruption and tax evasion and avoidance. The intended interventions, being part of a broader strategy, will lay the foundations for achieving the country's sustainable economic development for the future.

Reforms

- **Reform 1.** Codification and simplification of tax legislation, rules and procedures (ID: 16643) [COFOG: 01.1]
- **Reform 2**. Promoting the acceleration of VAT refunds (ID: 16610)
- **Reform 3.** New framework for the fight against smuggling, mainly for products subject to excise duties (tobacco, alcohol and energy) (ID: 16656)
- **Reform 4.** Online cash registers & POS (ID: 16614)
- **Reform 5.** Adoption of measures and incentives to increase electronic transactions (ID:16616) [COFOG: 01.1]
- **Reform 6.** Super - depreciation of expenses on green economy, energy and digitisation (ID: 16863)
- **Reform 7.** Digital Transformation of the Tax Audits (ID: 16611) [COFOG: 01.1]

Investments

- **Investment 1.** Digital Transformation of the Tax and Customs Administration (ID: 16291) [COFOG: 01.6]

Estimated cost: EUR 215 million, of which EUR 187 million (87%) are covered by RRF

2. Main challenges and objectives

a. Main challenges

Greece has undertaken major reforms in recent years aiming to remedy longstanding weaknesses in tax collection and compliance. These reforms have increased the efficiency of tax administration and have significantly contributed to the attainment of healthy public finances and robust fiscal performance. They have also been marked by the establishment of a strong, independent authority (IAPR) that is responsible for revenue collection and administration, which has led to improvements in collection and compliance. However, challenges remain in several areas related to the streamlining of the legal framework, the modernisation of the tax administration, the reduction of administrative burden and the increase in the fairness of the tax system.

Greece has received both in 2019 and in 2020 a Council recommendation on the continuation and completion of reforms in line with post-programme commitments, including areas related to strengthening revenue administration, as well as to the modernisation of public administration and the continued fight against corruption. Moreover, in 2020, Greece has received a recommendation from the Council calling for improving the efficiency and digitalisation of the public administration. The main challenges that need to be addressed include the following:

Codification of the tax legislative framework: The complexity of tax legislation provisions and the lack of codification often lead to difficulties in interpretation and application, creating legal uncertainty and increasing the burden for the judicial system. Moreover, these phenomena significantly increase the administrative burden for individuals and enterprises, reduce the effectiveness of revenue collection procedures, and might also act as a disincentive to investment, in particular for start-ups.

Fighting tax evasion and informal economy: Despite the significant progress that has been made in recent years, tax evasion and the relative importance of the informal/shadow economy continue to constitute important challenges. Both phenomena imply not only a loss in collected revenues, but also a possibly distorted allocation of the tax burden, reduced economic efficiency and socially unfair outcomes. Streamlined measures that provide incentives for the increase in electronic transactions, improved monitoring mechanisms, as well as efforts to strengthen tax compliance and payment discipline constitute important priorities and should be further reinforced in order to strengthen the fight against tax evasion and to diminish the part of economic activity that takes place outside the official sector.

Reducing compliance and administrative costs: Compliance with tax provisions and legislation had traditionally been relatively weak and had contributed to past fiscal imbalances. Over the previous years, the increasing use of electronic transactions, as well as the intensification of targeted audits by the tax administration, has resulted in significant improvements in compliance and in strengthening payment culture. Further progress along the same lines should be sought by addressing issues that made the detection of non-compliance difficult or that actually provided incentives for such behaviours. These issues relate both to the increased automation of auditing processes, and to reforms designed to address lengthy tax dispute resolution procedures, or legal uncertainty as a result of the complexity of the legal framework.

Increasing the efficiency of the tax administration: Major institutional reforms have been put in place in order to increase the transparency, accountability and efficiency of the tax system. These reforms should be further strengthened and complemented by significant investments in the modernisation and digitalisation of the Independent Authority of Public Revenue (IAPR). Such investments should focus on

the development of IT systems and tools that will facilitate the IAPR's transformation into a modern, flexible and effective organisation. This will address challenges with respect to the insufficient level of digitalisation and relatively limited use of modern technologies in certain areas, and will substantially strengthen IAPR capabilities and efficiency. Stronger capabilities are of particular importance with respect to tax audits, since modernisation in this area can have a strong impact also in terms of tax compliance.

b. Objectives

The overall aim of this component is to increase the effectiveness, efficiency and fairness of Greece's tax administration. The component is in line with the Country Specific Recommendations (CSR) for the years 2019 and 2020, which recommend to continue and complete reforms in line with the post-programme commitments given at the Eurogroup of 22nd of June 2018, so as to tackle the excessive macroeconomic imbalances and to restart a sustainable economic recovery, following the gradual easing-up of constraints imposed due to the Covid-19 pandemic outbreak. To that end, Investment 1 is a specific commitment to ensure continuity and completion of reforms adopted under the ESM programme. Moreover, the fight against aggressive tax planning, and avoidance of distortion of competition between firms are major Union priorities that are aligned with the objectives of the component.

The first and third reforms of the component are consistent with the EU strategy "for fair and simple taxation supporting the recovery strategy"[79] and all other measures champion the **European Flagship 'Modernise'** that requires interoperable, personalised and user-friendly digital public services.

1.Economic, social & territorial cohesion, including jobs & growth: Fair and efficient tax system is of paramount importance in order to support robust economic growth. Predictable and stable tax revenue is needed to respond to the major challenges of the current crisis.A fair and efficient tax system will be even more important in the months and years ahead, as countries seek to recover from the outbreak of the covid-19 pandemic.

Taxation must be used as a tool for sustainable economic growth, including in the context of the European Semester. In particular, growth-friendly tax systems, as highlighted by the Commission, can support private investment and improve business environments, encourage employment, reduce inequalities and contribute to an environmentally resilient economy. Moreover, simplifying the tax system can help limit economic distortions and reduce the administrative burden for companies.

The reforms included in the component (especially reforms 1 and 2), will achieve these objectives by improving the efficiency and fairness of taxes and reducing administrative burden and compliance costs.

2. Economic & social resilience: Macroeconomic imbalances and high public debt: it is important to fight tax evasion and improve the tax administration in order to ensure the sustainability of public finances. Tax abuse undermines the social contract between citizens and the state and the principle of fair burden sharing. Growth – friendly, more objectively distributed and digitally modernised taxes will alter the tax culture of individuals and enterprises. Reforms to combat tax evasion, shadow economy and smuggling (i.e reforms 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and investment 1) are a necessity for revenue administration and could provide much needed funds that will be channeled in the Greek economy. Toward that direction, reform 7 is expected to act as a strong tax incentive for realizing expenses on strengthening the green economy, energy and digitization in the form of an increased deduction of one hundred percent (100%).

[79] COM(2020) 312 final

3. Digital transition: Digitalisation of the economy and of national tax authorities through the update of e-systems and the introduction of automated procedures should be considered as an opportunity. The use of digital solutions facilitates the tasks of tax administrations and will be instrumental in cutting compliance costs, both for tax administrations and enterprises. Furthermore, data analytics is crucial for the effective use of the growing amount of data collected. Digitalisation is also a key factor in order to alleviate the reporting burden imposed on enterprises, especially SMEs, young enterprises and enterprises with cross border transactions and fight tax evasion. The reforms and investment included in the component (especially reforms 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and investment 1) promote the digitalisation and efficiency of tax revenue administration. The digital aspect of this component supplements the digitalisation of businesses as described in Component 2.3 'Digitalisation of businesses' and will further improve and enhance tax compliance and collection.

c. National strategic context

The reforms and investment of the component focus on addressing major challenges of the Greek tax system. They form part of a wider strategy that will lead to sustainable economic growth and will help the country to reach the macroeconomic imbalance procedure benchmarks. The component is in consonance with the national strategic context, which consists of the Growth Strategy produced by the experts' committee presided by Professor Christopher Pissarides. The Pissarides' Committee report accentuates the need to change the structure of taxes in order to reduce distortions and disincentives in extroverted entrepreneurship. The tax system is required to be made more compatible with high growth rates in the medium term, through strengthening the productive base of the economy (reform 1). Furthermore, efficient tax administration requires a high level of technology and know-how to be maintained by the national tax authority (IAPR) (reforms 4, 6 and investment 1) in order to avoid further erosion of the tax base. The Pissarides' Committee report also highlights that real estate taxes need to be streamlined and consolidated.

An important condition, according to the experts' committee, for maintaining revenues at the necessary level while strengthening the productive base is the broadening of the tax base. The appropriate use of electronic transactions and other means that enhance transparency and motivate households and enterprises to move to the formal rather than the informal economy will contribute to this. Reforms 2, 3, 4, 5 and investment 1 constitute targeted policies that will fortify the fight against the shadow economy. Likewise, the strong rise in electronic payments has contributed to the rise in VAT receipts, however there is still considerable room for further improvement. The current framework can be strengthened through incentives for digital transactions as reforms 2 and 5 aim to achieve. The Pissarides' Committee report also considers the adoption of stricter and more intensive control measures to reduce the smuggling of fuel and tobacco products, with the appropriate equipment and know-how, as reforms 3 and 6 introduce.

3. Reforms and Investments

The detailed description of the reforms and investments can be found in the Appendices.

a. Reforms

Reform 1. Codification and simplification of tax legislation, rules and procedures (ID: 16643)

Reform 2. Promoting the acceleration of VAT refunds (ID: 16610)

Reform 3. New framework for the fight against smuggling, mainly for products subject to excise duties (tobacco, alcohol and energy) (ID: 16656)

Reform 4. Online cash registers & POS (ID: 16614)

Reform 5. Adoption of measures and incentives to increase electronic transactions

Reform 6. Super - depreciation of expenses on green economy, energy and digitisation (ID: 16863)

Reform 7. Digital Transformation of the Tax Audits (ID: 16611)

b. Investments

Investment 1. Digital Transformation of the Tax and Customs Administration (ID: 16291)

4. Open strategic autonomy and security issues

Not applicable.

5. Cross border and multi country projects

Not applicable.

6. Green dimensions of the component

Not applicable.

7. Digital dimensions of the component

The Regulation COM (2020) 408 establishing a Recovery and Resilience Facility sets a binding target of at least 20% of the plan's total allocation to contribute to the digital transition or the challenges resulting from it.

Digitalisation of the economy and of national tax authorities through the replacement and upgrade of core digital systems, the introduction of automated office and work processes, the digitalization of audits and controls as well as the update and improvement of taxpayer e-services should be considered both as a challenge and an opportunity. The use of digital solutions will strengthen the capacity of the tax authorities, enhance the overall performance and upgrade the quality of services provided to individuals and enterprises, and ultimately make taxes more growth friendly thus improving tax and customs administration and tax collection. The replacement of core tax and customs information systems aims to fill the gaps in existing applications, digitise all manual forms and processes, ensure interoperability for internal tax and customs administration's information systems and interoperability with IT systems of the rest of the public sector. The automation of office and work processes caters for a modernized, secure and efficient working environment for tax authorities' employees aiming to increase their performance at work and therefore the effectiveness of the authorities. The modernization of audits and controls is instrumental in the fight against tax evasion and smuggling. The expansion, improvement and upgrade of simplified and user-friendly electronic services shall allow for new capabilities and functionalities, providing access to open and qualitative data, thus reducing the physical presence of taxpayers in tax authorities' offices. The reforms and investments included in the component (namely reforms 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and investment 1) promote the digitalisation and efficiency of tax and customs administration and also seek to strengthen the green economy, energy and digitization in the form of an increased deduction

of one hundred percent (100%) (Reform 7). The digital aspect of this component supplements the digitalisation of businesses as described in component 2.3 'Digitalisation of businesses' and will further improve and enhance tax compliance and collection.

By comprising 55% digital expenditures (see Table 1 below) this component contributes significantly to the 20% digital target set out in Article 15(3)(c) of the Regulation COM (2020) 408.

8. Climate tracking and digital tagging

The Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy (COM (2020) 575 final) sets a minimum target of 37% of the total expenditure of the recovery and resilience plan to be related to climate and a minimum target of 20% to be related to digital.

Title of reform or investment	Climate (%)	Digital (%)
Codification and simplification of tax legislation, rules and procedures (ID: 16643)	0%	0%
Promoting the acceleration of VAT refunds (ID: 16610)	0%	0%
New framework for the fight against smuggling, mainly for products subject to excise duties (tobacco, alcohol and energy) (ID: 16656)	0%	0%
Online cash registers & POS (ID: 16614)	0%	0%
Adoption of measures and incentives to increase electronic transactions (ID: 16616)	0%	100%
Digital Transformation of the Tax Audits (ID: 16611)	0%	100%
Super - depreciation of expenses on green economy, energy and digitisation (ID: 16863)	0%	0%
Digital Transformation of the Tax and Customs Administration (ID: 16291)	0%	100%

9. Do no significant harm

The "Do No Significant Harm" principle has been assessed for each reform and investment of this component. The assessment has concluded that none of the measures proposed will cause significant harm to any of the six environmental objectives as defined in Article 17 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation. A two- step methodology was followed with (a) the review of six objectives checklist and (b) the substantive DNSH assessment.

Each one of the investments and reforms of Component 4.1 was assessed on the checklist to identify if and for which of the six environmental objectives a substantive DNSH assessment is required (climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, sustainable use and protection for water and marine resources, circular economy including waste prevention and recycling, pollution prevention and control to air, water or land and the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems). The checklist assessment concluded that none of the measures of this component requires a substantive DNSH assessment as none of the measures will cause significant harm to any of the six environmental objectives.

The detailed assessment for each measure can be found in the Appendices.

10. Milestones, targets and timeline

See relevant milestone chapter in Part 3.

11. Financing and costs

General principles and guidelines

Having identified the main challenges and objectives of the recovery and resilience plan and the milestones, target and timeline of the investments and reforms determined, the main principles as well as the followed process and methodology regarding the financing and cost evaluation is presented below.

Firstly, it is noted that the cost estimate of the recovery and resilience plan is implemented in line with the basic regulation requirements which provide that the cost for each investment and reform is:

- **Reasonable**: The recovery and resilience plan provides with sufficient information and evidence that the amount of the estimated total cost of the component is appropriate.
- **Plausible**: The recovery and resilience plan provides sufficient information and evidence that the amount of the estimated total cost of the component is in line with the nature and the type of envisaged investments through the implementation of a horizontal assessment which ensures alignment between the qualitative nature of the investment in and its cost.
- **Commensurate**: The amount of the total cost of the recovery and resilience plan is commensurate to the expected impact of the envisaged measure on the economy and employment of Greece. In particular, it is assessed whether the recovery and resilience plan will have an economic impact that is aligned with the amount of its estimated cost.

Moreover, the methodology approach and the process followed with respect to the costing and the justification provided for each reform and investment is developed on the basis of four main principles which fulfil the following objectives:

- **Accuracy**: The approach and the methodology tools used to ensure that the estimated cost is reasonably close to the actual costs through the use of accounting, historical, statistical data as well as the identification of market prices.
- **Accountability and transparency**: The reforms' and investments' costs have been estimated in a way that it is clearly traceable and comprehensible, through the implementation of breakdown analysis which includes detailed information on each parameter used in the cost calculation (e.g. driver factors' unit costs, required number of units)
- **Simplicity**: The cost methodology approach followed uses simple tools and cost calculations methods so as to allow the assessment of the elements related to the costing together with the assessment of the other elements of the recovery and resilience plan in a short period of time. This aims to keep the administrative burden as manageable as possible for all parties.
- **Consistency**: The cost estimated per reform and investment is consistent with other EU policies and is in line with costs applied to similar projects via other EU funding.

In view of these principles and requirements, the methodology approach developed for the cost estimates of each investment and reform of the recovery and resilience plan follows some common guidelines. More specifically, it includes:

- Clear and evidence-based analysis of the challenges addressed and the objectives of the investments and reforms
- Detailed information with respect to the anticipated outcome of the investments and reforms
- Detailed description of how the investment and reforms are implemented (means of implementation)
- Information on the nature and size of the proposed investments and reforms as well as their timeline and the relative milestones

Cost validation process and methodology approach

On the basis of the aforementioned principles and guidelines, a specific cost validation process and methodology approach is developed which allows the costing for each investment and reform of the recovery and resilience plan and ensures the accuracy, transparency, simplicity and consistency of the estimates.

The cost analysis process of the recovery and resilience plan includes four main steps which aim to implement the following:

- 1st step: Development of one specific report per reform and investment with separate analysis per sub-projects
- 2nd step: Examination of all available information and data
- 3rd step: Detailed breakdown of all the main projects' cost items through the application of the most suitable cost validation methodology
- 4th step: Cost verification per project, component and pillar of the recovery and resilience plan

1st step – Development of Cost Analysis Reports

The cost analysis report's content for each of the investments and reforms of the recovery and resilience plan includes the following common parameters / details:

- **Project's snapshot**: Includes the introduction of the main project's characteristics (e.g. pillar, component, project title and subprojects, stakeholders), the codification of key financial figures (total and RRF estimated budget) as well as the use of the same numbering of costing fiches and technical fiches and a brief overview of the project's scope
- **Implementation means:** Illustrates an outline of the relative regulatory framework (if applicable), provides with a general outlook in regards to the maturity process and includes a cumulative table on the project's timeline regarding the milestones to be reached
- **Project's budget:** Provides with:
    - a breakdown analysis (identification of key cost parameters, overview of available information, confirmation that the estimated costs do not include VAT, are not recurrent and are not incurred before 1 February 2020),

- indication of whether parts of the project's budget are covered by other private parties or Union financing - demonstration that these amounts have been taken out of the costs to be financed by RRF and
- budget valuation and validation (clear methodology for estimating the costs, cost analysis per critical cost drivers, identification of unit costs, determination of the total number of units, estimation of the total required budget per project)

- **Supporting material:** Refers to the brief overview of relevant studies and / or information used for the validation of the total cost as well as the mapping of reference points used during the cost analysis (historical, comparative cost on similar projects) and provision of relevant evidence (e.g. sources)

2nd step – Examination of all available information and data

In order to ensure the accuracy and the consistency of the cost estimates, a comparative costing data analysis is conducted through the collection and examination of all the available information and data on the actual cost of similar reforms and investments that have been carried out in the past. This step mainly includes all the actions related to the collection and examination of all available information and supporting material as well as the data mining and in-depth analysis of the relative documentation.

3rd step – Development of cost analysis methodology approach

In order to implement the costing and justification of the projects, three main methodological analyses were developed which were used based on their appropriation / suitability for each of the investments and reforms included in the recovery and resilience plan:

Bottom-up estimation

The first methodology approach of cost analysis involves estimations on a granular level for each cost parameter of the project which is then aggregated to a total estimate for the entire project. The main steps of this methodological approach include the following:

- Review of historical figures / benchmarks per cost parameter from similar projects and estimation of a unit value cost
- Determination of the total number of units required and application of the unit value for the relevant estimations per cost parameter
- Final aggregation and estimation of the total cost per project

Parametric approach

This approach refers to the estimation of the total budget per project based on relevant historical figures / benchmarks. In particular, the main steps of the parametric methodological approach include the following:

- Identification of individual cost parameters based on relevant historical figures / benchmarks
- Examination of the contribution of each cost parameter to the total budget
- Evaluation of each cost parameter as a percentage of the total cost

Top-down (analogous) technique

Lastly, the top-down methodology technique includes the following main steps:

- Estimation of total budget per project based on relevant historical figures
- Apportionment of the total cost to individual cost parameter based on relevant benchmarks in regards to each unit cost

It is noted that in certain cases where there is limited availability of comparative historical figures / benchmarks, in order to proceed with an accurate and justified estimation of the cost parameters, an expert judgement was requested. In particular, the expert judgement aims to provide the following:

- Review of relevant benchmarks regarding the cost of similar projects
- Provision of judgment based upon expertise that has been acquired in a specific knowledge area and highlighting of critical factors and possible risks
- Completion and assessment of existing data and validation of estimated cost

4th step – Cost valuation and validation process

The accuracy and the validation of the cost analysis for each investment and project are achieved through the implementation of the cost valuation of the recovery and resilience plan by an independent body. In particular, the validation and valuation of the cost analysis were ensured through the following actions:

- Data collection, elaboration and review
- Continuous communication and implementation of workshops with the responsible stakeholders and entities
- Request of the required or additional data and information
- Investment size verification and cost identification
- Preparation and review of the cost analysis reports

Main elements of the methodology approach and cost parameters

The methodology approach followed for the estimation of the costs as regards the investments and reforms of the first component (“Making taxes more growth friendly and improving tax administration and tax collection”) of the fourth pillar of the recovery and resilience plan (“Private Investment and Economic Transformation”) is based on the following main elements concerning the:

- Procurement of the required equipment
- Development and upgrade of IT systems
- Project management, technical support and consultation services
- Organization of publicity and awareness actions

1st element: Procurement of required equipment

The costs including in this element refer to the procurement of the required equipment concerning the IT equipment and software licenses. In this context, the estimation and the justification of the costs included in this element is based on specific parameters and actions referring to the:

- Specification of the required equipment and licenses needed to be purchased in each investment and determination of the relative amount required

- Estimation of the relative unit costs in items for equipment or in years for the licenses based on the examination of all available information on the relative cost of similar investments and considering also the current market rates
- Quantification of the overall costs derive from the procurement of the required equipment and software licenses

2nd element: Development and upgrade of IT systems and platforms

The development and upgrade of the IT systems and platforms includes the estimated cost of all the required actions concerning the technical support needed for the installation, deployment and customization of the systems as well as the pilot operation services. In particular, the costing of this element is based on the following parameters:

- Specification of the number of technical experts needed for the development of the IT systems and software
- Determination of the amount of work needed for the completion of project, which is calculated in man months based on the average productive hours (i.e. excluding sickness, courses, vacations, etc.) per month per person (full-time)
- Estimation of the overall costs based on the examination of the market rates determining the cost per man month and the total estimated working time of the technical experts

3rd element: Project management, consultation and technical assistance

The cost as regards the third element derives from the provision of the complementary services required per project which include the consultation and technical assistance services concerning the codification and simplification of legislation, the implementation of the required studies and surveys (feasibility studies, requirement analyses, solution design etc.) as well as the project management and supervisory support services. In this field, the calculation of the relative cost derived from these services is based on the following parameters:

- Identification of the specific needs per project and determination of the number of the relative experts / personnel required
- Estimation of the total man months / hours which are estimated to be provided in each service as well as the corresponding unit cost
- Calculation of the overall costs derived from the technical consulting, management and supporting services per project based on the above two parameters

4th element: Publicity and awareness actions

The publicity and awareness actions include the costs needed for the organization of events and campaigns, the implementation of polls opinion surveys and the publicity of actions. The costs for the implementation of publicity and awareness actions are estimated through the following steps and parameters:

- Determination of the type of publicity and awareness action (e.g. leaflets, press advertising, media campaigns etc.)
- Specification of the total duration needed for the completion of each one in man months (working months)

- Communication with the relevant stakeholders and determination of the unit cost based on the current market rates (e.g. unit costs per man month corresponding to the awareness action)

The detailed cost assessment for each measure can be found in the Appendices.

12. Loan request

Non applicable.

COMPONENT 4.2: Modernise the public administration, including through speeding up the implementation of public investments, improving the public procurement framework, capacity building measures and fighting corruption

1. Description of the component

Policy areas/domain: Institutional resilience, that aim to, inter alia, increase crisis preparedness and crisis response capacity, in particular by improving business and public service continuity, the effectiveness of public administration and national systems, including minimising the administrative burden, as well as fraud prevention and anti-money laundering supervision

Summary: The component has three main objectives. First, to increase transparency and fight corruption. This is done via enhancing the legal framework for Anti-Money Laundering/Countering the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT); via combating illicit trade and protecting intellectual property rights through the reinforcement of the Intaragency Unit for Market Control; and via the creation of an integrated IT system for the management of controls and the establishment of control stations to intensify audits. At the same time, it aims through a series of targeted interventions and training in the areas of detection, prevention and awareness of controllers, citizens and all stakeholders for the proper functioning of the ecosystem, through the efficient combating of corruption of all forms.

Second, to modernise the Public Financial Management (PFM) framework and better prepare the staff of the public procurement domain. It includes (1) processes optimisation and implementation of a Government Enterprise Resource Planning System (ERP) to support the fiscal and financial management of the Central Government and other General Government agencies, (2) the modernisation of the institutional framework of State Owned Enterprises (SOEs) and (3) Electronic Invoicing. In the above context, the digital transformation of the Deposits and Loans Fund is sought in order to substantially enhance its efficiency and create additional value for the various interest groups. Also, it includes a series of initiatives that revolve around better preparing and training public servants in order to be able to perform more efficiently to their enhanced role within the public procurement domain

Third, to enhance the efficiency of public investments. This includes enhancing the digital capacity of decentralised State aid units, as well as updating the legal framework for State aid and with Enhancement of policy planning and coordination.

The above are complemented by a comprehensive strategy towards modernizing the human resources management and creating a new management approach of public sector operation and activity.

Objective: The aim of the component is the implementation of reforms in selected areas of public administration and public financial management that are of particular importance for strengthening both public and private investment. The priorities and objectives of the component are in full alignment with the recommendations of the European Commission to Greece, in the context of the Country Specific Recommendations (CSR) of 2019 and 2020 and more specifically regarding the digitisation and the improvement of the quality of the framework management of public finances, the reduction of administrative burdens but also the training of public executives for their effective response to their enhanced role.

This will be accomplished through a series of projects that focus on the digitisation of critical areas of the public financial management system, as well as through legislative reforms with the purpose of modernising the institutional framework and increasing its transparency.

Through the implementation of these actions, the component will contribute to increased efficiency of government policies, reduction of costs, smooth interaction among government entities, increased quality of services provided, and strengthening of government tools in the fight against corruption.

Reforms and investments

Reforms

- **Reform 1**. Enhancing the AML/CFT Framework (ID: 16702) [COFOG: 01.1]
- **Reform 2.** Combating illegal trade and protecting intellectual property (ID: 16703) [COFOG: 01.1]
- **Reform 3.** Modern institutional framework for State Owned Enterprises(ID: 16657)

- **Reform 4.** Enhance State-aid network (ID: 16701) [COFOG 01.1]
- **Reform 5.** Strengthening the National Anti-Corruption Framework through targeted interventions in the fields of detection, prevention and raising awareness (ID: 16952) [COFOG: 03.6]
- **Reform 6.** Efficient Combating of Corruption (ID: 16978)
- **Reform 7.** Reforming Public administration (ID: 16972) [COFOG: 01.6]
- **Reform 8.** Accounting Reform (ID: 16974)
- **Reform 9.** Professionalization of public procurement domain (ID: 16711)
- **Reform 10.** Enhancement of policy planning and coordination (ID: 16981)

Investments

- **Investment 1**. Modernise the Hellenic Consignment Deposit and Loans fund (ID: 16940) [COFOG: 01.6]
- **Investment 2**. Digital Transformation of Fiscal Management and Supervision in General Governance & Electronic Invoicing (ID: 16705) [COFOG: 01.6]

Estimated cost: EUR 189 million, of which EUR 189 million (100%) are covered by RRF

2. Main challenges and objectives

a. Main challenges

In the context of the European Semester, important challenges have been identified in the areas of public and private investment, as well as in the areas of public administration and corruption. The recommendations addressed by the Council to Greece in 2020 included calls to frontload mature public investment projects and promote private investment to foster the economic recovery, as well as to improve the effectiveness and digitalisation of public administration. At the same time, Greece has received both in 2019 and in 2020 a Council recommendation on the continuation and completion of reforms in line with post-programme commitments, focusing mainly on the fight against corruption, the operational issues of the PFM framework and the public investment regulatory framework. Adding to the aforementioned, as noted in the Council recommendation of 2020 for Greece, the country has committed since the Eurogroup of June 2018 to proceed with implementing specific measures for the fight against corruption, which is effectively addressed through targeted interventions of this component.

In light of the above, the main challenges addressed through the reforms and investments presented in this component are the following:

Further strengthening of the AML/CFT framework. Despite significant progress over the previous years, improvements are needed in a number of areas of the AML/CFT framework, including in relation to the transposition of the fifth AMLD [Directive (EU) 2018/843]. Moreover, further digitisation of functions and procedures related to AML/CFT constitutes an important challenge in order to ensure the efficient use of the framework and the timely access of the competent authorities to the relevant information.

Enhancement of administrative capacity to fight illicit trade. Human resources of the newly founded Interagency Unit for Market Control, which is the responsible body for fighting illicit trade and protecting intellectual property rights need enforcement to efficiently cope with the extended competences. Moreover, enforcement is needed in modern control techniques and the digital skills of the personnel.

Enhancement of administrative capacity in public procurement: The professionals working in the field of public procurement are not, in many cases, suitably specialized in the use of the tools provided by the regulatory framework. At the same time, there exists a shortage of staff training in many areas related to conducting effective procedures, award and execution of public contracts (e.g. strategic procurement, contract drafting, contract management, eProcurement, market research and analysis, framework

agreement management etc.). Thus, they should be skilled and trained on the regulatory framework, procurement processes, contract drafting and management, e-procurement, market research and analysis, and management of framework agreements.

Digital transformation: Digital transformation is needed in order to facilitate daily activities of government agencies, improve their operational efficiency, limit risks, increase organizational responsiveness to citizens and businesses, comply with state and monetary regulations (e.g. ECB Regulation on AnaCredit, Anti-money laundering, GDPR etc) and achieve interfacing with other public supervising authorities and entities. Moreover, IT system expansions and technological upgrades are needed to accelerate digital transformation of Government services.

Financial management: Transformation of the fiscal and financial management, reporting and monitoring of the financial data of General Government entities is required to increase accountability, transparency and decision making. New accounting policies are needed to meet the needs of the financial statements and provide the necessary business requirements for the design of the GOV-ERP system.

Systems interoperability across the General Government: The different financial management information systems (FMIS) of Central Administration's entities (Ministries, Decentralised Authorities etc.) should be further interconnected with the central FMIS of the Ministry of Finance that is operated by the General Accounting Office (GAO).

Enhance management of State assets: The operation of State Owned Enterprises (SOEs) should adapt the OECD standards for corporate governance, and harmonisation with the General Government budgetary framework, effective financial and investment planning, as well as effective monitoring and control mechanisms.

Decentralisation of responsibility for State aid measures: Decentralised State Aid Units (DSAUs), which assist the competent authority (Central State Aid Unit-CSAUs) for state aid in Greece, should be more engaged in State aid related processes, leading to better exploitation of opportunities that may derive from the decentralisation of responsibility, which stands as one of the pillars of the Commission's State Aid Modernisation initiative. To address the challenges described above upgrade of the necessary digital infrastructure.

Reforming Public Administration: As Public Administration needs to adapt to totally new conditions as a result of both the continuous economic and social challenges and the tremendous technological advances, an comprehensive strategy for human resources management needs to be integrated. The aim is to transform public administration into citizen-focused services, while enabling the personal development and reward of the public servants.

Combat corruption: The National Transparency Authority (NTA) holds an enhanced role within the Greek ecosystem with regard to the efficient combating of corruption across the ecosystem. Through a set of targeted interventions that range from updating the regulatory ecosystem of the country, with the involvement of other key stakeholders such as the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Justice, to performing capacity building initiatives to better equip its staff as well as inform the general public, it will seek to eradicate corruption of all forms in order to enhance transparency and integrity.

b. Objectives

The overall objective of the component is to increase the effectiveness of public administration in order to promote public and private investment. This objective is going to be attained through actions focusing on (a) digital transformation of the PFM framework, (b) reduction in administrative burden, (c) strengthening the fight against corruption and improve transparency, (d) capacity-building and increase in personnel's skills, (e) efficiency of public investment, (f) improved quality of the

PFM framework. This objective is analysed into specific goals that are fully in line with the recommendations addressed to Greece by the Council in 2019 and 2020. Specifically:

(i) Reform 1 aims at addressing recommendations 1:2019 and 4:2020 through strengthening financial stability.

(ii) Reform 2 aims at addressing recommendation 3:2020 through increasing the effectiveness of public administration and promoting private investment.

(iii) Reform 3 aims at addressing recommendations 3:2020 through increasing the effectiveness of the public sector, as well as recommendation 1:2020 through supporting medium-term sustainability.

(iv) Reform 4 aims at addressing recommendation 3:2020 through increasing the effectiveness and the digitalisation of the public sector, and promoting private investment.

(v) Reforms 5, 6 aim at addressing recommendation 4:2020 through proceeding with implementing specific measures for the fight against corruption

(vi) Reform 7 Reforming Public administration aims at the modernisation of the Public Sector and the strengthening of its human resources through the following pillars: (a) establishment of multilevel governance-allocation of responsibilities between the levels of Public Administration; (b) creation of an AI-based strategic workforce planning tool; (c) modernizing the hirings procedures; (d) upskilling/Reskilling the human resources of the Public Sector and (e) motivational/ rewarding system for public entities and civil servants

(vii) Reform 8 aims at addressing recommendation 3:2020 through increasing the effectiveness, transparency and modernisation of the public sector (gradual transition to accrual accounting and consolidated financial reporting).

(viii) Reform 9 addresses recommendation 3:2020 through increasing the effectiveness of the public sector and through focusing investment on the skills of staff in that domain.

(ix) Reform 10 addresses recommendation 3:2020 through increasing the effectiveness of the public sector

(x) Investment 1 aims at addressing recommendation 3:2020 through the digitalisation of the Hellenic Consignment Deposit and Loans Fund (CDLF)

(xi) Investment 2 aims at addressing recommendation 3:2020 through increasing the effectiveness and the digitalisation of the public sector.

In addition, the objectives of the component contribute to the European Flagship “Modernise” (COM(2020) 575) mainly through Investment 1, Investment 2, Reform 4 and Reform 8

1. Digital transition: The proposed reforms and investments entailed under the present component will contribute towards the digital transformation of public administration addressing significant gaps that exist in relation to the use of information and communication technologies in crucial areas of the PFM framework. The digital transformation of these areas will be achieved through the creation of new integrated IT systems, through the upgrade of existing digital infrastructure, as well as through enhanced interoperability of new and existing systems.

2. Economic resilience: The entailed reforms and investments will safeguard the economic resilience of the Greek economy, by supporting actively better policy making in the public sector. The establishment of a transparent and trustworthy regulatory environment coupled with inter-operable public services will contribute significantly in promoting private investment that is necessary in order to gradually close the

large investment gap that the Greek economy suffers from. The key initiatives serving as key enablers towards ensuring a quick recovery and a long lasting economic resilience are mainly focused on the reduction of administrative burden, strengthening the fight against corruption, public investment's efficiency and enhancement of PFM framework's quality.

In light of the above, the automation of procedures and the streamlining of the relevant legislative framework will reduce the high administrative burden that has an impact on the efficiency of public administration, but it also implies a high cost for businesses which provides disincentives to private investment. Similarly, the improvement of the legal framework related to AML/CFT will facilitate a more efficient organisation, as well as the intensification of audits. The reform and investments aiming at increasing the efficiency of the public administration and the effectiveness of the country's State Aid network, along with the update of the institutional framework for SOEs, will contribute towards reducing the high investment gap, while in parallel will ensure the swift and efficient implementation of investments financed under the RRF. Lastly, the actions aiming at improving fiscal surveillance and monitoring mechanisms at the General Government level will ensure the restoration of a prudent budgetary position, tackling the strong fiscal impact of the Covid-19 pandemic.

c. National strategic context

The entailed reforms and investments of the present component are aligned with the directions set out in the national strategic context. In more detail the Pissarides' Committee report for the Greek Economy has identified that the modernisation of the public administration and subsequently its contribution to the national economy development for the next years should move towards enhancing the transparency and predictability of the decision making procedures, addressing the high level of perceived public sector corruption as well as towards supporting the digitalisation of the public services. To this end, the digitalisation of public administration, which is part of the component's investments, keeps up with the directions set out by the Bible of Digital Transformation.

3. Reforms and Investments

The detailed description of the reforms and investments can be found in the Appendices.

a. Reforms

Reform 1. Enhancing the AML/CFT Framework (ID: 16702)

Reform 2. Combating illegal trade and protecting intellectual property (ID: 16703)

Reform 3. Modern institutional framework for State Owned Enterprises (ID: 16657)

Reform 4. Enhance State-aid network (ID: 16701)

Reform 5. Strengthening the National Anti-Corruption Framework through targeted interventions in the fields of detection, prevention and raising awareness (ID: 16952)

Reform 6. Efficient Combating of Corruption (ID: 16978)

Reform 7. Reforming Public administration (ID: 16972)

Reform 8. Accounting Reform (ID: 16974)

Reform 9. Professionalization of public procurement domain (ID: 16711)

Reform 10. Enhancement of policy planning and coordination (ID: 16981)

b. Investments

Investment 1. Modernise the Hellenic Consignment Deposit and Loans fund (ID: 16940)

Investment 2. Digital Transformation of Fiscal Management and Supervision in General Governance & Electronic Invoicing (ID: 16705)

4. Open strategic autonomy and security issues

Non applicable.

5. Cross border and multi country projects

Non applicable.

6. Green dimensions of the component

Non applicable.

7. Digital dimensions of the component

The Regulation COM (2020) 408 establishing a Recovery and Resilience Facility sets a binding target of at least 20% of the plan's total allocation to contribute to the digital transition or to the challenges resulting from it.

The proposed reforms and investments entailed under the present component (namely reforms 2, 4, 7 and 8 as well as investments 1 and 2) will contribute towards (a) the digital transformation of public administration and enhancement of its digital services, (b) the simplification and improvements of procedures followed by the implementation of contemporary information systems, (c) the increased interoperability of systems and data and (d) the use of efficient modern technologies and systems addressing significant gaps that exist in relation to the use of information and communication technologies in crucial areas of the Public Finance Management framework. The gradual transition to accrual accounting and consolidated financial reporting through the acceleration and simplification of procedures and the digital transformation of the PFM framework will generate important spillover effects including (i) the establishment of a fully operational new accrual-based General Government Accounting Framework (GGAF), (ii) improved accountability, transparency and decision making by enhancing the State's capacity to produce fiscal and financial reporting in line with international accounting standards, (iii) significant cost-savings in public finance management through the introduction of cutting-edge technologies and systems for government and central administration budgeting and accounting, and (iv) strengthening the government's decision and policy making processes through useful and real-time information and reports about the financial and fiscal status of the Central Administration and General Government, including entities that lie outside General Government but are under State control. Such initiatives are expected to transform the Greek growth model by providing a "digital reboot" and significantly boost annual GDP growth during a course of 5-10 years.

By comprising 27% digital expenditures (see table 1 below) this component contributes significantly to the 20% digital target set out in Article 15(3)(c) of the Regulation COM (2020) 408.

8. Climate tracking and digital tagging

The Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy (COM (2020) 575 final) sets a minimum target of 37% of the total expenditure of the recovery and resilience plan to be related to climate and a minimum target of 20% to be related to digital.

Title of reform or investment	Climate (%)	Digital (%)
Enhancing the AML/CFT Framework (ID: 16702)	0%	0%
Combating illegal trade and protecting intellectual property (ID: 16703)	0%	0%
Modern institutional framework for State Owned Enterprises (ID: 16657)	0%	0%
Enhance State-aid network (ID: 16701)	0%	0%
Strengthening the National Anti-Corruption Framework through targeted interventions in the fields of detection, prevention and raising awareness (ID: 16952)	0%	0%
Efficient Combating of Corruption (ID: 16978)	0%	0%
Reforming Public administration (ID: 16972)	0%	0%
Accounting Reform (ID: 16974)	0%	0%
Modernise the Hellenic Consignment Deposit and Loans fund (ID: 16940)	0%	100%
Digital Transformation of Fiscal Management and Supervision in General Governance & Electronic Invoicing (ID: 16705)	0%	100%
Professionalization of public procurement domain (ID: 16711)	0%	0%
Enhancement of policy planning and coordination (ID: 16981)	0%	0%

9. Do no significant harm

The “Do No Significant Harm” principle has been assessed for each reform and investment of this component. The assessment has concluded that none of the measures proposed will cause significant harm to any of the six environmental objectives as defined in Article 17 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation. A two- step methodology was followed with (a) the review of six objectives checklist and (b) the substantive DNSH assessment.

Each one of the investments and reforms of Component 4.2 was assessed on the checklist to identify if and for which of the six environmental objectives a substantive DNSH assessment is required (climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, sustainable use and protection for water and marine resources, circular economy including waste prevention and recycling, pollution prevention and control to air, water or land and the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems). The checklist assessment concluded that none of the measures of this component requires a substantive DNSH assessment as none of the measures will cause significant harm to any of the six environmental objectives.

The detailed assessment for each measure can be found in the Appendices.

10. Milestones, targets and timeline

See relevant milestone chapter in Part 3.

11. Financing and costs

General principles and guidelines

Having identified the main challenges and objectives of the recovery and resilience plan and the milestones, target and timeline of the investments and reforms determined, the main principles as well as the followed process and methodology regarding the financing and cost evaluation is presented below.

Firstly, it is noted that the cost estimate of the recovery and resilience plan is implemented in line with the basic regulation requirements which provide that the cost for each investment and reform is:

- **Reasonable**: The recovery and resilience plan provides with sufficient information and evidence that the amount of the estimated total cost of the component is appropriate.
- **Plausible**: The recovery and resilience plan provides sufficient information and evidence that the amount of the estimated total cost of the component is in line with the nature and the type of envisaged investments through the implementation of a horizontal assessment which ensures alignment between the qualitative nature of the investment in and its cost.
- **Commensurate**: The amount of the total cost of the recovery and resilience plan is commensurate to the expected impact of the envisaged measure on the economy and employment of Greece. In particular, it is assessed whether the recovery and resilience plan will have an economic impact that is aligned with the amount of its estimated cost.

Moreover, the methodology approach and the process followed with respect to the costing and the justification provided for each reform and investment is developed on the basis of four main principles which fulfil the following objectives:

- **Accuracy**: The approach and the methodology tools used to ensure that the estimated cost is reasonably close to the actual costs through the use of accounting, historical, statistical data as well as the identification of market prices.
- **Accountability and transparency**: The reforms' and investments' costs have been estimated in a way that it is clearly traceable and comprehensible, through the implementation of breakdown analysis which includes detailed information on each parameter used in the cost calculation (e.g. driver factors' unit costs, required number of units)
- **Simplicity**: The cost methodology approach followed uses simple tools and cost calculations methods so as to allow the assessment of the elements related to the costing together with the assessment of the other elements of the recovery and resilience plan in a short period of time. This aims to keep the administrative burden as manageable as possible for all parties.
- **Consistency**: The cost estimated per reform and investment is consistent with other EU policies and is in line with costs applied to similar projects via other EU funding.

In view of these principles and requirements, the methodology approach developed for the cost estimates of each investment and reform of the recovery and resilience plan follows some common guidelines. More specifically, it includes:

- Clear and evidence-based analysis of the challenges addressed and the objectives of the investments and reforms
- Detailed information with respect to the anticipated outcome of the investments and reforms
- Detailed description of how the investment and reforms are implemented (means of implementation)
- Information on the nature and size of the proposed investments and reforms as well as their timeline and the relative milestones

Cost validation process and methodology approach

On the basis of the aforementioned principles and guidelines, a specific cost validation process and methodology approach is developed which allows the costing for each investment and reform of the recovery and resilience plan and ensures the accuracy, transparency, simplicity and consistency of the estimates.

The cost analysis process of the recovery and resilience plan includes four main steps which aim to implement the following:

- 1st step: Development of one specific report per reform and investment with separate analysis per sub-projects
- 2nd step: Examination of all available information and data
- 3rd step: Detailed breakdown of all the main projects' cost items through the application of the most suitable cost validation methodology
- 4th step: Cost verification per project, component and pillar of the recovery and resilience plan

1st step – Development of Cost Analysis Reports

The cost analysis report's content for each of the investments and reforms of the recovery and resilience plan includes the following common parameters / details:

- **Project's snapshot**: Includes the introduction of the main project's characteristics (e.g. pillar, component, project title and subprojects, stakeholders), the codification of key financial figures (total and RRF estimated budget) as well as the use of the same numbering of costing fiches and technical fiches and a brief overview of the project's scope
- **Implementation means:** Illustrates an outline of the relative regulatory framework (if applicable), provides with a general outlook in regards to the maturity process and includes a cumulative table on the project's timeline regarding the milestones to be reached
- **Project's budget:** Provides with:
    - a breakdown analysis (identification of key cost parameters, overview of available information, confirmation that the estimated costs do not include VAT, are not recurrent and are not incurred before 1 February 2020),
    - indication of whether parts of the project's budget are covered by other private parties or Union financing - demonstration that these amounts have been taken out of the costs to be financed by RRF and

- budget valuation and validation (clear methodology for estimating the costs, cost analysis per critical cost drivers, identification of unit costs, determination of the total number of units, estimation of the total required budget per project)

- **Supporting material:** Refers to the brief overview of relevant studies and / or information used for the validation of the total cost as well as the mapping of reference points used during the cost analysis (historical, comparative cost on similar projects) and provision of relevant evidence (e.g. sources)

2nd step – Examination of all available information and data

In order to ensure the accuracy and the consistency of the cost estimates, a comparative costing data analysis is conducted through the collection and examination of all the available information and data on the actual cost of similar reforms and investments that have been carried out in the past. This step mainly includes all the actions related to the collection and examination of all available information and supporting material as well as the data mining and in-depth analysis of the relative documentation.

3rd step – Development of cost analysis methodology approach

In order to implement the costing and justification of the projects, three main methodological analyses were developed which were used based on their appropriation / suitability for each of the investments and reforms included in the recovery and resilience plan:

Bottom-up estimation

The first methodology approach of cost analysis involves estimations on a granular level for each cost parameter of the project which are then aggregated to a total estimate for the entire project. The main steps of this methodological approach include the following:

- Review of historical figures / benchmarks per cost parameter from similar projects and estimation of a unit value cost
- Determination of the total number of units required and application of the unit value for the relevant estimations per cost parameter
- Final aggregation and estimation of the total cost per project

Parametric approach

This approach refers to the estimation of the total budget per project based on relevant historical figures / benchmarks. In particular, the main steps of the parametric methodological approach include the following:

- Identification of individual cost parameters based on relevant historical figures / benchmarks
- Examination of the contribution of each cost parameter to the total budget
- Evaluation of each cost parameter as a percentage of the total cost

Top-down (analogous) technique

Lastly, the top-down methodology technique includes the following main steps:

- Estimation of total budget per project based on relevant historical figures
- Apportionment of the total cost to individual cost parameter based on relevant benchmarks in regards to each unit cost

It is noted that in certain cases where there is limited availability of comparative historical figures / benchmarks, in order to proceed with an accurate and justified estimation of the cost parameters, an expert judgement was requested. In particular, the expert judgement aims to provide the following:

- Review of relevant benchmarks regarding the cost of similar projects
- Provision of judgment based upon expertise that has been acquired in a specific knowledge area and highlighting of critical factors and possible risks
- Completion and assessment of existing data and validation of estimated cost

4th step – Cost valuation and validation process

The accuracy and the validation of the cost analysis for each investment and project are achieved through the implementation of the cost valuation of the recovery and resilience plan by an independent body. In particular, the validation and valuation of the cost analysis were ensured through the following actions:

- Data collection, elaboration and review
- Continuous communication and implementation of workshops with the responsible stakeholders and entities
- Request of the required or additional data and information
- Investment size verification and cost identification
- Preparation and review of the cost analysis reports

Main elements of the methodology approach and cost parameters

The methodology approach followed for the estimation of the costs as regards the investments and reforms of the second component (“Modernize the public administration, through speeding up the implementation of public investments, improving the public procurement framework, capacity building measures and fighting corruption”) of the fourth pillar of the recovery and resilience plan (“Private Investment and Economic Transformation”) is based on the following main elements concerning the:

- Construction of new building or renovation of existing buildings
- Procurement of the required equipment
- Development and upgrade of IT systems
- Project management, technical support and consultation services
- Training - professional certification programs
- Organization of publicity and awareness actions

1st element: Building construction and renovation

The relative costing of the investments as regards the first element derives from the renovation of buildings. The cost parameters of these investments mainly include the fees charged for the construction works. The costs estimates are based on the following parameters:

- Specification of the surface of the area measured in square meters
- Estimation of the unit costs related to the construction works (unit costs per square meter) based on the relevant market rates and calculation of the overall costs required per project

2nd element: Procurement of required equipment

The costs including in this element refer to the procurement of the required equipment concerning the IT equipment and software. In this context, the estimation and the justification of the costs included in this element is based on specific parameters and actions referring to the:

- Specification of the required equipment needed to be purchased in each investment and determination of the relative amount required
- Estimation of the relative unit costs in items based on the examination of all available information on the relative cost of similar investments and considering also the current market rates
- Quantification of the overall costs derive from the procurement of the required equipment and software

3rd element: Development and upgrade of IT systems and platforms

The development and upgrade of the IT systems and platforms includes the estimated cost of all the required actions concerning the technical support needed for the installation, deployment and customization of the systems as well as the pilot operation services. In particular, the costing of this element is based on the following parameters:

- Specification of the number of technical experts needed for the development of the IT systems and software
- Determination of the amount of work needed for the completion of project, which is calculated in man months based on the average productive hours (i.e. excluding sickness, courses, vacations, etc.) per month per person (full-time)
- Estimation of the overall costs based on the examination of the market rates determining the cost per man month and the total estimated working time of the technical experts

4th element: Project management, consultation and technical assistance

The cost as regards the fourth element derives from the provision of the complementary services required per project which include the consultation and technical assistance services provided through the implementation of the required studies and surveys (feasibility studies, requirement analyses, solution design etc.) as well as the project management and supervisory support services. In this field, the calculation of the relative cost derived from these services is based on the following parameters:

- Identification of the specific needs per project and determination of the number of the relative experts / personnel required
- Estimation of the total man months / hours which are estimated to be provided in each service as well as the corresponding unit cost
- Calculation of the overall costs derived from the technical consulting, management and supporting services per project based on the above two parameters

5th element: Training and professional certification programs

The cost as regards the fifth element derives from the implementation of training sessions and modules, the professional certification programs and the cost for the purchase of the required educational material (books, brochures etc.). More specifically, the costing of the training programs included in the fourth pillar of the recovery and resilience plan is based on the following parameters:

- Specification of the needs per training program in terms of trainers, course instructors, coordinators, academic support etc. as well as the estimated participants / beneficiaries
- Determination of the average time per program (in hours, days or months) and estimation of the unit costs corresponding to each trainer / trainee per hour or training session based on the historical cost on similar projects and market benchmarks
- Identification of the required training material (e.g. books, guides, print or digital modules etc.) per program and determination of the unit costs (e.g. cost per page)

6th element: Publicity and awareness actions

The publicity and awareness actions include the costs needed for the organization of events and campaigns, the implementation of polls opinion surveys and the publicity of actions. The costs for the implementation of publicity and awareness actions are estimated through the following steps and parameters:

- Determination of the type of publicity and awareness action (e.g. leaflets, press advertising, media campaigns etc.)
- Specification of the total duration needed for the completion of each one (e.g. working hours, months or years)
- Communication with the relevant stakeholders and determination of the unit cost based on the current market rates (e.g. unit costs per working hour/month/year corresponding to each awareness action)

The detailed cost assessment for each measure can be found in the Appendices.

12. Loan request

Non applicable.

COMPONENT 4.3: Improve the efficiency of the justice system

1. Description of the component

Policy area/domain: Social and institutional resilience, that aim to, inter alia, increase crisis preparedness and crisis response capacity, in minimising the administrative burden, and the effectiveness of judicial systems

Summary: An ambitious agenda to improve the efficiency of the justice system includes four dimensions:

Firstly, accelerate i.e. a set of reforms aimed at speeding up justice (special sections, JustStat, changes in the organisational structure of the courts) but also at the same time increasing its efficiency, creating a sense of trust among the citizens of the country for the proper functioning of the system through its rationalisation.

Secondly, digitalise i.e. e-justice (upgrading of record keeping systems, extension of information systems and skills and digital skills for judges and judicial staff). This specific direction is in full alignment with the digital priorities and actions of digital transformation of the public sector and the country in general, and is expected to benefit the justice system, public administration and the business environment in many ways.

Thirdly, upgrade infrastructure i.e. targeted investments in buildings and the creation of an electronic register of structures. It is directly linked to the above two dimensions and is expected to act as an accelerator to fulfil them, achieving the modernisation of old structures and buildings, significantly supporting the work of justice officials.

Fourth, revise the curriculum of the National School of Judges and the National School of Public Administration with the ultimate aim of modernising the training provided and enhancing the acquisition of new skills necessary for the Judiciary and judicial officials following international good practice through a fully Justice-related skills program. The programs will mainly concern digital skills, while at the same time leadership, project management, and other skills will be included.

Objectives: The aim of the component is to increase the efficiency of the justice system, which will have a positive effect on strengthening economic and social resilience as well as social cohesion.

Through its targeted reforms and investments, it seeks to achieve alignment with important European initiatives such as "Reskill and upskill" and "Modernise" but also with the Country-specific Recommendations for the years 2019 and 2020. At the same time, Digital Justice (E-justice) emerges as a priority, through the use of modern technology to modernise the overall system of justice and the homogenisation of practices.

The component is also related to reforms and investments in other components. For example, an efficient and functioning justice system helps to deal with private debt and facilitates the reduction of non-performing exposures (NPEs). Finally, it supports the successful implementation of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan itself, accelerating the implementation of public investment in relation to all types of lawsuits.

Overall, fulfilling all of the above is expected to lead to a better justice system for both companies, thus leading to the smooth operation of the Greek economy and attracting investment, and the Greek citizens, accelerating the processes of justice and settlement of all disputes more efficiently. In this context, the component is expected to lead to greater territorial cohesion for the country, as justice will now be accessible regardless of geographical location and population group of citizens.

Along with the above, the integration of new skills -soft, digital and technical- in the curriculum of the National School of Judges and through the logic of lifelong learning, the component is expected to contribute effectively to the integrated development and training of both Judges and judicial officers.

Reforms and investments

Reforms

- **Reform 1:** Accelerating the administration of Justice (ID: 16575) [COFOG: 03.3]
- **Reform 2:** Digital Transformation of Justice (E-Justice) (ID: 16727) [COFOG: 03.3]

- **Reform 3:** Skills and digital skills for judges and judicial employees (judicial staff) (ID: 16733) [COFOG: 03.3]

Investments

- **Investment 1:** New Judicial Buildings and Renovation (ID: 16292) [COFOG: 03.3]

Estimated cost: EUR 464 million, of which EUR 251 million (54%) are covered by RRF

2. Main challenges and objectives

a. Main challenges

Despite the efforts that have been made to tackle the deficiencies of the Greek justice system, significant challenges need to be addressed to improve its effectiveness. Both the European Commission in recent CSRs and Country Reports (2020 & 2019), and the national growth strategy defined in the Pissarides' Committee report have identified structural weaknesses associated with the speed and administration of the justice system. The proposed plan aims to address the following challenges:

- Further address delays in the administration of justice. In particular the civil court system needs to address challenges associated with the time needed to resolve civil and commercial disputes in the first instance. In addition, first instance courts should increase their resolution rate for litigious civil and commercial cases with the aim to reduce existing backlogs. While challenges remain, the justice system has started to become more efficient since the overly fragmented court network has been rationalised. Courts are increasingly able to cope with their workload, as evidenced by shorter disposition times, clearance rates and a reduction of backlogs, particularly in administrative justice. The strengthening of the institution of mediation could be characterised as an initiative of crucial importance with great added-value for the effective dispute resolution through the promotion of alternative methods for civil and commercial matters. These efforts should continue, so that the above challenges may be increasingly addressed throughout Greece's territory with the aim to increase economic resilience, and social and territorial cohesion.
- Tackle problems with electronic filing and processing of documents, electronic communication between courts and court users and the availability of information about the justice system, both for the general public as well as specific user groups.
- Aside from the deficiencies observed in the availability of the digital tools required in the Justice System, delays on the digitisation front is partly the result of weaknesses in digital skills within the judicial personnel. Digital transition should be complemented with a digitally skilled judiciary workforce that could make the best use of new technologies and actively participate in the justice ecosystem's digital transformation.
- Problematic infrastructure in the greek judicial system is inextricably linked to delays observed in processing and resolving disputes, as well as broader dysfunctionalities of the justice system. Greece would benefit from a court construction and renovation program that would complement other reforms aiming to increase efficiency in the judicial system and increase energy-efficiency.
- As the European Justice Scoreboard indicates, Greece lacks efficiency in the time factor. In terms of quality, the Greek justice system lags behind in a number of aspects. This concerns in particular areas such as electronic filing and processing of documents and electronic communication between courts and court users, the availability of information about the justice system, both for the general public as well as for specific user groups or the use of surveys conducted among court users or legal professionals (European Commission, forthcoming). Digital training and retraining

of judicial officers are key factors in ensuring their personal and operational independence but also in the rapid, quality and generally effective administration of justice

b. Objectives

***Efficient Justice System*:** Creating an efficient justice system is the overarching objective of the proposals of this component. Investments and reforms included are not merely a list of distinct initiatives but constitute a coherent plan with interlinkages between different projects and programmes. For instance the institutional reforms aiming at accelerating the administration of justice 16575 will be facilitated by the digital transformation in the justice system and the new infrastructure. In the same manner, the training of the judicial staff is a prerequisite for the successful development of the e-justice projects.

The envisaged reforms and investments contribute to the European Flagship initiatives 'Reskill and upskill'[80] and 'Modernise'[81]. E-justice is primarily focused on modernising the function of the judicial system by putting in place reforms such as the creation of Justice-cloud, the homogenisation of processes and the creation of "Artificial Intelligence for Justice". The need for reforms in the justice system is also highlighted in country specific recommendations (CSRs) and the Country Reports of 2020 and 2019. More specifically:

- Digital Transformation of Justice is in line with recitals 25:2020 and 10:2019 and addresses recommendation 3:2020 and 2:2019
- Skills and digital skills for judges and judicial employees is in line with recitals 21:2020, 25:2020, 19:2019, 10:2019 and addresses recommendations 3:2020 and 2:2019
- Enhancing infrastructures of the greek judicial system is in line with recitals 24:2020 and 10:2019
- Accelerating the administration of Justice 16575 is in line with recitals 25:2020, 26:2020, 10:2019 and addresses recommendations 3:2020 and 2:2019

Increasing growth prospects, economic resilience and regional cohesion. To improve Greece's long-term growth trajectory, addressing Greece's structural weaknesses is of the essence. A key set of reforms and investments in fulfilling this goal is focusing on creating an effective and rapid justice system for citizens and businesses. Reforms in the Greek justice system will unlock investment and improve the functioning of the financial system as well as the business environment[82]. All three branches of our current plan serve this goal: digital tools and skills will make justice administration more efficient, new infrastructure and institutional reforms will accelerate processing and resolving disputes in courts as well as reducing the current backlog. Also, the combination of digital reforms and the new infrastructure in cities outside Athens enhance social and territorial cohesion as justice becomes more accessible to everybody irrespective of where they live.

Green and Digital Transition. Digitising the state is both a national priority and a strategic goal for the EU[83]. Within this context, digitising Justice is part of this effort in order to strengthen capacities using advanced technologies (including Artificial Intelligence), upgrading its IT systems, extending the existing central and local IT infrastructure and the relevant peripheral equipment, with the aim of accelerating the administration, transparency and quality of justice. The reforms included in this component will help attract more investments, boost growth and increase Greece's economic resilience. More specifically,

[80] Reform 3

[81] Reform 2

[82] Greece's country report 2020

[83] See "Shaping Europe's Digital Future"

setting up a comprehensive e-Justice strategy with a focus on improving the efficiency and quality of the services provided by the Justice System is a key element of this effort.

Moreover, upgrading Greek courts through a combination of renovations and constructions of new energy-efficient and low-emissions buildings is in line with the goals of both the Greek government and the EU for fighting climate change and reducing the country's energy footprint. Additional gains will be made as a result of concentrating various services in fewer buildings (such is the case of the construction of the court in Piraeus and Athens) and through digital reforms that will reduce the need for physical presence.

Additionally the proposed reform regarding the skills and digital skills for judges and judicial employees aims to thoroughly modernize and enrich the existing tools and instruments of the training of judges and judicial staff for a rapid, qualitative and efficient administration of justice, taking into account the emerging technologies relevant to the justice system and aiming to bridge the digital divide due to the rapid digital transformation of the justice system.

c. National strategic context

Not applicable.

3. Reforms and Investments

The detailed description of the reforms and investments can be found in the Appendices.

a. Reforms

Reform 1: Accelerating the administration of Justice (ID: 16575)

Reform 2: Digital Transformation of Justice (E-Justice) (ID: 16727)

Reform 3: Skills and digital skills for judges and judicial employees (judicial staff) (ID: 16733)

b. Investments

Investment 1: New Judicial Buildings and Renovation (ID: 16292)

4. Open strategic autonomy and security issues

Non applicable.

5. Cross border and multi country projects

Non applicable.

6. Green dimensions of the component

Buildings are responsible for approximately 40% of EU energy consumption and 36% of the greenhouse gas emissions and are therefore the single largest energy consumer in Europe. Aligned with the EU climate change ambition for climate neutrality by 2050, Greece has set an ambitious target, described in the National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) to decrease greenhouse gas emissions by 56% in 2030 below 2005 national data.

The building sector is one of the main contributors to the country's greenhouse gas emissions and within the NECP the country has set a target to renovate 600.000 buildings by 2030. The reforms and the

investments of this component aim to accelerate the reduction of emissions through the energy efficiency of residential, commercial, industrial and public buildings. An annual reduction of 781 kt CO2e is targeted from household and enterprises renovations; the greenhouse gas emissions will be further reduced from the 210 public building renovations and 500.000 street lighting replacements. Apart from the environmental savings, the building renovation schemes will contribute to the economic recovery, through job creation in the construction sector, savings on energy bills, healthier living conditions and reduced energy poverty. Addressing the phenomenon of energy poverty is imperative due to its gradual intensification in recent years that is attributed to the economic recession. Indicatively, it is reported that about 23% of the total population appears unable to adequately heat their homes, while in the case of the economically vulnerable population the corresponding percentage amounts to 41% in 2017. An environmental goal for all citizens, vulnerable and not, is to reduce air pollution, especially in urban centers. The target is a reduction of at least 50% of the relevant indicators of energy poverty by 2025; and 75% by 2030, setting as a baseline 2016.

In addition, the component's proposed measures contribute to the green transition, taking into account climate and environmental objectives as defined in Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (Taxonomy Regulation). The proposed investment will contribute to:

- Climate change mitigation by promoting energy transition and capital flows towards infrastructure with decreased energy requirements and improved carbon footprint.
- Climate change adaptation as the deep renovation of housing and the non-residential stock with a long-term perspective, takes disaster risks and changing climatic conditions into consideration (e.g., increasing likelihood of more frequent and more severe extreme weather events) and their overall resilience.

7. Digital dimensions of the component

The Regulation COM (2020) 408 establishing a Recovery and Resilience Facility sets a binding target of at least 20% of the plan's total allocation to contribute to the digital transition or to the challenges resulting from it.

The digital transformation of the state is both a national priority and a strategic goal for the EU. Within this context, the digitalization of Justice is part of this effort, in line with the country's e-Justice Strategy, which is focused on improving the efficiency and quality of the services provided by the Justice System, the main expression of which is undoubtedly the speed in its award, its independence and, finally, the quality of justice. The reform (namely Reform 2) included in this component is primarily focused on modernizing the function of the judicial system by putting into implementation actions that include (a) the homogenization and simplification of processes through digitisation, taking into account cyber security issues, (b) the digital integration of the systems of the courts and the Ministry of Justice with the aim of speeding up the administration of justice, (c) the upgrade of control management mechanisms, developing applications for the detection of money laundering, the safeguarding of intellectual and industrial property, and (d) the implementation of smart infrastructures aimed at reducing the environmental footprint, reducing costs and improving working conditions for all those involved in the Justice System.

More specifically, setting up a comprehensive e-Justice strategy with a focus on improving the efficiency and quality of the services provided through the digital transformation of the Justice System will strengthen the independence and effectiveness of justice facilitating the daily lives of citizens, improve the quality of decisions with respect for the independence of justice and transparency for all (businesses, citizens, professionals, etc.) and also help attract more investments, boost growth and increase Greece's economic resilience. Such initiatives are expected to transform the Greek growth model by providing a "digital reboot" and significantly boost annual GDP growth during a course of 5-10 years.

By comprising 25% of digital expenditures (see table 1 below), this component contributes to the abovementioned digital target of 20%.

8. Climate tracking and digital tagging

The Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy (COM (2020) 575 final) sets a minimum target of 37% of the total expenditure of the recovery and resilience plan to be related to climate and a minimum target of 20% to be related to digital.

Title of reform or investment	Climate (%)	Digital(%)
Accelerating the administration of Justice (ID: 16575)	0%	0%
Digital Transformation of Justice (E-Justice)Digital Transformation of Justice (E-Justice) and digitisation of the archives of the Justice System (ID:16727)	0%	100%
Skills and digital skills for judges and judicial employees (judicial staff) (ID: 16733)	0%	100%
New Judicial Buildings and Renovation- Preparation, implementation, monitoring and control (ID: 16292)	40%	0%
New Judicial Buildings and Renovation- Construction of new energy efficient buildings (ID: 16292)	0%	0%
New Judicial Buildings and Renovation- Energy efficiency renovation measures regarding public infrastructure, demonstration projects and supporting measures (ID: 16292)	40%	0%

9. Do no significant harm

The “Do No Significant Harm” principle has been assessed for each reform and investment of this component. The assessment has concluded that none of the measures proposed will cause significant harm to any of the six environmental objectives as defined in Article 17 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation. A two- step methodology was followed with (a) the review of six objectives checklist and (b) the substantive DNSH assessment.

Each one of the investments and reforms of Component 4.3 was assessed on the checklist to identify if and for which of the six environmental objectives a substantive DNSH assessment is required (climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, sustainable use and protection for water and marine resources, circular economy including waste prevention and recycling, pollution prevention and control to air, water or land and the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems). The checklist assessment concluded that none of the measures of this component requires a substantive DNSH assessment as none of the measures will cause significant harm to any of the six environmental objectives.

The detailed assessment for each measure can be found in the Appendices.

10. Milestones, targets and timeline

See relevant milestone in Part 3.

11. Financing and costs

General principles and guidelines

Having identified the main challenges and objectives of the recovery and resilience plan and the milestones, target and timeline of the investments and reforms determined, the main principles as well as the followed process and methodology regarding the financing and cost evaluation is presented below.

Firstly, it is noted that the cost estimate of the recovery and resilience plan is implemented in line with the basic regulation requirements which provide that the cost for each investment and reform is:

- **Reasonable**: The recovery and resilience plan provides with sufficient information and evidence that the amount of the estimated total cost of the component is appropriate.
- **Plausible**: The recovery and resilience plan provides sufficient information and evidence that the amount of the estimated total cost of the component is in line with the nature and the type of envisaged investments through the implementation of a horizontal assessment which ensures alignment between the qualitative nature of the investment in and its cost.
- **Commensurate**: The amount of the total cost of the recovery and resilience plan is commensurate to the expected impact of the envisaged measure on the economy and employment of Greece. In particular, it is assessed whether the recovery and resilience plan will have an economic impact that is aligned with the amount of its estimated cost.

Moreover, the methodology approach and the process followed with respect to the costing and the justification provided for each reform and investment is developed on the basis of four main principles which fulfil the following objectives:

- **Accuracy**: The approach and the methodology tools used to ensure that the estimated cost is reasonably close to the actual costs through the use of accounting, historical, statistical data as well as the identification of market prices.
- **Accountability and transparency**: The reforms' and investments' costs have been estimated in a way that it is clearly traceable and comprehensible, through the implementation of breakdown analysis which includes detailed information on each parameter used in the cost calculation (e.g. driver factors' unit costs, required number of units)
- **Simplicity**: The cost methodology approach followed uses simple tools and cost calculations methods so as to allow the assessment of the elements related to the costing together with the assessment of the other elements of the recovery and resilience plan in a short period of time. This aims to keep the administrative burden as manageable as possible for all parties.
- **Consistency**: The cost estimated per reform and investment is consistent with other EU policies and is in line with costs applied to similar projects via other EU funding.

In view of these principles and requirements, the methodology approach developed for the cost estimates of each investment and reform of the recovery and resilience plan follows some common guidelines. More specifically, it includes:

- Clear and evidence-based analysis of the challenges addressed and the objectives of the investments and reforms
- Detailed information with respect to the anticipated outcome of the investments and reforms
- Detailed description of how the investment and reforms are implemented (means of implementation)
- Information on the nature and size of the proposed investments and reforms as well as their timeline and the relative milestones

Cost validation process and methodology approach

On the basis of the aforementioned principles and guidelines, a specific cost validation process and methodology approach is developed which allows the costing for each investment and reform of the recovery and resilience plan and ensures the accuracy, transparency, simplicity and consistency of the estimates.

The cost analysis process of the recovery and resilience plan includes four main steps which aim to implement the following:

- 1st step: Development of one specific report per reform and investment with separate analysis per sub-projects
- 2nd step: Examination of all available information and data
- 3rd step: Detailed breakdown of all the main projects' cost items through the application of the most suitable cost validation methodology
- 4th step: Cost verification per project, component and pillar of the recovery and resilience plan

1st step – Development of Cost Analysis Reports

The cost analysis report's content for each of the investments and reforms of the recovery and resilience plan includes the following common parameters / details:

- **Project's snapshot**: Includes the introduction of the main project's characteristics (e.g. pillar, component, project title and subprojects, stakeholders), the codification of key financial figures (total and RRF estimated budget) as well as the use of the same numbering of costing fiches and technical fiches and a brief overview of the project's scope
- **Implementation means:** Illustrates an outline of the relative regulatory framework (if applicable), provides with a general outlook in regards to the maturity process and includes a cumulative table on the project's timeline regarding the milestones to be reached
- **Project's budget:** Provides with:
    - a breakdown analysis (identification of key cost parameters, an overview of available information, confirmation that the estimated costs do not include VAT, are not recurrent and are not incurred before 1 February 2020),
    - indication of whether parts of the project's budget are covered by other private parties or Union financing - demonstration that these amounts have been taken out of the costs to be financed by RRF and
    - budget valuation and validation (clear methodology for estimating the costs, cost analysis per critical cost drivers, identification of unit costs, determination of the total number of units, estimation of the total required budget per project)

- **Supporting material:** Refers to the brief overview of relevant studies and / or information used for the validation of the total cost as well as the mapping of reference points used during the cost analysis (historical, comparative cost on similar projects) and provision of relevant evidence (e.g. sources)

2nd step – Examination of all available information and data

In order to ensure the accuracy and the consistency of the cost estimates, a comparative costing data analysis is conducted through the collection and examination of all the available information and data on the actual cost of similar reforms and investments that have been carried out in the past. This step mainly includes all the actions related to the collection and examination of all available information and supporting material as well as the data mining and in-depth analysis of the relative documentation.

3rd step – Development of cost analysis methodology approach

In order to implement the costing and justification of the projects, three main methodological analyses were developed which were used based on their appropriation / suitability for each of the investments and reforms included in the recovery and resilience plan:

Bottom-up estimation

The first methodology approach of cost analysis involves estimations on a granular level for each cost parameter of the project which are then aggregated to a total estimate for the entire project. The main steps of this methodological approach include the following:

- Review of historical figures / benchmarks per cost parameter from similar projects and estimation of a unit value cost
- Determination of the total number of units required and application of the unit value for the relevant estimations per cost parameter
- Final aggregation and estimation of the total cost per project

Parametric approach

This approach refers to the estimation of the total budget per project based on relevant historical figures / benchmarks. In particular, the main steps of the parametric methodological approach include the following:

- Identification of individual cost parameters based on relevant historical figures / benchmarks
- Examination of the contribution of each cost parameter to the total budget
- Evaluation of each cost parameter as a percentage of the total cost

Top-down (analogous) technique

Lastly, the top-down methodology technique includes the following main steps:

- Estimation of total budget per project based on relevant historical figures
- Apportionment of the total cost to individual cost parameter based on relevant benchmarks in regards to each unit cost

It is noted that in certain cases where there is limited availability of comparative historical figures / benchmarks, in order to proceed with an accurate and justified estimation of the cost parameters, an expert judgement was requested. In particular, the expert judgement aims to provide the following:

- Review of relevant benchmarks regarding the cost of similar projects
- Provision of judgment based upon expertise that has been acquired in a specific knowledge area and highlighting of critical factors and possible risks
- Completion and assessment of existing data and validation of estimated cost

4th step – Cost valuation and validation process

The accuracy and the validation of the cost analysis for each investment and project are achieved through the implementation of the cost valuation of the recovery and resilience plan by an independent body. In particular, the validation and valuation of the cost analysis were ensured through the following actions:

- Data collection, elaboration and review
- Continuous communication and implementation of workshops with the responsible stakeholders and entities
- Request of the required or additional data and information
- Investment size verification and cost identification
- Preparation and review of the cost analysis reports

Main elements of the methodology approach and cost parameters

The methodology approach followed for the estimation of the costs as regards the investments and reforms of the third component (“Improve the efficiency of the justice system”) of the fourth pillar of the recovery and resilience plan (“Private Investment and Economic Transformation”) is based on the following main elements concerning the:

- Construction of new building or renovation of existing buildings
- Development and upgrade of IT systems
- Project management, technical support and consultation services
- Training - professional certification programs

1st element: Building construction and renovation

The relative costing of the investments as regards the first element derives from the construction of new building or the renovation of existing buildings. The cost parameters of these investments mainly include the fees charged for the construction. In particular, the costs estimates are based on the following parameters:

12. Specification of the surface of the building area in each project (measured in square meters)

- Estimation of the unit costs related to the construction works (unit costs per square meter) based on the relevant market rates
- Calculation of the overall costs required per project, derived from the estimated costs of the construction works

2nd element: Development and upgrade of IT systems and platforms

The development and upgrade of the IT systems and platforms includes the estimated cost of all the required actions concerning the technical support needed for the installation, deployment and customization of the systems as well as the pilot operation services. In particular, the costing of this element is based on the following parameters:

- Specification of the number of technical experts needed for the development of the IT systems and software
- Determination of the amount of work needed for the completion of project, which is calculated in man months based on the average productive hours (i.e. excluding sickness, courses, vacations, etc.) per month per person (full-time)
- Estimation of the overall costs based on the examination of the market rates determining the cost per man month and the total estimated working time of the technical experts

3rd element: Project management, consultation and technical assistance

The cost as regards the third element derives from the provision of the complementary services required per project which include the consultation and technical assistance services provided through the implementation of the required studies and surveys (feasibility studies, requirement analyses, solution design etc.) as well as the project management and supervisory support services. In this field, the calculation of the relative cost derived from these services is based on the following parameters:

- Identification of the specific needs per project and determination of the number of the relative experts / personnel required
- Estimation of the total man months / hours which are estimated to be provided in each service as well as the corresponding unit cost
- Calculation of the overall costs derived from the technical consulting, management and supporting services per project based on the above two parameters

4th element: Training and professional certification programs

The cost as regards the fourth element derives from the implementation of training sessions and modules, the professional certification programs and the cost for the purchase of the required educational material (books, brochures etc.). More specifically, the costing of the training programs is based on the following parameters:

- Specification of the needs per training program in terms of trainers, course instructors, coordinators, academic support etc. as well as the estimated participants / beneficiaries
- Determination of the average time per program (in hours, days or months) and estimation of the unit costs corresponding to each trainer / trainee per hour or training session based on the historical cost on similar projects and market benchmarks
- Identification of the required training material (e.g. books, guides, print or digital modules etc.) per program and determination of the unit costs (e.g. cost per page)

The detailed cost assessment for each measure can be found in the Appendices.

13. Loan request

Non applicable.

COMPONENT 4.4: Strengthen the financial sector and capital markets

1. Description of the component

Policy areas/domain: Economic and institutional resilience, that aim to, inter alia, increase crisis preparedness and crisis response capacity

Summary: There are two main areas covered by this component.

First, continued work on addressing private indebtedness. The passage of the single insolvency framework through parliament, a major reform, is followed by additional implementing acts that need to be adopted. Furthermore, a monitoring registry for private debt, the development of a public credit bureau, a central credit register and a credit expansion observatory, will all serve to fill the informational gaps that currently impede the successful flow of credit and the efficient monitoring of risks present.

At the same time, the implementation of the private debt monitoring strategy will ensure, through a series of targeted interventions, inter alia: the removal of asymmetric private debt information, the protection of vulnerable groups of individuals and businesses, the acceleration of non-liquidation or individuals heading for bankruptcy but also the creation of a system that will allow the monitoring and the smooth and timely settlement of private debt issues in the financial system.

Second, the capital market of Greece must be further developed, through its drastic digital modernisation. This will be achieved through the codification of the capital market framework and the revision of relevant laws and regulations, as well as the update of its information systems.

Objectives: Component 4.4 aims through integrated interventions to strengthen the capacity of the financial system to support the development of the economy, through the financing of companies and individuals to develop new activities. This direction is directly related both to the specific recommendations of the Commission for the country for years 2019-2020, which emphasize the creation of a clearly demarcated framework for the management of private debt and addressing the weaknesses of the Greek capital market. At the same time, it is aligned with the report of the Pissarides Commission and aims to address non-performing exposures (NPEs) and non-performing loans (NPLs) and at the same time the low quality and quantity of necessary information regarding the credit profiles of companies and individuals in the market.

Through a coherent set of reforms, the primary aim of this component is to address private indebtedness and strengthen capital markets. Structural changes in these two areas are not only growth-enhancing but also increase Greece's economic resilience in view of future shocks.

Social cohesion is also ensured through a set of policies that seek to benefit primarily the most vulnerable, such as the 2nd chance in the new insolvency framework.

Reforms:

- **Reform 1:** Strengthening the capacity of the financial system to overcome legacy challenges and finance the real economy (ID: 16957) [COFOG: 04.9]
- **Reform 2:** Implementation of the new unified insolvency framework for the restructuring of debt and 2nd chance (ID: 16580) [COFOG: 04.9]
- **Reform 3:** New Loans Promotion-Establishment of the Credit Expansion Observatory (ID: 16576) [COFOG: 04.9]
- **Reform 4:** Enhanced capital market supervision and trustworthiness (ID: 16581) [COFOG: 04.9]

Estimated cost: EUR 21 million, of which EUR 21 million (100%) are covered by RRF

2. Main challenges and objectives

a. Main challenges

Modern economies need a balanced use of the two main sources of business financing, i.e. the banking system and the capital market. Greece has not been able to exploit efficiently the advantages inherent in the markets. This is made obvious by the country's comparatively low market capitalisation as a percentage of GDP. This not only adversely affects the Greek per capita GDP but is also correlated with the country's low total gross savings as a percentage of GDP.

Pissarides' Committee report identifies problems associated with private debt which were exacerbated by a relatively complex and inefficient insolvency framework.[84] According to the 2020 European Semester[85]and the sixth enhanced surveillance report for Greece in May 2020, the Greek authorities committed to put in place a consistent and unified framework for settling corporate and household debt in order to:

- resolve households and businesses' over-indebtedness in a swift and sustainable manner;
- limit procedural abuse by debtors, and
- accelerate the economic recovery

Inefficiencies and structural problems with capital markets, private debt and insolvency framework are also identified in 2020 & 2019 Country Specific Recommendations (CSRs) and Country Reports. It is highlighted that non-performing loans on banks' balance sheets undermine future growth prospects[86]. The still high non-performing loan ratio leaves little room for a sizable and sustainable rebound of credit provision to the real economy, including households and non-financial corporations, thereby hindering domestic investment[87]. Supporting the banking sector's capacity to offer sustainable debt restructuring solutions to viable borrowers will be crucial for safeguarding asset quality while bolstering economic recovery. In this context, Greece faces the following individual challenges with regard to private debt and capital markets:

Lack of data and asymmetrical Information. The current situation of the NPEs has exposed two problems directly related to the indebtedness of households and businesses, and their consequent inability to meet their loan obligations. The first relates to the lack of information on the creditworthiness of borrowers based on their debt payment behavior towards the Greek State (i.e. tax authorities and social security funds) and the second is the practice applied by credit institutions before the economic crisis, concerning the inadequate use of available credit information when granting credit products. The lack of a unified way of sharing information creates confusion and slows down the resolution of Private Debt. This problem primarily affects households SMEs, thereby worsening the financial situation of banks. As a result, it undermines growth prospects, reducing Greece's economic resilience both in the short and in the long run. In addition to that, no data are available on the credit expansion of the banks, other than the aggregated data reported to the Bank of Greece. However, these aggregated data do not provide information about the type of borrowers, (i.e industry, size), their geographical distribution and other characteristics.

[84] Section 4.42, Rigidities: Loans & Banks

[85] Assessment of progress on structural reforms, prevention and correction of macroeconomic imbalances, and results of in-depth reviews under Regulation (EU) No 1176/2011

[86] Recital 2, CSR 2020, Recital 3, CSR 2019

[87] Country Report 2020

Insolvency framework. The accumulation of NPEs over the past years highlighted specific structural weaknesses with regard to the solvency management of individuals and legal entities.

b. Objectives

The proposed reforms address all major challenges associated with private indebtedness and capital markets. They are in line with the 2020 European Semester[88] and the sixth enhanced surveillance report for Greece in May 2020 that focused on setting up a comprehensive framework for resolving private debt and addressing capital markets inefficiencies. Finally the Pissarides' Committee report focuses on factors that are inhibiting growth such as the high rate of NPEs and the shortfalls in the insolvency framework and which are to a large extent addressed by the proposals of the component. In particular, the reforms and investments of the components are aligned with the following recommendations:

- Establishment of a Public Credit Bureau and the development of a solvency assessment IT system (part of Reform 1) is in line with recital 22:2020[89] and recommendations 2020:3, 2020:4 and 2019:2
- The National Private Debt Resolution Strategy and the development of a monitoring registry for private debt (part of Reform 1) are in line with recitals 2:2020, 22:2020, 3:2019 and recommendations 3:2020, 1:2019
- The Central Credit Registry (CCR) (part of Reform 1) is in line with the commitment of the country in the Eurogroup of November 2020 and is part of the overall effort to reduce risk in the banking and financial sector.
- The new unified insolvency framework for the restructuring of debt and the 2nd chance scheme (Reform 2) is in line with recitals 2:2020, 22:2020, 28:2020, 3:2019 and recommendations 3:2020, 1:2019
- Promotion of new loans and the establishment of the Credit Expansion Observatory (Reform 3) is in line with 28:2020, 3:2019 and recommendations 3:2020, 1:2019
- Enhanced capital market supervision and trustworthiness (Reform 4) is in line with recommendations 4:2020, 1:2019

The reforms and investments included in the component are interrelated and highly complementary, constituting a piece of a broader puzzle that forms a comprehensive plan with regard to private investment, economic and institutional transformation. For example, the establishment of a public credit bureau and development of a solvency assessment IT system will provide useful input in assessing the efficiency of the new unified insolvency framework. Similarly, the efforts that are made to reduce the share of household and corporate debt are also supported by the reforms on the Justice system, and in particular the ones associated with accelerating the administration of Justice 16575.

To address existing challenges, in line with european and national recommendations, the following objectives would need to be reached:

[88] Assessment of progress on structural reforms,
prevention and correction of macroeconomic imbalances, and results of in-depth reviews
under Regulation (EU) No 1176/2011

[89] "It is important that in this process, the banking sector fulfils – with the support of the authorities – its intermediary role to maintain the necessary flow of credit, on the basis of appropriate credit risk assessment and prudent credit standards, while accurately reporting any deterioration in asset quality".

Create an efficient insolvency framework to increase economic resilience and social cohesion. To address the shortcomings of the current regulatory framework, the introduction of a simple and effective insolvency regime is of vital importance. More specifically, to achieve this objective, the new regulatory regime needs to meet the following conditions:

- Increase the efficiency in loan servicing and workout and prevent the need for judicial proceedings with the improvements on multilateral negotiations.
- promote extra-judicial processes and automated solutions to remove congestion in courts.
- develop a prevention mechanism that will identify early stages of economic difficulty on debtors and warn them accordingly
- develop an electronic platform for the out-of-court settlement of debts of individuals and legal entities to accelerate the private debt resolution by reducing cases resulting to court, simplifying and expediting restructuring/ liquidation process
- strengthen the repayment capacity of vulnerable households to maintain repayment capacity, prevent bankruptcy and safeguard the right to housing for vulnerable households.

Enhanced capital market supervision and trustworthiness. The proposed reform focuses on the enhancement of the capital markets' supervision in Greece, through the digital transformation planned by the Hellenic Capital Market Commission (HCMC) with a focus on the restructuring and advancement of its current IT infrastructure. This will allow the effective and timely management of the data received, stored and processed in respect to capital market participants that are under HCMC's supervision. It consists of 3 subprojects concerning the digitalization of HCMC organization & procedures, focusing in the areas of "Market Surveillance", "Data collection, processing, analysis and monitoring" and "Cybersecurity, cyber defense, cyber resilience".

Address private indebtedness. The implementation of a strategy addressing private indebtedness aims to bring the level of private debt at a level consistent with the proper allocation of resources in the economy. And to achieve this goal through an equitable and socially responsible treatment of creditors and debtors. This will be made possible by putting in place a coherent plan that facilitates debt resolution and gives a second chance to entrepreneurs who have defaulted and also promotes extra-judicial processes.

Increase economic & social resilience through better informed policy making. Gathering data about the profile of the borrowers (i.e. industry, size) and the credit expansion of the banks is crucial for designing, implementing and monitoring effective economic and financial policies. This is part of a broader effort aiming at increasing the readiness of the state and its policies with regard to the new loans. This would be achieved by establishing an electronic platform that would function as an observatory which will gather and process data from the banking system. The platform constitutes yet another piece of the puzzle in the efforts undertaken towards the digital transition of the state. As this platform allows for well-informed policy-making decisions and timely interventions in times of rapid escalation of the problem, it enhances economic resilience in view of future fluctuations and shocks.

c. National strategic context

Not applicable.

3. Reforms and Investments

The detailed description of the reforms and investments can be found in the Appendices.

a. Reforms

Reform 1: Strengthening the capacity of the financial system to overcome legacy challenges and finance the real economy (ID: 16957)

Reform 2: Implementation of the new unified insolvency framework for the restructuring of debt and 2nd chance (ID: 16580)

Reform 3: New Loans Promotion-Establishment of the Credit Expansion Observatory (ID: 16576)

Reform 4: Enhanced capital market supervision and trustworthiness (ID: 16581)

4. Open strategic autonomy and security issues

Non applicable.

5. Cross border and multi country projects

Non applicable.

6. Green dimensions of the component

Non applicable

7. Digital dimensions of the component

The Regulation COM (2020) 408 establishing a Recovery and Resilience Facility sets a binding target of at least 20% of the plan's total allocation to contribute to the digital transition or to the challenges resulting from it.

As pointed out, a major issue the Greek financial system is currently facing is the lack and low quality of information available regarding credit profiles for businesses and individuals. This results in the financial system not being able to provide enough support to the growth of the economy through the financing of businesses, and individuals to expand in new ventures and economic activities.

The use of digital solutions tailored to the country's financial system's needs is considered a prerequisite for the country to overcome legacy problems and achieve growth and competitiveness both in the local as well as the international setting. These digital solutions are expected to curb inefficiencies in the financial system and capital market as well as equip the relevant authorities and stakeholders with the necessary digital tools.

The above are pursued consistently throughout Component 4.4, by the introduction of the relevant digital systems and technologies that will assist in strengthening the financial sector and capital markets. More specifically, Reform 1 is expected to remove information asymmetries in the financial system of Greece as well as monitor the quantity and quality of investment spending, the degree of competition in the Greek banking system and the depth, liquidity and price efficiency of the secondary market for NPLs, through the development and operation of:

1. a Public Credit Bureau
2. a Monitoring Register for Private Debt
3. a Central Credit Registry

Respectively, Reform 3 will introduce a Credit Expansion Observatory that will seek to function as a tool for monitoring credit expansion and will improve the readiness of the State and its relevant policies, by allowing well-informed policy-making decisions. Reform 4 focuses on the restructuring and advancement of the Hellenic Capital Market Commission's (HCMC) current IT infrastructure, allowing the effective and timely management of the data received, stored and processed in respect to capital market participants that are under HCMC's supervision.

The digitalisation of the country's financial system and capital market will be facilitated through the above IT system, which will seek to (i) increase of the state's readiness and its policies for new loans and credit expansion (ii) provide valid and reliable credit information services for assessing economic behaviour, and (iii) enhance the capital markets' supervision through the digital transformation planned by the Hellenic Capital Market Commission (HCMC), allowing for timely and well-informed interventions and enhancing economic resilience in view of future fluctuations and shocks.

By comprising 35% digital expenditures (see table 1 below) this component contributes significantly to the 20% digital target set out in Article 15(3)(c) of the Regulation COM (2020) 408.

8. Climate tracking and digital tagging

The Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy (COM (2020) 575 final) sets a minimum target of 37% of the total expenditure of the recovery and resilience plan to be related to climate and a minimum target of 35% to be related to digital.

Title of reform or investment	Climate (%)	Digital (%)
Strengthening the capacity of the financial system to overcome legacy challenges and finance the real economy (ID: 16957)	0%	0%
Implementation of the new unified insolvency framework for the restructuring of debt and 2nd chance (ID: 16580)	0%	0%
New Loans Promotion-Establishment of the Credit Expansion Observatory (ID: 16576)	0%	0%
Enhanced capital market supervision and trustworthiness (ID: 16581)	0%	100%

9. Do no significant harm

The “Do No Significant Harm” principle has been assessed for each reform and investment of this component. The assessment has concluded that none of the measures proposed will cause significant harm to any of the six environmental objectives as defined in Article 17 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation. A two- step methodology was followed with (a) the review of six objectives checklist and (b) the substantive DNSH assessment.

Each one of the investments and reforms of Component 4.4 was assessed on the checklist to identify if and for which of the six environmental objectives a substantive DNSH assessment is required (climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, sustainable use and protection for water and marine resources, circular economy including waste prevention and recycling, pollution prevention and control to air, water or land and the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems). The checklist assessment concluded that none of the measures of this component requires a substantive DNSH assessment as none of the measures will cause significant harm to any of the six environmental objectives.

The detailed assessment for each measure can be found in the Appendices.

10. Milestones, targets and timeline

See relevant milestone chapter in Part 3.

11. Financing and costs

General principles and guidelines

Having identified the main challenges and objectives of the recovery and resilience plan and the milestones, target and timeline of the investments and reforms determined, the main principles as well as the followed process and methodology regarding the financing and cost evaluation is presented below.

Firstly, it is noted that the cost estimate of the recovery and resilience plan is implemented in line with the basic regulation requirements which provide that the cost for each investment and reform is:

- **Reasonable**: The recovery and resilience plan provides with sufficient information and evidence that the amount of the estimated total cost of the component is appropriate.
- **Plausible**: The recovery and resilience plan provides sufficient information and evidence that the amount of the estimated total cost of the component is in line with the nature and the type of envisaged investments through the implementation of a horizontal assessment which ensures alignment between the qualitative nature of the investment in and its cost.
- **Commensurate**: The amount of the total cost of the recovery and resilience plan is commensurate to the expected impact of the envisaged measure on the economy and employment of Greece. In particular, it is assessed whether the recovery and resilience plan will have an economic impact that is aligned with the amount of its estimated cost.

Moreover, the methodology approach and the process followed with respect to the costing and the justification provided for each reform and investment is developed on the basis of four main principles which fulfil the following objectives:

- **Accuracy**: The approach and the methodology tools used to ensure that the estimated cost is reasonably close to the actual costs through the use of accounting, historical, statistical data as well as the identification of market prices.
- **Accountability and transparency**: The reforms' and investments' costs have been estimated in a way that it is clearly traceable and comprehensible, through the implementation of breakdown analysis which includes detailed information on each parameter used in the cost calculation (e.g. driver factors' unit costs, required number of units)
- **Simplicity**: The cost methodology approach followed uses simple tools and cost calculations methods so as to allow the assessment of the elements related to the costing together with the assessment of the other elements of the recovery and resilience plan in a short period of time. This aims to keep the administrative burden as manageable as possible for all parties.
- **Consistency**: The cost estimated per reform and investment is consistent with other EU policies and is in line with costs applied to similar projects via other EU funding.

In view of these principles and requirements, the methodology approach developed for the cost estimates of each investment and reform of the recovery and resilience plan follows some common guidelines. More specifically, it includes:

- Clear and evidence-based analysis of the challenges addressed and the objectives of the investments and reforms
- Detailed information with respect to the anticipated outcome of the investments and reforms
- Detailed description of how the investment and reforms are implemented (means of implementation)
- Information on the nature and size of the proposed investments and reforms as well as their timeline and the relative milestones

Cost validation process and methodology approach

On the basis of the aforementioned principles and guidelines, a specific cost validation process and methodology approach is developed which allows the costing for each investment and reform of the recovery and resilience plan and ensures the accuracy, transparency, simplicity and consistency of the estimates.

The cost analysis process of the recovery and resilience plan includes four main steps which aim to implement the following:

- 1st step: Development of one specific report per reform and investment with separate analysis per sub-projects
- 2nd step: Examination of all available information and data
- 3rd step: Detailed breakdown of all the main projects' cost items through the application of the most suitable cost validation methodology
- 4th step: Cost verification per project, component and pillar of the recovery and resilience plan

1st step – Development of Cost Analysis Reports

The cost analysis report's content for each of the investments and reforms of the recovery and resilience plan includes the following common parameters / details:

- **Project's snapshot**: Includes the introduction of the main project's characteristics (e.g. pillar, component, project title and subprojects, stakeholders), the codification of key financial figures (total and RRF estimated budget) as well as the use of the same numbering of costing fiches and technical fiches and a brief overview of the project's scope
- **Implementation means:** Illustrates an outline of the relative regulatory framework (if applicable), provides with a general outlook in regards to the maturity process and includes a cumulative table on the project's timeline regarding the milestones to be reached
- **Project's budget:** Provides with:
    - a breakdown analysis (identification of key cost parameters, overview of available information, confirmation that the estimated costs do not include VAT, are not recurrent and are not incurred before 1 February 2020),
    - indication of whether parts of the project's budget are covered by other private parties or Union financing - demonstration that these amounts have been taken out of the costs to be financed by RRF and
    - budget valuation and validation (clear methodology for estimating the costs, cost analysis per critical cost drivers, identification of unit costs, determination of the total number of units, estimation of the total required budget per project)

- **Supporting material:** Refers to the brief overview of relevant studies and / or information used for the validation of the total cost as well as the mapping of reference points used during the cost analysis (historical, comparative cost on similar projects) and provision of relevant evidence (e.g. sources)

2nd step – Examination of all available information and data

In order to ensure the accuracy and the consistency of the cost estimates, a comparative costing data analysis is conducted through the collection and examination of all the available information and data on the actual cost of similar reforms and investments that have been carried out in the past. This step mainly includes all the actions related to the collection and examination of all available information and supporting material as well as the data mining and in-depth analysis of the relative documentation.

3rd step – Development of cost analysis methodology approach

In order to implement the costing and justification of the projects, three main methodological analyses were developed which were used based on their appropriation / suitability for each of the investments and reforms included in the recovery and resilience plan:

Bottom-up estimation

The first methodology approach of cost analysis involves estimations on a granular level for each cost parameter of the project which are then aggregated to a total estimate for the entire project. The main steps of this methodological approach include the following:

- Review of historical figures / benchmarks per cost parameter from similar projects and estimation of a unit value cost
- Determination of the total number of units required and application of the unit value for the relevant estimations per cost parameter
- Final aggregation and estimation of the total cost per project

Parametric approach

This approach refers to the estimation of the total budget per project based on relevant historical figures / benchmarks. In particular, the main steps of the parametric methodological approach include the following:

- Identification of individual cost parameters based on relevant historical figures / benchmarks
- Examination of the contribution of each cost parameter to the total budget
- Evaluation of each cost parameter as a percentage of the total cost

Top-down (analogous) technique

Lastly, the top-down methodology technique includes the following main steps:

- Estimation of total budget per project based on relevant historical figures
- Apportionment of the total cost to individual cost parameter based on relevant benchmarks in regards to each unit cost

It is noted that in certain cases where there is limited availability of comparative historical figures / benchmarks, in order to proceed with an accurate and justified estimation of the cost parameters, an expert judgement was requested. In particular, the expert judgement aims to provide the following:

- Review of relevant benchmarks regarding the cost of similar projects
- Provision of judgment based upon expertise that has been acquired in a specific knowledge area and highlighting of critical factors and possible risks
- Completion and assessment of existing data and validation of estimated cost

4th step – Cost valuation and validation process

The accuracy and the validation of the cost analysis for each investment and project are achieved through the implementation of the cost valuation of the recovery and resilience plan by an independent body. In particular, the validation and valuation of the cost analysis were ensured through the following actions:

- Data collection, elaboration and review
- Continuous communication and implementation of workshops with the responsible stakeholders and entities
- Request of the required or additional data and information
- Investment size verification and cost identification
- Preparation and review of the cost analysis reports

Main elements of the methodology approach and cost parameters

The methodology approach followed for the estimation of the costs as regards the investments and reforms of the fourth component ("Strengthen the financial sector and capital markets") of the fourth pillar of the recovery and resilience plan ("Private Investment and Economic Transformation") is based on the following main elements concerning the:

- Procurement of the required equipment
- Development and upgrade of IT systems
- Project management, technical support and consultation services
- Training - professional certification programs
- Organization of publicity and awareness actions

1st element: Procurement of required equipment

The costs including in this element refer to the procurement of the required equipment concerning the IT equipment, software licenses and machinery. In this context, the estimation and the justification of the costs included in this element is based on specific parameters and actions referring to the:

- Specification of the required equipment and licenses needed to be purchased in each investment and determination of the relative amount required
- Estimation of the relative unit costs in items for equipment or in years for the licenses based on the examination of all available information on the relative cost of similar investments and considering also the current market rates
- Quantification of the overall costs derive from the procurement of the required equipment and software licenses

2nd element: Development and upgrade of IT systems and platforms

The development and upgrade of the IT systems and platforms includes the estimated cost of all the required actions concerning the technical support needed for the installation, deployment and customization of the systems as well as the pilot operation services. In particular, the costing of this element is based on the following parameters:

- Specification of the number of technical experts needed for the development of the IT systems and software
- Determination of the amount of work needed for the completion of project, which is calculated in man months based on the average productive hours (i.e. excluding sickness, courses, vacations, etc.) per month per person (full-time)
- Estimation of the overall costs based on the examination of the market rates determining the cost per man month and the total estimated working time of the technical experts

3rd element: Project management, consultation and technical assistance

The cost as regards the third element derives from the provision of the complementary services required per project which include the consultation and technical assistance services provided through the implementation of the required studies and surveys (feasibility studies, requirement analyses, solution design etc.) as well as the project management and supervisory support services. In this field, the calculation of the relative cost derived from these services is based on the following parameters:

- Identification of the specific needs per project and determination of the number of the relative experts / personnel required
- Estimation of the total man months / hours which are estimated to be provided in each service as well as the corresponding unit cost
- Calculation of the overall costs derived from the technical consulting, management and supporting services per project based on the above two parameters

4th element: Training and professional certification programs

The cost as regards the fourth element derives from the implementation of training sessions and modules, the professional certification programs and the cost for the purchase of the required educational material (books, brochures etc.). More specifically, the costing of the training programs included in the fourth pillar of the recovery and resilience plan is based on the following parameters:

- Specification of the needs per training program in terms of trainers, course instructors, coordinators, academic support etc. as well as the estimated participants / beneficiaries
- Determination of the average time per program (in hours, days or months) and estimation of the unit costs corresponding to each trainer / trainee per hour or training session based on the historical cost on similar projects and market benchmarks
- Identification of the required training material (e.g. books, guides, print or digital modules etc.) per program and determination of the unit costs (e.g. cost per page)

5th element: Publicity and awareness actions

The publicity and awareness actions include the costs needed for the organization of events and campaigns, the implementation of polls opinion surveys and the publicity of actions. The costs for the

implementation of publicity and awareness actions are estimated through the following steps and parameters:

- Determination of the type of publicity and awareness action (e.g. leaflets, press advertising, media campaigns etc.)
- Specification of the total duration needed for the completion of each one (e.g. working hours, months or years)
- Communication with the relevant stakeholders and determination of the unit cost based on the current market rates (e.g. unit costs per working hour/month/year corresponding to each awareness action)

The detailed cost assessment for each measure can be found in the Appendices.

12. Loan request

See relevant milestone chapter in Part 3.

COMPONENT 4.5: Promote research and innovation

1. Description of the component

Policy areas/domain: Development and innovation**,** should aim to enhance the growth potential and enable a sustainable recovery of the Union's economy. Those reforms and investments should also promote entrepreneurship, social economy, the development of sustainable infrastructure and transport, and industrialisation and reindustrialisation, and mitigate the effect of the COVID-19 crisis on the economy.

Summary: Greece lags in research and innovation. The aim of the component is twofold: First, to strengthen the link between science and business. This is done through a reform that increases the extroversion of the Greek ecosystem or through the European HORIZON program that promotes the cooperation of R&D ecosystems with other countries, or through the Elevate Greece platform for the emergence of newly established R&D companies.

Second, the promotion of public and private investment in R&D. Proposals include the development of the Research Create Innovate program to promote innovative ideas, the creation of a program to fund basic research in areas of significant growth. They also include upgrading the infrastructure of the country's research centers, creating a new generation of technology parks to develop collaborations between the academic research and business environment. Finally, the development of an information system that will inform the authorities in real time for physical phenomenas and natural disasters will be an innovative system for civil protection.

Objective: The aim of the component is to increase public and private investment in research and development (R&D), strengthen the links between science and business, and develop a world-class pioneering R&D infrastructure. This will be achieved through a series of projects, as well as through reforms aimed at encouraging innovative companies to invest in R&D. This component will help strengthen the links between academia and the productive sector by increasing the competitiveness of Greek industry, increase the exploitation of intellectual property rights, reverse the "brain drain", strengthen the Greek start-up innovation ecosystem, and mobilise business R&D expenditure.

Reforms and investments

Reforms

- **Reform 1:** Extroversion of the research and innovation ecosystem of Greece (ID: 16621) [COFOG: 04.8]

Investments

- **Investment 1:** Research-Create-Innovate (ID: 16971) [COFOG: 04.8]
- **Investment 2:** Creation - Expansion – Upgrade of infrastructures of research centres supervised by the General Secretariat for Research and Innovation (GSRI) (ID: 16624) [COFOG: 04.8]
- **Investment 3:** Basic & Applied Research Aid (ID: 16618) [COFOG: 04.8]
- **Investment 4:** HORIZON 2020 "Seal of Excellence": financing top innovative companies (ID: 16622) [COFOG: 04.8]
- **Investment 5:** TH2ORAX: Trellis Holistic & Hybrid Operational Ruggedized Autonomous eXemplary system (ID: 16654) [COFOG: 04.8]

Estimated cost: EUR 612 million, of which EUR 444 million (73%) are covered by RRF

2. Main challenges and objectives

a. Main challenges

In the Commission's Final Country Report 2020, there are very important notes to be taken under consideration regarding research, innovation and development:

Strengthen the links between science and business: While Greek universities perform well in terms of research output, this is not converted into productive uses, as demonstrated by the comparatively low

number of patents[90]. Furthermore, private funding for public research and development as a percentage of GDP is slowly increasing . Nonetheless, the level of public-private scientific co-publications remains comparatively low. As a policy response, the country launched the 'Research-Create-Innovate' funding scheme in 2017 to encourage business research, development and innovation and knowledge transfer.

While employment in research and development activities is increasing, the loss of skilled human capital is a major challenge for the Greek research and innovation system. In recent years, the number of people engaged in research and development activities has increased overall; while the increase for research was notable[91]. However, the brain drain continues to be one of the most important challenges[92]. Policy initiatives such as the establishment of the Hellenic Foundation for Research and Innovation, to promote research activity and support new researchers, and the Knowledge Bridges, which maps the profiles of highly skilled Greek professionals abroad and supports networking, are steps in the right direction.

***Promote public and private investment in R&D*:** Although Greece has improved its innovation performance, it continues to be a 'moderate innovator'. By a variety of metrics, Greece is one of the countries with the lowest business dynamism in the EU. Creation and diffusion of innovation is a key driver of productivity growth. Greece ranked among the lowest countries in the Commission's 2019 European Innovation Scoreboard[93]. It performs particularly well on innovation in small and medium enterprises and on the linking of these enterprises with others. Greece is also doing well in increasing its share of employment in fast growing innovative sector businesses and in knowledge-intensive activities. However, Greece lags behind in terms of creating an innovation-friendly environment with adequate levels of finance and support.

Public and private spending on research and development has been steadily increasing since 2010, but is still relatively low. In recent years, Greece is approaching its national target of research and development intensity set for 2020[94]. Despite this increase, Greece remains below the EU average[95]. The business sector continued to be the largest contributor to total spending, of which two thirds came from the service sector[96].

Furthermore, innovation performance in Greece has not yet reached its full potential. Greece has integrated Smart Specialisation Strategies in its innovation policy framework[97]. According to the latest Community Innovation Survey[98], a high percentage of Greek businesses engage in innovative activity, above the EU average, pointing to a relatively high engagement of businesses in the innovation process. However, large disparities in innovation capacities remain, due to lack of robust governance, including low administrative capacity and weak coordination mechanisms. In this context, Greece is faced with particular challenges in developing adequate responses for the territories most likely to be affected by

[90] 11 Patent Cooperation Treaty patents per population in 2014 versus an EU average of 102

[91] European Commission, 2018d, provisional

[92] Chapter 4.3 and Amanatidou et al, 2020

[93] European Commission, 2019e

[94] The target was set in Greece's 2019 national reform programme and was revised upwards from 1.2% of GDP.

[95] European Commission, 2019j

[96] OECD, 2017

[97] Smart specialisation is set as an ex-ante conditionality in the cohesion policy (2014-2020) policy framework, requiring every Member State and region to have a well-developed strategy in place as a prerequisite for receiving any EU Structural Funds support for their planned innovation measures. In this context, Greece developed a centrally administered national research and innovation smart specialisation Strategy (RIS3), and 13 regional strategies, which were approved in 2015.

[98] European Commission, 2019f

the industrial transition towards sustainability[99]. Finally, innovation provides increase in situational awareness, supports decision making capabilities and enhances the coordination and synchronization of all relevant competent authorities.

b. Objectives

The overall objective of the component is to increase public and private spending on research and development (R&D), promoting investments in R&D, strengthening the links between science and businesses and developing world-class, cutting-edge R&D infrastructure. This objective is going to be attained through actions focusing on key reforms for incentivising innovation companies to invest in R&D, as well as important investments that enable the collaboration of scientists and businesses and promote the modernisation and development of state-of-the-art R&D infrastructure.

Furthermore, 'Ellada Mprosta' programme includes reforms such as implementation of Elevate Greece (compilation of the National Register of start-ups for the monitoring and support of the innovation ecosystem) and a modern research and innovation framework, aiming at enhancing the country's R&D environment.

This objective is analysed into specific goals that are fully in line with the recommendations addressed to Greece by the Council in 2019 and 2020. Specifically:

(i) Reform 1 aims at addressing recommendation 2:2019/2020 focusing on investment-related economic policies on R&D.

(ii) Investment 1 aims at addressing recommendation 2:2019/2020 focusing on investment-related economic policies on R&D and recommendation 2:2020 through mitigating the employment and social impacts of the covid-19 pandemic.

(iii) Investment 2 aims at addressing recommendation 2:2020 through front-load mature public investment projects and promotion of private investment to foster the economic recovery.

(iv) Investment 3 aims at addressing recommendation 2:2020 through mitigating the employment and social impacts of the covid-19 pandemic and recommendation 2:2020 through front-load mature public investment projects and promotion of private investment to foster the economic recovery and recommendation 2:2019 by focusing on investment-related economic policies on R&D.

(v) Investment 4**:** aims at addressing recommendation 2:2020 through mitigating the employment and social impacts of the covid-19 pandemic and recommendation 2:2020 through front-load mature public investment projects and promotion of private investment to foster the economic recovery and recommendation 2:2019 by focusing on investment-related economic policies on R&D

(vi) Investment 5: aims at addressing recommendations 3:2020 through mitigating actions to Improve the effectiveness and digitalisation of the public administration.

Specific objectives of this component include the following:

1.Enhance the links between academia and the productive sector

The actions within this component aim at creating strong links between academia and business, transform the Greek industry into a highly competitive player and mobilise R&D spending by enterprises, local and

[99] During the 2021-2027 European Regional Development Fund programming period, all Member States will have to demonstrate preparedness to manage industrial transitions.

multinationals. More specifically, Investment 2, 3 and 4 aim at Greece achieving additional recruitment by existing or new innovative companies, to create new incentives for establishing R&D centres in the country and therefore mitigate the social and economic impact of the crisis. Furthermore, the creation of new research facilities and the creation of state of the art technological centers will help Greece to boost competitiveness and innovation in line with the 2020-2021 National Reforms Plan as well as the Growth Strategy produced by the experts' committee presided by Professor Christopher Pissarides and incentivise business research. Furthermore, the main objective of Investment 1 is to link research and innovation with entrepreneurship by enabling the application of research, technological development and innovation projects submitted by either individual companies, or groups of companies, or by companies in partnerships with research organisations.

The development of research centers aim to establish well known R&D centers with professors from all over the world which will make the best use of the existing well developed innovation ecosystem of Greece by combining the universities, research institutions and of many small and large companies developing international activity and collaborations.

2. Increase investment in research and development and Improve innovation performance

All proposed reform and investments either implicitly or explicitly aim to increase investments in research and development in line with the Growth Strategy produced by the experts' committee presided by Professor Christopher Pissarides. Reform 1 aims at promoting the research and innovation ecosystem of Greece. Transnational cooperation and European partnerships for R&D projects involve high exposure to private sector companies which can mobilise private investment in R&D. Investments 1, 2 and 3 aim to create a direct link of the enterprise sector with the R&D community of research centers or universities building stronger ties between private and public sector in R&D. Moreover, Investment 4 aims to support innovatives ideas awarded with the Seal of Excellence to find the required funding in order to continue their work.

Furthermore, this component aims at the creation and diffusion of innovation from enhanced and stronger Research Centers, aiming to employ top researchers who will work closely with the Private Sector and Increase IPR exploitation (patent filings, licensing, Spin-offs). Investment 3, in line with the 2020 National Growth Plan, allows for the development of R&D infrastructure where research laboratories will be co-located and will collaborate with R&D departments of large companies in six cutting-edge sectors. This investment includes the renovation of existing research and innovation hubs.

Finally, the creation of state-of-the-art technology pockets in individual sectors is of utmost priority for the R&D sector and in line with the Growth Strategy of Greece. Reform 1 through direct investment in the extroversion of the Greek ecosystem incentivises and attracts young scientists back to Greece. Furthermore, the Elevate Greece platform initiative, in line with the 2020-2021 National Reforms Plan allows for the home ecosystem of start-ups to be registered, incentivised and network effectively. Investments 3 and 4 build a long-term competitive advantage and a 'deep-tech' innovation ecosystem in the fields of basic research as well as in the startup scene which is effectively tackling 'brain drain' through repatriation of Greek scientists in connection with the Recovery Plan for the Greek Economy. Last but not least investment 5 will connect state of the art technologies with civil protection. This upcoming innovative technology will provide to Civil Protection and the related authorities all the required data in order to support them in decision making for the citizens protection.

3. Reforms and Investments

The detailed description of the reforms and investments can be found in the Appendices.

a. Reforms

Reform 1: Extroversion of the research and innovation ecosystem of Greece (ID: 16621)

b. Investments

Investment 1: Research-Create-Innovate (ID: 16971)

Investment 2: Creation - Expansion – Upgrade of infrastructures of research centres supervised by the General Secretariat for Research and Innovation (GSRI) (ID: 16624)

Investment 3: Basic & Applied Research Aid (ID: 16618)

Investment 4: HORIZON 2020 “Seal of Excellence”: financing top innovative companies (ID: 16622)

Investment 5: TH2ORAX: Trellis Holistic & Hybrid Operational Ruggedized Autonomous eXemplary system (ID: 16654)

4. Open strategic autonomy and security issues

Non applicable

5. Cross border and multi country projects

Non applicable

6. Green dimensions of the component

Non applicable

7. Digital dimensions of the component

The Regulation COM (2020) 408 establishing a Recovery and Resilience Facility sets a binding target of at least 20% of the plan’s total allocation to contribute to the digital transition or to the challenges resulting from it.

Digitalisation is stimulating innovation across all sectors of the economy. Science and research are no exception, and they are in the process of adapting to make sure they make the most of this transformation. Especially through advanced digital technologies, increased collaboration, coordination and synchronization of all relevant competent authorities, in real time and on a 24/7 basis, for the whole Greek territory at an interdisciplinary and an inter-ministerial level is envisaged to be accomplished through the implementation of the proposed investment entailed under the present component, namely ‘TH2ORAX: Trellis Holistic & Hybrid Operational Ruggedized Autonomous eXemplary system’.

The investment will contribute towards the digitalisation of the Ministry of Citizen Protection methods in order to have a quick and efficient reaction for civil protection. The proposed intervention is instrumental to the transformation of Greece into a digitised modern and safe society, generating important spillover effects including the strengthening of Civil Protection methods for prevention and rescue through the implementation of state of the art innovative system, which will provide live data to authorities and will support them in decision making. Such initiative is expected to transform the Greek protection methods by providing a “digital reboot” and significantly boost annual GDP growth during a course of 5-10 years.

By comprising 17% of digital expenditures (see Table - 1), this component contributes to the abovementioned digital target of 20%.

8. Climate tracking and digital tagging

The Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy (COM (2020) 575 final) sets a minimum target of 37% of the total expenditure of the recovery and resilience plan to be related to climate in order to follow the commitment of the European Council to achieve a climate mainstreaming target of 30% for both the multiannual financial framework and Next Generation EU.

Title of reform or investment	Climate (%)	Digital(%)
Extroversion of the Research and Innovation Ecosystem of Greece (ID: 16621)	0%	0%
Research - Create - Innovate (ID: 16971)	0%	0%
Creation - Expansion – Upgrade of Infrastructures of Research Centres supervised by the General Secretariat for Research and Innovation (GSRI) (ID: 16624)	0%	0%
Basic & Applied Research (ID: 16618)	0%	0%
HORIZON 2020 “Seal of Excellence”: financing top innovative companies (ID: 16622)	0%	0%
TH2ORAX: Trellis Holistic & Hybrid Operational Ruggedized Autonomous eXemplary system (ID: 16654)	100%	100%

9. Do no significant harm

The “Do No Significant Harm” principle has been assessed for each reform and investment of this component. The assessment has concluded that none of the measures proposed will cause significant harm to any of the six environmental objectives as defined in Article 17 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

Each one of the investments and reforms of the Renovation component were assessed on the checklist to identify if and which of the six environmental objectives required a substantive DNSH assessment. The checklist assessment concluded that none of the measures of this component requires a substantive DNSH assessment as none of the measures will cause significant harm to any of the six environmental objectives.

10. Milestones, targets and timeline

See relevant milestone chapter in Part 3.

11. Financing and costs

General principles and guidelines

Having identified the main challenges and objectives of the recovery and resilience plan and the milestones, target and timeline of the investments and reforms determined, the main principles as well as the followed process and methodology regarding the financing and cost evaluation is presented below.

Firstly, it is noted that the cost estimate of the recovery and resilience plan is implemented in line with the basic regulation requirements which provide that the cost for each investment and reform is:

- **Reasonable**: The recovery and resilience plan provides with sufficient information and evidence that the amount of the estimated total cost of the component is appropriate.
- **Plausible**: The recovery and resilience plan provides sufficient information and evidence that the amount of the estimated total cost of the component is in line with the nature and the type of envisaged investments through the implementation of a horizontal assessment which ensures alignment between the qualitative nature of the investment in and its cost.
- **Commensurate**: The amount of the total cost of the recovery and resilience plan is commensurate to the expected impact of the envisaged measure on the economy and employment of Greece. In particular, it is assessed whether the recovery and resilience plan will have an economic impact that is aligned with the amount of its estimated cost.

Moreover, the methodology approach and the process followed with respect to the costing and the justification provided for each reform and investment is developed on the basis of four main principles which fulfil the following objectives:

- **Accuracy**: The approach and the methodology tools used to ensure that the estimated cost is reasonably close to the actual costs through the use of accounting, historical, statistical data as well as the identification of market prices.
- **Accountability and transparency**: The reforms' and investments' costs have been estimated in a way that it is clearly traceable and comprehensible, through the implementation of breakdown analysis which includes detailed information on each parameter used in the cost calculation (e.g. driver factors' unit costs, required number of units)
- **Simplicity**: The cost methodology approach followed uses simple tools and cost calculations methods so as to allow the assessment of the elements related to the costing together with the assessment of the other elements of the recovery and resilience plan in a short period of time. This aims to keep the administrative burden as manageable as possible for all parties.
- **Consistency**: The cost estimated per reform and investment is consistent with other EU policies and is in line with costs applied to similar projects via other EU funding.

In view of these principles and requirements, the methodology approach developed for the cost estimates of each investment and reform of the recovery and resilience plan follows some common guidelines. More specifically, it includes:

- Clear and evidence-based analysis of the challenges addressed and the objectives of the investments and reforms
- Detailed information with respect to the anticipated outcome of the investments and reforms
- Detailed description of how the investment and reforms are implemented (means of implementation)
- Information on the nature and size of the proposed investments and reforms as well as their timeline and the relative milestones

Cost validation process and methodology approach

On the basis of the aforementioned principles and guidelines, a specific cost validation process and methodology approach is developed which allows the costing for each investment and reform of the recovery and resilience plan and ensures the accuracy, transparency, simplicity and consistency of the estimates.

The cost analysis process of the recovery and resilience plan includes four main steps which aim to implement the following:

- 1st step: Development of one specific report per reform and investment with separate analysis per sub-projects
- 2nd step: Examination of all available information and data
- 3rd step: Detailed breakdown of all the main projects' cost items through the application of the most suitable cost validation methodology
- 4th step: Cost verification per project, component and pillar of the recovery and resilience plan

1st step – Development of Cost Analysis Reports

The cost analysis report's content for each of the investments and reforms of the recovery and resilience plan includes the following common parameters / details:

- **Project's snapshot**: Includes the introduction of the main project's characteristics (e.g. pillar, component, project title and subprojects, stakeholders), the codification of key financial figures (total and RRF estimated budget) as well as the use of the same numbering of costing fiches and technical fiches and a brief overview of the project's scope
- **Implementation means:** Illustrates an outline of the relative regulatory framework (if applicable), provides with a general outlook in regards to the maturity process and includes a cumulative table on the project's timeline regarding the milestones to be reached
- **Project's budget:** Provides with:
    - a breakdown analysis (identification of key cost parameters, overview of available information, confirmation that the estimated costs do not include VAT, are not recurrent and are not incurred before 1 February 2020),
    - indication of whether parts of the project's budget are covered by other private parties or Union financing - demonstration that these amounts have been taken out of the costs to be financed by RRF and
    - budget valuation and validation (clear methodology for estimating the costs, cost analysis per critical cost drivers, identification of unit costs, determination of the total number of units, estimation of the total required budget per project)

- **Supporting material:** Refers to the brief overview of relevant studies and / or information used for the validation of the total cost as well as the mapping of reference points used during the cost analysis (historical, comparative cost on similar projects) and provision of relevant evidence (e.g. sources)

2nd step – Examination of all available information and data

In order to ensure the accuracy and the consistency of the cost estimates, a comparative costing data analysis is conducted through the collection and examination of all the available information and data on the actual cost of similar reforms and investments that have been carried out in the past. This step mainly includes all the actions related to the collection and examination of all available information and supporting material as well as the data mining and in-depth analysis of the relative documentation.

3rd step – Development of cost analysis methodology approach

In order to implement the costing and justification of the projects, three main methodological analyses were developed which were used based on their appropriation / suitability for each of the investments and reforms included in the recovery and resilience plan:

Bottom-up estimation

The first methodology approach of cost analysis involves estimations on a granular level for each cost parameter of the project which are then aggregated to a total estimate for the entire project. The main steps of this methodological approach include the following:

- Review of historical figures / benchmarks per cost parameter from similar projects and estimation of a unit value cost
- Determination of the total number of units required and application of the unit value for the relevant estimations per cost parameter
- Final aggregation and estimation of the total cost per project

Parametric approach

This approach refers to the estimation of the total budget per project based on relevant historical figures / benchmarks. In particular, the main steps of the parametric methodological approach include the following:

- Identification of individual cost parameters based on relevant historical figures / benchmarks
- Examination of the contribution of each cost parameter to the total budget
- Evaluation of each cost parameter as a percentage of the total cost

Top-down (analogous) technique

Lastly, the top-down methodology technique includes the following main steps:

- Estimation of total budget per project based on relevant historical figures
- Apportionment of the total cost to individual cost parameter based on relevant benchmarks in regards to each unit cost

It is noted that in certain cases where there is limited availability of comparative historical figures / benchmarks, in order to proceed with an accurate and justified estimation of the cost parameters, an expert judgement was requested. In particular, the expert judgement aims to provide the following:

- Review of relevant benchmarks regarding the cost of similar projects
- Provision of judgment based upon expertise that has been acquired in a specific knowledge area and highlighting of critical factors and possible risks
- Completion and assessment of existing data and validation of estimated cost

4th step – Cost valuation and validation process

The accuracy and the validation of the cost analysis for each investment and project are achieved through the implementation of the cost valuation of the recovery and resilience plan by an independent body. In particular, the validation and valuation of the cost analysis were ensured through the following actions:

- Data collection, elaboration and review
- Continuous communication and implementation of workshops with the responsible stakeholders and entities
- Request of the required or additional data and information
- Investment size verification and cost identification
- Preparation and review of the cost analysis reports

Main elements of the methodology approach and cost parameters

The methodology approach followed for the estimation of the costs as regards the investments and reforms of the fifth component ("Promote Research and Innovation") of the fourth pillar of the recovery and resilience plan ("Private Investment and Economic Transformation") is based on the following main elements concerning the:

- Construction of new building or renovation of existing buildings
- Procurement of the required equipment
- Development and upgrade of IT systems
- Project management, technical support and consultation services
- Training - professional certification programs
- Organization of publicity and awareness actions
- Subsidies on proposals

1st element: Building construction or renovation

The relative costing of the investments as regards the first element derives from the construction of new building or the renovation of existing buildings and the installation of renewable energy and waste management systems. The cost parameters of these investments mainly include the fees charged for the construction works and the cost for the purchase of the required construction material. The costs estimates are based on the following parameters:

- Specification of the surface of the building area in each project (measured in square meters)
- Estimation of the unit costs related to the construction works (unit costs per square meter) based on the relevant market rates

- Calculation of the overall costs required per project, derived from the estimated costs of the overall construction works (including also the cost for all the required electrical and mechanical installations)

2nd element: Procurement of required equipment

The costs including in this element refer to the procurement of the required equipment concerning the IT equipment, software licenses and machinery. In this context, the estimation and the justification of the costs included in this element is based on specific parameters and actions referring to the:

- Specification of the required equipment and licenses needed to be purchased in each investment and determination of the relative amount required
- Estimation of the relative unit costs in items for equipment or in years for the licenses based on the examination of all available information on the relative cost of similar investments and considering also the current market rates
- Quantification of the overall costs derive from the procurement of the required equipment and software licenses

3rd element: Development and upgrade of IT systems and platforms

The development and upgrade of the IT systems and platforms includes the estimated cost of all the required actions concerning the technical support needed for the installation, deployment and customization of the systems as well as the pilot operation services. In particular, the costing of this element is based on the following parameters:

- Specification of the number of technical experts needed for the development of the IT systems and software
- Determination of the amount of work needed for the completion of project, which is calculated in man months based on the average productive hours (i.e. excluding sickness, courses, vacations, etc.) per month per person (full-time)
- Estimation of the overall costs based on the examination of the market rates determining the cost per man month and the total estimated working time of the technical experts

4th element: Project management, consultation and technical assistance

The cost as regards the fourth element derives from the provision of the complementary services required per project which include the consultation and technical assistance services provided through the implementation of the required studies and surveys (feasibility studies, requirement analyses, solution design etc.) as well as the project management and supervisory support services. In this field, the calculation of the relative cost derived from these services is based on the following parameters:

- Identification of the specific needs per project and determination of the number of the relative experts / personnel required
- Estimation of the total man months / hours which are estimated to be provided in each service as well as the corresponding unit cost
- Calculation of the overall costs derived from the technical consulting, management and supporting services per project based on the above two parameters

5th element: Training and professional certification programs

The cost as regards the fifth element derives from the implementation of training sessions and modules, the professional certification programs and the cost for the purchase of the required educational material (books, brochures etc.). More specifically, the costing of the training programs is based on the following parameters:

- Specification of the needs per training program in terms of trainers, course instructors, coordinators, academic support etc. and the estimated participants / beneficiaries
- Determination of the average time per program (in hours, days or months) and estimation of the unit costs corresponding to each trainer / trainee per hour or training session based on the historical cost on similar projects and market benchmarks
- Identification of the required training material (e.g. books, guides, print or digital modules etc.) per program and determination of the unit costs (e.g. cost per page)

6th element: Publicity and awareness actions

The publicity and awareness actions include the costs needed for the organization of events and campaigns, the implementation of polls opinion surveys and the publicity of actions. The costs for the implementation of publicity and awareness actions are estimated through the following steps and parameters:

- Determination of the type of publicity and awareness action (e.g. leaflets, press advertising, media campaigns etc.)
- Specification of the total duration needed for the completion of each one (e.g. working hours, months or years)
- Communication with the relevant stakeholders and determination of the unit cost based on the current market rates (e.g. unit costs per working hour/month/year corresponding to each awareness action)

7th element: Subsidies on proposals

This element includes the costs derive from the subsidies on proposals aim to promote research, development and innovation. The costs derived from this element are estimated on the basis of the following parameters:

- Examination of relative historical costs on similar projects in Greece
- Analysis of benchmarks concerning similar European projects
- Analysis of the cost categories per project, estimation of the relative cost corresponding to each parameter and determination of the overall cost per proposal

The detailed cost assessment for each measure can be found in the Appendices.

12. Loan request

Non applicable.

COMPONENT 4.6: Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors

1. Description of the component

Policy areas/domain: Smart sustainable and inclusive growth, including economic cohesion, jobs, productivity, competitiveness, research, development and innovation, and a well-functioning internal market with strong small and medium enterprises (SMEs), should aim to enhance the growth potential and enable a sustainable recovery of the Union's economy. Those reforms and investments should also promote entrepreneurship, social economy, the development of sustainable infrastructure and transport, and industrialisation and reindustrialisation, and mitigate the effect of the COVID-19 crisis on the economy.

Summary: This component includes reforms and investments aiming to improve the competitiveness of key sectors of the Greek economy namely tourism and culture, agriculture, manufacturing and aquaculture. The component also includes investments in infrastructure projects that are related to the country's transport system aiming at improving its competitiveness.

The proposed measures in each sector aim to achieve these objectives through the following:

In culture, a necessary investment of the infrastructure and equipment of ODAP stores is promoted in order to improve the services provided. Culture must function as a driving force for the economic and strategic development of the cultural and creative industries. Significant actions are being taken to protect against climate change, which will protect the country's cultural heritage through infrastructure projects to prevent and restore the country's monuments, as well as to renovate and utilise emblematic buildings and paths for cultural exploitation. These actions are the connecting link for supporting social cohesion through the connection of culture with tourism. In order to diversify the Greek tourism portfolio, reduce seasonality and increase revenue, there is also a systematic promotion of thematic and alternative forms of tourism such as mountain, gastronomy, wellness tourism, maritime tourism and related activities and actions are strengthened with accessible infrastructure.

In agri-food, actions are promoted regarding efficient production methods that increase the quality and competitiveness of Greek products. In addition, research and innovation actions are promoted, market orientation is strengthened as well as the ability to penetrate international markets in order to transform the sector economically. A key element of investment is the introduction of digital technologies. The proposed investments reduce the industry's impact on the environment and climate change while promoting research and innovation through innovation and new environmentally friendly product processing methods.

In manufacturing, by accelerating the Industry 4.0 transformation agenda, the sector of smart production in Greece and the development of a new generation of industrial parks. Investments are focused on developing new or upgrading existing production lines to improve industry competitiveness. Emphasis is placed on advanced and digitally controlled industrial equipment, production control systems and the development of industrial partnerships to enhance production and cooperation in the industrial ecosystem.

Infrastructure promotes digital transformation and smart infrastructure in order to develop high quality, multimodal, climate-resistant, smart and sustainable infrastructure and transport systems. The purpose of the investments is both the control and maintenance of the infrastructures as well as their modernization with user-friendly functions. The transport system is equally important for the component and through the development of the railway network, both the businesses and the residents of the areas of the network will be strengthened. Investments that will enhance road safety are also promoted.

The component is also expected to affect the business environment in general through actions of digital transformation of structures and tools of public administration as well as amendments in the legal framework, thus boosting Greek entrepreneurship and attracting new strategic investments. In essence, these reforms will support businesses to grow both in size and to develop a more export - oriented and growth - oriented outlook.

Regarding Contemporary Culture, the component promotes a reform aimed at defining the professional qualities and outlines for professionals in the art creation industry and measures to support the better integration of these professionals into the economy.

At the same time, investment actions are aimed at enhancing the education and training of professionals in artistic creation through a targeted training program in new skills (mild, digital) with the aim of strengthening the industry in acquiring extroversion and networking with significant financial and professional benefits. At the same time, the modernisation of the curricula of the higher state schools of art education is promoted in order to meet European standards and good practices that upgrade both the provided education and the degree.

The component also includes an important intervention for the adoption of culture and art in the practices of treatment and cure of mental disorders and the defense of well-being and the protection of mental health. Along with the criterion of the silver economy and ensuring equal access of the elderly to the places of culture, a program of accessibility of infrastructure and the creation of programs for the specific age group is described.

Finally, the component includes a significant investment that encourages the development of Modern Culture through the strengthening of local tradition, the support of local communities and wider areas with strong cultural interest and tradition, the support of domestic cinema and its wider promotion, communication and promotion of the cultural product of the country.

Objective: Through a set of wide-ranging investments and reforms, the aim of the component is to improve the competitiveness, productivity and resilience of key economic sectors, namely tourism, culture, agriculture, manufacturing and aquaculture as well as improve national transportation, logistics infrastructure and promote the export orientation of the economy. This will be accomplished through a series of investments that contribute to the reinforcement of the country's competitiveness in the aforementioned sectors, by linking important economic clusters and by addressing geographical and regional disparities.

These are complemented by actions aiming at increasing productivity and competitiveness, as well as promoting the export orientation of the economy.

Reforms and investments

Reforms

- **Reform 1.** Labour Reform in the Cultural Sector (ID: 16715) [COFOG: 08.2]
- **Reform 2.** Digital Integrated Program Management System for the Administration of the Technical Works and Structural Assets of the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport (ID: 16937) [COFOG: 01.6]
- **Reform 3.** Simplification of the Procedures of the Ministry of Infrastructure & Transport (ID: 16786) [COFOG: 01.6]
- **Reform 4:** Trade facilitation (ID: 16592) [COFOG: 01.1]
- **Reform 5:** Amendment of the legal framework for the attraction of strategic investments (ID: 16593) [COFOG: 04.7]
- **Reform 6:** Digitalisation of Economic Diplomacy Network - "Digital Economic Diplomacy Network" (ID: 16599) [COFOG: 01.1]
- **Reform 7:** Organisational reform in the railways sector (ID: 16982)

Investments

- **Investment 1.** Skill building for creative and cultural professionals (ID: 16723) [COFOG: 08.2]
- **Investment 2.** Culture as a driver of growth (ID: 16293) [COFOG: 08.2]
- **Investment 3.** Utilising "arts on prescription", promoting social cohesion, and tapping on the silver economy (ID: 16735) [COFOG: 08.6]
- **Investment 4.** Upgrading higher arts education (ID: 16725) [COFOG: 08.2]
- **Investment 5.** Upgrade of infrastructure, renewal of equipment and upgrade of quality of services provided by the HOCRED Stores - former ARF Stores (On-spot and electronic) (ID: 16536) [COFOG: 08.6]
- **Investment 6.** Museum of Underwater Antiquities (ID: 16486) [COFOG: 08.2]
- **Investment 7.** Protection of cultural monuments and archeological sites from climate change (ID: 16433) [COFOG: 08.2]
- **Investment 8.** Highways for Nature and Climate (ID: 16970) [COFOG: 08.2]
- **Investment 9.** Cultural Routes at emblematic archeological sites and monuments (ID: 16485) [COFOG: 08.2]
- **Investment 10.** Restoration - Conservation - Enhancement of the Acropolis Monuments (ID: 16435) [COFOG: 08.2]

- **Investment 11.** Tourism Development (ID: 16931) [COFOG: 04.7]
- **Investment 12:** Reskilling and Upskilling in Tourism (ID: 16921) [COFOG: 09.5]
- **Investment 13.** Digitalisation of the Agri-food sector (ID: 16653) [COFOG: 04.2]
- **Investment 14.** Economic transformation of the agricultural sector (ID: 16626) [COFOG: 04.2]
- **Investment 15.** Proposals for actions in the aquaculture sector (ID: 16584) [COFOG: 04.2]
- **Investment 16.** Accelerating of smart manufacturing (ID: 16721) [COFOG: 04.4]
- **Investment 17.** New Industrial Parks (ID: 16634) [COFOG: 04.4]
- **Investment 18.** Smart infrastructure with environmental and cultural focus (ID: 16960) [COFOG: 04.7]
- **Investment 19.** Road Safety Upgrade (ID: 16631) [COFOG: 04.5]
- **Investment 20.** Cretan Northern Highway (B.O.A.K.) (ID: 16630) [COFOG: 04.5]
- **Investment 21.** Intervention for the upgrade and redeployment of the Greek railway network system and infrastructure (ID:16954) [COFOG: 04.5]
- **Investment 22.** EASA compliance Program (ID: 16833) [COFOG: 04.5]
- **Investment 23.** Smart Bridges (ID: 16949) [COFOG: 04.5]
- **Investment 24.** Upgrading suburban railway of West Attica (ID: 16892) [COFOG: 04.5
- **Investment 25.** Electronic Tolls (ID: 16950) [COFOG: 04.5]
- **Investment 26.** Digital Transformation of the Hellenic Railways Organisations (ID: 16959), [COFOG: 04.5]
- **Investment 27.** Central Greece Highway E-65: Trikala - Egnatia Section (ID: 16628), [COFOG: 04.5]
- **Investment 28**. Master plan for the renewal of the Greek passenger shipping fleet (ID: 16944), [COFOG: 04.7]
- **Investment 29:** Upgrade Interventions for Regional Ports (ID: 16975)

Estimated cost: EUR 7,233 million, of which EUR 3,743 million (52%) are covered by RRF

2. Main challenges and objectives

a. Main challenges

Improve the competitiveness and resilience in the culture sector: Culture sector is facing a high percentage of undeclared labour. At the same time, the Greek cultural and creative sector is facing key systemic issues regarding the overall employment policies and practices, the protection of intellectual property as well as the upgrade of higher art education in Greece and skill building in the cultural and creative industries. In culture, an ambitious reform of tax and labour practices with the aim of shielding the industry, empowering professionals and reducing undeclared and uninsured work, is being deployed. For that purpose the Register of Employees in the Cultural and Creative Sector is established among other actions. Although the growth dynamic and potential of the cultural sector is well documented in numerous international and European reports[100]. Greece has not invested in the strategic development of the Cultural and Creative Industries (CCIs). Being at the crossroads between arts, business and technology, CCIs are in a strategic position to trigger spillovers in other industries.

Culture and creativity have also direct impacts on sectors such as tourism and are integrated at all stages of the value chain of other sectors such as fashion and high-end industries, where their importance as key underlying assets is increasing. Many recent studies have shown that CCIs represent highly innovative companies with a great economic potential and are one of Europe's most dynamic sectors. However, there is a lack of training imparted to students of arts and culture to help them to orient their skills towards

[100] Culture and Local Development report (OECD, 2018), the Measuring the Economic Contribution of Cultural Industries report (UNESCO, 2012)

the demand in the market. Due to a gap between the skills and the industry requirements, oftentimes they are not able to develop industry-specific skills and competencies that would enhance their employment opportunities and business sustainability.

Furthermore, connecting culture with well-being and tourism is an area where Greece can do better. Many studies point out that older people today have different characteristics than in the past: they are healthier, spend more money, travel more often, and stay longer in destinations away from their place of residence. Still, seniors require good quality services. Cultural experiences, services and products are an integral part of the tourist experience they seek. In addition, consumption of cultural goods and participation in cultural activities has been recognised both as a medium to prevention and treatment of mental illness [101]

Develop tourism and diversify the touristic product: The tourism sector, one of the main service export sectors has benefited from the unstable geopolitical situation in main competitor countries in recent years. As the number of tourists seems to have reached a plateau, growth appears to mainly be due to longer stays, more quality infrastructures and higher expenditure per tourist [102]. According to the latest European Semester report, Greece's regional disparities significantly widened in the past decade and remain large. There is an uneven distribution of the pandemic consequences across Greek regions and different specialisation patterns especially regarding reliance on tourism. In line with the general objective of the plan to mitigate the social and economic impact of the crisis, regional tourism can stimulate investment inflows and ameliorate employment perspectives in these areas where these pandemic consequences were widely felt. Main challenges affecting the realisation of investments is the fragmented and over parameterised legal and regulatory framework, for the licensing, construction and operation of infrastructure required for regional tourism, including ski and sports infrastructure and gastronomy tourism.

The strategic goal of improving the touristic product goes through reskilling and upskilling employees of the sector, through the upgrade of sector-specific training programs and e-learning opportunities.

Furthemore, an immediate requirement towards upgrading tourism is to promote accessibility and ensure that the touristic activities are equally accessible to people with special needs as well as other people who may benefit from accessible infrastructures, such as elderly people. In addition, there is a need to cooperate with the National Confederation of Persons with Disabilities (ESAmeA) as well as with the National Action Plan on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Last but not least, the development of Tourism has also focused on the main tourist product in Greece which is our islands and their ports. The development in this area is necessary since it will make ports more attractive to tourists with state of the art infrastructures and it will have a positive impact on the country's GDP.

In addition, tourism development requires high standards and safe infrastructures of the tourist ports. Since the touristic product is developing at a significant rate, it is important to focus on the remediation of the climate change impact on regional ports and the upgrading of aging and degraded port infrastructures especially in small and medium sized ports. Moreover, developing islands' marine connection further contributes to the rise of tourism activity and consequently islands' employment and growth, as their economic development markedly relies on tourism. Finally the strategic development of the greek islands required investments which are taking into account the current complexities such as the fullness of the greek fleet.

[101] World Health Organisation 2019 report, Arts for Health and Wellbeing, British Parliament 2017

[102] Communication COM (2020) 150

***Transform the agricultural and aquaculture sector**:* According to European Commission's guidelines there is a need to simplify and modernise the common agricultural policy, to better respond to the emerging economic, environmental and social challenges that the agricultural sector is facing and which are only reinforced by the current crisis arising from the covid-19 pandemic. In that context the need to promote policies and investments that aim to the improvement and restructure of the Agricultural sector is of utmost priority. Furthermore, The EU Strategic plans concerning agricultural development in Greece highlight the need to continue to offer a wide range of tools beneficial for the environment and climate.

Considering the size of the sector, investments into more efficient and digital production methods, promotion of producer organisations and cooperatives, re-orientation to products with higher added value could turn the sector into a significant driver of growth. According to the Growth Strategy produced by the experts' committee presided by Professor Christopher Pissarides, Greece can do better in products coming from agriculture, such as wine and specialised small products with high added value and can perform better in markets with affluent consumers to further develop high value-added agriculture and its luxury products. Further guidelines from the Commision include that there is a need to simplify and modernise the common agricultural policy, to better respond to the emerging economic, environmental and social challenges that the agricultural sector is facing and which are only reinforced by the current crisis arising from the covid-19 pandemic.

Therefore, the government is working on a series of reforms with the aim of strengthening the status of the Greek farmer and facilitating the agricultural profession activity. The introduction of the Integrated National Planning which includes, inter alia, prioritisation of projects at the central level and termination of fragmentary projects that are not part of the general design, creation of smart irrigation networks throughout Greece utilising modern common network management technology and financial and operational planning (Component 1.4) leads to sustainable agriculture that responds to the challenges of climate change, but also to the needs of local communities. In the same direction, the preparation of management plans for pasture lands, the simplification of the licensing process of livestock facilities and the simplification of the legal framework for the establishment, operation and control of the organised development areas of Aquaculture improve the development of agriculture, livestock and aquaculture. Moreover, the primary sector is further protected by incorporating a directive to tackle unfair commercial practices, strengthening the control mechanisms of food fraud and Greek naturalisation and reforming of the sanctions' framework.

Aquaculture is one of the main pillars of the Blue Growth Strategy (Blue Growth, Green Deal, Farm to Fork) and sustainable aquaculture development is one of the main priorities of the EU. There are several factors highlighting aquaculture as one of the key productive sectors where Greece possesses competitive advantages and dynamic potential for economic growth in the framework of smart specialisation strategies. In addition, aquaculture products head Greece's export goods, confirming the extroversion of the sector, its contribution to the real economy and its outlook for further development[103]. In both the current and the approved new Common Fisheries Policy, aquaculture is paramount and promotes sustainable development. However, aquaculture is one of the sectors affected by the outbreak of the covid-19 pandemic at the European and Greek economic level, therefore immediate actions should be taken to promote the development of the sector.

Reverse the de-investment of the Greek industry: The financial recession kept the industrial investments at their lowest levels. That was expected since medium- and long-term investments require a relatively stable and clear economic environment. The Greek manufacturing industry must follow the international developments, investing in modern technologies, advanced information systems and automation. The

[103] European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF)

digital modernisation of manufacturing companies requires in addition to physical capital investments the restructuring of the current operating model as well as upskilling of human capital. It furthermore requires a long-term strategy to improve connectivity infrastructure, create collaborative platforms for technological innovation, and improve the regulatory framework. Moreover, based on the status of the Greek economy, and the international trends that affect it - and mainly due to the COVID-19 pandemic - Greek industry is trying to harmonize its development actions with the general direction in which the Greek economy moves. New industrial parks are expected to be a strong pillar which will achieve the strong growth in the medium term, in an expanded economic context of growth trajectory, through proposed actions, as summarized in the Interim Report, the "Development Plan for the Greek Economy". The investment for new industrial zones aims to address significant challenges that pointed through the European Semester. The challenges are:

- Accelerating mature public investment projects and promoting private investment,
- Long-term development,
- Circular economy, including waste prevention and recycling; since more construction materials will be needed to implement this component, circularity principles are incorporated in the design phases of renovation and construction, and reuse as well as recycling platforms for construction materials and demolition waste are foreseen. Prevention of construction waste is supported and given priority, as indicated by the waste hierarchy,
- Small-scale projects in the field of energy efficiency,
- Buildings renovation,
- Renewable energy projects,
- Improving digital performance through the use of digital tools and services in public administration and business.

International competition in manufacturing requires the reduction of production costs through the introduction of advanced technologies, as well as the development of innovative high quality products. Success in these fields requires R&D activities. Expenditures in R&D are low in Greece compared to other European countries. For example, in 2018, Greek companies' R&D expenditure was 0.57% of GDP, compared to the EU average of 1.41%. The development of innovative practices and products requires specialised and trained human resources and can be favored by foreign direct investment in high-tech areas that will attract skilled manpower. Similarly, the development of partnerships with the participation of domestic manufacturing companies in international value chains contributes to the acquisition of specialised knowledge and know-how, while enhancing the potential for innovation, especially for smaller companies. In addition, strategically important international manufacturing partnerships act as a catalyst for investment in high value-added cross-border projects for the country, while the domestic manufacturing industry gains high international competitiveness.

Improve transportation infrastructure: As per the latest European Semester report, Greece is a country with significant regional disparities, with half of the population and two thirds of its economy concentrated in the capital region. Given the sparse population and the morphology of the country, with its mountains and islands, ensuring connectivity with and opportunities for the peripheral regions requires substantial strategic planning. At the moment, the Greek transport system faces significant challenges. Transport costs are still high while the quality of service, safety standards and penetration of intelligent transport systems are in need of further improvement and new investments are needed to increase multimodal transport, promote regional integration and urban development and improve road safety which is still below than the EU average[104]. Moreover, the interventions for the upgrade and

[104] COM (2020) 250

redeployment of the Greek rail network system and infrastructure will contribute to economic resiliency and growth. The investment enables the enhancement and development of key trade relationships within the country and internationally, promoting the development of the primary production sector and boosting the exports of the country. Also, provides a more sustainable and green way for transport. In order to support the growth of the rail sector Ministry focuses to become more efficient, integrated, modern and responsive to customer demand and also Ministry addresses European Union's priority for building a modern, competitive railway network for the smooth operation of the internal market and for the development of a sustainable transport system.

In addition, as per the latest 2020 European Semester report, upgrading regional infrastructure including regional airports and ports would increase performance of exports and would create sizable investment opportunities in key sectors including tourism, logistics and transport.

Weaknesses in the export promotion framework. Greek products have a lower than average market price making it difficult for Greek companies to compete for niche foreign markets by offering high quality products at above the average prices. Such weaknesses are aggravated by the insufficient digitalisation of the economic diplomacy network, while customs procedures are highly complicated, creating unnecessary administrative burden and implying costs to companies.

b. Objectives

The overall objective of the component is to improve the competitiveness, productivity and resilience of key economic sectors, namely tourism, culture, agriculture, and aquaculture as well as improve national transportation and logistics infrastructure. This objective is going to be attained through actions focusing on reforms and investments that contribute to the reinforcement of the country's competitiveness in these sectors. This objective is analysed into specific goals that are fully in line with the recommendations addressed to Greece by the Council in 2019 and 2020. Specifically:

(I) Reform 1. Tax and labour Reforms in the Cultural Sector 16715 aims at addressing recommendation 2:2020 mitigating the employment and social impacts of the covid-19 pandemic

(II) Reform 2. Digital Integrated Program Management System for the Administration of the Technical Works and Structural Assets of the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport 16937 aims at addressing recommendation 3:2020 mitigating the effectiveness and digitalisation of the public administration and promote digital transformation of businesses

(III) Reform 3. Simplification of the Procedures of the Ministry of Infrastructure & Transport 16786 aims at addressing recommendation 3:2020 mitigating the effectiveness and digitalisation of the public administration and promote digital transformation of businesses

(IV) Reform 4. Trade facilitation 16592 aims at addressing recommendation 3:2020 through promoting private investment and increasing the efficiency of the public sector.

(V) Reform 5. Amendment of the legal framework for the attraction of strategic investments 16593 aims at addressing recommendation 3:2020 through promoting private investment through emblematic investments of strategic significance, and also through the amendment of the respective legal framework related to the attraction of strategic investments.

(VI) Reform 6. Digitalisation of Economic Diplomacy Network - "Digital Economic Diplomacy Network" 16599 aims at addressing recommendations 1:2019 and 1:2020, as well as recital 16:2020, seeking to enhance the Greek enterprises' export orientation through relevant capacity building activities as well as other targeted interventions and investments that utilise modern tools and technologies.

(VII) Reform 7. Organisational reform in the railways sector 16982 at addressing recommendation 2:2019 focusing on reforms -related economic policies on transport and logistics

(VIII) Investment 1. Skill building for creative and cultural professionals 16723 aims at addressing recommendation 2:2020 mitigating the employment and social impacts of the COVID-19 crisis and recommendation 2:2019 focusing on investment-related economic policies on skills.

(IX) Investment 2. Culture as a driver of growth 16293 aims at addressing recommendation 3:2020 through front-load mature public investment projects and promotion of private investment to foster the economic recovery.

(X) Investment 3. Utilising "arts on prescription", promoting social cohesion, and tapping on the silver economy 16735 aims at addressing recommendation 3:2020 through front-load mature public investment projects and promotion of private investment to foster the economic recovery and recommendation 2:2019 focusing on investment-related economic policies on the renewal of urban areas, taking into account regional disparities.

(XI) Investment 4. Upgrading higher arts education 16725 aims at addressing recommendation 2:2020 mitigating the employment and social impacts of the COVID-19 crisis and recommendation 2:2019 focusing on investment-related economic policies on skills.

(XII) Investment 5. Upgrade of infrastructure, renewal of equipment and upgrade of quality of services provided by the HOCRED Stores - former ARF Stores (On-spot and electronic) 16536 *project aims at addressing recommendation 3:2020 through front-load mature public investment projects and promotion of private investment to foster the economic recovery and recommendation 2:2019 focusing on investment-related economic policies on the renewal of urban areas, taking into account regional disparities*

(XIII) Investment 6. Museum of Underwater Antiquities 16486 *aims at addressing recommendation 3:2020 through front-load mature public investment projects and promotion of private investment to foster the economic recovery and recommendation 2:2019 focusing on investment-related economic policies on the renewal of urban areas, taking into account regional disparities*

(XIV) Investment 7. Protection of cultural monuments and archeological sites from climate change 16433 *project aims at addressing recommendation 3:2020 through foster the economic recovery and focus in investments on the green and digital transition, in particular environmental infrastructure and very-high capacity digital infrastructure and recommendation and 2:2019 focusing on investment-related economic policies on the renewal of urban areas, taking into account regional disparities*

(XV) Investment 8. Highways for Nature and Climate 16970 *project aims at addressing recommendation 3:2020 through foster the economic recovery and focus in investments on the green and digital transition, in particular environmental infrastructure and very-high capacity digital infrastructure and recommendation and 2:2019 focusing on investment-related economic policies on the renewal of urban areas, taking into account regional disparities*

(XVI) Investment 9. Cultural Routes at emblematic archeological sites and monuments 16485 *project aims at addressing recommendation 3:2020 through foster the economic recovery and focus in investments on the green and digital transition, in particular environmental infrastructure and very-high capacity digital infrastructure and recommendation and 2:2019 focusing on investment-related economic policies on the renewal of urban areas, taking into account regional disparities*

(XVII) Investment 10. Restoration - Conservation - Enhancement of the Acropolis Monuments 16435 *project aims at addressing recommendation 3:2020 through foster environmental infrastructure and 2:2019 focusing on investment-related economic policies on the renewal of urban areas*

(XVIII) Investment 11. Tourism Development **16931** aims at addressing recommendation 2:2019 focusing on investment-related economic policies on the renewal of urban areas, taking into account regional disparities and recommendation 3:2020 through front-load mature public investment projects and promotion of private investment to foster the economic recovery.

(XIX) Investment 12. Upskilling and Reskilling in Tourism 16921 aims at designing and delivering a dedicated program of upskilling and reskilling in the tourism sector, for seasonal workers, the long-term unemployed as well as the employees whose contract was suspended due to the effect of COVID-19 on the operation of businesses. Apart from acting as a safety net, the program - which will be in line with the National Skills Strategy - will contribute to smoothing the transition of the tourism sector in the post-COVID-19 era.

(XX) Investment 13. Digitalisation of the agrifood sector 16653 aims at addressing recommendation 2:2019 focusing on investment-related economic policies on digital technologies and recommendation 3:2020 through front-load mature public investment projects and promotion of private investment to foster the economic recovery focusing on digital infrastructure.

(XXI) Investment 14. Economic transformation of the agricultural sector, 16626*, aims at addressing recommendation 3:2020 through front-load mature public investment projects and promotion of private investment to foster the economic recovery and recommendation 2:2019 focusing on investment-related economic policies on environmental protection*

(XXII) Investment 15. Proposals for actions in the aquaculture sector 16584 aims at addressing recommendation 3:2020 through front-load mature public investment projects and promotion of private investment to foster the economic recovery and recommendation 2:2019 focusing on investment-related economic policies on environmental protection

(XXIII) Investment 16. Acceleration of smart manufacturing 16721, aims at addressing recommendation 2:2019 focusing on investment-related economic policies on digital technologies and on environmental protection and recommendation 3:2020 through front-load mature public investment projects and promotion of private investment to foster the economic recovery.

(XXIV) Investment 17. New Industrial Parks project 16634 aims at addressing recommendation 2:2019 focusing on investment-related economic policies on digital technologies and on environmental protection and recommendation 3:2020 through front-load mature public investment projects and promotion of private investment to foster the economic recovery.

(XXV) Investment 18. Smart infrastructure with environmental and cultural focus 16960, aims at addressing recommendation 2:2019 focusing on investment-related economic policies on digital technologies and recommendation 3:2020 through front-load mature public investment projects and promotion of private investment to foster the economic recovery focusing on digital infrastructure.

(XXVI) Investment 19. Road Safety Upgrade project 16631 *aims at addressing recommendation 2:2019 focusing on investment-related economic policies on transport and logistics and recommendation 3:2020 through front-load mature public investment projects and promotion of private investment to foster the economic recovery on safe and sustainable transport and logistics.*

(XXVII) Investment 20. Cretan Northern Highway (B.O.A.K.) project 16630 *aims at addressing recommendation 2:2019 focusing on investment-related economic policies on transport and logistics and*

recommendation 3:2020 through front-load mature public investment projects and promotion of private investment to foster the economic recovery on safe and sustainable transport and logistics.

(XXVIII) Investment 21. Intervention for the upgrade and redeployment of the Greek railway network system and infrastructure project 16954 *aims* at addressing recommendation 2:2019 focusing on investment-related economic policies on transport and logistics and recommendation 3:2020 through front-load mature public investment projects and promotion of private investment to foster the economic recovery on safe and sustainable transport and logistics

(XXIX) Investment 22. EASA compliance Program project aims 16833 at addressing recommendation 2:2019 focusing on investment-related economic policies on transport and logistics and recommendation 3:2020 through front-load mature public investment projects and promotion of private investment to foster the economic recovery on safe and sustainable transport and logistics

(XXX) Investment 23. Smart Bridges project aims 16949 at addressing recommendation 2:2019 focusing on investment-related economic policies on transport and logistics and recommendation 3:2020 through front-load mature public investment projects and promotion of private investment to foster the economic recovery on safe and sustainable transport and logistics

(XXXI) Investment 24. Upgrading suburban railway of West Attica project aims 16892 at addressing recommendation 2:2019 focusing on investment-related economic policies on transport and logistics and recommendation 3:2020 through front-load mature public investment projects and promotion of private investment to foster the economic recovery on safe and sustainable transport and logistics

(XXXII) Investment 25. Electronic Tolls project aims 16950 at addressing recommendation 2:2019 focusing on investment-related economic policies on transport and logistics and recommendation 3:2020 through front-load mature public investment projects and promotion of private investment to foster the economic recovery on safe and sustainable transport and logistics

(XXXIII) Investment 26. Digital Transformation of the Hellenic Railways Organisations 16959 *project aims at addressing recommendation 3:2020 mitigating* the effectiveness and digitalisation of the public administration and promote digital transformation of businesses

(XXXIV) Investment 27. Central Greece Highway E-65: Trikala - Egnatia Section project aims 16628 *at addressing recommendation 2:2019 focusing on investment-related economic policies on transport and logistics and recommendation 3:2020 through front-load mature public investment projects and promotion of private investment to foster the economic recovery on safe and sustainable transport and logistics.*

(XXXV) Investment 28. Master plan for the renewal of the Greek passenger shipping fleet 16944 aims at addressing recommendation 2:2019 focusing on investment-related economic policies on transport and logistics and recommendation 3:2020 through front-load mature public investment projects and promotion of private investment to foster the economic recovery on safe and sustainable transport and logistics.

(XXXVI) Investment 29. Upgrade Interventions for Regional Ports project aims 16975 *at addressing recommendation 2:2019 and 3:2020 front-load mature public investment projects and promote private investment to foster the economic recovery. Focus investment on the green and digital transition, in particular on safe and sustainable transport*

Specific objectives of this component include the following:

***Improve the competitiveness and resilience in the culture sector*:** Realising the important economic benefits of the cultural and creative sector as well as the fact that this component includes a set of investments (1,2,3) in order to support the culture and arts towards this direction. In addition, investment 8 aims to increase the resilience of organisations in cultural and creative industries by promoting declared work, as well as to upgrade the state art education institutions with regards to the national qualifications framework in line with the overall objective of the plan for social resilience. Investment 4 develops and provides tools for strengthening the structures of the bodies of the sector and upskill the individuals in the field. The improvement of the cultural sector will be increased also through a series of investments. Significantly investment 5, aims to expand the network of stores inside and outside archaeological sites and museums, operation of an e-shop, upgrade of infrastructure and equipment, renewal and expansion of products, as well as modernization of their operating mode. Therefore, the upgrade of infrastructure, renewal of equipment and upgrade of quality of services provided is necessary both to increase revenue and to improve the services provided to visitors. Investments 6, 7 and 10 will contribute to the green transition, the economic, social and territorial cohesion & convergence. Moreover, the protection of selected cultural heritage sites and monuments, through the implementation of targeted projects and the construction of tailored infrastructures for the prevention of specific climate risks and associated dangers related to climate change. At the same time, secondary objectives are to a) evaluate and measure the impact that climate change has on the Greek archeological sites and monuments through the detailed (spatially and temporally) assessment of critical parameters such as exposure, sensitivity, adaptive capacity and vulnerability, also taking note of observations as well as climate estimates for the future period and b) the development of a system for the regular and timely monitoring of the effects of climate change on archeological sites and monument. Last investments 8 and 10 increase the accessibility and the digital footprint of world class cultural heritage monuments and natural sites aiming at supporting the economic and social development of the wider regions within which such sites are located in an integrated and sustainable way. The development of an appropriate accessibility framework for key cultural and natural sites through hybrid digital and physical means will be instrumental for improving the development prospects of the relevant regions, paving the way for economic recovery and development, particularly in the post-COVID19 period, thus providing an impetus to the both the local and the national economy.

***Develop tourism and diversify the touristic product**:* Investments 11 and 12 support thematic tourism through the mountain tourism, health and wellness tourism and diving & underwater tourism and it focus on the upgrade in the traditional tourist product, which can shape a higher-value proposition in regions with less developed touristic industry, stimulating investment inflows and ameliorating employment perspectives in the areas where the pandemic consequences were widely felt. Given the need to connect people to nature this component includes proposals around mountain, culture and silver tourism as an emerging and highly attractive market, in line with 2019/Recital 21 as well as with 'Ellada Mprosta' programme which includes the need for Institutional reforms for special forms of tourism. Furthermore, investment 11 promotes integration of agricultural products and gastronomy in tourism in order to register local suppliers products and services and develop a personalised authentic tourist experience using an Interconnection System (AGTIS) in line with the general objective of supporting the digital transition. Moreover, through this component, accessible tourism is promoted, aiming at the reinforcement of tourism for visitors with special needs, through the improvement of the accessibility of the country's beaches in line with the National Confederation of Persons with Disabilities as well as with the National Action Plan on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Also the investment aims to upgrade the Maritime infrastructures in tourist ports. The related reform and the investments are perfectly aligned with both the 10-year National Strategic Plan for Tourism Development as well as the Sectoral

Development Program for Tourism within the National Development Program 2021-2025 ("EPA 2021-2025"). Additionally the upskilling and reskilling program will serve as a "horizontal accelerator" for the effective implementation of reforms and investments that will allow to transform tourism's growth model, while contributing to strengthening labour market participation, reducing skills shortages and mismatches and improving innovation, competitiveness and growth potential among the employees in the industry. Moreover, investments 29 aim to increase connectivity of Greek population depends heavily on sea transportation, as it sustains inhabitability of islands by transporting passengers and goods on an uninterrupted basis throughout the year. Moreover, developing islands' ports infrastructures contribute to the added value of touristic products and the development of the society with more jobs and increase in population, as their economic development markedly relies on tourism. Investment 28 will develop a master plan of the existing greek fleet under which it will underline the requirement changes for growth.

***Transform the agricultural and aquaculture sector*:** Given the size of the sector, investments into more efficient production methods, promotion of producer organisations and cooperatives, and re-orientation to products with higher added value could turn the sector into a significant driver of growth and exports going ahead. In that context the need to promote policies that aim to the improvement and restructure of the agricultural and food sector is emerging. A key strategic objective for the agro-food sector that is implemented through investment 9 which is to focus on gradually shifting the production model towards quality products and products with an identity, whose prices are higher and where Greek products can compete favourably. Investments 10 and 11 aim towards the rural development and restructuring of the primary sector by the development and promotion of rural products. Also in line with the EU Strategic plan concerning agricultural development in Greece, which highlights the need to continue to offer a wide range of tools beneficial for the environment and climate, these investments include actions for supporting ambitious farming methods and practices beneficial for the environment and climate, providing environmental public goods in the fields of climate change mitigation and adaptation. Investment 12, in line with 'Ellada Mprosta' programme promotes the aquaculture sector strengthening the competitiveness of the industry and introducing innovative processes for the management of the natural environment and the well-being of fish populations.

Smooth transition to the Industry 4.0 phase to create a competitive and resilient industry: Greek manufacturing enterprises, especially SMEs and mid-caps, should be placed in the center of Industry 4.0 strategy's effort to contribute to the utmost degree for the Greek economy since they constitute the majority of companies within the Industrial sector. SMEs and Mid-caps through Investment 16 is aimed to be supported for their growth and smooth transition to Industry 4.0. In recent years considerable efforts have been rolled out by the Greek government (with the utilisation of state or European funds) in order to support these enterprises. However, the pace and level of financial support have to be stepped up in order to assist SMEs and Mid-Caps in making their digital leap with regard to all aspects of their business operations and products or services produced. Investment 16 will act as a "financial umbrella" aiming at building a solid and sustainable industrial ecosystem of SME and Mid-Cap enterprises, providing for their investment needs and allowing for value-adding synergies and diffusion of best practices among them. This initiative will provide financing for any direct investment needs the above enterprises may pose that will aim to support them make their digital leap and enable green growth of the economy. Moreover, the Greek government will support the industrial ecosystem and specifically the industrial parks with the investment 17. The main goal of the investment for the following years should be the systematic increase of productivity and extroversion (ie the relative participation of internationally traded goods and services in the national product), as well as the closer connection of production with technology and innovation. The shift of the economy in this direction, in a way compatible with the social and environmental goals of the country, can be achieved gradually in the coming years with combined actions of the overall economic policy. The new industrial parks can create jobs and improve the added value of the economy based on

tackling climate change and focus on the environmental upgrade of ecosystems which also is a central EU component of the COVID-19 crisis exit plan

***Improve transportation infrastructure*:** Greece can significantly strengthen its position in the international flows of trade and human capital, taking full advantage of its geographical position, located at a crossroads between three continents. To this end and in line with 2020/ Recital 24, the modernisation of the infrastructure in the country's airports, railway and road network, is of strategic importance. In addition to making the country a major gateway for trade flows to and from Europe, in line with the Growth Strategy produced by the experts' committee presided by Professor Christopher Pissarides, the strengthening of transport infrastructure creates the conditions for a more dynamic participation of the domestic production structure in global value chains, with positive prospects for extroversion and innovation. In its wider geographical area, Greece has to show comparative advantages from a strong institutional framework that depends on its long-term participation within the European and monetary Union. In addition to making the country a major gateway for trade flows to and from Europe, the strengthening of transport infrastructure creates the conditions for a more dynamic participation of the domestic production structure in global value chains, with positive prospects for extroversion and innovation. This component includes investments in key parts of the road infrastructure, including motorways, national roads and urban nodes and ring roads as well as expansion and improvements of airports infrastructures of high importance. The proposed road axes under this component are of great importance for the transport, tourism and the economy of the wider area. Moreover, the national and urban railway network have a major role in the RRF since the projects will increase the core activities mainly due to the development of more supply chain units and increase in service activities of the local population (mainly services of both the public and especially the private sector, which are currently underdeveloped). Moreover, there will be a restructure on the administrative model of the rail companies in order to modernise their practises and their tools to increase customer responsiveness and satisfaction. In addition, investments enable the enhancement and development of key trade relationships within the country and internationally, promoting the development of the primary production sector and boosting the exports of the country. Furthermore, in this component, investments in port facilities will provide the possibility of expanding the available areas for logistics and upgrading the required digital infrastructure in line with recommendation 3:2020. The objectives of this component are also fully in line with the high-level objectives of the National Transport Plan for Greece. Digital enhancements will focus to improve the flow in the highway plazas and thus reduce CO2 emissions, travel time, fuel consumption, and road / toll accidents. Finally, through an investment will be developed an internal mechanism to monitor through live data the safety of specific bridges. Also, through a reform, the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport will set a Portfolio Management Information System that will provide the tools to the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transportation to monitor, manage and administer its portfolio of all technical works and assets. The system will provide accurate information in real time regarding deliverables, cost and schedule throughout all the stages and life cycle of the performed works.

Support of export activity: Significant reforms are included that aim at streamlining and simplifying administrative procedures that weigh heavily on export activity, including customs and pre-customs procedures. In addition to supporting economic recovery, such reforms are also expected to strengthen the export orientation of the economy by removing obstacles to international trade activity by Greek companies. In this respect, they are expected to underpin efforts to address the external sector imbalances of the economy and to complement other actions that aim at strengthening Greek companies' competitiveness and their capacity to compete at an international level. At the same time, reforms under this component also aim at promoting export activity through the design and adoption of more comprehensive and consistent promotion strategies.

Removal of obstacles to foreign investment: Given the importance of private investment in fostering the recovery, it is crucial that obstacles to the attraction of foreign investment are removed. The component's reforms aim at achieving this objective through major simplifications in the business environment, through streamlining administrative processes related to export and import activity, as well as through introducing amendments to the tax legislation that will bring Greece in line with the majority of EU Member States and remove complications that carry a significant administrative cost both for enterprises and for the public administration. The removal of obstacles and the incentivisation of foreign investment flows is expected to complement all actions included in the component that aim at strengthening domestic private investment and supporting an increased openness of the Greek economy.

3. Reforms and Investments

The detailed description of the reforms and investments can be found in the Appendices.

Reforms

Reform 1. Labour Reform in the Cultural Sector (ID: 16715)

Reform 2. Digital Integrated Program Management System for the Administration of the Technical Works and Structural Assets of the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport (ID: 16937)

Reform 3. Simplification of the Procedures of the Ministry of Infrastructure & Transport (ID: 16786)

Reform 4: Trade facilitation (ID: 16592)

Reform 5: Amendment of the legal framework for the attraction of strategic investments (ID: 16593)

Reform 6: Digitalisation of Economic Diplomacy Network - "Digital Economic Diplomacy Network" (ID: 16599)

Reform 7: Organisational reform in the railways sector (ID: 16982)

Investments

Investments

Investment 1. Skill building for creative and cultural professionals (ID: 16723)

Investment 2. Culture as a driver of growth (ID: 16293)

Investment 3. Utilising "arts on prescription", promoting social cohesion, and tapping on the silver economy (ID: 16735)

Investment 4. Upgrading higher arts education

Investment 5. Upgrade of infrastructure, renewal of equipment and upgrade of quality of services provided by the HOCRED Stores - former ARF Stores (On-spot and electronic) (ID: 16536)

Investment 6. Museum of Underwater Antiquities (ID: 16486)

Investment 7. Protection of cultural monuments and archeological sites from climate change (ID: 16433)

Investment 8. Highways for Nature and Climate (ID: 16970)

Investment 9. Cultural Routes at emblematic archeological sites and monuments (ID: 16485)

Investment 10. Restoration - Conservation - Enhancement of the Acropolis Monuments (ID: 16435)

Investment 11. Tourism Development (ID: 16931)

Investment 12: Reskilling and Upskilling in Tourism (ID: 16921)

Investment 13. Digitalisation of the Agri-food sector (ID: 16653)

Investment 14. Economic transformation of the agricultural sector (ID: 16626)

Investment 15. Proposals for actions in the aquaculture sector (ID: 16584)

Investment 16. Accelerating of smart manufacturing (ID: 16721)

Investment 17. New Industrial Parks (ID: 16634)

Investment 18. Smart infrastructure with environmental and cultural focus (ID: 16960)

Investment 19. Road Safety Upgrade (ID: 16631)

Investment 20. Cretan Northern Highway (B.O.A.K.) (ID: 16630)

Investment 21. Intervention for the upgrade and redeployment of the Greek railway network system and infrastructure

Investment 22. EASA compliance Program (ID: 16833)

Investment 23. Smart Bridges (ID: 16949)

Investment 24. Upgrading suburban railway of West Attica (ID: 16892)

Investment 25. Electronic Tolls (ID: 16950)

Investment 26. Digital Transformation of the Hellenic Railways Organisations (ID: 16959)

Investment 27. Central Greece Highway E-65: Trikala - Egnatia Section (ID: 16628)

Investment 28. Master plan for the renewal of the Greek passenger shipping fleet (ID: 16944)

Investment 29: Upgrade Interventions for Regional Ports (ID: 16975)

4. Open strategic autonomy and security issues

Not applicable

5. Cross border and multi country projects

Not applicable

6. Green dimensions of the component

Buildings are responsible for approximately 40% of EU energy consumption and 36% of the greenhouse gas emissions and are therefore the single largest energy consumer in Europe. Specifically, the following investments will include infrastructure and equipment renovations, a) Acceleration of smart manufacturing, b) New industrial parks, c) museum of underwater antiquities, d) Interventions for the upgrade and redeployment of the Greek rail network system and infrastructure, e) Upgrading suburban railway of West Attica, f) Upgrade of infrastructure, renewal of equipment and upgrade of quality of services provided by HOCRED Stores – former ARF Stores (On-spot and electronic) and g) Tourism Development, h) culture as a driver for growth (subproject 1). Aligned with the EU climate change ambition for climate neutrality by 2050, Greece has set an ambitious target, described in the National

Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) to decrease greenhouse gas emissions by 56% in 2030 below 2005 national data.

There are also investments in this component that target the establishment of spatial and urban planning and the creation of a greener built environment. These are a) Upgrade Interventions for Regional Ports b) Highways for Nature and Culture, c) Protection of cultural monuments and archaeological sites from climate change and d) Economic transformation on the Agricultural Sector. These measures aim at adapting urban environments to climate change and upgrading existing premises using environmental materials that promote circularity as described in the Green Deal Action Plan for circular economy and provide open areas to the public improving access to nature within the built environment and consequently improving their wellbeing.

In addition, the component's proposed measures contribute to the green transition, taking into account climate and environmental objectives as defined in Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (Taxonomy Regulation). The proposed reform and investments will contribute to:

- Climate change mitigation by promoting energy transition and capital flows towards infrastructure with decreased energy requirements and improved carbon footprint.
- Climate change adaptation as the deep renovation of housing and the non-residential stock with a long-term perspective, takes disaster risks and changing climatic conditions into consideration (e.g., increasing likelihood of more frequent and more severe extreme weather events) and their overall resilience.
- Pollution prevention and control linked to the energy consumption of the building stock. Substituting fossil fuel-based heating installations that contribute to excessive ambient air pollution by cleaner alternatives fueled with renewable energy and phasing out fossil fuels in buildings altogether is also part of this component.
- Sustainable use and protection for water and marine resources, as all the actions will be implemented by respecting resources and improving the sustainability of all operations in the built environment, including renovations.
- Circular economy, including waste prevention and recycling; since more construction materials will be needed to implement this component, circularity principles are incorporated in the design phases of renovation and construction, and reuse as well as recycling platforms for construction materials and demolition waste are foreseen. Prevention of construction waste is supported and given priority, as indicated by the waste hierarchy.
- Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems as the development of green spaces and the improvement of already existing ones will create new habitats within the urban areas that will attract biodiversity.

7. Digital dimensions of the component

The Regulation COM (2020) 408 establishing a Recovery and Resilience Facility sets a binding target of at least 20% of the plan's total allocation to contribute to the digital transition or to the challenges resulting from it.

The use of digital solutions tailored to key economic sectors, namely tourism, culture, agriculture, manufacturing and aquaculture as well as national transportation and logistics infrastructure, is considered both a prerequisite and an enabling factor to improve the competitiveness, increase productivity, as well as achieve the resilience and sustainable growth of the national economy.

In this regard, targeted interventions and investments with significant digital footprint entailed under the present component will contribute towards (a) the modernization and digital transformation of the agricultural sector, (b) the implementation of smart infrastructure within the cultural and environmental sector of the country through the digitalization of the relevant procedures, (c) the reform for the redesign and simplification of procedures the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport aiming to the provision of enhanced, qualitative services to citizens, and (d) the digitalization of rail transport through the modernization and upgrade of the Hellenic Railways Organisation's (OSE) telecommunication infrastructure.

The proposed interventions are instrumental to the transformation of Greece into a digitized economy, generating important spillover effects including (i) the strengthening of the agri-food sector's growth potential, by increasing the recognizability of products that bear the Greek trademark through the implementation of a large-scale digital agricultural infrastructure, (ii) the attraction of foreign investments and simplification of privatization procedures through smart infrastructure technologies implementation in the environmental and cultural sectors, (iii) the provision of enhanced, efficient and qualitative digital services to citizens and businesses through the simplification of procedures and the improvement of public administration's operational model and (iv) improved capacity, traffic management, reliability, energy efficiency, lower operating costs and enhanced transportation services through the implementation of modern digital technologies in the rail sector.

Reform 6 can be characterised as the most "digital-heavy" project of the component, since it involves: (a) the "Single Window" exports Gate, which gathers, processes, and distributes all exports-related Intelligence (b) the acquisition processing and exploitation of databases on international market and on exports procedures, (c) the full Digitization of Enterprise Greece's internal processes, (d) the establishment and utilisation of digital channels of communication with both exporters and potential investors, (e) the creation of a digital vaults for strategic investors and for EG's investment portfolio as well as (f) the digitization of all paper files and inclusion in the new digital environment.

Such initiatives are expected to transform the Greek growth model by providing a "digital reboot" and significantly boost annual GDP growth during a course of 5-10 years.

By comprising 25% of digital expenditures (see Table - 1), this component contributes to the abovementioned digital target of 20%.

8. Climate tracking and digital tagging

The Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy (COM (2020) 575 final) sets a minimum target of 37% of the total expenditure of the recovery and resilience plan to be related to climate in order to follow the commitment of the European Council to achieve a climate mainstreaming target of 30% for both the multiannual financial framework and Next Generation EU.

The tagging has been performed on a subproject level for a number of investments as indicated in the table below.

Title of reform or investment	Climate (%)	Digital(%)
Labour Reform in the Cultural Sector (ID: 16715)	0%	0%
Digital Integrated Program Management System for the Administration of the	0%	100%

Title of reform or investment	Climate (%)	Digital(%)
Technical Works and Structural Assets of the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport (ID: 16937)		
Simplification of the Procedures of the Ministry of Infrastructure & Transport (ID: 16786)	0%	100%
Trade facilitation (ID: 16592)	0%	0%
Amendment of the legal framework for the attraction of strategic investments- (ID: 16593)	0%	0%
Amendment of the legal framework for the attraction of strategic investments- Support to enterprises that provide services contributing to the low carbon economy and to resilience to climate change including awareness-raising measures (ID: 16593)	100%	0%
Amendment of the legal framework for the attraction of strategic investments- Construction of new energy efficient buildings (ID: 16593)	40%	0%
Digitalisation of Economic Diplomacy Network - “Digital Economic Diplomacy Network”(ID: 16599)	0%	100%
Organisational reform in the railways sector (ID: 16982)	0%	0%
Skill building for creative and cultural professionals (ID: 16723)	0%	0%
Culture as a driver of growth- Preparation, implementation, monitoring and control (ID: 16293)	0%	0%
Culture as a driver of growth- Energy efficiency renovation or energy efficiency measures regarding public infrastructure, demonstration projects and supporting measures (ID: 16293)	40%	0%
Utilising “arts on prescription”, promoting social cohesion, and tapping on the silver economy (ID: 16735)	0%	0%
Upgrading higher arts education (ID: 16725)	0%	0%
Upgrade of infrastructure, renewal of equipment and upgrade of quality of services provided by the HOCRED Stores - former ARF Stores (On-spot and electronic) - Energy efficiency and demonstration projects in large enterprises and supporting measures (ID: 16536)	40%	0%
Upgrade of infrastructure, renewal of equipment and upgrade of quality of services provided by the HOCRED Stores - former ARF Stores (On-spot and electronic) Preparation, implementation, monitoring and control(ID: 16536)	0%	0%
Museum of Underwater Antiquities (ID: 16486)	40%	0%
Protection of cultural monuments and archeological sites from climate change (ID: 16433)	100%	0%
Highways for Nature and Climate (ID: 16970)	0%	0%
Cultural Routes at emblematic archeological sites and monuments (ID: 16485)	0%	0%
Restoration - Conservation - Enhancement of the Acropolis Monuments (ID: 16435)	0%	0%
Tourism Development -Preparation, implementation, monitoring and control (ID: 16931)	0%	0%
Tourism Development -Energy efficiency and demonstration projects in SMEs and supporting measures (ID: 16931)	40%	0%
Tourism Development- Energy efficiency renovation or energy efficiency measures regarding public infrastructure, demonstration projects and supporting measures (ID: 16931)	40%	0%
Tourism Development -Renewable energy: wind(ID: 16931)	100%	0%
Tourism Developmen- Energy efficiency renovation or energy efficiency measures regarding public infrastructure, demonstration projects and supporting measures t (ID: 16931)	40%	0%

Title of reform or investment	Climate (%)	Digital(%)
Reskilling and Upskilling in Tourism (ID: 16921)	0%	0%
Digitalisation of the Agri-food sector (ID: 16653)	0%	100%
Economic transformation of the agricultural sector- reparation, implementation, monitoring and control (ID: 16626)	0%	0%
Economic transformation of the agricultural sector- Energy efficiency and demonstration projects in SMEs and supporting measures (ID: 16626)	40%	0%
Economic transformation of the agricultural sector- Renewable energy: solar (ID: 16626)	100%	0%
Economic transformation of the agricultural sector-Alternative fuels infrastructure (ID: 16626)	100%	0%
Economic transformation of the agricultural sector- Support to environmentally-friendly production processes and resource efficiency in SMEs (ID: 16626)	40%	0%
Proposals for actions in the aquaculture sector (ID: 16584)	40%	0%
Accelerating of smart manufacturing (ID: 16721)	0%	100%
New Industrial Parks- Construction of new energy efficient buildings (ID: 16634)	40%	0%
New Industrial Parks- Rehabilitation of industrial sites and contaminated land (ID: 16634)	0%	0%
New Industrial Parks- Water management and water resource conservation (including river basin management, specific climate change adaptation measures, reuse, leakage reduction) (ID: 16634)	40%	0%
New Industrial Parks- Waste water collection and treatment compliant with energy efficiency criteria (ID: 16634)	40%	0%
New Industrial Parks- Renewable energy: solar (ID: 16634)	100%	0%
New Industrial Parks- Alternative fuels infrastructure- Water management and water resource conservation (ID: 16634)	100%	0%
New Industrial Parks (ID: 16634)	40%	0%
Smart infrastructure with environmental and cultural focus (ID: 16960)	0%	100%
Smart infrastructure with environmental and cultural focus- Nature and biodiversity protection, natural heritage and resources, green and blue infrastructure (ID: 16960)	40%	0%
Smart infrastructure with environmental and cultural focus- Digitalisation of transport: rail (ID: 16960)	40%	0%
Road Safety Upgrade (ID: 16631)	0%	0%
Cretan Northern Highway (B.O.A.K.) (ID: 16630)	0%	0%
Intervention for the upgrade and redeployment of the Greek railway network system and infrastructure (ID:16954)	100%	0%
EASA compliance Program (ID: 16833)	0%	0%
Smart Bridges (ID: 16949)	0%	100%
Upgrading suburban railway of West Attica (ID: 16892)	100%	0%
Electronic Tolls (ID: 16950)	40%	100%
Digital Transformation of the Hellenic Railways Organisations (ID: 16959)	40%	100%
Central Greece Highway E-65: Trikala - Egnatia Section (ID: 16628)	0%	0%
Master plan for the renewal of the Greek passenger shipping fleet (ID: 16944)	0%	0%
Upgrade Interventions for Regional Ports (ID: 16975)	40%	0%

9. Do no significant harm

The “Do No Significant Harm” principle has been assessed for each reform and investment of this component. The assessment has concluded that none of the measures proposed will cause significant harm to any of the six environmental objectives as defined in Article 17 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

Each one of the investments and reforms of the Renovation component were assessed on the checklist to identify if and which of the six environmental objectives required a substantive DNSH assessment. The checklist assessment concluded that none of the measures of this component requires a substantive DNSH assessment as none of the measures will cause significant harm to any of the six environmental objectives.

10. Milestones, targets and timeline

See relevant milestone chapter in Part 3.

11. Financing and costs (The justification and any data or evidence used should be annexed to the recovery and resilience plan)

General principles and guidelines

Having identified the main challenges and objectives of the recovery and resilience plan and the milestones, target and timeline of the investments and reforms determined, the main principles as well as the followed process and methodology regarding the financing and cost evaluation is presented below.

Firstly, it is noted that the cost estimate of the recovery and resilience plan is implemented in line with the basic regulation requirements which provide that the cost for each investment and reform is:

- **Reasonable**: The recovery and resilience plan provides with sufficient information and evidence that the amount of the estimated total cost of the component is appropriate.
- **Plausible**: The recovery and resilience plan provides sufficient information and evidence that the amount of the estimated total cost of the component is in line with the nature and the type of envisaged investments through the implementation of a horizontal assessment which ensures alignment between the qualitative nature of the investment in and its cost.
- **Commensurate**: The amount of the total cost of the recovery and resilience plan is commensurate to the expected impact of the envisaged measure on the economy and employment of Greece. In particular, it is assessed whether the recovery and resilience plan will have an economic impact that is aligned with the amount of its estimated cost.

Moreover, the methodology approach and the process followed with respect to the costing and the justification provided for each reform and investment is developed on the basis of four main principles which fulfil the following objectives:

- **Accuracy**: The approach and the methodology tools used to ensure that the estimated cost is reasonably close to the actual costs through the use of accounting, historical, statistical data as well as the identification of market prices.
- **Accountability and transparency**: The reforms' and investments' costs have been estimated in a way that it is clearly traceable and comprehensible, through the implementation of breakdown analysis which includes detailed information on each parameter used in the cost calculation (e.g. driver factors' unit costs, required number of units)
- **Simplicity**: The cost methodology approach followed uses simple tools and cost calculations methods so as to allow the assessment of the elements related to the costing together with the assessment of the other elements of the recovery and resilience plan in a short period of time. This aims to keep the administrative burden as manageable as possible for all parties.
- **Consistency**: The cost estimated per reform and investment is consistent with other EU policies and is in line with costs applied to similar projects via other EU funding.

In view of these principles and requirements, the methodology approach developed for the cost estimates of each investment and reform of the recovery and resilience plan follows some common guidelines. More specifically, it includes:

- Clear and evidence-based analysis of the challenges addressed and the objectives of the investments and reforms
- Detailed information with respect to the anticipated outcome of the investments and reforms
- Detailed description of how the investment and reforms are implemented (means of implementation)
- Information on the nature and size of the proposed investments and reforms as well as their timeline and the relative milestones

Cost validation process and methodology approach

On the basis of the aforementioned principles and guidelines, a specific cost validation process and methodology approach is developed which allows the costing for each investment and reform of the recovery and resilience plan and ensures the accuracy, transparency, simplicity and consistency of the estimates.

The cost analysis process of the recovery and resilience plan includes four main steps which aim to implement the following:

- 1st step: Development of one specific report per reform and investment with separate analysis per sub-projects
- 2nd step: Examination of all available information and data
- 3rd step: Detailed breakdown of all the main projects' cost items through the application of the most suitable cost validation methodology
- 4th step: Cost verification per project, component and pillar of the recovery and resilience plan

1st step – Development of Cost Analysis Reports

The cost analysis report's content for each of the investments and reforms of the recovery and resilience plan includes the following common parameters / details:

- **Project's snapshot**: Includes the introduction of the main project's characteristics (e.g. pillar, component, project title and subprojects, stakeholders), the codification of key financial figures (total and RRF estimated budget) as well as the use of the same numbering of costing fiches and technical fiches and a brief overview of the project's scope
- **Implementation means:** Illustrates an outline of the relative regulatory framework (if applicable), provides with a general outlook in regards to the maturity process and includes a cumulative table on the project's timeline regarding the milestones to be reached
    - **Project's budget:** Provides with:
    - a breakdown analysis (identification of key cost parameters, overview of available information, confirmation that the estimated costs do not include VAT, are not recurrent and are not incurred before 1 February 2020),
    - indication of whether parts of the project's budget are covered by other private parties or Union financing - demonstration that these amounts have been taken out of the costs to be financed by RRF and
    - budget valuation and validation (clear methodology for estimating the costs, cost analysis per critical cost drivers, identification of unit costs, determination of the total number of units, estimation of the total required budget per project)

- **Supporting material:** Refers to the brief overview of relevant studies and / or information used for the validation of the total cost as well as the mapping of reference points used during the cost analysis (historical, comparative cost on similar projects) and provision of relevant evidence (e.g. sources)

2nd step – Examination of all available information and data

In order to ensure the accuracy and the consistency of the cost estimates, a comparative costing data analysis is conducted through the collection and examination of all the available information and data on the actual cost of similar reforms and investments that have been carried out in the past. This step mainly includes all the actions related to the collection and examination of all available information and supporting material as well as the data mining and in-depth analysis of the relative documentation.

3rd step – Development of cost analysis methodology approach

In order to implement the costing and justification of the projects, three main methodological analyses were developed which were used based on their appropriation / suitability for each of the investments and reforms included in the recovery and resilience plan:

Bottom-up estimation

The first methodology approach of cost analysis involves estimations on a granular level for each cost parameter of the project which are then aggregated to a total estimate for the entire project. The main steps of this methodological approach include the following:

- Review of historical figures / benchmarks per cost parameter from similar projects and estimation of a unit value cost
- Determination of the total number of units required and application of the unit value for the relevant estimations per cost parameter
- Final aggregation and estimation of the total cost per project

Parametric approach

This approach refers to the estimation of the total budget per project based on relevant historical figures / benchmarks. In particular, the main steps of the parametric methodological approach include the following:

- Identification of individual cost parameters based on relevant historical figures / benchmarks
- Examination of the contribution of each cost parameter to the total budget
- Evaluation of each cost parameter as a percentage of the total cost

Top-down (analogous) technique

Lastly, the top-down methodology technique includes the following main steps:

- Estimation of total budget per project based on relevant historical figures
- Apportionment of the total cost to individual cost parameter based on relevant benchmarks in regards to each unit cost

It is noted that in certain cases where there is limited availability of comparative historical figures / benchmarks, in order to proceed with an accurate and justified estimation of the cost parameters, an expert judgement was requested. In particular, the expert judgement aims to provide the following:

- Review of relevant benchmarks regarding the cost of similar projects
- Provision of judgment based upon expertise that has been acquired in a specific knowledge area and highlighting of critical factors and possible risks
- Completion and assessment of existing data and validation of estimated cost

4th step – Cost valuation and validation process

The accuracy and the validation of the cost analysis for each investment and project are achieved through the implementation of the cost valuation of the recovery and resilience plan by an independent body. In particular, the validation and valuation of the cost analysis were ensured through the following actions:

- Data collection, elaboration and review
- Continuous communication and implementation of workshops with the responsible stakeholders and entities
- Request of the required or additional data and information
- Investment size verification and cost identification
- Preparation and review of the cost analysis reports

Main elements of the methodology approach and cost parameters

The methodology approach followed for the estimation of the costs as regards the investments and reforms of the sixth component (“Modernize and improve resilience of key economic sectors”) of the fourth pillar of the recovery and resilience plan (“Private Investment and Economic Transformation”) is based on the following main elements concerning the:

- Implementation of infrastructure projects and construction of new building or renovation of existing buildings
- Procurement of the required equipment
- Development and upgrade of IT systems
- Project management, technical support and consultation services
- Training - professional certification programs
- Organization of publicity and awareness actions

1st element: Infrastructure projects and building construction

The relative costing of the investments as regards the first element derives from:

- The implementation of infrastructure projects concerning the construction or the extension of the road and railway network, the construction or upgrade of airport and port infrastructure (e.g. marines, port shelters)
- The construction of new building or the renovation of existing buildings
- The installation of renewable energy and waste management systems as well as new generation network systems (5G)

The cost parameters of these investments mainly include the fees charged for the construction works (e.g. land, pavement construction works etc.) and the cost for the purchase of the required construction material (e.g. cement etc.). The costs estimates are based on the following parameters:

- Specification of the surface of the infrastructure or building area in each project (measured either in square meters or in cubic meters)
- Determination of the required construction materials (e.g. cement in tones), in cases when the relative costs are calculated separately from the costs of work
- Estimation of the unit costs related to the construction works (unit costs per square meter or cubic meter) and the procurement of the required materials (unit costs per ton or unit) based on the relevant market rates
- Calculation of the overall costs required per infrastructure project, derived from the estimated costs of the overall construction works (including also the cost for all the required electrical and mechanical installations) as well as the material procurement costs

2nd element: Procurement of required equipment

The costs including in this element refer to the procurement of the required equipment concerning the IT equipment, software licenses, machinery, furniture and vehicles. In this context, the estimation and the justification of the costs included in this element is based on specific parameters and actions referring to the:

- Specification of the required equipment and licenses needed to be purchased in each investment and determination of the relative amount required
- Estimation of the relative unit costs in items for equipment or in years for the licenses based on the examination of all available information on the relative cost of similar investments and considering also the current market rates
- Quantification of the overall costs derive from the procurement of the required equipment and software licenses

3rd element: Development and upgrade of IT systems and platforms

The development and upgrade of the IT systems and platforms includes the estimated cost of all the required actions concerning the technical support needed for the installation, deployment and customization of the systems as well as the pilot operation services. In particular, the costing of this element is based on the following parameters:

- Specification of the number of technical experts needed for the development of the IT systems and software
- Determination of the amount of work needed for the completion of project, which is calculated in man months based on the average productive hours (i.e. excluding sickness, courses, vacations, etc.) per month per person (full-time)
- Estimation of the overall costs based on the examination of the market rates determining the cost per man month and the total estimated working time of the technical experts

4th element: Project management, consultation and technical assistance

The cost as regards the fourth element derives from the provision of the complementary services required per project which include the consultation and technical assistance services provided through the

implementation of the required studies and surveys (feasibility studies, requirement analyses, solution design etc.) as well as the project management and supervisory support services. In this field, the calculation of the relative cost derived from these services is based on the following parameters:

- Identification of the specific needs per project and determination of the number of the relative experts / personnel required
- Estimation of the total man months / hours which are estimated to be provided in each service as well as the corresponding unit cost
- Calculation of the overall costs derived from the technical consulting, management and supporting services per project based on the above two parameters

5th element: Training and professional certification programs

The cost as regards the fifth element derives from the implementation of training sessions and modules, the professional certification programs and the cost for the purchase of the required educational material (books, brochures etc.). More specifically, the costing of the training programs is based on the following parameters:

- Specification of the needs per training program in terms of trainers, course instructors, coordinators, academic support etc. as well as the estimated participants / beneficiaries
- Determination of the average time per program (in hours, days or months) and estimation of the unit costs corresponding to each trainer / trainee per hour or training session based on the historical cost on similar projects and market benchmarks
- Identification of the required training material (e.g. books, guides, print or digital modules etc.) per program and determination of the unit costs (e.g. cost per page)

6th element: Publicity and awareness actions

The publicity and awareness actions include the costs needed for the organization of events and campaigns, the implementation of polls opinion surveys and the publicity of actions. The costs for the implementation of publicity and awareness actions are estimated through the following steps and parameters:

- Determination of the type of publicity and awareness action (e.g. leaflets, press advertising, media campaigns etc.)
- Specification of the total duration needed for the completion of each one (e.g. working hours, months or years)
- Communication with the relevant stakeholders and determination of the unit cost based on the current market rates (e.g. unit costs per working hour/month/year corresponding to each awareness action)

The detailed cost assessment for each measure can be found in the Appendices.

12. Loan request

Non applicable.

COMPONENT 4.7: Improve competitiveness and promote private investment and exports

1. Description of the component

Policy areas/domain: Smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, including economic cohesion, jobs, productivity, competitiveness and a well-functioning internal market with strong SMEs should aim to enhance the growth potential and enable a sustainable recovery of the Union's economy.

Executive Summary:

The components' main aspect is to provide financial incentives for private investment. Through these policies, the loans from the RRF will be used in order to promote investment with eligibility firmly grounded on economic foundations, including the green and digital transition. The planning of the relevant policies will be such as to mobilise significant private resources, in order to reduce the large investment gap of the Greek economy and to accelerate and enhance the recovery from the crisis. The RRF loans will be used in ways that are compatible with fiscal sustainability and limit exposure to taxpayers.

Providing financial incentives for private investment is complemented by a series of reforms aimed at improving the business environment, reducing bureaucracy and administrative costs, increasing the size of Greek companies, and strengthening the export and productive orientation of the economy. At the same time, the component is expected to carry out particularly important reforms which will focus on the simplification of the institutional framework and the business environment in general, through appropriate regulatory and legislative interventions and actions of digital transformation of structures and tools of public administration.

In this way, significant obstacles, which currently act as a deterrent to the development of Greek entrepreneurship, are expected to be removed, same as for imbalances observed between different companies and sectors, thus creating an equal and investment-friendly business environment.

Objective: The component aims at promoting private investment that is crucial for the recovery of the Greek economy and for the closing of its sizable investment gap, as well as for its competitiveness, as this has emerged as a particularly important priority both from the European Commission recommendations for the country for the years 2019-2020, as well as from the report of the Pissarides Committee. The targeted interventions of the component aim to reduce the sizable investment gap of the country, thus seeking to have a positive impact on both reducing unemployment and low productivity, two significant inhibitors of growth for the Greek economy in recent years.

Actions to promote private investment include both structural reforms that are mainly targeted towards the improvement of the business environment and the simplification of the regulatory framework, and the provision of financial incentives to the private economy, with an emphasis on eligibility guided by economic principles.

All of the above holistically complement the other components of the plan and are expected to be accelerators for the emergence of the Greek economy and its support for overcoming the current crisis of the pandemic.

Reforms

- **Reform 1:** Actions for the simplification of the business environment and its upgrading in quality and safety (ID: 16543) [COFOG: 04.9]
- **Reform 2:** Incentivisation regime for productivity and extroversion of enterprises (increasing the size of enterprises) (ID: 16598) [COFOG: 01.1]
- **Reform 3:** Ease of doing business (ID: 16591) [COFOG: 04.9]

Investments

- **Investment 1**: RRP Loan Facility (ID: 16980)

Estimated cost: EUR 5 million, of which EUR 5 million (100%) are covered by RRF

2. Main challenges and objectives

a. Main challenges

One of the most important challenges that have been identified in the context of the European Semester refers to the legacy stock imbalances of the Greek economy in relation to the external sector. Despite the fact that the flow imbalances with respect to the current account have been largely corrected, Greece's net international investment position was lower than -150% of GDP in 2019. Although this effect is to a great extent due to high public debt held in concessional terms, the gradual correction of the imbalance requires further improvements in the current account. Tackling excessive macroeconomic imbalances corresponds also to a recommendation addressed to Greece by the Council in 2019, and would require a **reorientation of the economy towards the tradable sector** and an increase in the productivity, competitiveness and extroversion of Greek firms.

At the same time, Greece exhibits an **extremely high investment gap**, when measured either against the Union's average or against the pre-2010 levels of investment to GDP ratio that prevailed in the Greek economy. This gap constitutes one of the main reasons explaining low productivity growth and the high unemployment ratio, the latter also constituting one of the Greek economy's excessive imbalances identified in the context of the Semester. It also constitutes a significant obstacle to the swift recovery from the current crisis. In this respect, the Council's recommendations to Greece in 2020 included a call to promote private investment in order to foster the recovery, as well as a call to promote the digital transformation of businesses, which is also critical in terms of productivity increases.

Recommendations have also been addressed to Greece – both in 2019 and in 2020 – concerning the completion of post-programme commitments. These commitments cover areas that are closely linked with the aforementioned challenges, namely those related to product markets and especially to the improvement of the business environment and the reduction of regulatory burden.

Specific challenges in this respect include the following:

Weak private investment contributing to the large investment gap. Very high negative output gap that is expected to rise from 4.4% of GDP in 2019 to 12.3% in 2020 according to the Commission's autumn forecasts. Exceptional investment gap, both in terms of Greek historic standards, as well as in terms of the present EU average. In 2019 investment spending in Greece was equal to 10.1% of GDP, as opposed to 22.2% in the euro area, while analysis of disaggregated investment spending reveals that almost two thirds of the investment gap is due to private business investment. Greece had always presented a gap in this sector, but this widened further during the past decade. Furthermore, the business investment gap maintains its ascending trend, since business investment has picked-up in the euro area in recent years but stagnated in Greece. Large interest rate differential for Greek firms compared to euro area average, which increases the cost of capital for Greek firms, thereby restricting significantly business lending and, among other negative effects, delaying the green and digital transition of the Greek private sector. In addition, Greece faces a legacy of exceptionally high debt to GDP ratio, implying that the margin available for further increase in Greek public debt is limited. Possible difficulties in financing profitable business investment through the Greek banking sector, due to market failure in the market for investment loans as a result of: limited own-capital of Greek banks in the aftermath of Greek economic crisis, restricting their ability to provide loans; risk aversion on behalf of banks preventing them from fulfilling their role as risk-neutral risk poolers.

Small average size of Greek companies**.** As highlighted also by the Pissarides' Committee report, compared to other member states, in 2017, 48.5% of the employed people in the business sector in Greece were working in enterprises with fewer than 9 persons employed, while 28.7% people in employment were

self-employed, which is the highest percentage among all member states with available data. Given the positive correlation between productivity and business size, the high stake of employment in micro enterprises and sole proprietorships, rather than small and medium companies, implies low labour productivity. Given their small size, Greek enterprises are not in a position to take advantage of economies of scale and cutting edge technology. This leads them mostly to the services sector and focusing on domestic consumption, thus creating a business model characterised by very limited access to financing and by high vulnerability to any systemic crises. The problem is exacerbated due to the low productivity of the micro enterprises. While gross value added per employee in the entire business sector stands at EUR 21,100 the respective figure for micro enterprises is merely EUR 7,900. As a result, concerning labour productivity, Greece is ranked in the fifth lowest position in terms of labour productivity among Member States for which data are available.

High regulatory burden**.** Over the past years, Greece has invested many resources in an important and challenging reform project regarding the simplification of the business environment. The proposed reform covers a broad range of economic activities with regard to licensing and new inspection practices, ultimately linking both to the digitalisation of processes. The reform has started to take shape but many challenges are still present with respect to addressing all post-programme commitments and to tackling the persistent structural problems of the administration and businesses that are still acting as barriers to entrepreneurship and investments. The structural problems of the public administration are reflected in the regulatory delivery, both operational and legislative, causing various impediments to the function of the state towards entrepreneurship and consequently investments and job creation. Past experience has shown that engaging and inculcating ownership of the reform agenda to relevant actors across the public administration has proven a difficult task.

Current account imbalances. The Greek economy had traditionally recorded significant deficits in the current account, as a result of poor export performance in the goods sector. The current account deficit had widened considerably prior to the 2008-2009 financial crisis and constituted one of the main imbalances that explain the high vulnerability of the Greek economy once that crisis erupted. Although in recent years the current account deficit has significantly narrowed and the previous imbalances have been largely corrected, this has been achieved to some extent through the reduction in imports as a result of the decline in economic activity. Exports also rose considerably over the past decade, but the degree of openness of the Greek economy remains small by European standards, largely due to weak investment and the structure of the Greek economy that is characterised by the prevalence of companies of a small average size. The Covid-19 pandemic has exacerbated this problem as it has led to a new widening of the current account deficit.

Low levels of investment in R&D. Greece lags behind the EU average in investment in R&D. Difficulties faced by new companies to raise funds limit new investment in related areas, while the small degree of openness of the economy, the stronger relative importance of the non-tradable sector and the strong of the majority of companies on the domestic market do not provide sufficient incentives for high levels of investment in R&D. Low private investment in R&D aggravates the effects of the large investment gap, leading to stagnating productivity growth and preventing increases in the economy's growth potential.

Impact of regulatory framework on business environment. Greece faces challenges on the regulatory framework for the business environment. Regulations are usually heavy, with a high number of procedures which results in additional time and cost for businesses. In addition, the regulatory framework lacks predictability, creating legal uncertainty for investors. This is also reflected in the Doing Business ranking of the World Bank, where Greece ranks 79th out of 190 economies. According to the Commission's analysis in the context of the European Semester, the most problematic areas include registering property, enforcing contracts and accessing credit, while public administration inefficiencies, including a

very limited provision of digital public services and red tape, continue to constitute obstacles for firms. Moreover, excessively low tenders in public procurement procedures limit efficiency in public spending, while inefficiencies in the justice system negatively affect the investment climate and limit the provision of credit to the real economy. The need to improve the business environment is also highlighted in the Commission's analysis, also in relation to its potential effects on productivity, as well as on the external position.

b. Objectives

The overall objective of the component is to support the growth of private investment with a view to closing the sizable investment gap in the Greek economy and fostering the recovery, through the use of RRF loans to provide financial incentives for private investment. Moreover, the component aims at increasing the relative weight of tradable sectors in the domestic economy and strengthening the export orientation of Greek companies. These objectives are going to be attained through a series of structural reforms focusing heavily on the improvement of the business environment and supporting potential growth and the resilience of the economy. In addition, the component will also include strong financial incentives for private investment that are fully in line with the Union priorities on the green and the digital transition, as well as with the recommendations addressed to Greece by the Council in 2019 and 2020. Also the Council Recommendation on the 2020 National Reform Programme of Greece, delivering a Council opinion on the 2020 Stability Programme of Greece[105] recommends that Greece take action in 2020 and 2021 to swiftly deploy measures to provide liquidity and continued flow of credit and other financing to the economy.

Specifically:

(i) Reform 1. Actions for the simplification of the business environment 16543 aims at addressing recommendations 3:2020 through promoting private investment and 4:2020 through continuing and completing reforms related to post-programme commitments in relation to product markets and the business environment.

(ii) Reform 2. Incentivisation regime for productivity and extroversion of enterprises 16598 aims at addressing recommendations 1:2019 1:2019 through tackling excessive macroeconomic imbalances and 3:2020 through promoting private investment.

(iii) Reform 3. Ease of doing business 16591 aims at addressing recommendations 1:2019 and 4:2020 through the continuation and completion of reforms included in the post-programme commitments, as well as recommendation 3:2020 through promoting private investment.

(vii) Investment 1. RRP Loan Facility (ID: 16980) Aims at addressing recommendation 3:2020 through promoting private investment, as well as recommendations 2:2019 and 3:2020 through focusing investment on areas including the green transition, the digital transformation, and R&D.

Specific objectives of this component include the following:

1. Provision of financial incentives to private investment: The objective entails the use of the maximum allowed RRF loans in order to provide financial incentives to private investment, close the large investment gap and foster economic recovery. For Greece, this maximum stands at approximately 13 billion euros in 2018 values, i.e. approximately 8% of projected GDP for 2020. Given the very limited fiscal

[105] COM (2020) 508 final 20.5.2020

space, the deployment of RRF loans is an indispensable prerequisite for increasing aggregate demand. The pre-existing large private investment gap implies that there is a significant pool of mature private investments which, if financed through the RRF, can make a significant contribution towards accelerating economic recovery. The existing large business investment gap implies that the marginal product of capital (i.e. profitability of new investment) is high. This indicates that financing private investment through RRF loans involves significant positive long-term multiplier effects, increasing long-term output, employment, and economic and social resilience.

To that effect, the use of RRF loans should respect some guiding principles, most importantly that they will be directed to long-term investments by the private sector rather than to short-term financing of working capital. Moreover, the objective should be to increase the level of financing business investment without channelling RRF loans to loss-making projects, which would result in medium-run sunk costs at the expense of the taxpayer, i.e. higher public debt, impact on deficit. Decisions must be taken using exclusively economic criteria, meaning that only projects with positive expected rate of return (positive net present value) should be financed. The RRF loans should be used in a targeted manner aiming to rebalance the economy towards the traded sector, and increase productivity and non-price competitiveness. To that end, investment should focus on projects promoting the green transition, digitalisation, innovation (R&D), economies of scale and higher exports.

2. Increase productivity of Greek companies: Low productivity of Greek companies constitutes a major obstacle to both short-term recovery and long-term resilience, and contributes strongly to low competitiveness of the economy. Increasing productivity is one of the central objectives of this component, and actions to that effect focus on the small average size of all categories of Greek companies (micro, small & medium and large), that prevents them from reaping the benefits of economies of scale, drives them towards an exclusive reliance on the domestic market, and fuels informal economic activity. The component's reforms include incentives of various types that will lead to an increase in the average size of companies, allowing them to achieve significant productivity gains and improve their competitiveness, both at the national and international landscape.

3. Simplification of the business environment: Actions included in the component place a strong emphasis on the further simplification and improvement of critical aspects of the business environment that adversely affect private investment. The component includes a broad array of such actions in areas that include, inter alia, investment licensing and inspections, contract enforcement, and targeted reforms aiming at the modernisation and the increased efficiency of the justice system. The implementation of the proposed actions is expected to significantly strengthen incentives for private investment, including foreign investment flows, by reducing the administrative burden that companies face, providing a stable and predictable environment and considerably shortening the time required for the completion of relevant procedural steps. This is expected to provide a strong impetus for recovery, but also to lead to a more resilient economic structure and to higher potential growth.

c. National strategic context

The reforms and investments included in the component are in line with the national strategic context, which consists in the Growth Strategy produced by the experts' committee presided by Professor Christopher Pissarides. The Pissarides' Committee report places particular emphasis on the need to increase the export orientation of the Greek economy, including through an increase in the average size of Greek companies, while it suggests specific sectoral priorities where both reform and investment efforts should be targeted.

Specifically, one of the major proposals put forward in the Pissarides' Committee report refers to the gradual increase in the number of medium and large enterprises, which is seen as a precondition for increasing productivity in important sectors of the economy, as well as for boosting exports. At the same time, the Growth Strategy suggests the importance of better interconnection of small and medium-sized enterprises with the larger ones, in order to indirectly and further strengthen the extroversion of the economy.

With respect to the green transition, the Pissarides' Committee report proposes the use of both public investment and incentives for private spending, with emphasis on the shift to renewable energy sources, the mitigation of transition costs during the de-ligation process and the development of circular economy systems. At the same time, the Growth Strategy prioritises the development of infrastructure through both public investment and the mobilisation of private investment in areas including digital technologies and systems, green development and environmental upgrading, waste management, transport to strengthen Greek ports as a source of freight in Europe and to facilitate the export of goods from the country, as well as with respect to infrastructure upgrades for inbound tourism.

The Pissarides' Committee report also considers R&D as crucial to the growth potential of the Greek economy, suggesting that innovation should be enhanced through the use of incentives for business research in areas including manufacturing and the agri-food sector, as well as through smart specialisation.

3. Reforms and Investments

The detailed description of the reforms and investments can be found in the Appendices.

a. Key Reforms

Reforms

Reform 1: Actions for the simplification of the business environment and its upgrading in quality and safety (ID: 16543)

Reform 2: Incentivisation regime for productivity and extroversion of enterprises (increasing the size of enterprises) (ID: 16598)

Reform 3: Ease of doing business (ID: 16591)

b. Investments

Investment 1. RRP Loan Facility (ID: 16980)

4. Open strategic autonomy and security issues

Non applicable.

5. Cross border and multi country projects

Non applicable.

6. Green dimensions of the component

By design, LF will allocate at least 37% of the value of the LF Loans portfolio towards the green transition, including biodiversity. In that respect, the FIs will maintain a record of the green expenditure within the LF portfolio and assure that the 37% of the overall expenditure is maintained on average for all investment projects in the portfolio. The ex-post report will provide the total investments contribution to the intervention fields and relevant coefficient for the calculation of the LF instrument support to the climate change objectives and the environmental objectives.

In order to achieve this, each investment submitted for the provision of an LF loan, will be required to demonstrate what percentage of its cost will be allocated in a green related expenditure, which can be related to an intervention field of the table in Annex VI of the RRF regulation. In practical terms, this percentage will be verified ex-ante by the independent auditors, as part of the investment assessment.

7. Digital dimensions of the component

By design, LF will allocate at least 20% of the value of the LF Loans portfolio towards the digital transition. In that respect, the FIs will maintain a record of the digital expenditure within the LF portfolio and assure that the 20% of the overall expenditure is maintained on average for all investment projects in the portfolio. The ex-post report will provide the total investments contribution to the intervention fields and relevant coefficient for the calculation of the LF instrument support to the digital transition.

In order to achieve this, each investment submitted for the provision of an LF loan, will be required to demonstrate what percentage of its cost will be allocated in a digital related expenditure, which can be related to an intervention field of the table in Annex VII of the RRF regulation. In practical terms, this percentage will be verified ex-ante by the independent auditors, as part of the investment assessment.

8. Climate tracking and digital tagging

	Climate	Digital
16980_RRP Loan Facility- Energy efficiency and demonstration projects in SMEs or large enterprises and supporting measures compliant with energy efficiency criteria	100%	0%
16980_RRP Loan Facility- Renewable energy: solar	100%	0%
16980_RRP Loan Facility- Renewable energy: wind	100%	0%
16980_RRP Loan Facility- Commercial, industrial waste management: prevention, minimisation, sorting, reuse, recycling measures	40%	0%
16980_RRP Loan Facility- Smart Energy Systems (including smart grids and ICT systems) and related storage.	100%	0%

16980_RRP Loan Facility- Support to enterprises that provide services contributing to the low carbon economy and to resilience to climate change including awareness-raising measures	100%	0%
16980_RRP Loan Facility- renewable energy (including geothermal energy)	100%	0%
16980_RRP Loan Facility- Research and innovation processes, technology transfer and cooperation between enterprises focusing on the low carbon economy, resilience and adaptation to climate change	100%	0%
16980_RRP Loan Facility Renewable energy: biomass	40%	0%
16980_RRP Loan Facility- Preparation, implementation, monitoring and control	0%	0%
16980_RRP Loan Facility Very High-Capacity broadband network (access/local loop with a performance equivalent to an optical fibre installation up to the base station for advanced wireless communication)	0%	100%
16980_RRP Loan Facility Digitising large enterprises (including e-Commerce, e-Business and networked business processes, digital innovation hubs, living labs, web entrepreneurs and ICT start-ups, B2B)	0%	100%
16980_RRP Loan Facility Digitising SMEs (including e-Commerce, e-Business and networked business processes, digital innovation hubs, living labs, web entrepreneurs and ICT start-ups, B2B)	0%	100%
16980_RRP Loan Facility Other types of ICT infrastructure (including large-scale computer resources/equipment, data centres, sensors and other wireless equipment)	0%	100%
16980_RRP Loan Facility Development and deployment of cybersecurity technologies, measures and support facilities for public and private sector users	0%	100%
16980_RRP Loan Facility Investment in advanced technologies such as: High-Performance Computing and Quantum computing capacities/Quantum communication capacities	0%	100%
16980_RRP Loan Facility Other types of ICT infrastructure (including large-scale computer resources/equipment, data centres, sensors and other wireless equipment)	0%	100%
Actions for the simplification of the business environment and its upgrading in quality and safety (ID: 16543)	0%	0%
Ease of doing business (ID: 16591)	0%	0%

9. Do no significant harm

The “Do No Significant Harm” principle has been assessed for each reform and investment of this component. The assessment has concluded that none of the measures proposed will cause significant harm to any of the six environmental objectives as defined in Article 17 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation. A two- step methodology was followed with (a) the review of six objectives checklist and (b) the substantive DNSH assessment.

Each one of the investments and reforms of Component 4.7 was assessed on the checklist to identify if and for which of the six environmental objectives a substantive DNSH assessment is required (climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, sustainable use and protection for water and marine resources, circular economy including waste prevention and recycling, pollution prevention and control to air, water or land and the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems). The checklist assessment concluded that none of the measures of this component requires a substantive DNSH assessment as none of the measures will cause significant harm to any of the six environmental objectives.

The detailed assessment for each measure can be found in the Appendices.

10. Milestones, targets and timeline

See relevant milestone chapter in Part 3.

11. Financing and costs

General principles and guidelines

Having identified the main challenges and objectives of the recovery and resilience plan and the milestones, target and timeline of the investments and reforms determined, the main principles as well as the followed process and methodology regarding the financing and cost evaluation is presented below.

Firstly, it is noted that the cost estimate of the recovery and resilience plan is implemented in line with the basic regulation requirements which provide that the cost for each investment and reform is:

- **Reasonable**: The recovery and resilience plan provides with sufficient information and evidence that the amount of the estimated total cost of the component is appropriate.
- **Plausible**: The recovery and resilience plan provides sufficient information and evidence that the amount of the estimated total cost of the component is in line with the nature and the type of envisaged investments through the implementation of a horizontal assessment which ensures alignment between the qualitative nature of the investment in and its cost.
- **Commensurate**: The amount of the total cost of the recovery and resilience plan is commensurate to the expected impact of the envisaged measure on the economy and employment of Greece. In particular, it is assessed whether the recovery and resilience plan will have an economic impact that is aligned with the amount of its estimated cost.

Moreover, the methodology approach and the process followed with respect to the costing and the justification provided for each reform and investment is developed on the basis of four main principles which fulfil the following objectives:

- **Accuracy**: The approach and the methodology tools used to ensure that the estimated cost is reasonably close to the actual costs through the use of accounting, historical, statistical data as well as the identification of market prices.
- **Accountability and transparency**: The reforms' and investments' costs have been estimated in a way that it is clearly traceable and comprehensible, through the implementation of breakdown analysis which includes detailed information on each parameter used in the cost calculation (e.g. driver factors' unit costs, required number of units)
- **Simplicity**: The cost methodology approach followed uses simple tools and cost calculations methods so as to allow the assessment of the elements related to the costing together with the assessment of the other elements of the recovery and resilience plan in a short period of time. This aims to keep the administrative burden as manageable as possible for all parties.
- **Consistency**: The cost estimated per reform and investment is consistent with other EU policies and is in line with costs applied to similar projects via other EU funding.

In view of these principles and requirements, the methodology approach developed for the cost estimates of each investment and reform of the recovery and resilience plan follows some common guidelines. More specifically, it includes:

- Clear and evidence-based analysis of the challenges addressed and the objectives of the investments and reforms
- Detailed information with respect to the anticipated outcome of the investments and reforms
- Detailed description of how the investment and reforms are implemented (means of implementation)
- Information on the nature and size of the proposed investments and reforms as well as their timeline and the relative milestones

Cost validation process and methodology approach

On the basis of the aforementioned principles and guidelines, a specific cost validation process and methodology approach is developed which allows the costing for each investment and reform of the recovery and resilience plan and ensures the accuracy, transparency, simplicity and consistency of the estimates.

The cost analysis process of the recovery and resilience plan includes four main steps which aim to implement the following:

- 1st step: Development of one specific report per reform and investment with separate analysis per sub-projects
- 2nd step: Examination of all available information and data
- 3rd step: Detailed breakdown of all the main projects' cost items through the application of the most suitable cost validation methodology
- 4th step: Cost verification per project, component and pillar of the recovery and resilience plan

1st step – Development of Cost Analysis Reports

The cost analysis report's content for each of the investments and reforms of the recovery and resilience plan includes the following common parameters / details:

- **Project's snapshot**: Includes the introduction of the main project's characteristics (e.g. pillar, component, project title and subprojects, stakeholders), the codification of key financial figures (total and RRF estimated budget) as well as the use of the same numbering of costing fiches and technical fiches and a brief overview of the project's scope
- **Implementation means:** Illustrates an outline of the relative regulatory framework (if applicable), provides with a general outlook in regards to the maturity process and includes a cumulative table on the project's timeline regarding the milestones to be reached
- **Project's budget:** Provides with:
    - a breakdown analysis (identification of key cost parameters, overview of available information, confirmation that the estimated costs do not include VAT, are not recurrent and are not incurred before 1 February 2020),
    - indication of whether parts of the project's budget are covered by other private parties or Union financing - demonstration that these amounts have been taken out of the costs to be financed by RRF and
    - budget valuation and validation (clear methodology for estimating the costs, cost analysis per critical cost drivers, identification of unit costs, determination of the total number of units, estimation of the total required budget per project)

- **Supporting material:** Refers to the brief overview of relevant studies and / or information used for the validation of the total cost as well as the mapping of reference points used during the cost analysis (historical, comparative cost on similar projects) and provision of relevant evidence (e.g. sources)

2nd step – Examination of all available information and data

In order to ensure the accuracy and the consistency of the cost estimates, a comparative costing data analysis is conducted through the collection and examination of all the available information and data on the actual cost of similar reforms and investments that have been carried out in the past. This step mainly includes all the actions related to the collection and examination of all available information and supporting material as well as the data mining and in-depth analysis of the relative documentation.

3rd step – Development of cost analysis methodology approach

In order to implement the costing and justification of the projects, three main methodological analyses were developed which were used based on their appropriation / suitability for each of the investments and reforms included in the recovery and resilience plan:

Bottom-up estimation

The first methodology approach of cost analysis involves estimations on a granular level for each cost parameter of the project which are then aggregated to a total estimate for the entire project. The main steps of this methodological approach include the following:

- Review of historical figures / benchmarks per cost parameter from similar projects and estimation of a unit value cost
- Determination of the total number of units required and application of the unit value for the relevant estimations per cost parameter
- Final aggregation and estimation of the total cost per project

Parametric approach

This approach refers to the estimation of the total budget per project based on relevant historical figures / benchmarks. In particular, the main steps of the parametric methodological approach include the following:

- Identification of individual cost parameters based on relevant historical figures / benchmarks
- Examination of the contribution of each cost parameter to the total budget
- Evaluation of each cost parameter as a percentage of the total cost

Top-down (analogous) technique

Lastly, the top-down methodology technique includes the following main steps:

- Estimation of total budget per project based on relevant historical figures
- Apportionment of the total cost to individual cost parameter based on relevant benchmarks in regards to each unit cost

It is noted that in certain cases where there is limited availability of comparative historical figures / benchmarks, in order to proceed with an accurate and justified estimation of the cost parameters, an expert judgement was requested. In particular, the expert judgement aims to provide the following:

- Review of relevant benchmarks regarding the cost of similar projects
- Provision of judgment based upon expertise that has been acquired in a specific knowledge area and highlighting of critical factors and possible risks
- Completion and assessment of existing data and validation of estimated cost

4th step – Cost valuation and validation process

The accuracy and the validation of the cost analysis for each investment and project are achieved through the implementation of the cost valuation of the recovery and resilience plan by an independent body. In particular, the validation and valuation of the cost analysis were ensured through the following actions:

- Data collection, elaboration and review
- Continuous communication and implementation of workshops with the responsible stakeholders and entities
- Request of the required or additional data and information
- Investment size verification and cost identification
- Preparation and review of the cost analysis reports

Main elements of the methodology approach and cost parameters

The methodology approach followed for the estimation of the costs as regards the investments and reforms of the seventh component ("Promote private investments and exports and improve the business environment") of the fourth pillar of the recovery and resilience plan ("Private Investment and Economic Transformation") is based on the following main elements concerning the:

- Procurement of the required equipment
- Development and upgrade of IT systems
- Project management, technical support and consultation services
- Training - professional certification programs
- Organization of publicity and awareness actions

1st element: Procurement of required equipment

The costs including in this element refer to the procurement of the required equipment concerning the IT equipment, software licenses and machinery. In this context, the estimation and the justification of the costs included in this element is based on specific parameters and actions referring to the:

- Specification of the required equipment and licenses needed to be purchased in each investment and determination of the relative amount required
- Estimation of the relative unit costs in items for equipment or in years for the licenses based on the examination of all available information on the relative cost of similar investments and considering also the current market rates
- Quantification of the overall costs derive from the procurement of the required equipment and software licenses

2nd element: Development and upgrade of IT systems and platforms

The development and upgrade of the IT systems and platforms includes the estimated cost of all the required actions concerning the technical support needed for the installation, deployment, customization and interoperability of the systems as well as the pilot operation services. In particular, the costing of this element is based on the following parameters:

- Specification of the number of technical experts needed for the development of the IT systems and software
- Determination of the amount of work needed for the completion of project, which is calculated in man months based on the average productive hours (i.e. excluding sickness, courses, vacations, etc.) per month per person (full-time)
- Estimation of the overall costs based on the examination of the market rates determining the cost per man month and the total estimated working time of the technical experts

3rd element: Project management, consultation and technical assistance

The cost as regards the third element derives from the provision of the complementary services required per project which include the consultation and technical assistance services provided through the implementation of the required studies and surveys (feasibility studies, requirement analyses, solution design etc.) as well as the project management and supervisory support services. In this field, the calculation of the relative cost derived from these services is based on the following parameters:

- Identification of the specific needs per project and determination of the number of the relative experts / personnel required
- Estimation of the total man months / hours which are estimated to be provided in each service as well as the corresponding unit cost
- Calculation of the overall costs derived from the technical consulting, management and supporting services per project based on the above two parameters

4th element: Training and professional certification programs

The cost as regards the fourth element derives from the implementation of training sessions and modules, the professional certification programs and the cost for the purchase of the required educational material (books, brochures etc.). More specifically, the costing of the training programs included in the fourth pillar of the recovery and resilience plan is based on the following parameters:

- Specification of the needs per training program in terms of trainers, course instructors, coordinators, academic support etc. as well as the estimated participants / beneficiaries
- Determination of the average time per program (in hours, days or months) and estimation of the unit costs corresponding to each trainer / trainee per hour or training session based on the historical cost on similar projects and market benchmarks
- Identification of the required training material (e.g. books, guides, print or digital modules etc.) per program and determination of the unit costs (e.g. cost per page)

5th element: Publicity and awareness actions

The publicity and awareness actions include the costs needed for the organization of events and campaigns, the implementation of polls opinion surveys and the publicity of actions. The costs for the

implementation of publicity and awareness actions are estimated through the following steps and parameters:

- Determination of the type of publicity and awareness action (e.g. leaflets, press advertising, media campaigns etc.)
- Specification of the total duration needed for the completion of each one (e.g. working hours, months or years)
- Communication with the relevant stakeholders and determination of the unit cost based on the current market rates (e.g. unit costs per working hour/month/year corresponding to each awareness action)

The detailed cost assessment for each measure can be found in the Appendices.

12. Loan request justification

The loan request under the RRP is equal to € 12.727,54m according to the Regulation (EU) 2021/241 provisions, and is aimed to promote private investments in Greece through the investment titled "RRP Loan Facility", of the component 4.7. Improve competitiveness and promote private investments and exports.

The component and the investment for which the loan is requested, is described above (component's challenges, objectives etc) with all elements mentioned in part 2, sections 1-9 of the guidance, explicitly including the additional reforms linked to the component's investment as an additional one of the Greek RRP.

Higher financial needs

As described above, Greece exhibits an **extremely high investment gap**, when measured either against the Union's average or against the pre-2010 levels of investment to GDP ratio that prevailed in the Greek economy. This gap constitutes one of the main reasons explaining low productivity growth and the high unemployment ratio, the latter also constituting one of the Greek economy's excessive imbalances identified in the context of the Semester. It also constitutes a significant obstacle to the swift recovery from the current crisis. In this respect, the Council's recommendations to Greece in 2020 included a call to promote private investment in order to foster the recovery, as well as a call to promote the digital transformation of businesses, which is also critical in terms of productivity increases.

This investment gap is attributed to a number of reasons, namely

a. the significant **constrains in bank financing**, as is evidenced by both the reduction of corporate loan balance in both absolute terms from €120.1bn in 2011 to €72.9 bn in 2020 (Figure 8) and the reduction of new disbursement of loans from 14.5% of Greece GDP in 2011, to merely 4.4% in 2019 (Figure 16), that is attributed to the significant reduction of bank deposits (Figure 7), the most important source of funding and liquidity for the banks, the significant NPLs (Figure 9) that Greek banks have accumulated over the years of the prolonged recession and the lower credit rating as well as the lower Capital Adequacy Ratios of the Greek banks (Figures 11 & 12) as compared to banks of other EU countries; and,

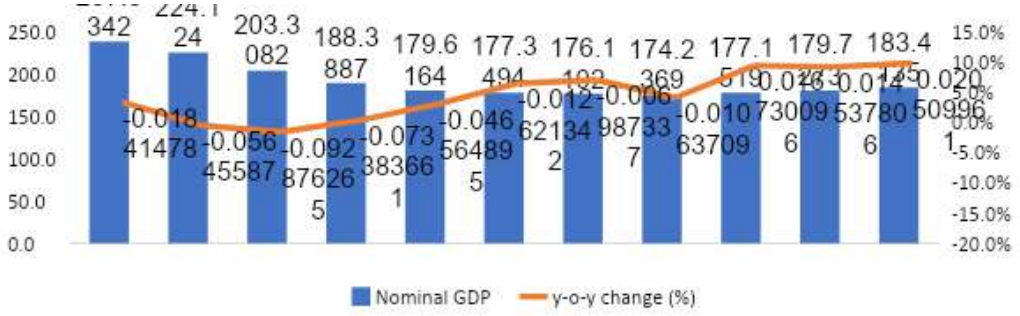
b. the **much higher cost of funding that Greek Large Corporates and SMEs are incurring**, ranging from 83% to 167% higher interest rates paid by Greek Corporates as compared to Euro Area over the period 2011 to 2020 (Figure 13) and from 45% to 84% higher interest rates paid by Greek SMEs as compared to the respective rates paid by SMEs in a sample of EU member countries (Figure 14).

Consequently, for the above-mentioned reasons, Greek corporates reduced significantly their investments over the last decade, hence the investment gap accumulated in Greece as compared to EU. The new Loan Facility is being designed so as both to increase the available sources of financing and to reduce the cost of funding and thus to support large corporates and SMEs to invest more and hence close this investment gap.

Evidence

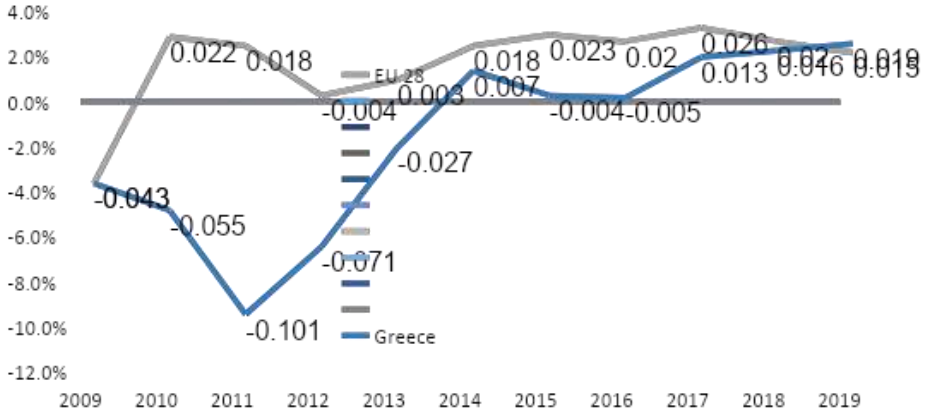
During the prolonged Greek recession, nominal GDP contracted significantly for almost a decade (Figure 1). As a result, over the period from 2009 to 2019, Greece's annual change of Real GDP diverged from European Union (EU) average (Figure 2).

Figure 1 - Evolution of Nominal GDP – Greece (€ bn)



Source: Eurostat, https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=nama_10_gdp&lang=en

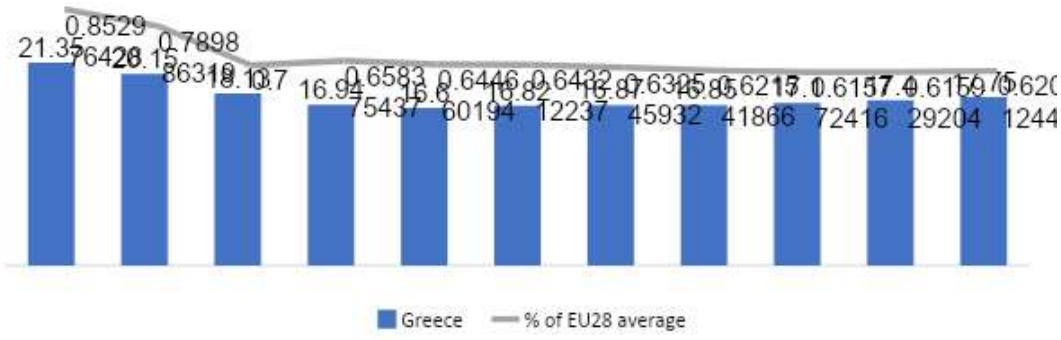
Figure 2 - Evolution of Real GDP Growth – Greece vs EU28 (%)



Source: Eurostat, https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-tec00115&lang=en

The prolonged contraction of Greece's GDP during the recession affected national per capita (p.c.) income, that from € 21.4 th. in 2009, being approx. 85.3% of the EU28 average, contracted to € 17.8 th., or 62% of the EU28 average (Figure 3).

Figure 3 - Evolution of GDP per capita – Greece vs EU28 (€ th., %)



Source: Eurostat, https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/SDG_08_10/default/table

Greece entered the pandemic crisis with a declining, yet significant negative output gap estimated, for 2019, to 4.4% of potential GDP (Figure 4). At current projections, the crisis is expected to almost treble this number, reaching 12.3% in 2020. This is more than an additional of c. 75% of the projected euro area average and comparable to the heights of the Greek economic crisis.

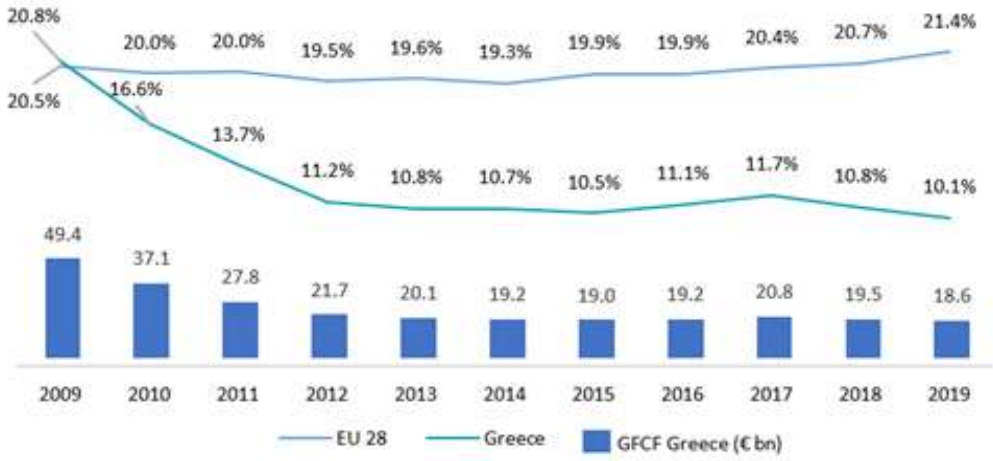
Figure 4 - Output gap (% of potential GDP)

Source: AMECO

Investment gap widens

Since 2009, as a result of the prolonged recession, economic uncertainty, significant reduction of funding from Banks and higher interest rates observed in the Greek market, among others, Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) in Greece has more than halved, while still remain significantly lower than average EU level (Figure 5).

Figure 5 - Evolution of Gross Fixed Capital Formation as % of Nominal GDP - Greece vs EU28

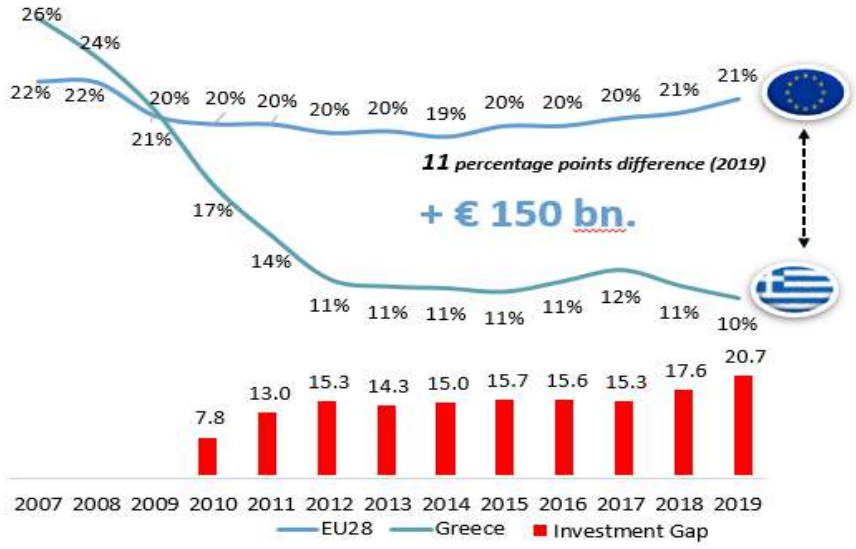


Source: Eurostat, https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=namq_10_an6&lang=en

In particular, GFCF in Greece from 20.5% of GDP (€ 49.4 bn) in 2009, equal to EU average, decreased to merely between 10.1% and 11.7% of GDP during the years 2012 to 2019, while the EU average increased progressively to 21.4% of GDP in 2019.

The current investment gap is exceptional, both in terms of Greek historic standards, as well as in terms of present euro area average. To cover partially this shortfall (estimated of the order of € 150 bn – Figure 6), significant additional investments are required in order to improve private investments and public infrastructure of the Greek economy, thereby increasing productivity, employment and national income.

Figure 6 - Evolution of GFCF (% of Nominal GDP) and Investment Gap – Greece vs EU28 (€ bn)



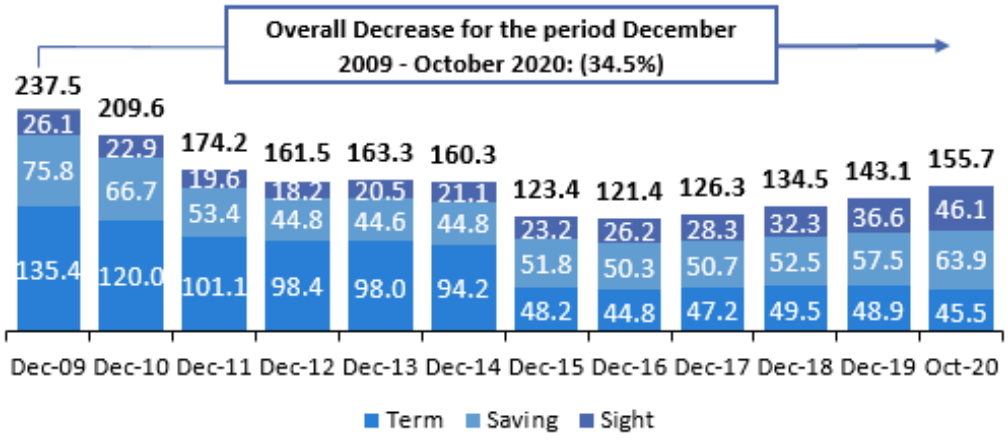
Source: Eurostat

Banking sector limited leverage capability

The implications of the prolonged Greek recession are also evident in the evolution of deposits of Greek banks. More specifically, aggregate deposits dropped from € 237.5 bn in 2009 to € 155.7 bn in 2020 (Figure

7), a cumulative decrease of 34.5%. As a result, the Greek banking system was deprived and is still affected by reduced level of deposits, the single largest source of funding.

Figure 7 - Evolution of Deposits in Greece (€ bn)

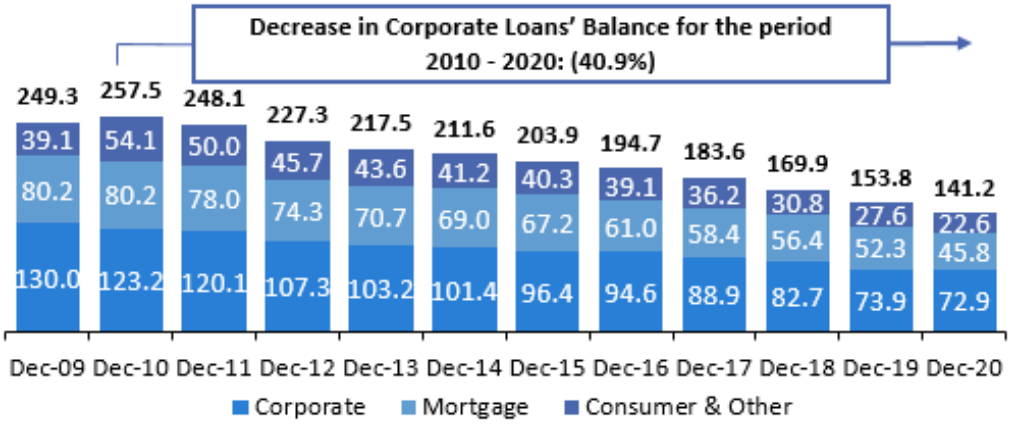


Source: Bank of Greece

In turn, the Greek banking sector's loan balance contracted (Figure 8), as a result of deterioration of loan quality, increase balance of Non Performing Loans (NPL) (Figure 9), lower Capital Adequacy Ratios of Greek banks as well as lack of funding, amongst other. In particular, NPLs in Greece, as a proportion of gross loans, remain at very high levels (35.8% as at September 2020), relative to the EU area average of 2.8%.

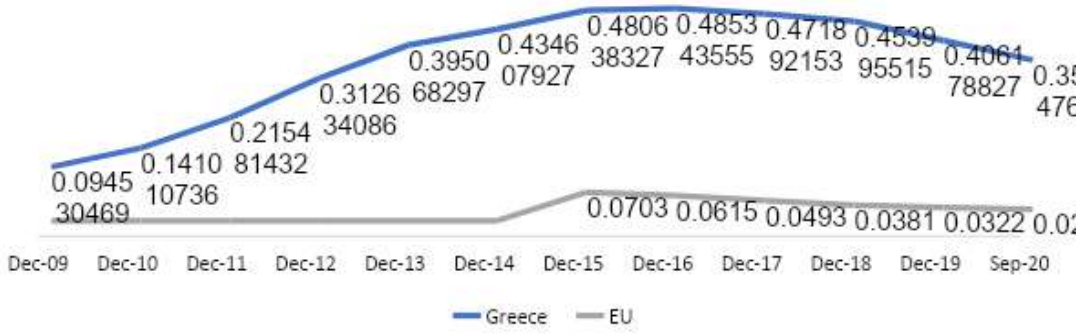
Consequently, the outstanding amount of loans has decreased every year during the last decade and from € 257.5 bn in 2010 reached € 141.2 bn in 2020 (Figure 8).

Figure 8 - Evolution of Loans in Greece (€ bn)



Source: Bank of Greece

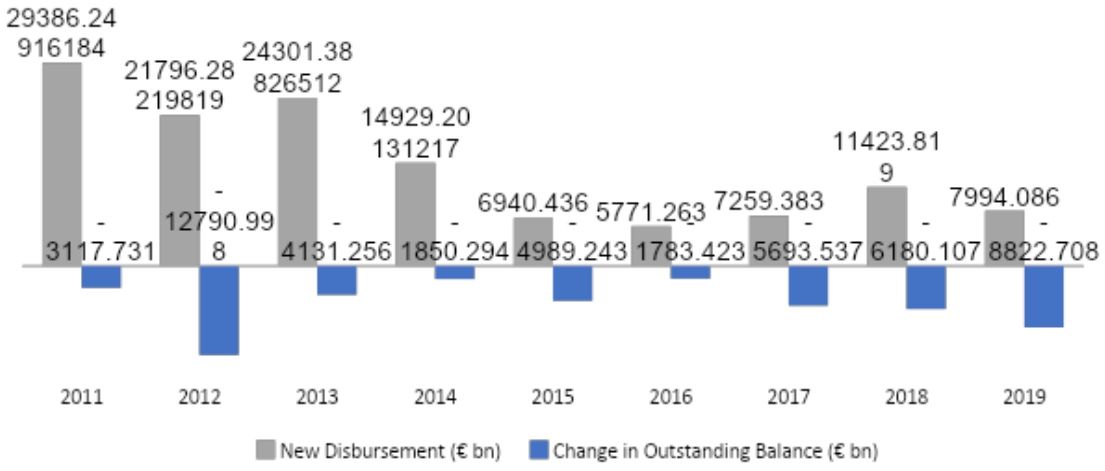
Figure 9 - Evolution of NPL Ratios – Greece vs Euro Area



Source: Bank of Greece, ECB, https://sdw.ecb.europa.eu/quickview.do;jsessionid=6380E7785410AC222A243330EA7D804F?SERIES_KEY=420.SUP.Q.B01.W0._Z.I7000._T._Z._Z._Z.PCT.C

Additionally, the new loan disbursements dropped from € 29.4 bn in 2011 to € 8.0 bn in 2019 (Figure 10). Despite positive new corporate loan disbursements, which however include also refinancing, as already presented in Figure 8, corporate loans of the Greek banking sector continued to contract, a clear evident that, even though the economy is significantly under-invested, the Greek banks cannot fulfill the funding gap.

Figure 10 - Corporate Loans – New Disbursement[106] vs Change in Outstanding Balance of Corporate Loans



Source: Bank of Greece

Greek systemic banks lower capital adequacy ratios

As a result of the significant NPLs accumulated by the Greek banking system (up to 48.5% of Gross loans in 2016 & 35.8% in 9.2020), before any possible deterioration due to Covid pandemic, and the Greek systemic banks' lower credit rating (Figure 11), attributed also to Greek State sovereign rating, Greek banks had lower Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), (despite significant capital raised over the last decade),

106 Only loans with defined maturity (i.e., excluding overdraft and credit lines). Refinancing is included.

than selected European Global Systematically Important Banks (as identified by the FSB and BCBS on 11 November 2020), indicatively by c. 1.37% - 3.12% during the period 2015 – 2020 (Figure 12).

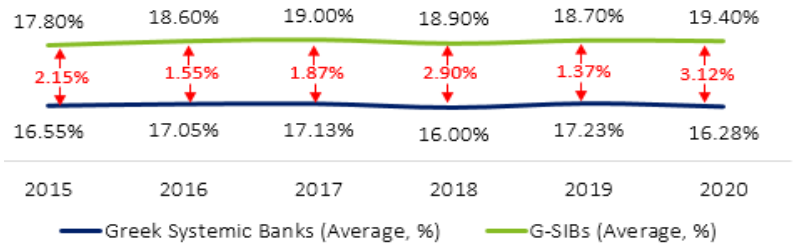
Figure 11 - Credit Rating – Greece & Greek Systemic Banks

Entity	Credit Rating Agent	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	S&P Rating	CCC+	B-	B-	B+	BB-	BB-
	Moody's Rating	Caa3	Caa3	Caa2	B1	B1	Ba3
	Fitch Rating	CCC	CCC	B-	BB-	BB-	BB
	S&P Rating	CCC+	CCC+	B-	B-	B	B
	Moody's Rating	Caa2	Caa3	Caa2	Caa1	Caa1	Caa1
	Fitch Rating	CCC	RD	RD	CCC+	CCC+	CCC+
	S&P Rating	CCC+	CCC+	CCC+	B-	B-	B-
	Moody's Rating	Caa2	Caa3	Caa3	Caa2	Caa2	Caa2
	Fitch Rating	CCC	RD	CCC	CCC	CCC	CCC
	S&P Rating	CCC+	CCC+	CCC+	B-	B	B
	Moody's Rating	Caa3	Caa3	Caa3	Caa1	Caa1	Caa1
	Fitch Rating	CCC	RD	CCC	CCC+	CCC+	CCC+
	S&P Rating	CCC+	CCC+	CCC+	B-	B	B
	Moody's Rating	Caa3	Caa3	Caa3	Caa1	Caa1	Caa1
	Fitch Rating	NM	NM	CCC	CCC+	CCC+	B-

Source: Credit Rating Agencies Websites

As a result of lower CAR, Greek banks are facing constrains to further increase their lending portfolios, hence the need to implement the RRF through LF as opposed to guarantees.

Figure 12 - Evolution of CAR – Greek Systemic Banks vs G-SIBs



Source: Banks' Financial Statements

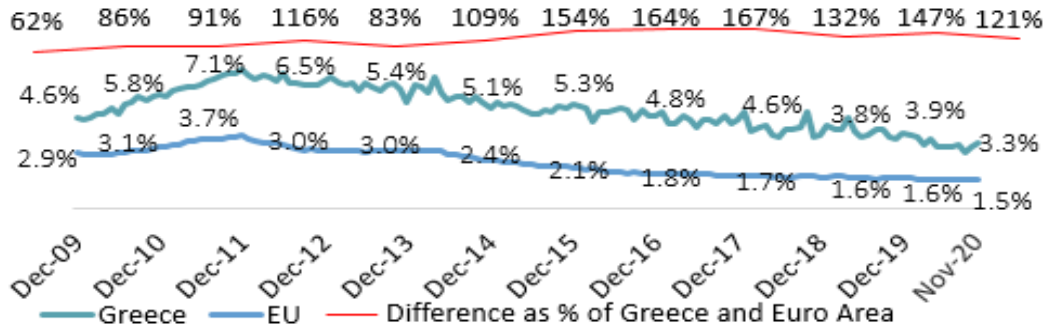
High borrowing cost for Greek firms

The high cost of credit risk feeds into lending spreads, thereby increasing the funding cost to corporates and thus reducing loan demand and competitiveness.

The spread between Greek corporate lending rates and the respective Euro Area average has reached 3.2% in 2015 and has been steadily declining since, reaching 1.8% as of November 2020.

Nevertheless, the Greek corporate lending rate remains over twofold the rate of the respective Euro Area average, thus creating an impediment for new investments and a disadvantage for Greek firms to compete internationally.

Figure 13 - Evolution of Corporate Loans Interest Rate – Greece vs Euro Area



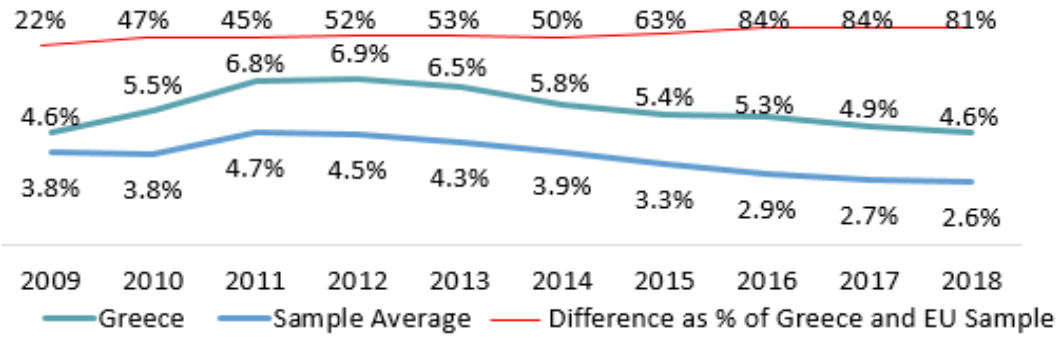
Source: ECB, https://www.euro-area-statistics.org/bank-interest-rates-loans?cr=eur&lg=en&page=2&template=1

For SMEs financing, access to finance remains challenging, as SME lending rates, despite reducing to 4.6% in 2018 from 6.9% in 2012, were on average c. 2% higher relative to a selection of Eurozone countries during the period 2009-2018 (Figure 14).

More recently, the median lending rate for Euro Area's SMEs charged by banks on credit lines and overdrafts between April and September 2020 was estimated at 1.7% (ECB, 23rd round of the Survey on the Access to Finance of Enterprises), while overall Greek rates are higher than those of Euro Area's countries by c. 1.8%, as they stood at 3.46% (Bank of Greece).

As a result, Greek Corporates and SMEs not only encounter loan funding problems due to prolonged deleverage of the Greek banking sector, but also are exposed to significantly higher borrowing cost than their EU peers.

Figure 14 - Evolution of SME's Loans Interest Rate – Greece vs Sample[107]



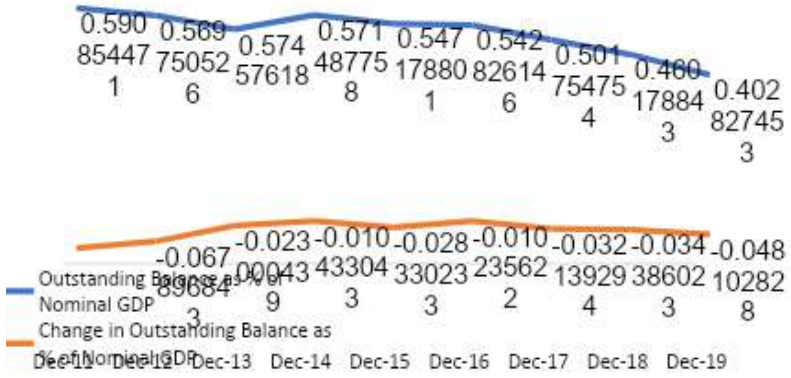
Source: OECD Financing SMEs and Entrepreneurs 2020, https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/sites/0f52ae26en/index.html?itemId=/content/component/0f52ae26-en

[107] Countries included in sample consist of Spain, Portugal, Italy, Belgium, France & Ireland

The large interest rate differential increases the cost of capital for Greek firms, thereby restricting significantly business lending and, among other negative effects, delaying the green and digital transition of the Greek private sector.

An additional evidence of the market failure is that the outstanding balance of corporate loans as % of Greece's GDP was reduced every year from 2011, when it reached 59.1%, to 40.3% in 2019 (Figure 15).

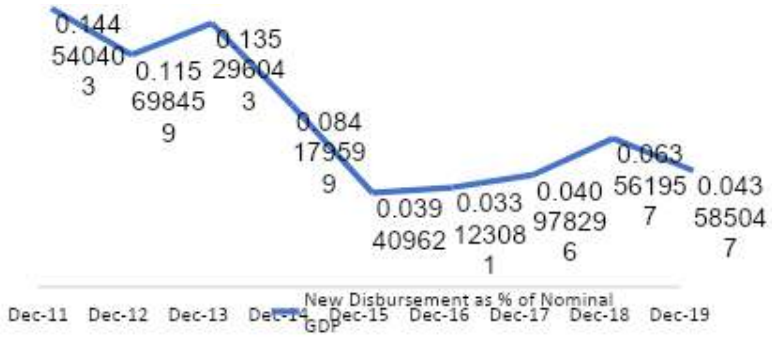
Figure 15 - Corporate Loans – Outstanding Balance as % of Greece's Nominal GDP



Source: Bank of Greece, Eurostat

Respectively, new corporate loan disbursements were also significantly reduced from 14.5% in 2011 to 4.4% of GDP in 2019. (Figure 16)

Figure 16 - Corporate Loans – New Disbursement[108] as % of Greece's Nominal GDP



Source: Bank of Greece, Eurostat

The evidence demonstrates that there is a significant investment gap in Greece, relative to the EU 28 average. The investment gap has accumulated over the period 2011 to 2019, reaching € 150 bn.

The maximum financial contribution of €17.773.895.000,00, of the Recover and Resilience Facility Regulation (EU) 2021/241 allocated to Greece, is not sufficient for the country to address all challenges due from a decade of economic adjustment and economic stability efforts, and at the same time, (a) quickly and efficiently respond to the health and economic crises due to the pandemic of COVID 19, while (b) setting the ground for the next generation to grow in a digital, sustainable, socially inclusive, green,

108 Only loans with defined maturity (i.e., excluding overdraft and credit lines). Refinancing is included.

resilient economic environment in the European Union. Ultimately, the maximum financial contribution of the RRF Regulation is not sufficient to bridge the extremely high investment gap.

Additional reforms and investments

The requested loan of the Greek RRP is set as the additional investment under the title “RRP Loan facility” and is linked to the following additional reforms under the component 4.7. Improve competitiveness and promote private investments and exports:

Reform: Actions for the simplification of the business environment and its upgrading in quality and safety

Reform: Incentivisation regime for productivity and extroversion of enterprises (increasing the size of enterprises)

Reform: Ease of doing business.

Technical Assistance

Description

Policy areas/domain: The Greek Recovery and Resilience Plan (RRP) aims to enhance growth, productivity, job creation and economic and social resilience. Furthermore, it is fully in line with the six pillars of the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF), with particular emphasis on the green and digital transition. The use of Technical Assistance will strengthen RRFA and support the Agency towards the implementation of the RRP and its successful completion.

Executive Summary: The implementation of the Recovery and Resilience Plan (RRP) requires the operation of a coherent and effective system of management, monitoring, control and evaluation, which will guarantee the successful implementation and achievement of the agreed milestones and targets.

The Technical Assistance measure will support and strengthen the management and coordination system of RRF Coordination Agency (RRFA) to meet the increased obligations of the national RRP and to enable its efficient and effective implementation. The financial support of specific activities, such as the close monitoring of projects' progress, audits and on-the-spot inspections, certifications, provision of information and publicity actions, is considered essential for the achievement of RRP's purposes.

Objective: The aim of the Technical Assistance measure is to strengthen the administrative capacity of RRFA towards RRP's coordination and implementation. Since the RRF is a performance-based instrument, appropriate modifications of the existing structures are needed, and additional provisions based on the specific requirements of the RRP must be taken. This measure will ensure that RRFA will be able to meet its obligations seamlessly and effectively through the strengthening of the staff capacity and the relevant administrative organization and operation actions.

Estimated cost: EUR 40 million covered by RRF.

The detailed description of the Technical Assistance activities can be found in the Appendices

(ID: 16968).

Climate tracking and digital tagging

The Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy (COM (2020) 575 final) sets a minimum target of 37% of the total expenditure of the recovery and resilience plan to be related to climate and a minimum target of 20% to be related to digital.

Title of reform or investment	Climate (%)	Digital (%)
Technical Assistance (ID : 16868)	0%	0%

Part 3: Complementarity and implementation of the plan

Pre-financing request

For the implementation of the RRP, the Greek Government officially requests pre-financing in the form of 13% of the non-repayable financial support and of the loan support. The calculation is presented in the following table.

	Grants (€ mil.)	Loans (€ mil.)
Sum	17,773.90	12,727.54
Pre-financing request (13%)	2,310.61	1,654.58

Milestones & disbursement requests

The approach

With regards to the working method followed, the top 8 investments were selected based on size and maturity criteria. In most cases, the size criterion defined was for the RRF budget of each investment to be greater than the amount of €200m. Key reforms were also selected based on impact and maturity criteria. Based on the EC guidelines and feedback received, milestones/ targets were defined for each investment and reform. All other investments/ reforms were categorised in 28 groups based on their area of focus. The grouping is mainly based on the plan's Components with adjustments in order for the focus area to be represented clearer.

Top investments

The selected top investments are presented in the following table. The milestones, targets as well as any other further specifications required are included for each investment separately in the tables that follow.

No	Investments	Component
1	Interventions for the electricity interconnection of islands and the upgrading of the electricity network (ID:16870)	1.1. Power-up
2	Energy renovation on residential buildings	1.2. Renovate

	(ID: 16872)	
3	Digitisation of archives and related services (ID: 16778)	2.2. Modernise
4	Digital Transformation of SMEs (ID: 16706)	2.3. Digitalisation of businesses
5	A New Strategy for Lifelong Skilling: Modernising and Upgrading Greece's Upskilling and Reskilling System (ID: 16913)	3.2. Education, vocational education and training, and skills
6	Central Greece Highway E-65: Trikala-Egnatia Section (ID: 16628)	4.6. Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors
7	Road Safety Upgrade (ID: 16631)	4.6. Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors
8	Cretan Northern Highway (B.O.A.K.) (ID: 16630)	4.6. Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors

Top investment 1: Interventions for the electricity interconnection of islands and the upgrading of the electricity network

Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	Milestone / Target	Name	Qualitative indicators (for milestones)	Quantitative indicators (for targets)			Indicative timeline for completion		Description of each milestone and target
				Unit of measure	Baseline	Goal	Quarter	Year	
1 - 1.1. Power up - 16870_Interventions for the electricity interconnection of islands and the upgrading of the electricity network	Milestone	Interconnection of islands — contract awards	Notification of award of all contracts				Q2	2023	Notification of the award of all contracts by Independent Power Transmission Operator (IPTO) for the complete installation of: 1) Naxos - Thira cable connection; 2) Extra High Voltage Cable (EHVC) Koumoundoros – Korinthos (parts 1 and 2); and 3) Substations Milos, Folegandros, Serifos and cable connections Lavrio-Serifos, Serifos-Milos, Milos-Folegandros, Folegandros-Thira.
1 - 1.1. Power up - 16870_Interventions for the electricity interconnection of islands and the upgrading of the electricity network	Milestone	Interconnection of islands — progress of works	Confirmation of acceptance by the IPTO of the cable laying works, approval of tests, and certification of progress				Q2	2025	Successful cable installation and tests for Naxos-Thira; 50% of EHVC Koumoundouros – Korinthos (parts one and two) completed.

			for the completion of 50% of EHVC Koumoundouros – Korinthos (parts 1 and 2)						
1 - 1.1. Power up - 16870_Interventions for the electricity interconnection of islands and the upgrading of the electricity network	Milestone	Interconnection of islands — completion	Successful start of operation/electrification certified by IPTO; issuance of Successful Trial Operation Certificates				Q4	2025	Completion of all three subprojects (Naxos-Thira connection, EHVC Koumoundoros-Korinthos, Substations and other connections) successful incorporation in the Hellenic Electricity Transport System and start of operation.

Top investment 2: Energy renovation on residential buildings

Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	Milestone / Target	Name	Qualitative indicators (for milestones)	Quantitative indicators (for targets)	Indicative timeline for completion	Description of each milestone and target

				Unit of measure	Baseline	Goal	Quarter	Year	
2 - 1.2. Renovate - 16872_Energy renovation on residential buildings	Milestone	Residential renovation – 1st round launch	Entry into force of a Joint Ministerial Decision				Q4	2020	Entry into force of a Joint Ministerial Decision to launch the programme for the first round renovations including setting up a selection process to ensure that the primary energy consumption of residences is reduced by at least 30% compared to the residence's initial performance calculated in kWh/m^2. The Joint Ministerial Decision shall set out: - Implementation mechanism; - Selection process to achieve set primary energy saving target; - Certification mechanism to validate actual primary energy savings achieved (incl. details of possible corrective actions to ensure that primary energy saving target is met); and - Timeline.
2 - 1.2. Renovate - 16872_Energy renovation on	Milestone	Residential renovation – 2nd round launch	Entry into force of a Joint Ministerial Decision				Q3	2022	Entry into force of a Joint Ministerial Decision to launch the programme for the second round renovations and the launch of the Programme for the

residential buildings		including energy poor households							energy poor residences, including setting up a selection process to ensure that the primary energy consumption of residences is reduced by at least 30% compared to the residence's initial performance calculated in kWh/m$^{2.}$ The Joint Ministerial Decision shall set out: - Implementation mechanism; - Selection process to achieve set primary energy saving target; - Provisions for energy poor residences, in accordance with criteria set out in the adopted energy poverty action plan Certification mechanism to validate actual primary energy savings achieved (incl. details of possible corrective actions to ensure that primary energy saving target is met); and - Timeline. Specific provision for earmarked funds to target energy poor residences, as defined by criteria of the energy poverty action plan.

2 - 1.2. Renovate - 16872_Energy renovation on residential buildings	Milestone	Residential renovation – 3rd round launch including energy poor households	Entry into force of a Joint Ministerial Decision				Q4	2022	Entry into force of a Joint Ministerial Decision to launch the programme for the third round renovations including setting up a selection process to ensure that the primary energy consumption of residences is reduced by at least 30% compared to the residence's initial performance calculated in kWh/m2. The Joint Ministerial Decision shall set out: - Implementation mechanism; - Selection process to achieve set primary energy saving target; - Provisions for energy poor residences, in accordance with criteria set out in adopted energy poverty action plan; - Certification mechanism to validate actual primary energy savings achieved (incl. details of possible corrective actions to ensure that primary energy saving target is met); and - Timeline. Specific provision for earmarked funds to target energy poor residences, as

									defined by criteria of the energy poverty action plan.
2 - 1.2. Renovate - 16872_Energy renovation on residential buildings	Target	Residential renovation – renovation of residences #1		Number of certified renovations completed	0	8 000	Q4	2023	Renovations to improve energy efficiency completed for the number of residences, equivalent to energy reduction of 30 ktoe and with primary energy savings, on average, of at least 30%. The certification issued by the Hellenic Development Bank shall provide verification of the primary energy savings achieved as confirmed by the General Directorate of the Body of Inspectors and Auditors. The certificate shall be submitted on the electronic platform https://www.buildingcert.gr/
2 - 1.2. Renovate - 16872_Energy renovation on residential buildings	Target	Residential renovation – renovation of residences #2		Number of certified renovations completed	8 000	50 000	Q4	2024	Completion of renovations to improve energy efficiency completed for 50 000 residences, equivalent to energy reduction of 125 ktoe and with primary energy savings, on average, of at least 30%. The certification issued by the Hellenic Development Bank shall provide verification of the primary energy savings achieved as confirmed by the General Directorate of the Body of Inspectors and Auditors. The certificate

									shall be submitted on the electronic platform https://www.buildingcert.gr/
2 - 1.2. Renovate - 16872_Energy renovation on residential buildings	Target	Residential renovation – renovation of residences for energy poor households		Number of certified energy poor households for which interventions have been completed	0	50 000	Q4	2025	Completion of interventions to achieve energy savings for at least 50 000 energy-poor households equivalent to primary energy savings, on average, of at least 30% for the entire investment. The certification issued by the Hellenic Development Bank shall provide verification of the primary energy savings achieved as confirmed by the General Directorate of the Body of Inspectors and Auditors. The certificate shall be submitted on the electronic platform https://www.buildingcert.gr/.

2 - 1.2. Renovate - 16872_Energy renovation on residential buildings	Target	Residential renovation – renovation of residences #3		Number of certified renovations completed	50 000	105 000	Q4	2025	Completion of renovations to improve energy efficiency completed for 105 000 residences, equivalent to energy reduction of 213 ktoe and with primary energy savings, on average, of at least 30%. The certification issued by the Hellenic Development Bank will provide verification of the primary energy savings achieved as confirmed by the General Directorate of the Body of Inspectors and Auditors. The certificate will be submitted on the electronic platform https://www.buildingcert.gr/

Top investment 3: Digitisation of archives and related services

Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	Milestone / Target	Name	Qualitative indicators (for milestones)	Quantitative indicators (for targets)			Indicative timeline for completion		Description of each milestone and target
				Unit of measure	Baseline	Goal	Quarter	Year	

6 - 2.2. Modernise - 16778_Digitisation of archives and related services	Milestone	Contract(s) award for digitisation of archives	Notification of contract(s) award covering all 9 subprojects of the digitisation of archives project				Q4	2022	Award of the contract(s) to cover each of the following 9 subprojects, including all their constituent components: ● Subproject 1: Digitisation of the archives of the Justice System ● Subproject 2: Digitisation of the archives of the Public Health System ● Subproject 3: Digitisation of the General Archives of the State ● Subproject 4: Digitisation of the archives of the immigration and asylum system ● Subproject 5: Digitisation of the archives of expropriations ● Subproject 6: Digitisation of the archives of Urban Planning Agencies ● Subproject 7A - Digitisation of the archives of the Cadastre (Ktimatologio) ● Subproject 7B - Cadastre's improved digital services ● Subproject 8 - Digitisation of the archives of Maritime ● Subproject 9: Secure Storage of Public Sector and "Broader" Public Sector Specifications shall include timelines and objectives and shall detail for each of the 9 subprojects the following: 1. digitisation of physical records 2. migration of digital records into existing systems (incl. Justice files in OSDDY-PP/OSDDY-DD; property titles in the Information System of National Land Registry)

									3. analysis, design and implementation of Data Centres and the infrastructure located to local agencies, together with the appropriate single window (incl. central repository for patients' records; Integrated Geographical Information System of the Unified digital Map of Expropriations and Claims for expropriations; Document & Digital File Management System (DMS / DAS) for Cadastral records; installation of the archive management software). 4. support services (incl. new electronic services related to the search and retrieval of files for citizens; public administration; researchers for State Archives).
6 - 2.2. Modernise - 16778_Digitisation of archives and related services	Target	Digitisation of archives – first phase of implementation		Percentage of archives digitised, meta-tagged and migrated into existing systems, across all 9 subprojects	0	30%	Q4	2023	Completion of the digitisation of at least 30% of total archives across all 9 subprojects, calculated in number of pages digitised in total.
6 - 2.2. Modernise - 16778_Digitisa	Target	Digitisation of archives – full		Percentage of archives	30%	90%	Q4	2025	Digitisation of at least 90% of archives across all 9 subprojects, calculated in number of pages digitised for each subproject.

tion of archives and related services		implementation		digitised, meta-tagged and migrated into existing systems across all 9 subprojects					

Top investment 4: Digital Transformation of SMEs

Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	Milestone / Target	Name	Qualitative indicators (for milestones)	Quantitative indicators (for targets)			Indicative timeline for completion		Description of each milestone and target
				Unit of measure	Baseline	Goal	Quarter	Year	
7 - 2.3. Digitalisation of businesses - 16706_Digital Transformation of SMEs	Milestone	Digital transformation of SMEs - calls for proposals	Published call for proposals				Q1	2022	Launch of all competitive calls for proposals for funding for the voucher scheme for the Digital Transformation of Businesses (subprojects 1), Industrial Data Platforms and Data Spaces (subprojects 2) and Cash Registers and POS ecosystem upgrade (subprojects 4), with terms of reference including

									eligibility criteria that ensure that the selected projects comply with the Do No Significant Harm Technical Guidance (2021/C58/01) through the use of an exclusion list and the requirement of compliance with the relevant EU and national environmental legislation. Investments shall be targeted towards technologies and services to foster the digitalisation of small- and medium-sized enterprises, namely e-payment, e-sales and e-invoicing applications, tools for digital advertising, systems for teleworking, business analytics, digital upskilling, backup and disaster recovery services, artificial intelligence, Internet of Things, supply of integrated solutions for contactless service, cybersecurity systems, cloud infrastructures and services, industrial data platform templates and software, cash Registers and POS ecosystem upgrade.
7 - 2.3. Digitalisation of businesses - 16706_Digital Transformation of SMEs	Milestone	Digital transformation of SMEs - Delivery of products and services	Report by the Ministry of Digital governance attesting the full implementation of all 4 subprojects				Q2	2025	Selection of beneficiaries and delivery of equipment and services to SMEs under the competitive calls for proposals, in compliance with the Do No Significant Harm Technical Guidance (2021/C58/01) through the use of an exclusion list and the requirement of compliance with the relevant EU and national environmental

			including the following targets: 100 000 SMEs supported with digitalisation voucher (Subproject 1), , 1000 SMEs supported with the voucher scheme in their transition to cloud only (subproject 2); 4 lighthouse Industrial Data Platforms and the Gaia X SME hub established (Subproject 3). Subproject 4 concluded with the upgrade of 500 000 cash registers and replacement of 100 000 POS systems.						legislation. In particular, the following shall be achieved: - Under Subproject 1: 100 000 SMEs received digitalisation support financed by voucher scheme; - Under subproject 2: cloud infrastructure completed, 1 000 SMEs supported financially by the voucher scheme in their transition to cloud only, of Industrial Data Platforms (IDP) template delivered and the Greek Gaia-X SME hub established, and 4 lighthouse IDPs established; - Under Subproject 4: 500 000 cash registers upgraded or replaced with computer based solutions, 100 000 old POS systems replaced (provide certification from beneficiaries on integration of new technology/product /proof of payment to attest to the purchase of products and services).
7 - 2.3. Digitalisation of businesses - 16973_Establishment	Milestone	Digital transformation of SMEs	Entry into force of primary legislation and				Q2	2025	Identify and implement actions for the establishment of a digital business ecosystem that fosters digital

of a digital business ecosystem and introduction of tax incentives for the facilitation of the SMEs digital transformation		Legislative reform to incentivise uptake of technologies	secondary acts by government as relevant for the introduction of tax incentives to digital investment, and reports by the Ministry of Digital Governance documenting the establishment of a digital business ecosystem.						transformation of SMEs, in particular by (a) creating digital infrastructure through financing the supply and implementation of digital tools and processes as well as raising digital awareness of business executives and (b) directly incentivising investments in digital transformation, utilising super-deduction of investments on tangible and intangible assets in order to change the business environment and increase investments in modern digital technologies. Legislation on tax incentives to support the greening of the economy, energy and digital transition, shall comply with eligibility criteria that ensure that the selected projects comply with the Do No Significant Harm Technical Guidance (2021/C58/01) through the use of an exclusion list and the requirement of compliance with the relevant EU and national environmental legislation. Investments shall be targeted towards incentivising investments in digital transformation, namely the acquisition of products and services relating to e-payment, e-sales and e-invoicing applications, tools for digital advertising, systems for teleworking, business analytics, digital upskilling, backup and

									disaster recovery services, artificial intelligence, Internet of Things, integrated solutions for contactless service, cybersecurity systems, cloud infrastructures and services, industrial data platform templates and software, cash Registers and POS ecosystem upgrade.

Top investment 5: A New Strategy for Lifelong Skilling: Modernising and Upgrading Greece's Upskilling and Reskilling System

Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	**Milestone / Target**	**Name**	**Qualitative indicators (for milestones)**	**Quantitative indicators (for targets)**			**Indicative timeline for completion**		**Description of each milestone and target**
				Unit of measure	**Baseline**	**Goal**	**Quarter**	**Year**	
9 - 3.2. Education, vocational education and training, and skills - 16913_A New Strategy for Lifelong Skilling:	Milestone	Lifelong learning strategy entry into force of legislation	Entry into force of primary and secondary legislation				Q2	2022	On the basis of the National Strategy for Lifelong Learning, primary and secondary legislation will enter into force setting out the key elements of the new lifelong learning framework (including provisions to establish the national Skills Council as a central supervisory body, to set up lifelong skilling accounts, national Eligible Training Provider List and Scorecard and a labour market diagnosis mechanism).

Modernising and Upgrading Greece's Upskilling and Reskilling System									
9 - 3.2. Education, vocational education and training, and skills - 16913_A New Strategy for Lifelong Skilling: Modernising and Upgrading Greece's Upskilling and Reskilling System	Target	Training programmes lifelong learning strategy completion validation		Number of persons who received a certificate of successful participation in a training programme	0	150 000	Q4	2022	Completion of training programmes on digital, green and financial literacy skills for at least 150 000 participants and validation and certification of skills acquired for all successful participants. This investment tackles the need for digital, green and financial literacy skills of the following population groups: a) unemployed, especially the youth and long-term unemployed, b) employees, especially those with high unemployment risk and those who are left behind by workspace technology, c) employees, especially at SMEs with limited in-house training capacity, d) public sector employees, including teachers. Skills offered are: a) Baseline digital skills, b) Medium-level digital skills, c) Green skills and d) Financial literacy skills.

9 - 3.2. Education, vocational education and training, and skills - 16913_A New Strategy for Lifelong Skilling: Modernising and Upgrading Greece's Upskilling and Reskilling System	Target	Training programmes lifelong learning stagey completion validation		Number of persons who received a certificate of successful completion of the training programme	150 000	500 000	Q4	2025	Completion of training programmes on digital, green and financial literacy skills for 500 000 participants (cumulative, wave 1 and wave 2) and validation and certification of skills acquired through both waves of training programmes for all successful participants. Out of the total number of participants, at least 33% (167 000 participants) shall have carried out training programmes related to green skills and jobs in the green economy.

Top investment 6: Central Greece Highway E-65: Trikala- Egnatia Section

Related Measure	Milestone / Target	Name	Qualitative indicators (for milestones)	Quantitative indicators (for targets)	Indicative timeline for completion	Description of each milestone and target

(Reform or Investment)				Unit of measure	Baseline	Goal	Quarter	Year	
17 - 4.6. Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors - 16628_Central Greece Highway E-65: Trikala-Egnatia Section	Milestone	Start of construction works in E-65	Report by an independent engineer ratified by Ministry Of Infrastructure				Q2	2022	Start of construction works for the E-65 Central Greece Highway: Trikala- Egnatia
17 - 4.6. Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors - 16628_Central Greece Highway E-65: Trikala-Egnatia Section	Milestone	E-65 works — first phase of construction	60% of project completed supported by report by an independent engineer ratified by Ministry Of Infrastructure				Q4	2023	60% of the value of the construction works for the E-65 Central Greece Highway: Trikala-Egnatia shall have been completed and endorsed by an independent engineer.
17 - 4.6. Modernise and improve resilience of	Milestone	E-65 works — completion	100 % of project completed, supported by report by an				Q2	2025	Completion of project including incidental works (such as all toll stations, lighting and safety measures. in place necessary for the certification and functioning of the motorway).

key economic sectors - 16628_Central Greece Highway E-65: Trikala-Egnatia Section			independent engineer ratified by Ministry Of Infrastructure						

Top investment 7: Road Safety Upgrade

Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	**Milestone / Target**	**Name**	**Qualitative indicators (for milestones)**	**Quantitative indicators (for targets)**			**Indicative timeline for completion**		**Description of each milestone and target**
				Unit of measure	**Baseline**	**Goal**	**Quarter**	**Year**	
17 - 4.6. Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors - 16631_Road Safety Upgrade	Milestone	Contract award for road safety – first batch of contracts	Notification of award of contracts for at least 2 300 locations.				Q2	2023	Contracts awarded for at least 2 300 locations ensuring a) improvement of the road safety as part of the program “Road Safety Improvement Program (PEVOA)” on approximately 7 000 dangerous locations; b) minor improvements for the rest of 2 500 km

17 - 4.6. Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors - 16631_Road Safety Upgrade	Milestone	Contract award for road safety – all contracts	Notification of award of 100% of contracts				Q2	2024	Contracts awarded for 100% of the road safety budget under this project ensuring a) improvement of the road safety as part of the program “Road Safety Improvement Program (PEVOA)” on at least 7 000 dangerous locations; b) minor improvements for the rest of 2 500 km
17 - 4.6. Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors - 16631_Road Safety Upgrade	Milestone	Road safety project completion	Proof by an independent engineer of the completion of all road safety works				Q4	2025	Completion of the project and achievement of a) improvement of the road safety as part of the program “Road Safety Improvement Program (PEVOA)” on at least 7 000 dangerous locations; b) minor improvements for the rest of 2 500 km

Top investment 8: Cretan Northern Highway (B.O.A.K.)

Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	**Milestone / Target**	**Name**	**Qualitative indicators (for milestones)**	**Quantitative indicators (for targets)**			**Indicative timeline for completion**		**Description of each milestone and target**
				Unit of measure	**Baseline**	**Goal**	**Quarter**	**Year**	

17 - 4.6. Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors - 16630_Cretan Northern Highway (B.O.A.K.)	Milestone	Notification of award of contracts for three sub-projects of BOAK	Notification of award of contracts				Q2	2023	Notification of award of contracts for a) the Concession Agreement; b) the Public-Private Partnership; and c) Public Work.
17 - 4.6. Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors - 16630_Cretan Northern Highway (B.O.A.K.)	Target	Progress of construction works of BOAK		Percentage of the value of works completed, approved by report by an independent engineer and approved by Ministry of Infrastructure	0	60	Q2	2025	60% of the value of the construction works of the 'Northern Axis of Crete' road completed and endorsed by an independent engineer for Sub-project two: (Hersonissos-Neapolis) and Sub-project three: (Neapolis-Agios Nikolaos).
17 - 4.6. Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors - 16630_Cretan Northern Highway (B.O.A.K.)	Milestone	Project completion of BOAK	Completion of 100% of the value of the works certified by an independent engineer. The certificate of completion shall be approved by				Q4	2025	Sub-project two: (Hersonissos-Neapolis) and Sub-project three: (Neapolis-Agios Nikolaos) completed and in operation. For sub-project one (Chania-Heraklion), the following works shall have been completed corresponding to 15% of the cost of the project: 1. Completion of civil engineer works for the existing bypasses of Chania, Heraklion and Rethymnon.

			the Ministry of Infrastructure.						2. Completion of civil engineer works for the part Vrises-Atsipopoulo, 21.9 km which comprises of 2 interchanges. Total length of bridges: 2.036m Total length of underground works (excavations, foundations, drainage, culverts, earthworks, and ancillary works): 10,215m 3. Completion of civil engineer works for the part Amari-Skaleta, 12,4 km which comprises of 1 interchange Total length of bridges: 710 m. Total length of underground works (excavations, foundations, drainage, culverts, earthworks, and ancillary works): 4.230m The completion shall be certified by the Independent Engineer and the Ministry of Infrastructure

Key reforms

The selected key reforms are presented in the following table. The milestones, targets as well as any other further specifications required for are included for each reform separately in the tables that follow.

No	Reforms	Component
1	Restructuring and enhancement of the RES-CHP account revenues - Streamline the efficient operation of the new electricity market model and the development of new RES plants to reach NECP targets through the implementation of monitoring mechanism, the participation of demand response and an extensive reform of the licensing procedure for new RES (ID: 16865 & 16860)	1.1. Power up
2	Preparation of Urban Plans in implementation of the urban policy reform (ID: 16879)	1.2 Renovate
3	Framework for installation and operation of EV (ID:16281)	1.3 Recharge and refuel
4	Waste management law for the implementation of sustainable landfilling and recycling (ID: 16772)	1.4 Sustainable use of resources, climate resilience and environmental protection
5	Towards Public Administration's "customer"-oriented services through simplification and improvement of processes, systems enhancements and compliance with European strategies and policies (ID: 16929) - Interconnection and interoperability of registries, systems and services for data exchange between national public organisations (ID: 16782)	2.2 Modernise
6	Modernisation and Simplification of Labour Law (ID: 16744)	3.1 Promote job creation and participation in the labour market
7	Reforms and acceleration of investments in the Healthcare Sector - Clawback reduction and rationalization of healthcare expenditure	3.3 Improve resilience, accessibility and sustainability of healthcare

No	Reforms	Component
8	Online cash registers & POS (ID: 16614)	4.1 Making taxes more growth friendly and improving tax administration and tax collection
9	Reforming Public Administration (ID: 16972)	4.2. Modernise the public administration, including through speeding up the implementation of public investments, improving the public procurement framework, capacity building measures and fighting corruption
10	Actions for the simplification of the business environment and its upgrading in quality and safety (ID: 16543) - Ease of doing business (ID: 16591)	4.7. Improve competitiveness and promote private investments and exports

Key reform 1: Restructuring and enhancement of the RES-CHP account revenues - Streamline the efficient operation of the new electricity market model and the development of new RES plants to reach NECP targets through the implementation of monitoring mechanism, the participation of demand response and an extensive reform of the licensing procedure for new RES

Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	**Milestone / Target**	**Name**	**Qualitative indicators (for milestones)**	**Quantitative indicators (for targets)**			**Indicative timeline for completion**		**Description of each milestone and target**
				Unit of measure	**Baseline**	**Goal**	**Quarter**	**Year**	
1 - 1.1. Power up - 16865_Restructuring and enhancement of	Milestone	RES account — legislation to amend L. 4001/2011;	Entry into force of legislation and				Q2	2022	1) Establishment of the new Renewable Energy Sources (RES) account, for units commissioned from 1 January 2021 onwards, including amending legislation,

the RES CHP Account revenues		entry into force of all relevant decisions, including codes, by ministries, by the National Regulatory Authority (RAE) and by the Administrator of Renewable Energy Sources and Guarantees of Origin (DAPEEP).	relevant executive decisions.						ministerial decision, and regulatory decisions (codes). The new RES account will include mechanisms to ensure its financial viability, also in case of unforeseen imbalances. 2) Entry into force of a Guarantees of Origin trading system that shall allow consumers to voluntarily support RES electricity. The Guarantees of Origin (GO) system shall include: 1) Adoption of a GO issuance/auctioning scheme for Feed-in tariffs RES 2) Accreditation of "green" retail products 3) Accreditation of "green business" standards.
1 - 1.1. Power up - 16860_Streamline the efficient operation of the new electricity market model and the development of new RES plants to reach NECP targets through the implementation of monitoring mechanism, the	Milestone	RES account — market reforms and simplification of licensing	Entry into force of all relevant legislation, including ministerial decisions, and regulatory framework by RAE and DAPEEP				Q2	2022	1) Establishment and full operation of a Market Monitoring and Surveillance Mechanism as well as full participation of Demand Side Response in the balancing market. 2) Completion of reform on simplification of RES licensing, including simplification and digitalisation of procedures, short and binding administrative response times and accountability procedures for unnecessary delays, reduction of the necessary documentation and procedures, as well as a

participation of demand response and an extensive reform of the licensing procedure for new RES									new dedicated framework for offshore RES plants.
1 - 1.1. Power up - 16865_Restructuring and enhancement of the RES CHP Account revenues	Target	RES account — capacity increase target 1		New capacity (GW) of renewable energy sources put in operation	0	1	Q2	2023	New RES capacity installed and operational
1 - 1.1. Power up - 16865_Restructuring and enhancement of the RES CHP Account revenues	Target	RES account — capacity increase target 2		New capacity (GW) of renewable energy sources put in operation	1	2	Q2	2024	New RES capacity installed and operational
1 - 1.1. Power up - 16865_Restructuring and enhancement of the RES CHP Account revenues	Target	RES account — capacity increase target 3		New capacity (GW) of renewable energy sources put in operation	2	3	Q2	2025	New RES capacity installed and operational

Key reform 2: Urban Plans

Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	Milestone / Target	Name	Qualitative indicators (for milestones)	Quantitative indicators (for targets)			Indicative timeline for completion		Description of each milestone and target
				Unit of measure	Baseline	Goal	Quarter	Year	
2 - 1.2. Renovate - 16879_Preparation of Urban Plans in implementation of the urban policy reform	Milestone	Urban Plans award	Notification of award of contracts				Q4	2022	Notification of award of 30% of all contracts (for all interventions): 1. preparation of Local Urban Plans; 2. preparation of Special Urban Plans; 3. preparation of independent plans for the definition of the Development Rights Transfer Zones; 4. preparation of independent plans for the Delimitation of Settlements; and 5. preparation of independent plans for the characterization of Municipal Roads. Local Urban Plans to include a dedicated chapter on climate change measures and prevention and management of climate related risks);
2 - 1.2. Renovate - 16879_Preparation of Urban Plans in implementation of	Milestone	Urban Plans award	Notification of award of contracts				Q4	2023	Notification of award of 100% of all contracts (for all interventions): 1. preparation of Local Urban Plans; 2. preparation of Special Urban Plans;

the urban policy reform									3. preparation of independent plans for the definition of the Development Rights Transfer Zones; 4. preparation of independent plans for the Delimitation of Settlements; and 5. preparation of independent plans for the characterization of Municipal Roads. The actions shall concern in total 750 municipal units. Local Urban Plans to include a dedicated chapter on climate change measures and prevention and management of climate related risks);
2 - 1.2. Renovate - 16879_Preparation of Urban Plans in implementation of the urban policy reform	Target	Completion of urban planning		Number of municipal units for which the projects have been completed	0	750	Q4	2025	Completion of local urban plans in 700 municipal units, development Rights Transfer Zones in 50 municipal units; delimitation of settlements in 50 municipal units; and characterizations of municipal roads in 120 municipal units and completion of 5 Special Urban Plans. Altogether, and considering that some of these actions are carried out in the same municipal unit, actions shall be completed in 750 municipal units.
2 - 1.2. Renovate - 16894_Establishment of new special spatial planning for RES, industry, tourism and aquaculture	Milestone	Adoption of Special Spatial Frameworks	Adoption of four special spatial frameworks for Renewable Energy Sources (RES),				Q4	2025	Adoption by the Ministry of Environment of four special spatial frameworks for Renewable Energy Sources (RES), Tourism, Industry, Aquaculture.

			Tourism, Industry and Aquaculture						
2 - 1.2. Renovate - 16891_Establishment of new maritime spatial planning	Milestone	Adoption of maritime strategy	New maritime spatial strategy adopted				Q4	2025	Adoption by the Ministry of Environment and Energy of the maritime spatial strategy.

Key reform 3: Framework for installation and operation of EV charging infrastructure

Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	**Milestone / Target**	**Name**	**Qualitative indicators (for milestones)**	**Quantitative indicators (for targets)**			**Indicative timeline for completion**		**Description of each milestone and target**
				Unit of measure	**Baseline**	**Goal**	**Quarter**	**Year**	
3 - 1.3. Recharge and refuel - 16281_Framework for installation and operation of EV charging infrastructure	Milestone	Charging points for electric vehicles – Entry into force of legal framework	Entry into force of Ministerial Decisions adopted.				Q3	2021	Entry into force of all Ministerial Decisions (MDs) provisioned in law 4710/ 2020 and signed by the Minister of Environment and Energy; Minister of Infrastructure and Transport, Minister of Interior and Minister of Finance, organizing the electric vehicles' market, with focus on charging services market and provides tax based incentives for the purchasing of electric vehicles and the installation of charging infrastructure for electric vehicles.

3 - 1.3. Recharge and refuel - 16281_Framework for installation and operation of EV charging infrastructure	Target	Charging points for electric vehicles – local plans approved		Number of plans adopted by the Ministry of Environment and Energy	0	300	Q4	2022	Adoption by the Ministry of Environment and Energy of at least 300 plans submitted by local authorities for the installation of publicly available electric vehicle charging points.

Key reform 4: Waste management and water reform for sustainable use of resource

Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	**Milestone / Target**	**Name**	**Qualitative indicators (for milestones)**	**Quantitative indicators (for targets)**			**Indicative timeline for completion**		**Description of each milestone and target**
				Unit of measure	**Baseline**	**Goal**	**Quarter**	**Year**	
4 - 1.4. Sustainable use of resources, climate resilience and environmental protection - 16772_Waste management law for the implementation of sustainable	Milestone	Entry into force of waste management law	Entry into force of legislation				Q3	2021	Entry into force of a law for recycling and landfilling as well as the introduction of incentives for municipalities to achieve high rates of reuse and recycling and the implementation of a landfill tax. The landfilling tax shall be applied as of the first quarter of 2022 and the tariffs shall progressively increase until they reach the upper threshold of the landfilling tax by the third quarter of 2024.

landfilling and recycling									
4 - 1.4. Sustainable use of resources, climate resilience and environmental protection - 16772_Waste management law for the implementation of sustainable landfilling and recycling	Milestone	Entry into force of waste management regulator law	Entry into force of legislation				Q3	2022	Entry into force of a law to: - set-up a National Waste Regulatory Authority, its operation and its responsibilities; - Reform of the regional and local waste management bodies (FOSDA); and - Introduce sound costing and pricing policies in line with “pay as you throw” and “polluter pays” principles.
4 - 1.4. Sustainable use of resources, climate resilience and environmental protection - 16979_Establishment of new water and wastewater regulatory authority	Milestone	Entry into force of water regulator law	Entry into force of legislation				Q4	2022	Entry into force of a law for the establishment and the operation of a new Water and Wastewater Regulatory Authority.
4 - 1.4. Sustainable use	Milestone	Set-up and functionin	Entry into force of a				Q2	2023	The new National Waste Regulatory Authority is staffed and equipped with premises.

of resources, climate resilience and environmental protection - 16772_Waste management law for the implementation of sustainable landfilling and recycling		g of the waste managem ent regulator	Joint Ministerial Decision and all necessary administrativ e and legislative measures for setting up the Authority						
4 - 1.4. Sustainable use of resources, climate resilience and environmental protection - 16979_Establish ment of new water and wastewater regulatory authority	Milesto ne	Set-up and functionin g of the water managem ent regulator	Entry into force of a Joint Ministerial Decision and all necessary administrativ e and legislative measures for setting up the Authority				Q4	2023	The new National Water and Wastewater Regulatory Authority is staffed and equipped with premises.

Key reform 5: Towards Public Administration's "customer"-oriented services through simplification and improvement of processes - Interconnection and interoperability of registries, systems and services

Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	Milestone / Target	Name	Qualitative indicators (for milestones)	Quantitative indicators (for targets)			Indicative timeline for completion		Description of each milestone and target
				Unit of measure	Baseline	Goal	Quarter	Year	
6 - 2.2. Modernise - 16929_Towards Public Administration's "customer"-oriented services through simplification and improvement of processes, systems enhancements and compliance with European strategies and policies	Milestone	Set up of the national registry of procedures and implementation of national plan for process simplification (first phase)	Report by the Ministry of Digital Governance attesting to the operationalisation of national registry of procedures and the completion of the work streams under the first phase of the National Programme of Process Simplification				Q3	2022	Operationalisation of the national registry of procedures ("Diavlos", as per article 90 of Law 4727/2020), and integration into gov.gr portal; and completion of first phase of the simplification work streams as per the timeline provided by the 4-year National Programme of Process simplification, including the digitalisation of public procurement procedures.
6 - 2.2. Modernise - 16929_Towards Public Administration's "customer"-oriented services through simplification and	Milestone	Implementation of national plan for process simplification (second phase)	Report by the Ministry of Digital Governance attesting to the completion of the second phase of simplification work streams under the				Q4	2023	Complete the second phase of the simplification work streams as per the timeline provided by the 4-year National Programme of Process simplification, including digitisation of impact assessment processes, start-up of sole proprietorships, simplification of procedures relating to citizen 'life events' including birth, passing

improvement of processes, systems enhancements and compliance with European strategies and policies			National Programme of Process simplification						away, and divorce, simplification of justice procedures related to lawyers, court decisions, digital signatures, certificates issued by courts, driver licence renewal and operation of myfoto.gov.gr and electronic circulation of documents within the public administration (attested by issued circulars).
6 - 2.2. Modernise - 16782_Interconnection and interoperability of registries, systems and services for data exchange between national public organisations	Milestone	Regulatory basis for interconnection and interoperability of registries	Report by the Ministry of Digital Governance attesting the adoption of the regulatory changes including all connected primary and secondary legislation for the interconnection and interoperability of registries and services				Q4	2024	The adoption of regulatory changes to establish a wide regulatory basis for the interconnection and interoperability of registries and services for data exchange between national public organizations in line with the new European Interoperability framework. Reporting by the Ministry of Digital Governance on the successful implementation of the action plan on simplification and improvement of processes, systems enhancements and compliance with European strategies and policies.
6 - 2.2. Modernise - 16929_Towards Public Administration's "customer"-oriented services through simplification and improvement of processes, systems	Milestone	Completion of strategy on reducing administrative burden and national plan for process simplification (final phase)	Report by the Ministry of Digital Governance attesting the completion of all the simplification and digitalization work streams under the 4-year action plan for the National Programme for Process Simplification,				Q4	2025	Full implementation of the medium-term strategy for the reduction of administrative burden and creation of customer-centric services within the public administration and improvement of processes, systems enhancements and compliance with European strategies and policies, through the completion of the final phase of work under the 4-year National Programme for Process Simplification. This shall also include

enhancements and compliance with European strategies and policies									the full set up of the Observatory for monitoring the impact of regulation and the National Registry of Procedures (''Diavlos'') (attested by a report by the Ministry of Digital Governance).

Key reform 6: Modernisation and simplification of the Labour Law and Digital Transformation of Labour Systems

Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	**Milestone / Target**	**Name**	**Qualitative indicators (for milestones)**	**Quantitative indicators (for targets)**			**Indicative timeline for completion**		**Description of each milestone and target**
				Unit of measure	**Baseline**	**Goal**	**Quarter**	**Year**	
8 - 3.1. Promote job creation and participation in the labour market - 16744_Modernisation and Simplification of Labour Law	Milestone	Entry into force Labour law	Provision in the law indicating the entry into force -				Q3	2021	Entry into force of the Labour Law which shall modernise a) the law for individual labour, b) the law for collective labour and the trade union law, c) the ERGANI IT system of the Ministry of Labour that is used for monitoring the labour market and for detecting undeclared and under-declared work, and d) the framework on work-life balance.
8 - 3.1. Promote job creation and participation in the labour market - 16750_Digital	Milestone	Labour IT systems contract award	Notification of award of contracts				Q4	2022	Completion of contract award for the following projects: - Single IT system for labour market monitoring (ARIADNE)

Transformation of Labour Systems									- Occupational Health and Safety (HERIDANOS) - Statutory minimum wage setting process - Digitisation of the Single Pension Fund's (e-EFKA) insurance history - New integrated information system for e-EFKA (EFKA IITS) - Upgrade of the digital pension award system (ATLAS)
8 - 3.1. Promote job creation and participation in the labour market - 16942_Digital Transformation of the Public Employment Service (OAED)	Target	OAED Digitalisation A3 A4 pages digitised archives		Number of A3/A4 pages of OAED archives digitised	0	8 000 000	Q4	2023	Completion of digitisation of 8 000 000 A3/A4 pages of OAED archives as confirmed by a report by OAED.
8 - 3.1. Promote job creation and participation in the labour market - 16750_Digital Transformation of Labour Systems	Milestone	ATLAS pension award system completion	Entry into force of secondary legislation enacting the system				Q2	2024	Completion of upgrade of the digital pension award system (ATLAS) allowing for the better handling of pension and lump sum benefits claims, through the entry into force of secondary legislation enacting the system
8 - 3.1. Promote job creation and participation in the	Milestone	ARIADNE Single IT system	Entry into force of secondary				Q4	2024	Implementation of the single IT system for labour market monitoring (ARIADNE) through the entry into force of secondary legislation

labour market - 16750_Digital Transformation of Labour Systems		secondary legislation entry into force	legislation launching nation-wide collection of data through the system						launching nation-wide collection of data through the system. The system will ensure digital recording of working time (e-Work card, time and attendance) and a single gate for employment and social insurance administrative data.

Key reform 7: Reforms and acceleration of investments in the Healthcare Sector - Clawback reduction and rationalization of healthcare expenditure (ID: 16816)

Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	**Milestone / Target**	**Name**	**Qualitative indicators (for milestones)**	**Quantitative indicators (for targets)**			**Indicative timeline for completion**		**Description of each milestone and target**
				Unit of measure	**Baseline**	**Goal**	**Quarter**	**Year**	
10 - 3.3. Improve resilience, accessibility and sustainability of healthcare -	Milestone	Clawback – legislation entry into force	Entry into force of the revised legislation introducing risk-sharing and the binding targets for minimum				Q3	2021	Entry into force of a legal framework (primary law) for risk sharing in the calculation of the clawback by setting a binding target of clawback reduction over the next years. The reform aims at a minimum reduction of clawback amounts by EUR 50 000 000 (2022), EUR 150 000 000 (2023), EUR 300 000 000 (2024) and EUR 400 000 000

16816_Reforms and acceleration of investments in the Healthcare Sector - Clawback reduction and rationalization of healthcare expenditure			clawback reduction according to the timeline outlined in the Description.						(2025) respectively, from the 2020 levels. To the extent that this is not achieved, the difference between the targeted reduction and the actual reduction for each year shall not be clawed back from the pharmaceutical industry and the relevant amount shall be borne by the state budget up to the targeted reduction in the clawback amounts.
10 - 3.3. Improve resilience, accessibility and sustainability of healthcare - 16816_Reforms and acceleration of investments in the Healthcare Sector - Clawback reduction and rationalization of healthcare expenditure	Target	Clawback decrease 50 000 000 - step 1		Decrease in the amount of clawback compared with the 2020 levels (EUR million)	0	50	Q2	2023	Enforce previously adopted efficiency enhancing measures to achieve a reduction of the 2022 pharmaceutical clawback both for outpatient and inpatient pharmaceuticals by EUR 50 000 000 compared with the 2020 levels, supporting the resilience of the health care system. To the extent that this is not achieved, the difference between the targeted reduction and the actual reduction for each year shall not be clawed back from the pharmaceutical industry and the relevant amount shall be borne by the state budget up to EUR 50 000 000.

10 - 3.3. Improve resilience, accessibility and sustainability of healthcare - 16816_Reforms and acceleration of investments in the Healthcare Sector - Clawback reduction and rationalization of healthcare expenditure	Target	Clawback decrease 150 000 000 - step 2		Decrease in the amount of clawback compared with the 2020 levels (EUR million)	0	150	Q2	2024	Enforce previously adopted efficiency enhancing measures to achieve a reduction of the 2023 pharmaceutical clawback, both for outpatient and inpatient pharmaceuticals, by EUR 150 000 000 compared with the 2020 levels, supporting the resilience of the health care system. To the extent that this is not achieved, the difference between the targeted reduction and the actual reduction for each year shall not be clawed back from the pharmaceutical industry and the relevant amount shall be borne by the state budget up to EUR 150 000 000.
10 - 3.3. Improve resilience, accessibility and sustainability of healthcare - 16816_Reforms and acceleration of investments in the Healthcare	Target	R&D pharmaceutical investment proof 2021-23		Investment (in EUR million), applied through offsets of an equivalent amount with the clawbacks	150	250	Q2	2024	Carry out investments in pharmaceuticals R&D for an amount of EUR 250 000 000. The investments shall be applied through offsets of an equivalent amount with the clawbacks of the previous three years (EUR 100 000 000 in 2021, EUR 75 000 000 in 2022, EUR 75 000 000 in 2023) up to an overall amount that will not exceed EUR 250 000 000).

Sector - Clawback reduction and rationalization of healthcare expenditure									
10 - 3.3. Improve resilience, accessibility and sustainability of healthcare - 16816_Reforms and acceleration of investments in the Healthcare Sector - Clawback reduction and rationalization of healthcare expenditure	Target	Clawback decrease 300 000 000 - step 3		Decrease in the amount of clawback compared with the 2020 levels (EUR million)	250	300	Q2	2025	Enforce previously adopted efficiency enhancing measures to achieve a reduction of the 2024 pharmaceutical clawback, both for outpatient and inpatient pharmaceuticals by EUR 300 000 000 compared with the 2020 levels, supporting the resilience of the health care system. To the extent that this is not achieved, the difference between the targeted reduction and the actual reduction for each year shall not be clawed back from the pharmaceutical industry and the relevant amount shall be borne by the state budget up to EUR 300 000 000.
10 - 3.3. Improve resilience, accessibility and sustainability of	Target	Clawback decrease 400 000 000 - step 4		Decrease in the amount of clawback compared with the	300	400	Q2	2026	Enforce previously adopted efficiency enhancing measures to achieve a reduction of the 2025 pharmaceutical clawback, both for outpatient and inpatient pharmaceuticals, by EUR 400 000 000 compared with the 2020 levels, supporting the resilience of the health care system. To the extent

healthcare - 16816_Reforms and acceleration of investments in the Healthcare Sector - Clawback reduction and rationalization of healthcare expenditure				2020 levels (EUR million)					that this is not achieved, the difference between the targeted reduction and the actual reduction for each year shall not be clawed back from the pharmaceutical industry and the relevant amount shall be borne by the state budget up to EUR 400 000 000.

Key reform 8: Online cash registers & POS

Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	**Milestone / Target**	**Name**	**Qualitative indicators (for milestones)**	**Quantitative indicators (for targets)**			**Indicative timeline for completion**		**Description of each milestone and target**
				Unit of measure	**Baseline**	**Goal**	**Quarter**	**Year**	
12 - 4.1. Making taxes more growth friendly and improving tax	Milestone	Independent Authority for Public Revenue (IAPR): Online cash registers	Entry into force of the law				Q1	2022	Entry into force of an Independent Authority for Public Revenue Governor's decision for technical requirements, (based on article 12, Law 4308/2014) and a Joint Ministerial Decision for electronic data transmission to the Independent Authority for Public Revenue

administration and tax collection - 16614_Online cash registers & POS (reform)		& Point-of-Sale (POS) – Entry into force of the legal framework							(based on article 15, Law 4174/2013), which shall set out the key features necessary for the interconnection of online cash registers and Point-of-Sale (POS) systems to the Independent Authority for Public Revenue, including revisiting sanctions for cash registers (article 54, Law 4174/2013).
12 - 4.1. Making taxes more growth friendly and improving tax administration and tax collection - 16614_Online cash registers & POS (reform)	Target	Independent Authority for Public Revenue: Online cash registers & Point-of-Sale (POS) – rollout and interconnection		Number of businesses	0	500 000	Q2	2024	Rollout of the platform - all businesses under the legal framework have interconnected their online cash registers with Point-of-Sale systems to the Independent Authority for Public Revenue. A report by the Independent Authority for Public Revenue attesting the completion of the reform and indicating the total number of businesses that have interconnected their online cash registers with Point-of-Sale systems to the Independent Authority for Public Revenue. The eligible cash registers shall be at least 500.000.

Key reform 9: Reforming Public Administration

Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	Milestone / Target	Name	Qualitative indicators	Quantitative indicators (for targets)	Indicative timeline for completion	Description of each milestone and target

			(for milestones)	Unit of measure	Baseline	Goal	Quarter	Year	
13 - 4.2. Modernise the public administration, including through speeding up the implementation of public investments, improving the public procurement framework, capacity building measures and fighting corruption - 16972_Reforming Public Administration	Milestone	Public administration – launch of performance-pay system	Entry into force of primary legislation setting up a pilot rewarding system.				Q2	2022	Entry into force of primary legislation for the launch of a performance-pay system for a set number of pilot entities and up to 6 000 civil servants that shall feed into the wider reform introducing a goal-setting management system (see Milestone Q4 2023). The pilot shall cover civil servants involved in the implementation of the Recovery and Resilience Plan. Key features of the system shall be consistent with the unified wage grid (Law 4354/2015).
13 - 4.2. Modernise the public administration, including through speeding up the implementation of public	Milestone	Public administration – legislative framework to clarify mandates	Entry into force of legal provisions modifying the legislative framework				Q3	2022	Entry into force of a revised primary and secondary legislation to establish a multilevel governance allocation system aiming to clarify responsibilities between all public administration levels and address overlaps. The revised legal framework shall set out the responsibility areas for each entity relating to planning and implementation, including on

investments, improving the public procurement framework, capacity building measures and fighting corruption - 16972_Reforming Public Administration			of the general government entities at central, regional and local level.						functions such as resource assurance and monitoring and evaluation responsibilities.
13 - 4.2. Modernise the public administration, including through speeding up the implementation of public investments, improving the public procurement framework, capacity building measures and fighting corruption - 16972_Reforming Public Administration	Milestone	Public administration – new rewarding system	Entry into force of the primary legislation establishing the rewarding system.				Q4	2023	Entry into force of primary legislation introducing a goal-setting management system aiming to reward public organisations equitably and consistently following the achievement of pre-set objectives. Key features of the system shall be consistent with the unified wage grid (Law 4354/2015).

13 - 4.2. Modernise the public administration, including through speeding up the implementation of public investments, improving the public procurement framework, capacity building measures and fighting corruption - 16972_Reforming Public Administration	Target	Public administration – completion of training for civil servants		Number of civil servants who completed the training programmes.		250 000	Q4	2025	Completion of training programmes for the upskilling and reskilling of at least 250 000 civil servants on the basis of the needs assessment carried out.

Key reform 10: Actions for the simplification of the business environment and its upgrading in quality and safety - Ease of doing business

Related Measure	Milestone / Target	Name	Qualitative indicators (for milestones)	Quantitative indicators (for targets)	Indicative timeline for completion	Description of each milestone and target

(Reform or Investment)				Unit of measure	Baseline	Goal	Quarter	Year	
18 - 4.7. Improve competitiveness and promote private investments and exports - 16543_Actions for the simplification of the business environment and its upgrading in quality and safety	Milestone	Establishment of the quality policy and new regulatory framework for Quality infrastructure	Adopt a national strategy on quality infrastructure in Greece), and adopt necessary enabling regulation on standardization, metrology, accreditation and conformity assessment through necessary legislative acts (provide Official Journal reference); and adopt legislative amendments to law 3325/2005 (Part B concerning the establishment, extension and modernisation of manufacturing activities in the Attica Region				Q2	2023	a) Develop a modern regulatory, organizational and operational framework for Quality Infrastructure in Greece, in line with Regulation 765/2008 concerning accreditation of conformity assessment bodies; and (b) entry into force of legislation to reform the regulatory framework concerning the installation of manufacturing activities in Attica with a view to eliminating excessively high restrictions that are non-proportional to policy objectives. The scope of (b) shall cover the establishment of new industrial units and the modernisation of existing ones operating in Attica, as well as relocation and extension of existing installations in Attica.
18 - 4.7. Improve	Milestone	Improvement of business	-For actions that require legislation:				Q2	2024	Complete the reform to reduce complexity of procedures, time and cost in four sub-areas:

competitiveness and promote private investments and exports - 16591_Ease of doing business		environment – ease doing business	Publication of legislation in Official Journal (Official Journal reference) -For interoperability functions, platforms and registries: Operationalisation of systems (attested by a report) -Delivery of equipment for equipment (attested by report and proof of purchase) -Completion of campaigns and issuance of guidelines (attested by issued guidelines/circulars)						getting credit, obtaining an electricity connection, registering property, and getting a construction permit Specifically, the reform will include the following subprojects and actions: 1. Getting credit - Establish modern and reliable regulatory framework on securities in movable assets - Establish a register of secure transactions 2. Getting Construction Permit - Achieve operational interoperability between e-adeies system for construction permits with other public systems - Implement outreach campaigns with private sector stakeholders - Equipping and training of staff - Guidelines made available online - Fee schedule available online - Instate digital inspection functions for the Fire Department 3. Getting Electricity - Simplify/reduce the requirements for application to HEDNO and unify the system for declaring square meters to Municipalities 4. Registering property - Create e-platform enabling purchasers to complete all requirements for transferring property online
18 - 4.7. Improve competitiveness	Milestone	Improvement of business environment –	Publication of legislation in Official Journal				Q4	2025	Entry into force of legislation to reform and take necessary actions to further improve the

and promote private investments and exports - 16543_Actions for the simplification of the business environment and its upgrading in quality and safety		licensing simplification and market surveillance	(Official Journal reference)						regulatory framework for the licensing and effective surveillance of businesses: -undertake ex-post impact assessment of the licensing reform that has taken place by Q1 2024, and implement policy recommendations, -review and simplify licensing processes for new economic activities that shall be defined under law 4442/16, by reducing requirements and certificates, eliminating non-value adding steps of the process, reducing application processing times, and restricting ex ante control to only high-risk activities, in line with the principles of Laws 4442/2016 and 4512/2018, - codification of laws 3325/2005, 3982/2011, 4302/2014 and 4442/2016, - develop a market surveillance strategy in line with Regulation 1020/2019, and - effective implementation of the new surveillance system of economic activities under 4512/18 legislation, through adoption of relevant legislative act and setting into force a system for the evaluation of inspecting authorities, -implement and deploy IT tools to facilitate market surveillance functions processes

Groups

Group 1: Power Up

The measures included within this group are:

- Support of the installation of storage systems to enhance RES penetration (ID: 16926)
- Revitalization actions of the most affected territories (Just transition territories) (ID: 16871)
- HEDNO network upgrades aiming at enhancing resilience and protecting the environment (ID: 16901)
- HEDNO overhead network upgrading in forest areas (ID:16900)
- Installed capacity increase in Hellenic Electricity Distribution Network Operator (HEDNO) HV/MV substations for new RES connection (ID: 16899)

The milestones and targets set for this group are described in the following table:

Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	Milestone / Target	Name	Qualitative indicators (for milestones)	Quantitative indicators (for targets)			Indicative timeline for completion		Description of each milestone and target
				Unit of measure	Baseline	Goal	Quarter	Year	
1 - 1.1. Power up - 16871_Revitalization actions of the most affected territories (Just transition territories)	Milestone	Land rehabilitation — framework law	Entry into force				Q1	2022	Approval and entry into force of Framework Program Contract Law determining the geographical areas to be transferred from the Public Power Corporation to the State, the content of the projects' studies, the division of responsibilities between all involved parties, the governance arrangements, the implementation schedule and the budget.
1 - 1.1. Power up - 16871_Revitalizatio	Milestone	Land rehabilitation	Ministry of Environment				Q2	2023	1) Approval of Special Urban Plans by all municipalities. The Plans shall define permitted

n actions of the most affected territories (Just transition territories)		— urban plans	to certify approval of all Special Urban Plans; Notification of award of contracts						land uses, the general building conditions and restrictions and any other required measure, term or restriction. 2) Notification of award of contracts for Land rehabilitation in Western Macedonia and Megalopolis.
1 - 1.1. Power up - 16926_Support of the installation of storage systems to enhance RES penetration	Milestone	Storage — contracts	Notification of award of all contracts				Q2	2023	Notification of award of all contracts for selected projects (i.e. besides the long-duration Amfilochia Pumped Hydro Storage that is selected through an individual process), for a total of up to 700MW of capacity (and minimum capacity of 500MW).
1 - 1.1. Power up - 16901_HEDNO network upgrades aiming at enhancing resilience and protecting the environment	Milestone	HEDNO — contracts 1	Notification of award of all contracts				Q4	2023	Notification of award of all contracts related to Hellenic Electricity Distribution Network Operator (HEDNO) projects on upgrades for resilience and environment), to enable further penetration of renewable energy and improve the reliability and resilience of the network, while protecting the environment.
1 - 1.1. Power up - 16900_HEDNO overhead network upgrading in forest areas	Milestone	HEDNO — contracts 2	Notification of award of all contracts				Q4	2023	Notification of award of all contracts related to HEDNO projects on overhead networks in forest areas, to enable further penetration of renewable energy and improve the reliability and resilience of the network, while protecting the environment.

1 - 1.1. Power up - 16899_Installed capacity increase in Hellenic Electricity Distribution Network Operator (HEDNO) HV/MV substations for new RES connection	Milestone	HEDNO — contracts 3	Notification of award of all contracts				Q4	2023	Notification of award of all contracts related to HEDNO projects on capacity increases of High Voltage/Medium Voltage substations, to enable further penetration of renewable energy and improve the reliability and resilience of the network, while protecting the environment.
1 - 1.1. Power up - 16871_Revitalization actions of the most affected territories (Just transition territories)	Target	Land rehabilitation — completion		Land rehabilitation (ha) completed and certified by Ministry of Environment	0	15 000	Q4	2025	Completion of land rehabilitation projects (15 000 ha) in Western Macedonia & Megalopolis
1 - 1.1. Power up - 16926_Support of the installation of storage systems to enhance RES penetration	Milestone	Energy Storage — completion	IPTO to certify entry into operation of energy storage projects for up to 1 380 MW of storage installed				Q4	2025	Entry into operation of all energy storage projects for up to 1 380 MW (including Amfilochia), as certified by IPTO.
1 - 1.1. Power up - 16901_HEDNO network upgrades aiming at enhancing resilience and	Milestone	HEDNO — completion 1	HEDNO to provide evidence of project completion for all				Q4	2025	Interventions related to network upgrades for resilience and environment completed and in operation.

protecting the environment			interventions related to upgrades for resilience and environment, and entry into operation certificates						
1 - 1.1. Power up - 16900_HEDNO overhead network upgrading in forest areas	Milestone	HEDNO — completion 2	HEDNO to provide evidence of project completion for all interventions related to overhead network upgrades in forest areas, and entry into operation certificates				Q4	2025	Interventions related to overhead network upgrades in forest areas completed and in operation.
1 - 1.1. Power up - 16899_Installed capacity increase in Hellenic Electricity Distribution Network Operator (HEDNO) HV/MV substations for new RES connection	Milestone	HEDNO — completion 3	HEDNO to provide evidence of project completion for all interventions related to capacity				Q4	2025	Interventions related to capacity increase of HV/MV substations completed and in operation.

			increase of HV/MV substations and entry into operation certificates						

Group 2: Energy renovation of enterprises and public buildings

The measures included within this group are:

- Energy and entrepreneurship (ID: 16874)
- Energy upgrade of public sector buildings and energy infrastructure of public entities (ID: 16876)
- Energy poverty action plan (ID: 16920)

The milestones and targets set for this group are described in the following table:

Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	**Milestone / Target**	**Name**	**Qualitative indicators (for milestones)**	**Quantitative indicators (for targets)**			**Indicative timeline for completion**		**Description of each milestone and target**
				Unit of measure	**Baseline**	**Goal**	**Quarter**	**Year**	
2 - 1.2. Renovate - 16920_Energy poverty action plan	Milestone	Energy poverty – adoption of action plan	Entry into force of a Ministerial Decision by the Ministry of				Q3	2021	Entry into force of a Ministerial Decision by the Ministry of Environment and Energy adopting the Energy Poverty Action Plan, with three categories of policy measures in the Plan: - Awareness and information measures;

			Environment and Energy.						- Measures for the short-term protection of the energy poor households, including (1) the definition of households experiencing energy poverty, through specific quantitative criteria, and (2) a specific process to monitor and evaluate the evolution of energy poverty, in line with the mechanism proposed within the Action Plan and in accordance with relevant EU legislation; and - Financing measures: establishment of funding mechanisms for the energy upgrade of residential buildings of energy-vulnerable households and other social groups with specific electricity consumption patterns. These financial measures shall address the energy poverty issues in Greece, as described under the National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP).
2 - 1.2. Renovate - 16874_Energy and entrepreneurship	Milestone	Energy efficiency private sector – applications approved	Notification of awards for approved applications by the Ministry of Environment and Energy of selected interventions at private sector entities.				Q2	2023	Approval by the Ministry of Environment and Energy of applications of 9 700 private sector entities ensuring that the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions is reduced, on average, by at least 30% compared to the private sector entities' existing situation (as indicated through the energy audits performed prior to the interventions). Interventions shall be carried out in compliance with selection/eligibility criteria and shall ensure that the selected projects comply with the Do No Significant Harm Technical Guidance (2021/C58/01) through the use of an exclusion

									list and the requirement of compliance with the relevant EU and national environmental legislation.
2 - 1.2. Renovate - 16876_Energy upgrade of public sector buildings	Milestone	Energy efficiency public buildings – applications approved	Notification of awards for approved applications by the Ministry of Environment and Energy of selected interventions at public sector buildings.				Q2	2023	Approval by the Ministry of Environment and Energy of applications for 210 public sector buildings ensuring that the GHG emissions of these respective buildings is reduced by, on average, at least 30% compared to their existing situation (as indicated through the energy audits performed prior to the interventions). For the Energy upgrade of public sector buildings programme, the legal framework to enable Energy Performance Contracts has been established.
2 - 1.2. Renovate - 16876_Energy upgrade of public sector buildings	Target	Energy efficiency public buildings – completed		Number of buildings with completed interventions	0	210	Q4	2025	Interventions to improve energy efficiency completed for public sector buildings (210 buildings) with GHG emissions reduction, on average, of at least 30%, as indicated through the energy audits performed prior to the interventions.
2 - 1.2. Renovate - 16874_Energy and entrepreneurship	Target	Energy efficiency private		Number of private sector	0	9 700	Q4	2025	Interventions to improve energy efficiency completed for selected private sector entities (9 700 private sector entities) with GHG

		sector – completed #2		entities with completed interventions t					emissions reduction, on average, of at least 30%.

Group 3: Interventions in residential areas and in the building stock

The measures included within this group are:

- Interventions in residential areas and in the building stock (ID: 16873)
- Infrastructure development and buildings' restoration in former royal estate in Tatoi (ID: 16875)
- Olympic Athletic Center of Athens (ID: 16932)

The milestones and targets set for this group are described in the following table:

Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	**Milestone / Target**	**Name**	**Qualitative indicators (for milestones)**	**Quantitative indicators (for targets)**			**Indicative timeline for completion**		**Description of each milestone and target**
				Unit of measure	**Baseline**	**Goal**	**Quarter**	**Year**	
2 - 1.2. Renovate - 16932_Olympic Athletic Center of Athens	Milestone	OAKA – Contract award	Notification of the award of the contract(s)				Q1	2023	Notification of the award of the contract(s) for the appointment of private sector partner(s) to carry out, by end-2023, the construction and renovation works that shall enhance energy efficiency for (i) Central Stadium; (ii) Mechanical

									and Electrical works; and (iii) outdoor areas and start of works.
2 - 1.2. Renovate - 16873_ Interventions in residential areas and in the building stock	Milestone	Urban interventions - contract awards	Notification of the award of contract(s)				Q2	2023	Notification of the award of the contract(s) for the appointment of private sector partner(s) to carry out, by 30 September 2025, the works for the (i) improvement of urban environment and public space in selected municipalities following an open call aiming to strengthen climate resilience; (ii) urban regeneration of the ex-industrial area of Votanikos / Elaionas, including public re-use of the Navy military camp, renovation of the Agricultural University of Athens (AUA) campus; (iii) Athens Riviera: cycling infrastructure; and (iv) other strategic interventions, which shall be selected, following an open call to municipalities covering: (1) energy efficiency and demonstration projects in SMEs or large enterprises and achieving, at least, a medium-depth level renovation as defined in Commission Recommendation on Building Renovation (EU) 2019/786, or, on average, at least a 30% reduction of direct and indirect GHG emissions compared to the ex-ante emissions; (2) construction of new energy efficient buildings and with a Primary Energy Demand (PED) that is, at least, 20% lower than the NZEB requirement (nearly zero-energy building, national directives); and (3) nature and biodiversity protection, natural heritage and resources, green and blue infrastructure.

2 - 1.2. Renovate - 16932_Olympic Athletic Center of Athens	Milestone	OAKA – completion of works	Completion of all works for these subprojects confirmed by signing of completion form by construction supervisor.				Q2	2024	Completion of all works to achieve energy efficiencies and improve carbon footprint, including (i) the maintenance and repair of the steel structures of the Stadium roof (canopy) (Subproject one); (ii) machinery for the basketball and the aquatic facilities to operate independently and enable energy savings (Subproject two); (iii) Velodrome (Subproject three); (iv) Tennis Complex (Subproject five); and (v) Outdoor areas (Subproject six) including the Agora and Wall of Nations steel structures.
2 - 1.2. Renovate - 16873_ - Interventions in residential areas and in the building stock	Milestone	Urban interventions – completion of all works	Completion of works and services confirmed by signing of completion form by construction supervisor.				Q4	2025	Complete all works under (i) Interventions aiming to improve urban environment and public space; (ii) Urban regeneration of the ex-industrial area of Votanikos / Elaionas; (iii) Athens Riviera: cycling infrastructure; and (iv) Other strategic interventions.

2 - 1.2. Renovate - 16875_Infrastructure development and buildings' restoration in former royal estate in Tatoi	Milestone	Tatoi – completion of all works	Completion of works and services confirmed by signing of completion form by construction supervisor				Q4	2025	Complete all works under the 'Infrastructure development and buildings' restoration in former royal estate in Tatoi' programme, including: (i) infrastructure works; (ii) restoration of the palace to be reused as a Museum; (iii) exhibition of the palace; (iv) restoration of the agricultural building and reuse as a museum; (v) museological study for the new agricultural building; (vi) restoration of palace gardens; (vii) conservation and restoration of artefacts; (viii) recording, documentation and registration of artefacts; and (ix) digitization of found paper archival material.

Group 4: E-mobility

The measures included within this group are:

- Produc- E Green (ID: 16831)
- Electromobility (ID: 16924)

The milestones and targets set for this group are described in the following table:

Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	Milestone / Target	Name	Qualitative indicators (for milestones)	Quantitative indicators (for targets)			Indicative timeline for completion		Description of each milestone and target
				Unit of measure	Baseline	Goal	Quarter	Year	
3 – 1.3. Recharge and refuel - 16924_ Electromobility	Milestone	Public transport – Entry into force of market regulation for Public Service Obligation (buses)	Entry into force of revised legal framework.				Q4	2021	Strengthen market regulation through entry into force of a revised legislative framework for public urban and regional passenger transportation services (in compliance with EU 1370/2007). The revised framework shall: (a) to ensure the continuous supply of public urban and regional road passenger transport (scheduled and of fixed route); (b) to oversee the design, organization and operation of the associated transport networks; (c) to ensure high quality public road transport at the lowest cost possible; (d) to regulate the process of granting exclusive rights to operate public regional and urban routes (scheduled and of fixed route); and (e) to regulate the level of compensation for the provision of the aforementioned services. Furthermore, the law shall establish the overarching criteria for future passenger transport service procurement. Corresponding regions and regional units shall establish detailed region-specific criteria that shall properly account for the region-specific

									transportation needs and shall fine-tune the procurement process accordingly.
3 – 1.3. Recharge and refuel - 16924_ Electromobility	Milestone	Public transport – implementation of new market regulation for Public Service Obligation (buses)	Entry into force of secondary legislation related to revised legal framework.				Q3	2022	Entry into force of secondary legislation indicated in the revised legal framework to strengthen market regulation for public urban and regional passenger transportation services.
3 - 1.3. Recharge and refuel - 16831_Produc- E Green	Milestone	Industrial Units– launch of programme	Entry into force of Ministerial Decision(s).				Q4	2022	Launch of programme for selection of industrial units and entry into force of relevant Ministerial Decision(s) by the Ministry of Environment and Energy setting out: - Selection process to target low carbon economy and resilience to climate change; - Implementation mechanism defined; - Certification mechanism(s) to validate that climate change objective is met (incl. details of possible corrective actions, if needed; and - Timeline. Selection/eligibility criteria set shall ensure that the selected projects comply with the Do No Significant Harm Technical Guidance (2021/C58/01) through the use of an exclusion list and the requirement of

									compliance with the relevant EU and national environmental legislation.
3 - 1.3. Recharge and refuel - 16924_ Electromobility	Milestone	Electric vehicles charging points – launch of programmes	Entry into force of Ministerial Decision(s).				Q4	2022	Launch of programme for selection of more than 8 000 publicly accessible charge points for electric vehicles at strategic urban and suburban locations within cities and at points of interest (“Electromobility”) and entry into force of relevant Ministerial Decision(s) by the Ministry of Environment and Energy setting out: - Selection process; - Implementation mechanism defined; - Certification mechanism(s) to validate that climate change objective is met (incl. details of possible corrective actions, if needed; and - Timeline.
3 – 1.3. Recharge and refuel - 16924_ Electromobility	Milestone	Sustainable transport – feasibility study	Entry into force of a Joint Ministerial Decision adopting the Feasibility Study for an eMobility Agency.				Q4	2022	Entry into force of a Joint Ministerial Decision adopting a feasibility study for the establishment of an electro-mobility agency that shall ensure appropriate planning and coordination between transport and energy infrastructures, regional and local governments, and promote linkages between the e-Supply chain -including battery and RES producers - with the research and innovation base.

3 - 1.3. Recharge and refuel - 16924_ Electromobility	Milestone	Charging points for electric vehicles – installation locations confirmed	Notification of award by the Ministry of Environment and Energy of approved application				Q4	2023	Notification of award by the Ministry of Environment and Energy of approved applications submitted for installation of 8 656 publicly accessible charge points for electric vehicles (“Electromobility”)
3 - 1.3. Recharge and refuel - 16831_Produc- E Green	Milestone	Industrial Units– companies selected	Notification of award by Ministry of Environment and Energy of approved applications				Q4	2023	Notification of award by the Ministry of Environment and Energy of approved applications submitted for more than 10 industrial units ("Produce E-Green"). Applications shall be selected in compliance with selection/eligibility criteria and shall ensure that the selected projects comply with the Do No Significant Harm Technical Guidance (2021/C58/01) through the use of an exclusion list and the requirement of compliance with the relevant EU and national environmental legislation.
3 - 1.3. Recharge and refuel - 16831_Produc- E Green	Milestone	Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) – storage permission	Issuance of the storage permit and establishment of a reporting system.				Q2	2024	Issuance of the storage permit by the responsible Ministry for the Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) to confirmed operator. Submission of a complete application to the Ministry of Environment and Energy by the applicant, which would include all relevant studies as well as an Environmental Impact Assessment Study. Establishment of a reporting system for annual reporting on CO_2 stored and confirmation of no oil extracted, other than that limited to the indispensable needs of managing pressure

									and ensuring safety of the storage sites, and that any process CO_2 associated with the indispensable extraction will be separated and fed back for permanent storage. Intervention shall be carried out in compliance with selection/eligibility criteria included in the Do No Significant Harm Technical Guidance (2021/C58/01), with a particular reference to comply with the requirement that there shall be no technological applications, neither any type of facilities and equipment engineered towards Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) application and increased oil production. Care will be taken that any possible extraction of oil or gas shall be limited to the indispensable needs of managing pressure and ensuring safety of the storage sites and that any such extraction shall be done only if indispensable to ensure the safe storage of CO_2. The CO_2 with any oil or gas that may be extracted shall be separated and fed back for permanent storage.
3 - 1.3. Recharge and refuel - 16924_ Electromobility	Target	Busses and taxis – replacement with electric ones		Number of old taxis and busses scrapped by an Authorised Treatment Facility and	0	2 200	Q4	2024	Completion of the 'green transport' subsidy support scheme through a) the replacement of 2 000 old taxis with 2 000 new battery electric vehicles (BEV) and b) replacing 220 old busses with 220 new electric busses (163 electric busses shall be based in Athens and 57 electric busses shall be in Thessaloniki), where scrappage of older

				replaced with battery electric vehicles or electric busses					vehicles/busses will be carried out by an Authorised Treatment Facility (ATF) according to the end-of-life vehicles directive (2000/53/EC)..
3 - 1.3. Recharge and refuel - 16831_Produc- E Green	Milestone	CCS – operation certificate issued	Issuance of a certificate of operation for the Carbon Capture and Storage.				Q4	2025	Completion of the works for the Carbon Capture and Storage according to the specifications and following successful testing
3 - 1.3. Recharge and refuel – 16831_Produc- E Green	Milestone	Industrial units – operating	Completion certified by report of the Ministry of Environment and Energy on fully operational industrial units				Q4	2025	Selected industrial units that have received support shall be in full operation with dedicated Research and Development (R&D) department for innovative products/services in the area of sustainable mobility (such as recycling of electric car batteries by reusing raw materials such as lithium and cobalt, the designing of electric vehicles and regular or high power charge points).
3 - 1.3. Recharge and refuel – 16831_Produc- E Green 16924_ Electromobility	Target	Charging points for electric vehicles – installations completed		Number of charging points for electric vehicles installed as confirmed by the Ministry of		8 000	Q4	2025	Completion of the installation of at least 8 000 publicly accessible charge points for electric vehicles at strategic urban and suburban locations within cities and at points of interest and of the operational units selected.

				Environment and Energy					

Group 5: National Reforestation Plan and Biodiversity Protection

The measures included within this group are:

- National Reforestation Plan and Parnitha flagship investment (ID: 16849)
- Biodiversity protection as a driver for sustainable growth (ID: 16851)

The milestones and targets set for this group are described in the following table:

Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	**Milestone / Target**	**Name**	**Qualitative indicators (for milestones)**	**Quantitative indicators (for targets)**			**Indicative timeline for completion**		**Description of each milestone and target**
				Unit of measure	**Baseline**	**Goal**	**Quarter**	**Year**	
4 - 1.4. Sustainable use of resources, climate resilience and environmental protection - 16849_National Reforestation Plan and Parnitha flagship investment	Milestone	Reforestation — contracts	Notification of award of all contracts				Q2	2023	Notification of award of all contracts for both subprojects on reforestation: 1. Restoration of 16 500 ha of degraded forest ecosystems in Greece, using mostly native species; and 2. Restoration of the environment of Mount Parnitha.

4 - 1.4. Sustainable use of resources, climate resilience and environmental protection - 16849_National Reforestation Plan and Parnitha flagship investment	Milestone	Reforestation — Completion of subproject 2 (Mt Parnitha)	Certification from Ministry of Environment of completion of subproject two				Q2	2025	Completion of the Mount Parnitha project (Reforestation subproject two).
4 - 1.4. Sustainable use of resources, climate resilience and environmental protection - 16849_National Reforestation Plan and Parnitha flagship investment	Milestone	Reforestation — Completion of subproject 1 (Restoration of 16 500 ha)	Certification from Ministry of Environment of reforestation of 16 500 ha				Q4	2025	Completion of all works for the restoration of 16 500 ha of degraded forest ecosystems in Greece. (Reforestation - subproject one).
4 - 1.4. Sustainable use of resources, climate resilience and environmental protection - 16851_Biodiversity protection as a driver for sustainable growth	Milestone	Biodiversity — Completion	Certification from Ministry of Environment of completion of all subprojects				Q4	2025	Completion of all biodiversity protection subprojects, including the establishment of national network of paths and hiking trails, of restoration of terraces related to biodiversity protection, of the establishment of uniform monitoring protocols and the respective operational system, and of the horizontal patrolling system plan for all protected areas of Greece.

Group 6: Wastewater & water infrastructure, water savings

The measures included within this group are:

- Urban Wastewater and Sludge Management Infrastructures (ID: 16846)
- Drinking Water Supply and Savings infrastructures (ID: 16850)
- Flood protection project (ID: 16882)
- Water supply projects (ID: 16898)

The milestones and targets set for this group are described in the following table:

Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	Milestone / Target	Name	Qualitative indicators (for milestones)	Quantitative indicators (for targets)			Indicative timeline for completion		Description of each milestone and target
				Unit of measure	Baseline	Goal	Quarter	Year	
4 - 1.4. Sustainable use of resources, climate resilience and environmental protection - 16882_Flood mitigation projects	Milestone	Notification of award of flood protection contracts	Notification of award for all contracts				Q4	2023	Notification of award of all flood mitigation works contracts in the 4 regions: Lasithi Crete, Amvrakia-Amfilohia region, Loutraki region and Oreokastro area. For each sub-investment, full compliance with the requirements of the Water Framework Directive shall be ensured and demonstrated before the commencement of any construction works.

4 - 1.4. Sustainable use of resources, climate resilience and environmental protection - 16850_Drinking Water Supply and Saving Infrastructures	Milestone	Issuance of a call of interest for water saving actions	Call of interest issued by the Ministry of Environment				Q2	2023	Issuance of a call of interest for water saving actions programme, to include requirement of system to be constructed to have an average energy consumption of <= 0.5 kWh or an Infrastructure Leakage Index (ILI) of <= 1.5.
4 - 1.4. Sustainable use of resources, climate resilience and environmental protection - 16898_Water Supply Projects	Milestone	Notification of award of contract for water supply projects	Notification of award of all contracts				Q4	2023	Notification of contract award for all water supply infrastructure projects: 1. Water supply systems for Preveza - Arta - Lefkada prefectures 2. Water supply systems in the island of Lesvos 3. Water supply of Corfu island For each sub-investment, full compliance with the requirements of the Water Framework Directive shall be ensured and demonstrated before the commencement of any construction works.
4 - 1.4. Sustainable use of resources, climate resilience and environmental protection - 16846_New infrastructure -	Milestone	Notification of award of contract for wastewater projects	Notification of award of all contracts				Q4	2023	Notification of contract award for wastewater and sludge management projects: 1. Sewage network infrastructure and Wastewater Treatment Plants (WWTP). 2. Upgrading, expansion and modernization of Wastewater Treatment Plants and reuse of treated water.

Urban Wastewater and Sludge Management Infrastructures from Wastewater Treatment									3. Implementation of sludge management infrastructure from Water Waste Treatment Plants. All contracts to include requirement for constructed front-to-end waste water system to have net zero energy use.
4 - 1.4. Sustainable use of resources, climate resilience and environmental protection - 16882_Flood mitigation projects	Milestone	Completion of 60% of flood mitigation works	Report by independent engineer certified by the Ministry of Infrastructure				Q4	2024	Completion of 60% of the value of the works for the flood mitigation projects in the 4 regions: Lasithi Crete, Amvrakia-Amfilohia region, Loutraki region and Oreokastro area.
4 - 1.4. Sustainable use of resources, climate resilience and environmental protection - 16898_Water Supply Projects	Milestone	Completion of 60% of water supply projects	Report by independent engineer certified by the Ministry of Infrastructure				Q4	2024	Completion of 60% of the value of the works for the three water supply sub-projects: 1. Water supply systems for Preveza - Arta - Lefkada prefectures; 2. Water supply systems in the island of Lesvos; and 3. Water supply of Corfu island.

4 - 1.4. Sustainable use of resources, climate resilience and environmental protection - 16850_Drinking Water Supply and Saving Infrastructures	Milestone	Completion of 50% of water saving actions and water supply	Report by independent engineer certified by the Ministry of Environment and Energy				Q4	2024	Completion of the water saving actions for 50% of the households and completion of 50% for the value of the works for the water supply projects.
4 - 1.4. Sustainable use of resources, climate resilience and environmental protection - 16846_New infrastructure - Urban Wastewater and Sludge Management Infrastructures from Wastewater Treatment	Milestone	Completion of 50% of wastewater works	Completion report by independent engineer certified by the Ministry of Environment and Energy				Q4	2024	Completion of 50% of the value of the works for the urban wastewater and sludge management infrastructures.
4 - 1.4. Sustainable use of resources, climate	Milestone	Completion of Urban Wastewater and Sludge	Completion report by independent engineer				Q4	2025	Completion of all urban wastewater and sludge management projects: 1. Sewage network infrastructure and Wastewater Treatment Plants (WWTP);

resilience and environmental protection - 16846_New infrastructure - Urban Wastewater and Sludge Management Infrastructures from Wastewater Treatment		Management Infrastructures	certified by the Ministry of Environment and Energy						2. Upgrading, expansion and modernization of Wastewater Treatment Plants and reuse of treated water; and 3. Implementation of sludge management infrastructure from Water Waste Treatment Plants.
4 - 1.4. Sustainable use of resources, climate resilience and environmental protection - 16850_Drinking Water Supply and Saving Infrastructures	Milestone	Completion of Drinking Water Supply and Saving Infrastructures	Completion report by independent engineer certified by the Ministry of Environment and Energy				Q4	2025	Completion of all projects, including: 1: Water supply infrastructures in seven areas 2: Three desalination Plants 3 : Telemetry - Remote Control Projects for the detection of leaks in water supply networks 4: Procurement of Digital water meters 5: Water saving actions at at least 45 000 households and 10 000 enterprises
4 - 1.4. Sustainable use of resources, climate resilience and environmental protection - 16882_Flood	Milestone	Completion of Flood mitigation projects	Completion report by independent engineer certified by the Ministry of Environment and Energy				Q4	2025	Completion of flood mitigation projects in the four regions: Lasithi Crete, Amvrakia-Amfilohia region, Loutraki region and Oreokastro area.

mitigation projects									
4 - 1.4. Sustainable use of resources, climate resilience and environmental protection - 16898_Water Supply Projects	Milestone	Completion of water supply projects	Completion report by independent engineer certified by the Ministry of Environment and Energy				Q4	2025	Completion of three water supply sub-projects in a) Preveza - Arta – Lefkada, b) Corfu and c) Lesbos: water intake and head works, pipelines, storage and pumping stations completed and in operation.

Group 7: Civil Protection Projects

The measures included within this group are:

- Aerial means for crisis management (ID: 16911)
- Development of an innovative monitoring and management system (ID: 16910)
- Establishment of a strategic National Disaster Risk Management (ID: 16909)
- Forest firefighting, prevention and response equipment (ID: 16912)
- Implementation of Regional Civil Protection Centers (PEKEPP) through PPP schemes (ID: 16283)

The milestones and targets set for this group are described in the following table:

Related Measure	Milestone / Target	Name	Qualitative indicators	Quantitative indicators (for targets)	Indicative timeline for completion	Description of each milestone and target

(Reform or Investment)			(for milestones)	Unit of measure	Baseline	Goal	Quarter	Year	
4 - 1.4. Sustainable use of resources, climate resilience and environmental protection - 16283_Implementation of Regional Civil Protection Centers (PEKEPP) through PPP schemes	Milestone	Tender for 13 Regional Centres	Publication of tender notice				Q3	2021	Publication of tender notice for the construction of 13 Regional Civil protection centres.
4 - 1.4. Sustainable use of resources, climate resilience and environmental protection - 16910_Monitoring and Management System	Milestone	Contract for GPS	Notification of award of contracts				Q4	2022	Notification of contract award for the GPS Monitoring System and Early warning system.

4 - 1.4. Sustainable use of resources, climate resilience and environmental protection - 16911_Aerial means for crisis management	Milestone	Purchase of two Sikorsky helicopters	Notification of award of contracts				Q4	2023	Notification of award of the contract for the purchase of two Sikorsky helicopters for civil protection and firefighting needs.
4 - 1.4. Sustainable use of resources, climate resilience and environmental protection - 16283_Implementation of Regional Civil Protection Centers (PEKEPP) through PPP schemes	Target	Completion of 13 buildings		Number of regional civil protection centres put into operation since the completion of construction	0	13	Q4	2024	Completion of construction and entry into operation of 13 Regional Civil protection centres.
4 - 1.4. Sustainable	Milestone	Completion of	Completion				Q4	2025	Completion of the following actions:

use of resources, climate resilience and environmental protection - 16910_Monitoring and Management System		Monitoring and management system for civil protection	certified by Report of Ministry of Interior						1. GPS Monitoring System used by the Hellenic Fire Service, as well as vehicles of Regional Civil Protection Operations Centre (project machinery, etc.). Expansion of the "engage" information system of the Hellenic Fire Service; 2. Early Warning System; 3. Fire detection and fire extinguishing systems; 4. Emergency communication stations and provision of climatic data of areas of interest; and 5. Wireless communication network.
4 - 1.4. Sustainable use of resources, climate resilience and environmental protection - 16911_Aerial means for crisis management	Milestone	Completion of project of aerial means for crisis management	Completion certified by a Report of Ministry of Interior				Q4	2025	Completion of the following actions: 1. Delivery of 2 medium – size utility helicopters for medical use; 2. Delivery of unmanned Aerial Vehicles – UAVs (Drones) for air surveillance; 3. Upgrade - modernization of 7 Canadair CL415 ; 4. S-64 Skycrane heavy lift helicopters; 5. Delivery of 1 helicopter for the transportation of GSCP's Incident Management Team; 6. Delivery of 11 amphibious Air tractor type firefighting aircraft for the island complexes; and 7. Upgrade - modernization of two (2) Super Pumas.
4 - 1.4. Sustainable use of resources, climate resilience and environmental protection - 16912_Forest firefighting,	Milestone	Completion of forest fighting equipment	Completion certified by report of Ministry of Interior				Q4	2025	Completion of the following actions: 1. Delivery of fire engines and other response vehicles; 2. Development of prevention projects. Delivery of construction equipment; 3. Delivery of Vehicles for GSCP, Regional/Local Civil Protection Operations Centers and Volunteering Organizations; and 4. Delivery of collapsible transportable bridges.

prevention and response equipment									
4 - 1.4. Sustainable use of resources, climate resilience and environmental protection - 16909_Infrastructure - Establishment of a strategic National Disaster Risk Management	Milestone	Completion of National Disaster Risk Management	Completion certified by report of Ministry of Interior				Q4	2025	Completion of the following actions: 1. Establishment of a strategic National Disaster Risk Management centre in Atlantas and Faros buildings. 1. Delivery of telecommunication equipment for the 13 Regional Civil Protection Operations Centres. 2. Construction of new building facilities and office equipment for the Civil Protection and Fire Corps Educational Institutions. 3. Construction of an air-surveillance control and management centre. 4. Delivery of mobile administration and on-site control centres in the 13 Regions.

Group 8: Connectivity

The measures included within this group are:

- Transition to 5G technology, facilitating the development of innovative remote services. (ID: 16844)
- Switch to fast broadband connections – Transition to 100/200 Mbps (UltraFast) broadband connections and strengthening of Superfast Broadband dem (ID: 16857)
- Fiber optic infrastructure in buildings (ID: 16818)
- 5G Corridors – Develop 5G networks that will provide coverage of all Greek motorways that are part of the Trans-European Transport Networks (ID: 16834)
- Small-satellites (ID: 16855)
- Submarine fiber cables (ID: 16962)

The milestones and targets set for this group are described in the following table:

Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	Milestone / Target	Name	Qualitative indicators (for milestones)	Quantitative indicators (for targets)			Indicative timeline for completion		Description of each milestone and target
				Unit of measure	Baseline	Goal	Quarter	Year	
5 - 2.1. Connect - 16818_Fiber optic infrastructure in buildings	Milestone	Award of contract(s) for the 'Fiber optic infrastructure in buildings' project	Notification of award of contract(s)				Q3	2022	Award of contract(s) following the successful completion of the tender process for the 'Fiber optic infrastructure in buildings' project. The Information Society SA/ Ministry of Digital Governance shall ensure that all the submitted applications are examined to confirm whether the applications properly address the Call's demands. Upon the selection of the appropriate contractor, the Information Society S.A./ Ministry of Digital Governance shall proceed with contract award which shall define the obligations, roles and responsibilities of contracting parties.
5 - 2.1. Connect - 16962_Submarine fiber cables	Milestone	Award of contract(s) for the 'Submarine fibre cables' project	Notification of award of contract(s)				Q2	2023	Award of contract(s) following the successful completion of the tender process for the 'Submarine fibre cables' project. The Information Society SA/ Ministry of Digital Governance shall examine all the submitted proposals and confirm whether the applications properly address the RFP demands. Upon the selection of the appropriate contractor, the Information Society S.A./ Ministry of Digital Governance shall proceed with contract award which shall define the obligations, roles and responsibilities of both engagement parties.

5 - 2.1. Connect - 16855_Small-satellites	Milestone	Award of contract(s) for the 'Small Satellites' project	Notification of award of contract(s)				Q2	2023	Award of contract(s) following the successful completion of the tender process for the 'Small Satellites' project. The Information Society SA/ Ministry of Digital Governance shall ensure that all the submitted proposals are examined to confirm whether the applications properly address the RFP demands. Upon the selection of the appropriate contractor, the Information Society S.A./ Ministry of Digital Governance shall proceed with contract award which shall define the obligations, roles and responsibilities of both engagement parties.
5 - 2.1. Connect - 16834_5G Corridors – Develop 5G networks that shall provide coverage of all Greek motorways that are part of the Trans-	Milestone	Award of contract(s) for the '5G corridors' project	Notification of award of contract(s)				Q2	2023	Award of contract(s) following the successful completion of the tender process for the '5G corridors' project. The Information Society SA/ Ministry of Digital Governance shall ensure that all the submitted proposals are examined to confirm whether the applications properly address the RFP demands. Upon the selection of the appropriate contractor, the Information Society S.A./ Ministry of Digital Governance shall proceed with contract award which shall define the obligations, roles and responsibilities of both engagement parties.

European Transport Networks									
5 - 2.1. Connect - 16962_Submarine fiber cables	Target	Completion of the 'Submarine fibre cables' project		Km of submarine fibre cables installed	0	1 370	Q4	2025	1 370 km of submarine fibre cables installed to interconnect Greece with Cyprus and connect big islands such as Lesvos, Syros, Crete as well as medium-sized islands (such as Karpathos, Kalymnos, Ikaria and Patmos).
5 - 2.1. Connect - 16818_Fiber optic infrastructure in buildings	Target	Completion of the 'Fiber optic infrastructure in buildings' project		Number of private buildings fully connected with Fiber To The Home (FTTH) fibre optic infrastructure	0	120 000	Q4	2025	120 000 private buildings fully connected with FTTH fibre optic infrastructure.
5 - 2.1. Connect - 16834_5	Target	Completion of the '5G		Km of 5G infrastructure deployed	0	1 918	Q4	2025	Deployment of 1 918 km of 5G infrastructure into all Greek motorways.

G Corridors – Develop 5G networks that shall provide coverage of all Greek motorways that are part of the Trans-European Transport Networks		corridors' project							
5 - 2.1. Connect - 16855_Small-satellites	Milestone	Completion of the 'Small satellites' project	In-Orbit Commissioning Reports following the Small Satellites launch				Q4	2025	The Pilot Project starts routine operations and the Small Satellites constellation is launched and put in orbit. The project delivery shall be evaluated for its performance (whether small satellites support secure telecommunications services along with earth observation applications in the fields of mapping, shipping, precision agriculture, spatial planning and other sectors of the economy).

Group 9: Initiatives related to enhanced "customer"-oriented and secure digital services making use of interoperable IT systems and open data policies

The measures included within this group are:

- Customer Relationship Management for the General Government (ID: 16810)
- Further Modernisation of Public Administration's One-Stop Shops (ID: 16780)
- New system for Public Procurements (ID: 16736)
- Digital transformation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (ID: 16742)
- Digital skills upgrade programs for conscripts (ID: 16826)
- Digital Transformation of the Greek National Tourism Organisation (ID: 16791)
- Cybersecurity strategy and policies for the Public Sector & Establishment of a National Cybersecurity Operations Centre (ID: 16823)
- Interoperability and web services development (ID: 16779)
- Data Classification Studies for Public Sector's Information Systems (ID: 16965)
- Next-Generation Interoperability Centre (KED) (ID: 16964)
- ERegistries (ID: 16824)
- Provision of advanced Security Services in the G-Cloud critical infrastructure (ID: 16823)
- Tourism Registry e-MHTE (ID: 16785)
- Central Document Management System (ID: 16738)

The milestones and targets set for this group are described in the following table:

Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	Milestone / Target	Name	Qualitative indicators (for milestones)	Quantitative indicators (for targets)			Indicative timeline for completion		Description of each milestone and target
				Unit of measure	Baseline	Goal	Quarter	Year	

6 - 2.2. Modernise - 16779_Interoperability and web services development	Milestone	Contract award for interoperability and web services development project	Notification of award of contract				Q4	2022	Award of the contract for interoperability and web services development project. The Ministry/General Secretariat of Information Systems for Public Sector/ Information Society SA shall examine all the submitted proposals and confirm whether the applications properly address the RFP demands. Upon the selection of the appropriate contractor, the Ministry shall proceed with a contract award which shall define the obligations, roles and responsibilities of both engagement parties.
6 - 2.2. Modernise - 16810_CRM for the General Government	Milestone	Contract award for CRM for the General Government	Notification of award of contract				Q4	2022	Award of the contract for CRM for the General Government. The Ministry/General Secretariat of Information Systems for Public Sector/ Information Society SA shall examine all the submitted proposals and confirm whether the applications properly address the RFP demands. Upon the selection of the appropriate external partner, the Ministry shall proceed with a contract award which shall define

									the obligations, roles and responsibilities of both engagement parties.
6 - 2.2. Modernise - 16780_Further Modernisation of Public Administration's One-Stop Shops	Milestone	Contract award for Further Modernisation of Public Administration's One-Stop Shops	Notification of award of contract				Q4	2022	Award of the contract for the modernisation of Public Administration's One-Stop Shops. The Ministry/General Secretariat of Information Systems for Public Sector/ Information Society SA shall ensure that all the submitted proposals are examined and confirm whether the applications properly address the RFP demands. Upon the selection of the appropriate external partner, the Ministry shall proceed with a contract award which shall define the obligations, roles and responsibilities of both engagement parties.
6 - 2.2. Modernise - 16736_New system for Public Procurements	Milestone	Contract award for New system for Public Procurements	Notification of award of contract				Q4	2022	Award of the contract for the project new system for Public Procurement. The Ministry/General Secretariat of Information Systems for Public Sector/ Information Society SA shall examine all the submitted proposals and confirm whether the applications properly address the RfP demands.

									Upon the selection of the appropriate contractor, the responsible body shall proceed with a contract award which shall define the obligations, roles and responsibilities of both engagement parties.
6 - 2.2. Modernise - 16823_Cybersecurity strategy and policies for the Public Sector & advanced security services for national critical infrastructures	Milestone	Contract award for Cybersecurity strategy	Notification of award of contract				Q4	2022	Award of the contract for the project cybersecurity strategy and policies for the Public Sector & advanced security services for national critical infrastructures. Upon the selection of the appropriate external consultant, the Ministry shall proceed with a contract award which shall define the obligations, roles and responsibilities of both engagement parties.
6 - 2.2. Modernise - 16826_Digital skills upgrade programs for conscripts	Milestone	Contract award for Digital skills upgrade programs for conscripts	Notification of award of contract				Q4	2022	Award of the contract for the Digital skills upgrade programs for conscripts. The Ministry shall examine all the submitted proposals and confirm whether the applications properly address the RFP demands. Upon the selection of the appropriate external partner, the Ministry shall proceed with a contract award which shall define

									the obligations, roles and responsibilities of both engagement parties.
6 - 2.2. Modernise - 16742_Digital transformation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Milestone	Contract award for Digital transformation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Notification of award of contract				Q4	2022	Award of the contract for Digital transformation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Ministry shall examine all the submitted proposals and confirm whether the applications properly address the RFP demands. Upon the selection of the appropriate external partner, the Ministry shall proceed with a contract award which shall define the obligations, roles and responsibilities of both engagement parties.
6 - 2.2. Modernise - 16824_ERegistries	Milestone	Contract award for E-Registries	Notification of award of contract				Q4	2022	Award of the contract for the E-Registries project. The Ministry/General Secretariat of Information Systems for Public Sector/ Information Society SA shall examine all the submitted proposals and confirm whether the applications properly address the RFP demands. Upon the selection of the appropriate external partner, the Ministry shall proceed with a contract award which shall define the obligations, roles and

									responsibilities of both engagement parties.
6 - 2.2. Modernise - 16779_Interoperability and web services development	Milestone	Completion of the project Interoperability and web services development	Report by the Ministry Digital Governance documenting the completion of project on systems' interoperability and the completion of open data				Q4	2024	Completion of project: Interoperability and web services development. The respective infrastructure and systems shall be evaluated for new functionalities. Acceptance / performance (stress etc.) / regression. Moreover, the evaluation shall include the open data target. (The implementation of the Greek Metadata Register (as defined in the Interoperability Register) and a central Main Registry Service Portal, which shall be a central access point to the main registers of the country).
6 - 2.2. Modernise - 16810_CRM for the General Government	Milestone	Completion of the project CRM for the General Government	Report by the Ministry of Digital Governance documenting the implementation of the integrated system for managing the full lifecycle				Q4	2024	Completion of project: Customer Relationship Management system for the general government, enabling the management of the public administration's interactions with citizens and businesses.

			of Public Administration's relationship with citizens and businesses						
6 - 2.2. Modernise - 16780_Further Modernisation of Public Administration's One-Stop Shops	Milestone	Completion of the project One-Stop Shops	Final project report by the Ministry of Digital Governance documenting the completion of the further modernisation of Public Administration's One-Stop Shops.				Q4	2024	Completion of the project: Further Modernisation of Public Administration's One-Stop Shops, including the further modernisation of public administration's one-stop shops through acquiring 6 000 PCs/printers/tablets used for the electronic signature process, 200 systems for queue management and smart notification, 1 000 feedback terminals, evaluation platform & mobile application and their use.
6 - 2.2. Modernise - 16965_Data Classification Studies for Public Sector's Information Systems	Milestone	Completion of the project Data Classification Studies	Report by the Ministry of Digital Governance documenting the completion of the project. Data Classification Studies for				Q4	2024	Completion of the project: Data Classification Studies for the public sector Information Systems, delivering the 220 data classification studies.

			the public sector Information Systems						
6 - 2.2. Modernise - 16823_Cybersecurity strategy and policies for the Public Sector & advanced security services for national critical infrastructures	Milestone	Completion of the project Cybersecurity strategy	Report by the Ministry Digital Governance on the documenting the implementation of the new Cybersecurity Strategy and Policies in Public Administration and projects included there in				Q4	2024	Completion of 'New Cybersecurity Strategy and Policies in Public Administration' project implementing changes in terms of processes and procedures regarding cybersecurity, and establishing and making operational the National Security Operations Centre (SOC) in line to the new Strategy.
6 - 2.2. Modernise - 16738_Central Document Management System	Milestone	Completion of Central Document Management System Project	Final report by the Ministry of Digital Governance documenting the completion of the Central Document				Q2	2025	Completion of the Central Document Management System, including putting in use 130 000 remote digital signatures, supported by applications and a help desk.

			Management System						
6 - 2.2. Modernise - 16742_Digital transformation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Milestone	Completion of Digital transformation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Report by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs documenting the completion of all sub projects of the 'Digitalisation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' project				Q2	2025	Completion of the Digital transformation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs including (1) Strategic and Operational Planning support system, (2) Digitization of the Diplomatic and Historical Archives, (3) Global Digital Information Centre Platform, and (4) modernization of crypto IT & Telecom security infrastructure.
6 - 2.2. Modernise - 16791_Digital Transformation of the Greek National Tourism Organisation	Milestone	Completion of digitalisation of the Greek National Tourism Organisation	Report by the Greek National Tourism Organization documenting the completion of the 'Digital Transformation of the Greek National Tourism				Q2	2025	Completion of the digital Transformation of the Greek National Tourism Organization including the creation (1) of a digital tourist map, (2) a digital repository of Greece's cultural assets and (3) a new system for tourism information.

			Organization' project						
6 - 2.2. Modernise - 16964_Next-Generation Interoperability Centre (KED)	Milestone	Completion of Next-Generation Interoperability Centre	Report by the Ministry of Digital Governance documenting the completion of the 'Next Generation Interoperability Centre' project.				Q2	2025	Completion of the Next-Generation Interoperability Centre (KED) including the completion of the feasibility and security study, setting up of the Centre and implementation of relevant web services.
6 - 2.2. Modernise - 16785_Tourism Registry e-MHTE	Milestone	Completion of the digital tourism registry	Final report by the Ministry of Tourism documenting the operationalisation of the 'New e-MHTE' platform				Q2	2025	Completion of the Tourism Registry 'e-MHTE' platform.
6 - 2.2. Modernise - 16826_Digital skills upgrade programs for conscripts	Target			Number of conscripts trained	0	150 000	Q2	2025	Modernization of the 'Digital Skills Upgrade' programme for conscripts, with 150 000 conscripts trained.

6 - 2.2. Modernise - 16736_New system for Public Procurements	Milestone	Completion of the new system for public procurement	Report by the Ministry of Digital Governance documenting the implementation of the 'new system for public procurement' project				Q4	2025	Completion of the new system for Public Procurements including (1) the upgrade of Operation Systems versions and integration of the new system into current systems, (2) availability of new system functionalities and system reports, (3) finalisation of the redesign of the national electronic public procurement system and the Central Electronic Public Procurement Registry (KIMDIS), (4) availability of interoperability services with gov.gr; and operationalization of (5) data encryption mechanism, (6) virtual assistant, (7) electronic archiving system, (8) new system for National Centralised Health Procurement Authority (EKAPY) and (9) Building Information Modelling (BIM) system.
6 - 2.2. Modernise - 16824_ERegistries	Milestone	Completion of ERegistries project	Report by the Ministry of Digital Governance documenting the implementation of 'e-registries'				Q4	2025	Completion of 'E-registries' including their interoperability and interfaces with existing registries in the public administration.

Group 10: Initiatives related to new technologies incorporation towards Public Administration's digital transition and modernisation

The measures included within this group are:

- Incorporation of new technologies and trends towards Public Administration's advanced services, increase of efficiency and effectiveness, and decrease of systems operating, upgrade and maintenance costs (ID: 16928)
- Smart cities (ID: 16854)
- Supply of Central Cloud Computing Infrastructure and Service (ID: 16853)
- Upgrade of Cloud-computing infrastructure and services of the National Infrastructures for Research and Technology (GRNET) (ID: 16955)
- Enhancement of Public Sector's Business Continuity (ID: 16287)
- Expansion of Syzefksis II (ID: 16956)
- Data Governance strategy & policies for the Public Sector (ID: 16827)
- Central BI - Data Analytics (ID: 16842)

The milestones and targets set for this group are described in the following table:

Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	**Milestone / Target**	**Name**	**Qualitative indicators (for milestones)**	**Quantitative indicators (for targets)**			**Indicative timeline for completion**		**Description of each milestone and target**
				Unit of measure	**Baseline**	**Goal**	**Quarter**	**Year**	
6 - 2.2. Modernise - 16842_Central BI - Data Analytics	Milestone	Contract award Central Business Intelligence (BI)	Notification of award of contract				Q4	2022	Ministry of Digital Governance awards contract for Central BI - Data. Analytics, which shall cover : a) Developing and validating a data governance framework, Data Dictionary & identification of Key Performance Indicators b) Identification of Key Performance Indicators

									c) Data Dictionary d) Data Governance Framework e) Design the Architectural Approach & Integration Points f) Configuration of the Data Warehouse g) Integration with Back-office Information Systems h) Building the BI Reports & Analytics i) Support of the Operations of BI Ecosystem for 3 years j) Licenses Fees for 200 users with super admin privileges and 200 TB of Storage.
6 - 2.2. Modernise – 16853 Supply of Central Cloud Computing Infrastructure and Service)	Milestone	Completion of Central Cloud computing infrastructure and service	Report by the Ministry of Digital Governance documenting the completion of the set-up of all project components and parametrize infrastructure for the central cloud computing infrastructure and services project.				Q2	2024	Full completion of the set-up of all project components and parametrize infrastructure for the central cloud computing infrastructure and services project. Introduce and operationalize the central cloud computing infrastructure and services project. The new installed infrastructure shall include virtual machines and corresponding virtual networks (infrastructure as a service), platform as a service, three edge computing arrays, three special interfaces of high speed optical fibre and training and support services for the overall project. The Data Centres of the Cloud Services Provider shall be required to comply with the “European Code of Conduct on Data Centre Energy Efficiency”.

6 - 2.2. Modernise - 16854_Smart cities	Target	Full implementation of smart city projects		Number of cities that implemented infrastructures, platforms and systems to support their transformation into smart cities		11	Q4	2025	Implement projects to facilitate transformation of 11 Greek cities into smart cities through investments in smart sustainable cities and Infrastructures & Systems for a sustainable & green urban future. Such investments include: a) Availability and utilization of open data that shall enhance market development of innovative solutions and products for smart cities (such as IoT applications, big data and cloud.) b) Utilization of existing fixed and wireless networks. c) Activation of the research and academic community for the organization of complementary innovative actions. d) platforms that shall contribute to the creation of open city data time series, and e) creation of a digital twin", as well as other citizen centric solutions and services that are included from the outset citizen participatory approaches (in a co-design manner).
6 - 2.2. Modernise - 16928_Incorporation of new technologies and trends towards Public Administration's advanced services, increase of efficiency and effectiveness, and decrease of systems operating, upgrade and maintenance costs	Milestone	Completion of new technologies for public administration	Report by the Ministry of Digital governance summarizing how needs and gaps in technology solutions in public administration have been addressed				Q4	2025	Implement new technologies and tools to facilitate Public Administration's digital transition and modernization, to decrease operational costs and enhance the value of public services offered.

6 - 2.2. Modernise - 16955_Upgrade of Cloud-computing infrastructure and services of the National Infrastructures for Research and Technology (GRNET)	Milestone	Completion of GRNET	Final report concluding the full implementation of all subprojects for the Upgrade of Cloud-computing infrastructure and services of the National Infrastructures for Research and Technology (GRNET) by the Ministry of Digital Governance				Q4	2025	Completion of the upgrade of Cloud-computing infrastructure and services of the National Infrastructures for Research and Technology (GRNET). Supply of supercomputer / replacement of part of the existing national system Data centre upgrades / modifications to support the new supercomputer Software installation, configuration, migration, pilot operation, control and evaluation of hardware performance.
6 - 2.2. Modernise - 16287_Enhancement of Public Sector's Business Continuity	Milestone	Completion of public sector business continuity	Final report by the ministry of Digital Governance documenting the completion of the Public Sector's Business Continuity project, including the supply of the 71500 corporate laptops.				Q4	2025	Completion of the Enhancement of Public Sector's Business Continuity project including the finalisation of the business continuity plan and the supply of the corporate laptops.

6 - 2.2. Modernise - 16956_Expansion of Syzefksis II	Milestone	Completion of Syzefksis II	Summary document verifying the implementation of the new infrastructure, register of entities of the public sector network, Security Management System, survey, monitoring mechanism, supply of equipment under the expansion of Syzefksis II by the Ministry of Digital Governance				Q4	2025	Completion of the expansion of Syzefksis II. The following subprojects are included into the implementation scheme: - Upgrading of Public Sector Network interconnections - Connection / disconnection / relocation / merge and upgrade of entities' services - Support / Maintenance of a Register of Entities of the Public Sector Network (Site Survey) - Publicity and Promotion Actions of the Public Sector Network (completion by Q3/2024) - Security Supervisor and Information Security Management System (SIS) of the Public Sector Network - Monitoring, quality control, implementation support and assistance upon the final acceptance of structured cable systems of the Public Sector Network - Support and monitoring of the site survey και rollout phases of SYZEFXIS II. - Supply of equipment for the interrupted supply of electricity in selected Public Sector Entities – Public Sector Network. - Next Generation Public Sector Network Design Services (PSN Next Gen) - Upgrading of the infrastructure of the Panhellenic School Network (SchoolNet).
6 - 2.2. Modernise - 16827_Data Governance	Milestone	Completion of data	Project conclusion report by the				Q4	2025	Completion of the project data Governance strategy & policies for the Public Sector

strategy & policies for the Public Sector		governance strategy	Ministry of digital Governance summarizing how the Data Governance strategy & policies for the Public Sector have achieved the development of a Government Cloud Data governance strategy and ecosystem for open and reusable data in the public and private sector.						The project shall have achieved the following: the development of the Government Cloud Data Governance Strategy and policies and (b) the establishment of the framework, infrastructure, capacity and capabilities for public data governance, the policy for open and reusable data, and the provision of relevant services to the public and private sector.
6 - 2.2. Modernise - 16842_Central BI - Data Analytics	Milestone	Completion of Central BI	Project report by the Ministry of Digital Governance outlining how the Central BI project has created a central business intelligence and data analytics platform and how it is used				Q4	2025	Completion of the following project: Central BI - Data Analytics. Implementation of single “National Dashboard” business intelligence solution and evaluation on its performance. The project shall have achieved the following : implementation of a Central Business Intelligence – Data Analytics Platform, which allows the public administration agencies to draw, integrate, and interpret data from any source and use them to analyse information that affects their

			by the public administration.						operations and workflows and facilitate strategy and decision-making.

Group 11: Promote job creation and participation in the labour market / Education, vocational education and training, and skills- OAED- Reforms & Investments

The measures included within this group are:

- Restructuring and rebranding of OAED local PES (KPA2) (ID: 16941)
- Active Labour Market Policies Reform (ID: 16747)
- Strengthening the apprenticeship system (ID: 16794)
- Reform of Passive Labour Market Policies to Support Transitions to Employment (ID: 16746)
- Labor force skilling, reskilling and upskilling through a reformed training model (Vocational Education & Training Reform) (ID: 16792)

The milestones and targets set for this group are described in the following table:

Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	**Milestone / Target**	**Name**	**Qualitative indicators (for milestones)**	**Quantitative indicators (for targets)**			**Indicative timeline for completion**		**Description of each milestone and target**
				Unit of measure	**Baseline**	**Goal**	**Quarter**	**Year**	
8 - 3.1. Promote job creation and participation in the labour market - 16941_Restructuring	Milestone	OAED Organisational reform entry	Entry into force of legislation				Q3	2021	Entry into force of the organizational reform of the Hellenic Manpower Employment Organisation (OAED), restructuring, renovating and rebranding its local Public Employment

and rebranding of OAED local PES (KPA2)		into force of legislation							Services with a view to improving quality, capacity and effectiveness of offered services.
8 - 3.1. Promote job creation and participation in the labour market - 16746_Reform of Passive Labour Market Policies to Support Transitions to Employment	Milestone	Mutual obligation framework reform entry into force of legislation	Entry into force of legislation				Q3	2022	Entry into force of legislation for reforming the mutual obligations framework, which sets out the relationship between the Public Employment Service (PES) and the jobseeker. Among others, the reform will include a new definition of active job search and sanctions for those unemployed not abiding by the new rules.
9 - 3.2. Education, vocational education and training, and skills - 16792_Labor force skilling, reskilling and upskilling through a reformed training model (Vocational Education & Training Reform)	Milestone	VET quality control system contract award	Notification of award of contract				Q2	2023	Contract award for the quality control system for vocational education and training (VET) aimed to improve quality control over the vocational training units of the Hellenic Manpower Employment Organisation (OAED), mostly through assessing its output and tracking progress and performance of trainees in the labour market.
8 - 3.1. Promote job creation and participation in the labour market - 16747_Active Labour	Target	ALMP upskilling reskilling employment		Number of unemployed persons (aged 25-45) who	0	13 500	Q4	2023	Successful completion of a comprehensive upskilling/reskilling and short-term employment programme for at least 13 500 unemployed workers (aged 25-45) out of the total 15 000 beneficiaries

Market Policies Reform		programme completion		received a certificate of successful completion of the training programme					19% of allocated funds are expected to contribute to green skills and jobs and the green economy
9 - 3.2. Education, vocational education and training, and skills - 16794_Strengthening the Apprenticeship System	Target	Training courses completion of digitisation e-learning and completion of energy efficient renovations		Number training courses digitalized (e-learning courses)	0	250	Q4	2025	Completion of digitisation of at least 250 training courses of the OAED Apprenticeship Vocational Schools (EPAS). The objective of the measure is to simplify learning processes and incorporate new methodologies and tools such as e-learning platforms and digitalized training content, both for apprentices and trainers. The completed construction and renovation works shall achieve, on average, at least a medium-depth level renovation as defined in Commission Recommendation on Building Renovation (EU) 2019/786 or (b) to achieve, on average, at least a 30% reduction of direct and indirect GHG emissions compared to the ex-ante emissions.
9 - 3.2. Education, vocational education and training, and	Milestone	VET quality control	Report by the national Employment				Q4	2025	Completion of VET quality control system aimed to improve quality control over the

skills - 16792_Labor force skilling, reskilling and upskilling through a reformed training model (Vocational Education & Training Reform)		system completion	Organization confirming the completion of the of VET quality control system						vocational training units of the national Employment Organization (OAED) 45% of allocated funds are expected to contribute to green skills and jobs and the green economy

Group 12: Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs – Reforms and Investments

The measures included within this group are:

- Upgrading Vocational Education and Training (VET): Supply of laboratory equipment for Laboratory Centers for IEK, EPAL, Post-Secondary Year-Apprenticeship Class and Vocational Training Schools (ID: 16933)
- Upgrading Vocational Education and Training (ID: 16934)
- Strategy for Excellence in Universities & Innovation (ID: 16289)
- Digital transformation of Education (ID: 16676)

The milestones and targets set for this group are described in the following table:

Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	**Milestone / Target**	**Name**	**Qualitative indicators (for milestones)**	**Quantitative indicators (for targets)**			**Indicative timeline for completion**		**Description of each milestone and target**
				Unit of measure	**Baseline**	**Goal**	**Quarter**	**Year**	

9 - 3.2. Education, vocational education and training, and skills - 16289_Strategy for Excellence in Universities & Innovation	Milestone	Universities of excellence Clusters of Research contract award	Notification of award of contracts				Q4	2023	Universities of Excellence: - award of contract with the selected universities to upgrade and improve their research and educational infrastructures (such as equipment or research laboratories), expand in new research areas and improve the training offered. The objective shall be to reinforce promising universities and university units of applied sciences and technology and enhance their competitiveness in international rankings. Strategy for Excellence in Universities & Innovation: Award of contracts for 70 collaborative research projects between universities and the private sector under the Clusters of Research and Excellence initiative.
9 - 3.2. Education, vocational education and training, and skills - 16676_Digital transformation of Education	Target	Interactive systems installation completion		Number of interactive learning systems installed	0	36 000	Q4	2024	Installation of at least 36 000 interactive learning systems (including white-boards, laptops, interactive projectors and internal cables) for classrooms of primary and secondary schools
9 - 3.2. Education, vocational education and	Target	Renewal modernisation of VET		Number of laboratories in VET	0	376	Q4	2025	Completion of renewal and complete technological modernization of the

training, and skills - 16933_Upgrading Vocational Education and Training (VET): Supply of laboratory equipment for Laboratory Centers for IEK, EPAL, Post-Secondary Year-Apprenticeship Class and Vocational Training Schools		laboratory centres completion		schools completely modernised and renewed					infrastructure of laboratory equipment for 376 laboratories in VET schools: (-Institutes of Vocational Training(IEK) - Vocational Lyceums (EPAL) - Post-Secondary Year-Apprenticeship Class of Vocational Training Schools.
9 - 3.2. Education, vocational education and training, and skills - 16289_Strategy for Excellence in Universities & Innovation	Milestone	Visiting Professors completion	Report by the Hellenic Authority for Higher Education confirming the completion of the 'Visiting Professors' initiative and assessing its impact.				Q4	2025	Completion of the 'Visiting Professors' initiative and its assessment.

9 - 3.2. Education, vocational education and training, and skills - 16289_Strategy for Excellence in Universities & Innovation	Target	Trust your stars completion		Number of projects completed	0	112	Q4	2025	Project completion, financial closure and assessment for 50 projects of individual researchers and 62 collaborative research projects ('Trust your Stars').
9 - 3.2. Education, vocational education and training, and skills - 16934_Upgrading Vocational Education and Training	Milestone	Upgrading VET system IEK, Model EPAL Digitalisation EOPPEP occupational profiles completion	Report by Ministry of Education confirming completion of projects				Q4	2025	Completion of following projects aimed to upgrade the Vocational Education and Training system: 1. Design and development of 5 thematic and 10 experimental Vocational Training Institutes (IEK), where the projects would encompass the provision of equipment and services, building interventions, and training of trainers; 2. Creation and/or gradual transformation of 25 Model Vocational Lyceums (Model EPAL), where the projects would encompass the provision of equipment and services, building interventions, and training of model EPAL teachers; 3. Digitalization of the National Organisation for the Certification of Qualifications and Vocational Guidance (EOPPEP), including the development of a

									platform for e-examinations and an e-learning platform for VET; 4. Development and certification by EOPPEP of 200 occupational profiles in sectors such as energy, environment and digital economy.

Group 13: Improve resilience, accessibility and sustainability of healthcare

The measures included within this group are:

- Organisational Reforms in the Health System (KETEKNY, ODIPY) (ID: 16756)
- Reform in the fields of mental health and addictions (ID: 16820)
- Reform of the Primary Health Care system (ID: 16755)
- Implementation of National Public Health Prevention Program “Spiros Doxiadis” (ID: 16783)

The milestones and targets set for this group are described in the following table:

Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	**Milestone / Target**	**Name**	**Qualitative indicators (for milestones)**	**Quantitative indicators (for targets)**			**Indicative timeline for completion**		**Description of each milestone and target**
				Unit of measure	**Baseline**	**Goal**	**Quarter**	**Year**	

10 - 3.3. Improve resilience, accessibility and sustainability of healthcare - 16755_Reform of the Primary Health Care System	Milestone	Primary Health Care family medicine curricula activation	Proof of start of courses for all newly activated academic curricula in family medicine and of the inclusion of a family medicine module in all medical curricula.				Q4	2022	Expand the number of active academic curricula in family medicine to at least 75% of medical schools in Greece and include a compulsory module in family medicine in all medical curricula. This shall include documentation, for the affected universities, highlighting the new architecture of degrees: 1) newly established curricula and 2) inclusion of the compulsory module in family medicine in existing curricula).
10 - 3.3. Improve resilience, accessibility and sustainability of healthcare - 16820_Reform in the fields of mental health and addictions	Target	Mental health – 50 units open – step 1 of 2		Number of Mental Health Units completed and operational	0	50	Q4	2022	Establishment and full operation of 50 Mental Health Units (implemented through a renovation of existing units) supported by the National Strategic Plan for the support of mental health (out of a total of 106 mental health units)
10 - 3.3. Improve resilience, accessibility and sustainability of healthcare -	Milestone	Primary Health Care - contract	Notification of award of contracts.				Q4	2023	Notification of award of contracts sent by the Ministry of Health to contractors for the renovation of at least 156 Health Centres (50% of total Health Centres in Greece) that shall

16755_Reform of the Primary Health Care System		award health centres							upgrade through energy efficient renovations and energy efficient measures regarding the public infrastructure and medical equipment. The notification of award shall be accompanied by a sample contract specifying a timeline for completion supporting the completion date Q4 2025 and by a report highlighting main features of the works to be undertaken.
10 - 3.3. Improve resilience, accessibility and sustainability of healthcare - 16820_Reform in the fields of mental health and addictions	Target	Mental health – 106 units open – step 2 of 2		Number of Mental Health Units completed and operational	50	106	Q4	2023	Establishment and full operation of additional 56 Mental Health Units (implemented through a renovation of existing units) supported by the National Strategic Plan for the support of mental health (out of a total of 106 mental health units) as testified by reports documenting the completion and operationalization of Subprojects 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
10 - 3.3. Improve resilience, accessibility and sustainability of healthcare - 16756_Organizational Reforms in the Health System (KETEKNY, ODIPY	Milestone	Health system – finalise the Greek DRG Institute KETEKNY and the new Agency for Quality Assurance in Healthcare ODIPY	Proof of completion of subprojects 1, 2, 3, for KETEKNY and subprojects 1, 2, 3 and 5 for ODIPY by means of submission of above deliverables and, for the renovation				Q2	2025	Complete the interoperability extension, the pilot on International Classification of Diseases(ICD) & Greek Medical Procedure classification (ETIP) medical coding consultation platforms and the pilot on the Financial and Accounting data collection platform (subprojects 1, 2, 3 KETEKNY) as well as the national strategy and proposed legislative framework for quality assurance, patient safety and patient engagement in healthcare services provision; the national Health Map; national strategy and proposed legislative framework for quality of Care and Safety policies and the renovation of a building within the «Sotiria» Thoracic Diseases

		(excl. training)	(subproject 5 of ODIPY) a report on the completion of the building renovation						Hospital (Spiliopouleio), to be used as headquarters for the National Organization for Quality Assurance in Health (ODIPY) and the Greek Central Health Authority (KESY).
10 - 3.3. Improve resilience, accessibility and sustainability of healthcare - 16756_Organizational Reforms in the Health System (KETEKNY, ODIPY)	Target	Health system – KETEKNY ODIPY complete training		Number of healthcare professionals who completed the training programmes and are formally certified in clinical coding and billing and compliance assessment	0	4 500	Q2	2025	Completion of the training and certification of 4 500 health care professionals across the domains of clinical Coding & Billing (subproject 4 KETEKNY) and of compliance assessment based on the new Common Assessment Framework (subproject 4 ODIPY) proportionately to the needs identified for KETEKNY and ODIPY.
10 - 3.3. Improve resilience, accessibility and sustainability of healthcare - 16783_Implementation of the National Public Health Prevention	Milestone	Spiros National Public Health Prevention Program 'Doxiadis' – all	Proof of completion of all projects as testified by reports for all areas (primary, secondary, tertiary and				Q4	2025	Completion of 100% of projects from the National Public Health Prevention Program "Spiros Doxiadis" (NPP"SD") 1. Primary Prevention: as testified by a report on the completed implementation of the i) National Program for the Promotion of Physical Exercise and Healthy Eating, ii) the National

Program “Spiros Doxiadis” (NPP”SD”)		projects completed	functional modernisation of the public health system) covering all actions and population covered by each action.						Alcohol Program, iii) the National Vaccination Programme, iv) Interventions to prevent psychosocial problems in children and v) Dental prevention. 2. Secondary prevention: as testified by a report on the completed implementation of i) the National Screening Program for the early detection of highly prevalent diseases, ii) National Systematic Prenatal Program and Perinatal Control. 3. Tertiary prevention: as testified by studies on National Strategy and legal framework for Cancer Palliative Care. 4. Functional modernization of the Public Health system: as testified by reports on the implementation of i) Functional Reorganization of the Population Health Monitoring System, ii) Efficiency and effectiveness of public health services, iii) Effectiveness of rapid response mechanisms to deal with emergencies and threats, iv) Improving the effectiveness of environmental health mechanisms, v) Improving the quality and scientific validity of the services provided, vi) Informatics organization for Public Health, vii) Extroversion.
10 - 3.3. Improve resilience, accessibility and sustainability of healthcare -	Target	PHC – health centres		Number of Health Centres (at least) where	0	156	Q4	2025	Completion of the infrastructure renovation to improve energy efficiency of at least 156 Health Centres (50% of total Health Centres in Greece).

16755_Green investments - Reform of the Primary Health Care System		fully renovated		infrastructure renovation is fully completed and the centres are operational					

Group 14: Improve resilience, accessibility and sustainability of healthcare

The measures included within this group are:

- Digital transformation of Health (ID: 16752)
- NHS Hospital Renovation and Infrastructure Upgrade (ID: 16795)
- Establishment of a Radiotherapy Center at the "Sotiria" Thoracic Diseases Hospital of Athens (ID: 16757)
- Project for the construction of a building dedicated to Cellular & Gene Therapies Hematology Clinic Laboratories within the General Hospital of Thessaloniki "Papanikolaou" (ID: 16793)
- Establishment of Home Health Care & Hospital at Home systems (ID: 16753)

The milestones and targets set for this group are described in the following table:

Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	Milestone / Target	Name	Qualitative indicators	Quantitative indicators (for targets)	Indicative timeline for completion	Description of each milestone and target

			(for milestones)	Unit of measure	Baseline	Goal	Quarter	Year	
10 - 3.3. Improve resilience, accessibility and sustainability of healthcare - 16752_Digital Transformation of Health (DigHealth)	Milestone	Health Care digital transformation - National Digital Health Record (subproject 1)	Report testifying completion of all major elements of Subproject 1 (Digital Health Record - see Description)				Q4	2023	Completion (full setup and implementation) of at least all the following elements of Subproject 1 supporting the digital transformation of the health care system so that the national digital health record shall be operational: 1) clinical documents, 2) terminology services, 3) national e-health interoperability framework, 4) collecting all laboratory results into the e-health record, 5) collecting discharge letters).
10 - 3.3. Improve resilience, accessibility and sustainability of healthcare - 16752_Digital Transformation of Health (DigHealth)	Milestone	Digital transformation – cancer digital program– subproject 2	Report testifying completion of all major elements of Subproject 2 (Cancer Digital Health Program – see Description) and full completion of Subproject 1				Q2	2024	Full operationalisation of the National Digital Health Record (full completion of Subproject 1) and completion of the main elements of the Cancer Digital Health (Subproject 2) supporting the digital transformation of the health care system. These require the full setup and full implementation of at least the following elements: 1) National Digital Health Record and 2) Cancer Treatment Information System (the system shall include therapeutic protocols for chemotherapy of which 36 are already under development), 3) patient registries, 4) implementation of the national cancer registry. Furthermore, the Cancer Treatment Information System shall have been installed in at least 8 (out of 12) Hospitals.

10 - 3.3. Improve resilience, accessibility and sustainability of healthcare - 16753_Establishment of Home Health Care & Hospital at Home systems	Milestone	Home care – opening of units	Reports testifying the opening of the 8 operational units providing home care and completion of all relevant subprojects				Q2	2025	Establishment of 8 staffed and operational units providing home care (2 in Athens, 1 in Thessaloniki, 1 in Alexandroupolis, 1 in Patra, 1 in Ioannina, 1 in Iraklion and 1 in Larisa) and completion of the following subprojects: a) 'current situation and needs assessment' survey (subproject 1) b) telemedicine application: devices and equipment for pilot home care centre to be installed and operationalised, including training (subproject 2) c) national registry for patients treated through home care (subproject 3) d) assessment criteria and key performance indicators (KPI's) (subproject 4)
10 - 3.3. Improve resilience, accessibility and sustainability of healthcare - 16795_NHS Hospital Renovation and Infrastructure Upgrade	Milestone	NHS Infrastructure upgrade completion	Report testifying completion of the infrastructure works for the NHS Hospital Renovation and Infrastructure Upgrade.				Q4	2025	Completion of the construction and infrastructure upgrade, including electromechanical and electrotechnical infrastructure, accommodation facilities and infrastructure with amenities, medical equipment and devices, and conclusion of contracts for service level agreements (SLAs) and facility management for all 80 affected hospitals across the seven regions.
10 - 3.3. Improve resilience, accessibility and sustainability of healthcare - 16757_Establishment of a Radiotherapy	Milestone	Sotiria Radiotherapy Centre completion	Report testifying completion of the infrastructure works for the establishment				Q4	2025	Completion of Sotiria Hospital new radiotherapy department and new building infrastructure; building infrastructure upgrade, bridge to interconnect emergency department with surgery department and other buildings; renovation of laboratory departments and clinics.

Centre at the "Sotiria" Thoracic Diseases Hospital of Athens			of a Radiotherapy Centre at the "Sotiria" Thoracic Diseases Hospital of Athens.						
10 - 3.3. Improve resilience, accessibility and sustainability of healthcare - 16793_Project for the construction of a building dedicated to Cellular & Gene Therapies and Hematology Clinic Laboratories within the General Hospital of Thessaloniki "Papanikolaou"	Milestone	Papanikolau hospital completion	Report testifying completion of the infrastructure works for the construction of a building dedicated to cellular and gene therapies and haematology clinic laboratories within the General Hospital of Thessaloniki "Papanikolaou".				Q4	2025	Completion of new three-stories building to house all specialized laboratories and special nursing unit; restructuring of the ground floor of the existing building to have enough space for outpatient clinics and day care for Papanikolaou Hospital and shall achieve a Primary Energy Demand (PED) that is at least 20% lower than the NZEB requirement (nearly zero-energy building, national directives).
10 - 3.3. Improve resilience, accessibility and	Milestone	Digital transformation – all	Report testifying the finalisation				Q4	2025	Completion of all planned measures to implement the five (5) subprojects supporting the digital transformation of the health care system:

sustainability of healthcare - 16752_Digital Transformation of Health (DigHealth)		subprojects complete	and full operationalization of the five subprojects supporting the digital transformation of the health care system covering all elements for each subproject.						a) the national digital patient health record (subproject 1) b) the cancer treatment digital transformation program, including patient registries (subproject 2) c) telemedicine, including telemedicine stations, new infrastructure, tools (subproject 3) d) hospital digital readiness including: electronic medical record systems, medical equipment inventory, DRG implementation, 4e-prescription for inpatients/application of therapeutic protocols in hospital environment, e-appointment system, digital upgrade of the national emergency aid centre (EKAB) and medicines agency (EOF), (subproject 4) e) finalization of all elements of the integrated information system of EOPYY (the National Organization for the Provision of Health Services), all elements of expenditure management and monitoring, all elements of digital services to health providers and citizens, all elements of data management, analytics, and interoperability and purchase of 250 Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) licenses for the financial management system & clearing (subproject 5).

Group 15: Increase access to effective and inclusive social policies

The measures included within this group are:

- Child Protection (ID: 16919)
- Disability: Social Benefits Optimisation (ID: 16726)

- Childcare units within large companies (ID: 16945)

The milestones and targets set for this group are described in the following table:

Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	Milestone / Target	Name	Qualitative indicators (for milestones)	Quantitative indicators (for targets)			Indicative timeline for completion		Description of each milestone and target
				Unit of measure	Baseline	Goal	Quarter	Year	
11 - 3.4. Increase access to effective and inclusive social policies - 16904_Disability	Milestone	Personal assistance disability law and rollout of first phase pilot scheme	Entry into force of primary and secondary Legislation (Official Journal reference) and publication of notice for Call for Applications for Personal Assistance scheme.				Q1	2022	Personal assistance: Entry into force of the law to enable the de-institutionalisation of disability care, and call for applications for participating in a first phase pilot project including a process for eligibility based on both a medical and functional assessment of disability by a multi-disciplinary evaluation committee
11 - 3.4. Increase access to effective and inclusive social policies – 16726 Social Benefits Optimisation	Milestone	Social Benefits Optimisation pre-paid cards	Report by OPEKA and OAED attesting the completion of the introduction of prepaid cards for the payment of				Q4	2023	Completion of introduction of prepaid cards for the payment of social benefits provided by the Single Welfare Benefits Payment Authority (OPEKA) and the Public Employment Service (OAED)

			social benefits provided by these two services						
11 - 3.4. Increase access to effective and inclusive social policies - 16904_Disability	Milestone	Completion of second phase personal assistance disability assessment	Report with statistical annex testifying that the two pilot schemes have been completed with at least 1800 beneficiaries. Evaluation report of the pilot scheme and assessment system with full statistics and recommendations.				Q4	2023	Completion of second phase of pilot programme for personal assistance, including functional disability assessment process; and Completion of evaluation of the effectiveness of medical and functional disability assessment system for Personal Assistance scheme and its possible broader extension.
11 - 3.4. Increase access to effective and inclusive social policies - 16919_Child Protection	Target	De-institutionalisation minors: disability professional foster carers completion		Number of minors placed in the care of professional foster carers	0	160	Q4	2023	Placement of 160 minors with severe disability (defined with a disability rate over 67%) and / or severe mental disorders in the care of professional foster carers.
11 - 3.4. Increase access to effective and	Target	Independent living apartments for de-institutionalisation		Number of adolescents placed in	0	200	Q4	2023	1) Placement of 200 adolescents in the apartments & supported living

inclusive social policies - 16919_Child Protection		of adolescents completion		semi-independent living apartments					2) Development of self-sustainability capacity & gradual autonomy with the aim of smooth transition to adulthood & to readiness for integration into the labour market
11 - 3.4. Increase access to effective and inclusive social policies - 16904_Disability	Milestone	National rollout of Personal Assistance disability scheme.	Entry into force of the primary and secondary legislation for the national rollout. Report with statistical annex testifying that the roll-out has been completed.				Q3	2024	Nationwide roll-out of the Personal Assistance disability scheme, including medical and functional assessment process
11 - 3.4. Increase access to effective and inclusive social policies - 16919_Child Protection	Target	Childcare centres staffing completion		Number of early childcare places	12 500	62 500	Q4	2024	Completion and staffing of at least 50 000 new early childcare places Beneficiary entities will make requests to get a reimbursement by submitting all necessary documents. External controllers will check the expenses and will also make audit controls and visits to check whether the new places have been created

11 - 3.4. Increase access to effective and inclusive social policies - 16945_Creation of childcare units within large companies	Target	Childcare units large companies completion		Number of childcare facilities in large companies	0	120	Q4	2024	Completion and staffing of at least 120 childcare facilities in large companies: companies targeted by this measure are 50 companies with more than 100 employees (medium) and 70 companies with more than 250 employees (large).

Group 16: Increase access to effective and inclusive social policies - Migration & Asylum

The measures included within this group are:

- Digitalisation of the Migration and Asylum system (ID: 16763)
- Digital Transformation of the Social Support System (ID: 16925)
- Diversity awareness (ID: 16685)
- Social Integration (ID: 16922)

The milestones and targets set for this group are described in the following table:

Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	**Milestone / Target**	**Name**	**Qualitative indicators (for milestones)**	**Quantitative indicators (for targets)**	**Indicative timeline for completion**	**Description of each milestone and target**

				Unit of measure	Baseline	Goal	Quarter	Year	
11 - 3.4. Increase access to effective and inclusive social policies - 16925_Digital Transformation of the social support system	Target	Disability cards managing authority delivery completion		Number of disability cards delivered to beneficiaries	0	80 000	Q4	2023	Completion of delivery by managing authority of 80 000 disability cards to beneficiaries. Disability cards will incorporate specific rights/benefits and shall facilitate people with disabilities in their daily lives Acceptance of deliverables of the contract (development of disability cards) by the manager/contracting authority and confirmation by the managing authority of the delivery of 80 000 disability cards to beneficiaries
11 - 3.4. Increase access to effective and inclusive social policies - 16922_Social Integration	Target	Social integration GMI recipients homeless completion		Number of Guaranteed Minimum Income recipients and	0	7 000	Q4	2025	Successful completion of training and employment support program for 7 000 Guaranteed Minimum Income recipients and homeless people

				homeless people with certified participation					and certification by the National Organisation of acquired skills
11 - 3.4. Increase access to effective and inclusive social policies - 16685_Diversity Awareness	Target	Diversity awareness training managers front-office completion		Number of managers and front office employees with certified participation	0	680 000	Q4	2023	Completion of training on diversity targeting 680 000 managers and front office employees and certification The training programme shall be aimed to raise awareness of the various dimensions and benefits of diversity. It shall be appropriately designed and differentiated depending on the target group (senior executives, mid-level executives, front office executives and back office executives). Participation shall be remote (via platform) and asynchronous.
11 - 3.4. Increase access to effective and inclusive social policies - 16763_Digital Transformation of	Milestone	Digitalisation Migration Asylum System completion	Confirmation on acceptance of deliverable by manager/contracting authority				Q4	2024	Completion of the digitalisation of the Migration and Asylum system through acceptance by the project manager/contracting authority of deliverables of the contract for a) the Digitization & Document Management System

the social support system									of Legal Migration of the Central Service of Ministry of Migration and Asylum & Decentralized Administrations and b) the provision of Integrated Digital Migration Services
11 - 3.4. Increase access to effective and inclusive social policies - 16922_Social Integration	Target	Social housing renovation apartment completion		Number of apartments renovated and ready to be provided to beneficiaries	0	100	Q4	2024	Completion of the renovation program for 100 apartments (70 in the Municipality of Athens and 30 in the Municipality of Thessaloniki) for 250 beneficiaries. The measure aims to provide housing support to most vulnerable groups threatened by or facing homelessness.
11 - 3.4. Increase access to effective and inclusive social policies - 16688: Promote integration of the refugee population into the labour market	Target	Refugee labour market integration		Number of refugees who have completed traineeship programme	0	14 580	Q4	2025	Completion of traineeship programs in firms for at least 14 580 refugees Report by OAED and Ministry of Migration and Asylum confirming the successful completion of the project for the above number of refugees

									Traineeships shall help refugees acquire work experience and facilitate their subsequent integration into the labour market.

Group 17: Tax Administration measures

The measures included within this group are:

- Digital transformation of tax audits (ID: 16611)
- Promoting the acceleration of VAT refunds (ID: 16610)
- New framework for the fight against smuggling, mainly for products subject to excise duties (tobacco, alcohol and energy) (ID: 16656)
- Digital Transformation of the Tax and Customs Administration (ID: 16291)

The milestones and targets set for this group are described in the following table:

Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	**Milestone / Target**	**Name**	**Qualitative indicators (for milestones)**	**Quantitative indicators (for targets)**			**Indicative timeline for completion**		**Description of each milestone and target**
				Unit of measure	**Baseline**	**Goal**	**Quarter**	**Year**	
12 - 4.1. Making taxes more growth friendly and improving tax administration and tax collection	Milestone	Fight against smuggling – regulatory decisions roadmap	Report by the Independent Authority for Public Revenue containing the roadmap for the decisions				Q1	2022	The Independent Authority for Public Revenue shall adopt a roadmap (including timeline) for the issuance of the decisions /circulars related to the reform of the legal framework on the fight against smuggling.

- 16656_New framework for the fight against smuggling, mainly for products subject to excise duties (tobacco, alcohol and energy)			/circulars related to the fight against smuggling.						The Independent Authority for Public Revenue shall issue a report on the roadmap for the issuance of the decisions /circulars, detailing the steps needed for the redesign of the ICISNET and ELENXIS operational information systems, with the aim to effectively prioritise non-compliance risks and generate the best possible audit profiles, utilising information from the European Union and national databases.
12 - 4.1. Making taxes more growth friendly and improving tax administration and tax collection - 16656_New framework for the fight against smuggling, mainly for products subject to excise duties (tobacco, alcohol and energy)	Milestone	Fight against smuggling – adoption of regulatory decisions	Regulatory decisions / circulars entered into force.				Q3	2022	Entry into force of 15 regulatory decisions / circulars adopted by the Independent Authority for Public Revenue on the design of a new integrated system for the fight against smuggling. In accordance with the roadmap set by 31 March 2022, the decision / circulars entered into force shall concern the preparation of a new integrated system which shall support the audit process by monitoring customs transactions and procedures in real time. This system shall operate by aiming at better and faster targeting of the prosecuting custom services with central supervision and at the points of high interest.
12 - 4.1. Making taxes more growth friendly and improving tax administration and tax collection	Milestone	Tax audits – Mydata and bank information	Report by the Independent Authority for Public Revenue attesting the:				Q2	2023	The activation of the Mydata system and the interconnection and use of third party bank information are expected to improve the compliance of businesses with tax rules, the performance of the Independent Authority for Public Revenue on public revenue collection, and control and the fight against smuggling.

- 16611_Digital transformation of tax audits			a) Full activation of Mydata system. b) Completion of the project for the interconnection and use of third party bank information by the Independent Authority for Public Revenue.						
12 - 4.1. Making taxes more growth friendly and improving tax administration and tax collection - 16610_Promoting the acceleration of VAT refunds	Milestone	Fully automated VAT refunds – launch of IT system	Report by the Independent Authority for Public Revenue attesting the launch of the new IT system.				Q4	2023	Implementation of the fully automated VAT refund procedure and IT platform that shall allow for all refund requests to be completed electronically, when they do not fall under the audit sample through the risk analysis process (at least 90% of all requests annually).
12 - 4.1. Making taxes more growth friendly and improving tax administration and tax collection	Milestone	Completion of digital transformation of tax audits	Report by the Independent Authority for Public Revenue attesting the operationalisation of the case				Q4	2025	Completion of the operationalisation of the case management platform for tax audits, which shall make use of the business intelligence / data analytics system supporting the digital transformation aiming to strengthen the capacity of the Independent Authority for Public Revenue to fulfil its obligations as a fully independent authority

- 16611_Digital transformation of tax audits			management platform.						(in compliance with the Independent Authority for Public Revenue enabling law 4389/2016).
12 - 4.1. Making taxes more growth friendly and improving tax administration and tax collection - 16291_Digital Transformation of the Tax and Customs Administration	Milestone	Completion of first phase deliverables of the integrated tax & audit IT environment of the Independent Authority for Public Revenue as part of its digital transformation	Report by the Independent Authority for Public Revenue attesting the completion of the first phase deliverables of the integrated tax & audit IT environment.				Q4	2025	Completion of the first phase deliverables of the integrated IT environment (replacing TAXIS, TAXISnet, and Elenxis) to support tax and audit procedures for the Independent Authority for Public Revenue personnel, citizens and businesses supporting the digital transformation. These deliverables shall consist of all required project studies, full database redesign and implementation, provision of data interfaces and the rollout of first phase subsystems (including tax registry, accounting). The project shall strengthen the capacity of the Independent Authority for Public Revenue to fulfil its obligations as a fully independent authority (in compliance with the Independent Authority for Public Revenue enabling law 4389/2016).
12 - 4.1. Making taxes more growth friendly and improving tax administration and tax collection - 16291_Digital Transformation of the Tax and Customs Administration	Milestone	Launch of the commercial vehicles and containers surveillance system	Report by the Independent Authority for Public Revenue attesting the launch of the commercial vehicles and containers surveillance system.				Q4	2025	Completion of the implementation of a surveillance system for commercial vehicles and containers based on Internet-Of-Things networks (5G technology) for performing tracking operations supporting the digital transformation aiming to strengthen the capacity of the Independent Authority for Public Revenue to fulfil its obligations as a fully independent authority (in compliance with the Independent Authority for Public Revenue enabling law 4389/2016), through the launch of the commercial vehicles and containers surveillance system.

Group 18: Tax Policy

The measures included within this group are:

- Codification and simplification of tax legislation, rules and procedures (ID: 16643)
- Adoption of measures and incentives to increase electronic transactions (ID: 16973)
- Super – depreciation of expenses on green economy, energy and digitisation (ID: 16863)
- Incentivization regime for productivity and extroversion of enterprises (increasing the size of enterprises) (ID: 16598)

The milestones and targets set for this group are described in the following table:

Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	Milestone / Target	Name	Qualitative indicators (for milestones)	Quantitative indicators (for targets)			Indicative timeline for completion		Description of each milestone and target
				Unit of measure	Baseline	Goal	Quarter	Year	
12 - 4.1. Making taxes more growth friendly and improving tax administration and tax collection - 16863_Super – deduction of expenses on green economy, energy and digital transition	Milestone	Super-deduction for SME green and digital investments	Entry into force of primary and secondary legislation for Super-deduction for SME green and digital investments				Q4	2021	Entry into force of primary legislation and secondary legislation for the introduction of super-deduction for tax purposes of qualifying SME expenses for green economy and digitisation investments
12 - 4.1. Making taxes more growth friendly and improving tax administration and tax	Milestone	Legislation to encourage	Entry into force of primary and secondary				Q4	2021	Entry into force of amendment of the primary and secondary legal framework

collection - 16616_Adoption of measures and incentives to increase electronic transactions		electronic transactions	legislation, providing incentives for the enhancement of electronic transactions						providing specific incentives for the enhancement of electronic transactions
12 - 4.1. Making taxes more growth friendly and improving tax administration and tax collection - 16643_Codification and simplification of tax legislation	Milestone	Schedule for Tax Codification	Publication of secondary legislation with set up of committees and timetable for Tax codification.				Q3	2021	Comprehensive Schedule for Deliverables on Tax Codification, including set up of the relevant committees, detailed timetable from Ministry of Finance and IAPR for codification of tax legislation and consultation arrangements.
18 - 4.7. Improve competitiveness and promote private investments and trade - 16598_Incentivisation regime for productivity and extroversion of enterprises (increasing the size of enterprises)	Milestone	Draft legislation to encourage business extroversion	Drafts of primary and secondary legislation to encourage business extroversion.				Q3	2021	Drafts for consultation purposes of primary and secondary legislation providing improvements of legal framework of tax, financial and licensing and incentives for mergers, conversions and acquisitions
18 - 4.7. Improve competitiveness and promote private investments and trade - 16598_Incentivisation regime for productivity and extroversion of enterprises	Milestone	Legislation to encourage business extroversion	Entry into force of the legislation to encourage business extroversion				Q1	2022	Entry Into force of the relative amendments providing improvements in the legal framework of tax, financial and licensing and incentives for mergers, conversions and acquisitions

(increasing the size of enterprises)									
4.1. Making taxes more growth friendly and improving tax administration and tax collection - 16643_Codification and simplification of tax legislation	Milestone	Raising capacity for tax codification	Publication of secondary legislation for set up of Tax Codification unit in Ministry of Finance and Service Provision Directorate in IAPR.				Q2	2022	Set up of dedicated tax unit at the Ministry of Finance responsible for the consolidation and consistency of primary tax legislation and ministerial decisions.; Set up of a Service Provision Directorate at IAPR inter alia responsible for consolidating secondary legislation, coordinating the IAPR's competences regarding Code of Tax Procedure, and updating and maintaining the public tax database
12 - 4.1. Making taxes more growth friendly and improving tax administration and tax collection - 16643_Codification and simplification of tax legislation	Milestone	Recodifying income tax and tax procedure codes	Adoption of codified primary and secondary tax legislation for Income Tax Code and Tax Administration Code				Q2	2023	Enactment of codified Income Tax Code and Code of Tax Administration (primary and secondary legislation) to simplify and update the legislation in the light of digitalisation and EU best practices
12 - 4.1. Making taxes more growth friendly and improving tax administration and tax collection - 16643_Codification and simplification of tax legislation	Milestone	Completion of initial tax codification and taxpayer information system	a*:* 1. Adoption of codified primary and secondary tax legislation. 2. Provide proofs of payment and results of audits of				Q2	2024	a. Enactment of Codification of the primary and secondary legislation to simplify and update the legislation in the light of digitisation and EU best practices including: - VAT code - Stamp duty - Property taxes - State Debt Collection (KEDE)

			codification investments. b: 1. Publication of secondary legislation and comprehensive guide with links to Content Management System and taxpayer website. 2. Provide proofs of payment and results of audits of CMS investments						- National Customs Code b. Set up of Content management system and dedicated website for taxpayer information.

Group 19: Combating illegal trade and corruption

The measures included within this group are:

- Combating illicit trafficking and protecting intellectual property (ID: 16703)
- Strengthening the national anti-corruption framework (ID: 16952)
- Efficient Combating of Corruption (ID: 16978)

Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	Milestone / Target	Name	Qualitative indicators (for milestones)	Quantitative indicators (for targets)			Indicative timeline for completion		Description of each milestone and target
				Unit of measure	Baseline	Goal	Quarter	Year	
13 - 4.2. Modernise the public administration, including through speeding up the implementation of public investments, improving the public procurement framework, capacity building measures and fighting corruption - 16978_Efficient Combating of Corruption	Milestone	Asset declarations and political parties	Entry into force of new legislation				Q3	2022	Entry into force of the new legislation regarding: (i) Asset Declarations; (ii) and the codification of legislation on political parties.
13 - 4.2. Modernise the public administration, including through speeding up the implementation of public investments, improving the public	Milestone	National anti-corruption action plan	Adoption by the National Transparency Authority of National Anti-Corruption Action Plan				Q3	2022	Adoption by the National Transparency Authority of the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan for the period 2022-2025, including the specification of: (i) actions to enhance transparency and accountability across public administration; (ii) targeted interventions to detect and prevent corruption in high-risk areas (including, for example, health, public finances, investments);

procurement framework, capacity building measures and fighting corruption - 16952_Strengthening the National Anti-Corruption Framework through targeted interventions in the fields of detection, prevention and raising awareness			for the period 2022-2025						(iii) necessary regulatory interventions in selected policy fields.
13 - 4.2. Modernise the public administration, including through speeding up the implementation of public investments, improving the public procurement framework, capacity building measures and fighting corruption - 16952_Strengthening the National Anti-Corruption Framework through targeted	Milestone	Internal Controls law implementation	- Report by the National Transparency Authority on internal control systems established - Regulatory acts issued - Joint Ministerial Decision issued				Q4	2022	Implementation of the new law on Internal Controls in public administration, including: (i) the establishment of internal audit units in line Ministries; (ii) the issuance of the regulatory acts for the establishment of internal audit units and audit committees in local government entities (1st and 2nd degree), universities, hospitals - health units, independent authorities, and legal entities of local government entities; (iii) the issuance of a Joint Ministerial Decision to set the criteria for the cooperation of internal audit units with external experts. The National Transparency Authority in cooperation with the Ministry of Interior shall provide oversight and guidance to general government entities to put in place a coherent and functioning Internal Control system. The

interventions in the fields of detection, prevention and raising awareness									National Transparency Authority shall facilitate a pilot self-assessment regarding the basic elements of the internal control system. The Hellenic Court of Auditors has included in its annual work plan, audits for the assessment of internal control arrangements across general government entities.
13 - 4.2. Modernise the public administration, including through speeding up the implementation of public investments, improving the public procurement framework, capacity building measures and fighting corruption - 16702_Enhancing the AML/CFT Framework	Milestone	Enhanced Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and Combating the Financing of Terrorism (CFT) Framework	Platform for the collection of statistical data launched; improvements in beneficial ownership special registry completed				Q2	2023	(i) Launch of the platform for the collection of statistical data held by national competent authorities (i.e. judicial, supervisory and law enforcement) managed by the Directorate for Financial Policy of the Hellenic Ministry of Finance, which acts as the Central Coordinating Unit, according to law 4557/2018 (national AML law); (ii) Improvement of special registry for the record-keeping of beneficial ownership information to facilitate direct access of competent authorities to such information, and to interconnect with the respective registries of EU Member States through the relevant EU platform. The registry shall be owned by the Directorate for Financial Policy of the Hellenic Ministry of Finance, which acts as the Central Coordinating Unit, according to law 4557/2018 (national AML law) and hosted by the General Secretariat of Information Systems (GSIS) of the Ministry of Digital Governance.
13 - 4.2. Modernise the public administration, including through speeding up the	Milestone	Combating illegal trade - IT system and control stations	IT system is operational and 10 new fully equipped control				Q2	2025	An integrated and interoperable information system is put into operation to enable efficient management of controls carried out throughout the country to combat trafficking and control the movement of goods and services, both indoor

implementation of public investments, improving the public procurement framework, capacity building measures and fighting corruption - 16703_Combating illegal trade and protecting intellectual property			stations (including needed equipment) are fully operational						and outdoor trade. To ensure full utilisation of the new information system, the operational capacity of the Interagency Unit for Market Control (DIMEA), including peripheral infrastructure, shall be strengthened through access to required logistics equipment that are linked to the market surveillance database of the information system, enabling their use in on-the-spot controls and the immediate imposition of fines. - Completion of component to set up new control stations to combat illegal trade through 10 prefabricated buildings (ISOBOX) with needed equipment, including three scanners (HXM MobileScanTM or equivalent).

Group 20: Enhancing the public administration

The measures included within this group are:

- GOV-ERP (ID: 16705)
- Accounting reform (ID: 16974)
- Modern institutional framework for State Owned Enterprises (ID: 16657)
- Enhancing the AML/CFT Framework (ID: 16702)
- Enhance State-aid network (ID: 16701)
- Modernise the Hellenic Consignment Deposit and Loans Fund (ID: 16940)
- Professionalization of the Public Procurement domain (ID: 16711)

The milestones and targets set for this group are described in the following table:

Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	Milestone / Target	Name	Qualitative indicators	Quantitative indicators (for targets)	Indicative timeline for completion	Description of each milestone and target

			(for milestones)	Unit of measure	Baseline	Goal	Quarter	Year	
13 - 4.2. Modernise the public administration, including through speeding up the implementation of public investments, improving the public procurement framework, capacity building measures and fighting corruption - 16701_Enhance State-aid network	Milestone	Enhanced State-aid network	Entry into force of the enhanced state-aid framework				Q4	2022	Entry into force of the amendments to the state aid legal framework for the operation of Central State Aid Network (CESANET), to strengthen the competencies of the Central State Aid Unit and the Decentralised State Aid Units
13 - 4.2. Modernise the public administration, including through speeding up the implementation of public investments, improving the public procurement framework, capacity building measures and fighting corruption - 16981_Enhancement of policy planning and coordination	Milestone	Policy planning and coordination – impact assessment	Training programme launched with 100 civil servants selected to attend.				Q4	2022	Following the launch of the electronic platform for impact assessment, a training programme and associated accreditation procedure shall be launched with at least 100 civil servants enrolled, including civil servants selected for the “executive branches” (Law 4622/2019, Article 104) aiming to improve the quality of the impact assessments prepared and facilitate the use of the electronic platform.
13 - 4.2. Modernise the public administration, including through speeding up the implementation of	Milestone	Professionalisation of Public Procurement	New legislation entered into force; in-				Q2	2024	(i) Entry into force of new legislation providing for professional work streams for staff dealing with public procurement, specific skills’ groups

public investments, improving the public procurement framework, capacity building measures and fighting corruption - 16711_Professionalization of Public Procurement domain		domain - new legislation	depth study completed						and the adoption of financial and non-financial incentives in full consistency with the unified wage grid (Law 4354/2015) without setting any exemption; (ii) Submission of the in-depth study to re-organize the structure and the responsibilities of relevant bodies that procure public contracts.
13 - 4.2. Modernise the public administration, including through speeding up the implementation of public investments, improving the public procurement framework, capacity building measures and fighting corruption - 16940_Modernise the Hellenic Consignment Deposit and Loans Fund	Milestone	Completion of all subprojects of the Hellenic Consignment Deposit and Loans Fund	Report by the Hellenic Consignment Deposit and Loans Fund attesting the completion of subprojects.				Q2	2025	Completion of all subprojects of the Hellenic Consignment Deposit and Loans Fund: (i) archive digitalisation and document management system; (ii) Integrated Information System; (iii) ERP Information System; (iv) Managed Printing Services; (v) Human Resources Management System.
13 - 4.2. Modernise the public administration, including through speeding up the implementation of public investments, improving the public procurement framework, capacity building measures and fighting corruption - 16711_Professionalization	Milestone	Implementation of the National Strategy on Public Procurement 2021-2025	National Public Procurement strategy fully implemented				Q4	2025	Implementation of the entire national strategy on public procurement, including: (i) establishment of governance arrangements and re-organisation of stakeholders; (ii) set up of monitoring framework; (iii) entry into force of enabling secondary legislation and other actions to fully operationalise the framework; (iv) set up of key initiatives such as green procurement and procure2innovate,

of Public Procurement domain									framework for certification of private e-procurement systems.
13 - 4.2. Modernise the public administration, including through speeding up the implementation of public investments, improving the public procurement framework, capacity building measures and fighting corruption - 16974_Accounting Reform	Milestone	Accounting Reform: Consolidated financial statements	Compilation of consolidated financial statements completed.				Q4	2025	Compilation of consolidated financial statements for all general government subsectors, including local governments. To achieve these results, the following actions are needed: ● Design, implementation and operation of the fiscal and financial management and reporting functions of the Central Administration and the collection and monitoring of fiscal and financial data of all other General Government Entities outside central administration. ● Introduce the invoice in GOV-ERP ● Train the officers of the Financial Services entities on the General Government Accounting Framework (GGAF) and public financial management (PFM) related issues ● Compile consolidated financial statements.
13 - 4.2. Modernise the public administration, including through speeding	Milestone	Government Enterprise	IT system fully operational.				Q4	2025	Carry out the digital transformation of the financial management and supervision framework through

up the implementation of public investments, improving the public procurement framework, capacity building measures and fighting corruption - 16705_Digital Transformation of Fiscal Management and Supervision in Governance & Electronic Invoicing		Resource Planning (GOV-ERP)							making the Government Enterprise Resource Planning (GOV-ERP) fully operational. In order to achieve this result, complete subprojects: Digital Transformation of Fiscal Management and Supervision of Government Entities of the General Government. Connection of ERP systems of General Government to the Greek e-Invoice. ensuring: - The connectivity of ERP systems to the e-invoice network - The connectivity of e-Invoice service providers to the e-invoice network
13 - 4.2. Modernise the public administration, including through speeding up the implementation of public investments, improving the public procurement framework, capacity building measures and fighting corruption - 16711_Professionalization of Public Procurement domain	Target	Completion of upskilling / reskilling programs for Public Procurement		Number of public officials trained and certified	0	6 000	Q4	2025	Completion of upskilling / reskilling programs for Public Procurement domain professionals and certification award.

Group 21: Improve the efficiency of the justice system

The measures included within this group are:

- New Judicial Buildings and Renovation (ID: 16292)
- Digital Transformation of Justice (E-Justice) (ID: 16727)
- Skills and digital skills for judges and judicial employees (judicial staff) (ID: 16733)

The milestones and targets set for this group are described in the following table:

Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	Milestone / Target	Name	Qualitative indicators (for milestones)	Quantitative indicators (for targets)			Indicative timeline for completion		Description of each milestone and target
				Unit of measure	Baseline	Goal	Quarter	Year	
14 - 4.3. Improve the efficiency of the justice system - 16292_New Judicial Buildings	Milestone	Identification – Eligible Buildings	Completion of list				Q3	2021	Compilation of a list of buildings not affected by the revision of the judicial map.
14 - 4.3. Improve the efficiency of the justice system - 16575 Accelerating the administration of justice	Milestone	Technical support - Judicial Performance Tool	Award of tender for technical support				Q3	2022	Award of tender for technical support for the development of the Judicial Performance Tool based on strategic goals, introducing objective KPIs (time for completing a duty, individual performance in terms of time, communication, motivation etc.) by department and/or category of clerks and providing accurate and objective data on the allocation of bonuses; bonuses shall be payable in the first quarter after the end of the relevant year, on the basis of that year's performance. The tool shall be temporary and in full consistency with the

									unified wage grid (Law 4354/2015) without setting any exemption for the elimination of court backlogs.
14 - 4.3. Improve the efficiency of the justice system - 16733_Skills and digital skills for judges and judicial employees (judicial staff)	Target	Training – Judges and Clerks		Number of judges enrolled in the national school of judges	0	10	Q1	2022	10 magistrate's court judges enrolled in the national school of judges
14 - 4.3. Improve the efficiency of the justice system – 16575 Accelerating the administration of justice	Milestone	Judicial Police – Secondary legislation	Entry into force of legislation				Q3	2022	Entry into force of all secondary legislation (in the form of Presidential decrees or ministerial decisions, as appropriate) necessary for the full implementation of the law on the Judicial Police to assist the work of the Judicial and Prosecutorial Authorities with: ● the provision of scientific and technical assistance to judges and prosecutors in matters requiring technical or professional expertise; ● the conduct of preliminary examinations and investigations; ● the execution of warrants; ● the provision of assistance in submitting or responding to requests for judicial assistance;

									• the service of documents and procedural acts; • enforcing of judgments; • guarding of and maintenance of order in courthouses; • other procedural acts entrusted to it by the competent courts and public prosecutors
14 - 4.3. Improve the efficiency of the justice system – 16575 Accelerating the administration of justice	Milestone	Judicial map - primary legislation - administrative	Entry into force of legislation				Q4	2022	Entry into force of primary legislation for the revision of the judicial map for administrative justice.
14 - 4.3. Improve the efficiency of the justice system - 16292_New Judicial Buildings	Milestone	Judicial Buildings Construction and Renovation - List Adjustment – Launch of tenders	List of renovation projects in line with the relevant law on the revision of the judicial map, as per milestone 14 4.3 / Q4 2022; launch of tenders				Q4	2022	Adjustment of the list of projects in alignment with the revision of the judicial map as adopted in the law. Launch of the tenders regarding administrative courts. Terms of tender shall set out that newly constructed buildings shall achieve a Primary Energy Demand (PED) that is at least 20% lower than the NZEB requirement (nearly zero-energy building, national directives).

14 - 4.3. Improve the efficiency of the justice system - 16733_Skills and digital skills for judges and judicial employees (judicial staff)	Target	Training – Judges and Clerks		Number of judges enrolled in the national school of judges	10	25	Q1	2023	14 additional magistrate court judges enrolled in the national school of judges, 1 judge of the court of audit enrolled in the national school of judges. This shall bring the total number of judges participating in training to 25
14 - 4.3. Improve the efficiency of the justice system – 16727 Digital Transformation of Justice (E-Justice)	Milestone	Upgrade Record Systems & IT Justice Systems	Project audit reports to confirm adherence to contractual obligations				Q2	2023	Receipt of official evidence, by means of appropriate documentation (certifications of completion, protocols of qualitative and quantitative acceptance and issued invoices) of the due and punctual performance of all contractual engagements due by that date, in compliance with project calendars, covering all elements of the two subprojects, (court record systems and upgrades to IT Justice systems (OSDDY-PP, OSDDY-DD, Court of Audits, National Criminal Record)), by appropriate means, (such as project audit reports, certificates of qualitative/quantitative delivery and evidence of disbursement).
14 - 4.3. Improve the efficiency of the justice system - 16575 Accelerating	Milestone	Adoption – Judicial Clerks Performance Tool	Entry into force of primary and secondary legislation				Q2	2023	Enactment of primary and secondary legislation to set up a temporary bonus system to be based on the development of a Judicial Clerks Performance Tool setting strategic goals and introducing objective KPIs (such as time for completing a duty, individual performance in terms of time, communication and motivation) by department

the administration of justice									and/or category of clerks and provide accurate and objective data on the allocation of bonuses; bonuses to be payable in the first quarter after the end of the relevant year, on the basis of that year's performance.
14 - 4.3. Improve the efficiency of the justice system - 16292_New Judicial Buildings	Milestone	Contracts	Award of Contracts				Q2	2023	Award of contracts for construction projects not affected by the revision of the judicial map. Terms of award(s) shall set out that the new buildings to be constructed shall achieve a Primary Energy Demand (PED) that is at least 20% lower than the NZEB requirement (nearly zero-energy building, national directives).
14 - 4.3. Improve the efficiency of the justice system – 16575 Accelerating the administration of justice	Milestone	Judicial Map revision – primary legislation - Civil and Penal	Entry into force of legislation				Q4	2023	Entry into force of primary legislation for the revision of the judicial map for civil and criminal justice.
14 - 4.3. Improve the efficiency of the justice system - 16292_New	Milestone	Judicial Buildings Construction and Renovation – Launch of tenders	Launch of tenders				Q4	2023	Adjustment of the list of projects in alignment with the law on the revision of the judicial map. Launch of the tender for the projects regarding civil and penal courthouses included in the revised list of renovations. Terms of tender shall set out that the new buildings to be constructed shall achieve a Primary Energy Demand (PED) that is at least 20%

Judicial Buildings									lower than the NZEB requirement (nearly zero-energy building, national directives).
14 - 4.3. Improve the efficiency of the justice system – 16575 Accelerating the administration of justice	Milestone	Justice Police Operational	Judicial police fully operational and functional both at central and regional level				Q4	2023	Operationalisation of the judicial police in all its competences, both at central administration level and at regional level within the courts
14 - 4.3. Improve the efficiency of the justice system - 16733_Skills and digital skills for judges and judicial employees (judicial staff)	Milestone	Training – Judges and Clerks	Report certifying Implementation of changes in the syllabus of the National School of Judges and enrolment of 65% of judges and clerks in lifelong training				Q4	2024	Full implementation of all projects included in the reform on skills and digital skills for judges and judicial employees, with: 1. 65% of judges and clerks enrolled in lifelong training and having attended at least one training session (seminar) 3. The National School for Judicial Clerks in full operation 4. All changes in selection criteria and syllabus implemented Changes in the educational programme of the National School of Judges aiming in particular at enhancing practical training and offering courses on ethics, time management, psychology, economic theory and analysis, management of courts and new technologies. Provision of lifelong training to Judges extending to various fields of law and managerial or procedural aspects relevant to judicial duties (management of courts, case management, communication and

									cooperation with national and foreign authorities); such training being a prerequisite to professional advancement. Training of judicial staff covering topics essential to their duties, i.e. management and organization of their service, digital skills, procedural and substantive law.
14 - 4.3. Improve the efficiency of the justice system – 16575 Accelerating the administration of justice	Milestone	Judicial Map revision – Progress	Progress report that reflects and verifies percentages as evidenced by official statements by the respective courts' administrations confirming the operationalisation and functionality of the reformed entities.				Q4	2024	Revision of the Judicial Map At least 70% of affected entities (courts) fully operational and functional regarding administrative justice; at least 40% of affected entities (courts) fully operational and functional for civil and criminal justice
14 - 4.3. Improve the efficiency of the justice system - 16292_New Judicial Buildings	Milestone	Construction and renovation works – e-identity - completion	Report verifying that all construction projects are fully completed and handed over to users.				Q4	2025	Completion of all remaining new buildings and renovations launched in Q1 2023 in line with the needs of the revised judicial map. Completion and full online operationalisation of the judicial buildings e-identity platform

			Report confirmation of the full operationalisation and functionality of the e-identity platform.						
14 - 4.3. Improve the efficiency of the justice system – 16575 Accelerating the administration of justice	Milestone	Judicial Map revision – Full Implementation	Progress report that confirms operationalisation and functionality of all reformed entities on the basis of official documents.				Q4	2025	Revision of the Judicial Map Full implementation or the revision of the judicial maps for each administrative, civil and criminal justice, as evidenced by official statements by the respective courts' administrations confirming the operationalisation and functionality of the reformed entities.
14 - 4.3. Improve the efficiency of the justice system - 16727_Digital Transformation of Justice (E-Justice)	Milestone	Record-keeping and IT upgrades	Audio data record-keeping systems fully operational in all civil and penal courts. OSDDY-PP phase II, OSDDY-DD, Court of Audits and National Criminal Record				Q4	2025	E-Justice: Deliverables acceptance for the "Upgrade and expansion of the IT systems of the justice sector" on: 1. Upgrading the record-keeping system of the courts. 2. Upgrading and support of the IT systems of the Justice sector for civil, criminal and administrative courts, the court of audits and the national criminal record. The subprojects shall include the following: -Upgrading the record-keeping system of the courts - Upgrading and Support Services for the "Integrated Court Case Management System for the

			projects fully implemented, delivered and operational.						Civil and Criminal Courts (OSDDY-PP A)" and the roll-out of the system to all Civil and Criminal Courts of the country (OSDDY-PP B) - The Upgrading and Support Services for the "Integrated Court Case Management System for the Council of State and all the Administrative Courts (OSDDY-DD) (www.adjustice.gr)". - Upgrading and Support Services for the "National Criminal Records Register system (NCRIS) - Upgrading and Support Services for the Case Management System ("CMS") of the Hellenic Court of Audit (ELSYN)

Group 22: Strengthening the financial sector and capital markets

The measures included within this group are:

- Enhanced capital market supervision and trustworthiness (ID: 16581)
- Strengthening the capacity of the financial system to overcome legacy challenges and finance the real economy (ID: 16957)
- Implementation of the new unified insolvency framework for the restructuring of debt and 2nd chance (ID: 16580)
- New Loans Promotion – Establishment of the Credit Expansion Observatory (ID: 16576)

The milestones and targets set for this group are described in the following table:

Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	**Milestone / Target**	**Name**	**Qualitative indicators (for milestones)**	**Quantitative indicators (for targets)**			**Indicative timeline for completion**		**Description of each milestone and target**
				Unit of measure	**Baseline**	**Goal**	**Quarter**	**Year**	

15 - 4.4. Strengthen the financial sector and capital markets - 16581_Enhanced capital market supervision and trustworthiness	Milestone	Capital markets, supervision, digitalisation of supervisory processes, Capital Market Union (CMU)	Entry into force of legislation (reference to Official Journal)				Q4	2021	Entry into force of a new law on the Hellenic Capital Market Commission, which will amend internal processes and organisation.
15 - 4.4. Strengthen the financial sector and capital markets - 16580_Implementation of the new unified insolvency framework for the restructuring of debt and 2nd chance	Milestone	Supervision, digitalisation of supervisory processes, CMU, capital markets, preventive debt restructuring	Reports testifying the operationalisation of the above systems, including links to websites where relevant				Q4	2024	Upgrade of the early warning and the preventive debt restructuring mechanism, which shall allow individuals and businesses to avoid over-indebtedness as well as to address debt settlement by utilizing out-of-court processes. The contractor shall upgrade the early warning and the preventive debt restructuring IT systems, operated by the Ministry of Finance/SecPD following assessment of their operation.
15 - 4.4. Strengthen the financial sector and capital markets - 16576_New Loans Promotion – Establishment of the Credit Expansion Observatory	Milestone	Capital markets, supervision, digitalisation of supervisory processes, CMU	Reports testifying the operationalisation of the systems, including links to websites where relevant				Q4	2024	The Credit Expansion Observatory IT system shall be completed and put into operation, consisting of a data collection IT system, which shall monitor credit expansion and thus improve readiness of the State policy-making decisions.

15 - 4.4. Strengthen the financial sector and capital markets - 16581_Enhanced capital market supervision and trustworthiness	Milestone	Capital markets, supervision, digitalisation of supervisory processes, Capital Market Union (CMU)	Operationalisation of the CMU IT system				Q4	2025	1. Completion of the re-design and roadmap to new organizational structure, data management, personnel training, 2. Development and/or acquisition of IT infrastructure and applications for the systematic receipt, storage, retrieval and management of transactions on the stock market data and ancillary information for the production and management of alerts and audit reports; 3. Introduction of a large scale IT system and integration of all the data currently (and in the future) collected by Hellenic Capital Markets Commission staff allowing the multidimensional analysis, review and overview of current market conditions enabling fine tuning of procedures and interventions
15 - 4.4. Strengthen the financial sector and capital markets - 16957_Strengthening the capacity of the financial system to overcome legacy challenges and finance the real economy	Milestone	Debt resolution, NPL resolution, NPL sales, financial stability, Public Credit Bureau, solvency, NPL Strategy, Private Debt Monitoring Registry.	Report verifying the completion of the 33 projects planned under the Strategy				Q4	2025	The National Private Debt Resolution Strategy has been put in place and fully operationalised, in particular through launching the Public Credit Bureau and the Private debt Monitoring Registry. The Central Credit Registry (CCR closely related to the above projects, complements the national strategy for reducing NPLs, increasing transparency and regaining investors' confidence). These actions aim at preventing future private debt build-up and empowering the NPL market, including by tackling information asymmetries, which facilitate credit decision-making and increase

									transparency of the payment history and the level of collateral provided. Public Credit Bureau: Development of the solvency assessment IT system and completion of its pilot operation. Launch of the IT system of the Private Debt Monitoring Registry. Successful completion of the national NPL Strategy, including actions facilitating NPL transactions: (i) Draft, consult and launch new legislation eliminating tax disincentives to NPL transfers, (ii) establish a common data template for the NPL transactions, (iii) establish a common template for the portfolio screening and evaluation, (iv) design a transaction platform for NPL portfolios to assist sellers and buyers to exchange information and submit bids in an efficient and confidential manner. Establishing the necessary IT infrastructure for the CCR. The CCR shall be a national database, hosted in the Bank of Greece, thus supporting its obligations and functions in supervising the financial sector and ensuring financial stability. The Bank of Greece (BoG) shall act as data controller and shall ensure that strict security and data protection protocols are in place, to safeguard borrowers' information, submitted by lenders to the CCR. Other services of the

									Ministry of Finance (Special Secretariat for the management of Private Debt) shall also benefit through possible (to the extent necessary) interoperability of the system with the Public Credit Bureau and the Private Debt monitoring Register. The Ministry of Justice (as co -responsible for the e-collateral register) could also benefit. The Ministry of Digital Governance could be a key-player for the design and operation of the CCR.

Group 23: Promote research and innovation

The measures included within this group are:

- Creation - Expansion – Upgrade of Infrastructures of Research Centres supervised by the General Secretariat for Research and Technology (GSRT) (ID: 16624)
- Basic & Applied Research (ID: 16618)
- TH 2 ORAX: Trellis Holistic & Hybrid Operational Ruggedized Autonomous eXemplary system (ID: 16654)
- Research - Create - Innovate (ID: 16971)
- HORIZON 2020 “Seal of Excellence”: financing top innovative companies (ID: 16622)
- Extroversion of the Research and Innovation Ecosystem of Greece (ID: 16621)

The milestones and targets set for this group are described in the following table:

Related Measure	**Milestone / Target**	**Name**	**Qualitative indicators (for milestones)**	**Quantitative indicators (for targets)**	**Indicative timeline for completion**	**Description of each milestone and target**

(Reform or Investment)				Unit of measure	Baseline	Goal	Quarter	Year	
16 - 4.5. Promote research and innovation - 16618_Basic & Applied Research	Milestone	Legislation on Basic & Applied Research	Entry into force of legislation (primary and secondary acts establishing the legal entities)				Q1	2022	Entry into force of a revised legal framework for Basic & Applied Research, and issuance of secondary acts establishing the legal entities. The legal framework shall: a) redefine research areas for financing calls under the updated National Smart Specialization Strategy (RIS3); b) establish a new governance structure to improve management and coordination over these projects; and c) establish the legal status of new research entities. Research areas shall be redefined jointly by the National Council for Research and Innovation (NCRI) and the General Secretariat of Research and Innovation of the Ministry of Development (GSRI).
16 - 4.5. Promote research and innovation - 16624_Creation - Expansion – Upgrade of Infrastructures of Research Centers supervised by	Milestone	Call for proposals for Research Centres	Launched call for proposals and tender specifications published				Q1	2022	Launch of the Call for Proposals for Creation - Expansion - Upgrade of Infrastructures of Research Centres, including the publication of tender specifications that shall ensure that the selected applications comply with the Do No Significant Harm Technical Guidance (2021/C58/01) through the use of an exclusion list and the requirement of compliance with the relevant EU and national environmental legislation.

the General Secretariat for Research and Innovation (GSRI)									
16 - 4.5. Promote research and innovation - 16624_Creation - Expansion – Upgrade of Infrastructures of Research Centers supervised by the General Secretariat for Research and Innovation (GSRI)	Milestone	Contracts award for Research Centres	Notification of award of contracts				Q1	2023	Selection of proposals and award of contracts for project Creation- Expansion - Upgrade of Infrastructures of Research Centres supervised by the General Secretariat for Research and Innovation (GSRI).
16 - 4.5. Promote research and innovation - 16654_TH 2 ORAX: Trellis Holistic & Hybrid Operational Ruggedized Autonomous	Milestone	Contracts award for TH²ORAX	Notification of award of contracts				Q1	2023	Award of contracts for TH²ORAX project. The Ministry of Development and Investments along with the General Secretariat for Research & Innovation (GSRI) shall be responsible for the effective implementation of the evaluation process. The contract(s) shall be awarded based on the Best Price Quality Ratio.

eXemplary system									
16 - 4.5. Promote research and innovation - 16624_Creation - Expansion – Upgrade of Infrastructures of Research Centers supervised by the General Secretariat for Research and Innovation (GSRI)	Milestone	Completion of Research Centres projects	Report by the General Secretariat for Research & Innovation (GSRI) testifying that the projects are completed				Q4	2025	Completion of all sub-projects under Creation - Expansion - Upgrade of Infrastructures of Research Centres supervised by GSRI, namely: Foundation for Research and Technology Hellas; Athena Research and Innovation Centre; BSRC Flaming; Centre for Research and Technology Hellas; National Hellenic Foundation; Biomedical Research Foundation Academy of Athens; National Observatory of Athens; Hellenic Centre for Marine Research; Hellenic Pasteur Institute; National Centre of Social Research; NOESIS - Thessaloniki Science Centre & Technology Museum; Greek Atomic Energy Commission; Patra's Science Park; High Technology and Research Park in the Region of Epirus.
16 - 4.5. Promote research and innovation - 16618_Basic & Applied Research	Milestone	Completion of Basic & Applied Research projects	Report by the General Secretariat for Research & Innovation (GSRI) testifying that the projects are completed				Q4	2025	Completion of the following subprojects under the Basic Applied Research measure: Basic Research financing; Flagship research projects in challenging interdisciplinary sectors; establishment of applied R&I institute on Artificial Intelligence, data processing and algorithm development; delivery of market-translatable sustainable materials technologies; participation to the European Partnerships for High Performance Computing (Euro-HPC) and key digital technologies; applied research for drones development (funding for unmanned systems research and development centre); applied research for precision medicine through a non-profit

									organization (NPO) under private law – 'Hellenic Precision Medicine Network' (HPMN).
16 - 4.5. Promote research and innovation - 16654_TH 2 ORAX: Trellis Holistic & Hybrid Operational Ruggedized Autonomous eXemplary system	Milestone	Completion of TH²ORAX project	Report by the General Secretariat for Research & Innovation (GSRI) testifying that the project is completed				Q4	2025	Completion of TH²ORAX project Through the development of a holistic platform that shall provide situational awareness, decision making capabilities enhancing the coordination and synchronization of all relevant competent authorities, in real time and on a 24/7 basis, for the whole Greek territory at an interdisciplinary and an inter-ministerial level is completed and the associated completion report is issued by the GSRI.
16 - 4.5. Promote research and innovation - 16971_Research - Create - Innovate	Milestone	Completion of Research - Create - Innovate projects	Report by the General Secretariat for Research & Innovation (GSRI) testifying that the projects are completed				Q4	2025	Completion of all eligible interventions of the Research Create Innovate measure in the following categories: Research and Development for enterprises; partnerships of enterprises with research organisations; exploitation of research results; and 'Seal of Excellence' for excellent, but not financed proposals from HORIZON 2020 relevant call.
16 - 4.5. Promote research and innovation - 16621_Extroversion of the Research and Innovation	Milestone	Completion of extroversion of R&I ecosystem projects	Report by the General Secretariat for Research & Innovation (GSRI) testifying that the projects are completed				Q4	2025	Completion of the following subprojects of the extroversion of the Research and Innovation ecosystem measure: promotion and global publicity of national start-up & innovation ecosystem; software development, maintenance and upgrade-evaluation process support.

Ecosystem of Greece									

Group 24: Infrastructure

The measures included within this group and related sub-groups:

Sub-group 1 (digital transformation)

- Smart Infrastructure with environmental and cultural focus (ID: 16960)
- Smart Bridges (ID: 16949)
- Electronic Tolls (ID: 16950)
- Simplification of the Procedures of the Ministry of Infrastructure & Transport (ID: 16786)

Sub-group 2 (railways and buses)

- Interventions for the upgrade and redeployment of the Greek rail network system and infrastructure (ID: 16937)
- Organisational reform in the railways sector (ID: 16982)
- Digital Transformation of the Hellenic Railways Organization (ID: 16959)
- Upgrading suburban railway of West Attica (ID: 16892)

Sub-group 3 (ports and airports)

- EASA compliance Program (ID: 16833)
- Upgrade Interventions for Regional Ports (ID: 16975)
- Master plan for the renewal of the Greek passenger shipping fleet (ID: 16944)

The milestones and targets set for this group and sub-groups are described in the following table:

Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	Milestone / Target	Name	Qualitative indicators	Quantitative indicators (for targets)	Indicative timeline for completion	Description of each milestone and target

			(for milestones)	Unit of measure	Baseline	Goal	Quarter	Year	
17 - 4.6. Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors - 16982_Organisational reform in the railways sector	Milestone	Roadmap for railways reform	Roadmap				Q3	2021	Sub-group two: Preparation of a roadmap with the steps for the complete re-organisation of the companies OSE and ERGOSE.
17 - 4.6. Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors - 16982_Organisational reform in the railways sector	Milestone	Railways reform law	Entry into force of primary and secondary legislation				Q2	2022	Sub-group two: Organisational reform in the railways sector; Entry into force of primary and secondary legislation for the reform of the two companies allowing them to develop, operate and maintain a modern railway network.
17 - 4.6. Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors - 16954 Interventions for the upgrade and redeployment of the Greek rail network system and infrastructure	Milestone	PPP contract award for upgrade and redeploy rail network	Notification of award of contracts				Q1	2023	Sub-group two: Public-private partnership contract award for Interventions for the upgrade and redeployment of the Greek rail network system and infrastructure to a) restore the “design speed” in all sections of the infrastructure, b) improve journey time and levels of safety, c) upgrade existing rail network across the country and d) enhance the quality of rail services.

									The upgrade shall specifically cover] the upgrade of the existing railway infrastructure and superstructure, electromechanical systems, signalling, telecommunications and electrification and other facilities required for the network operation as follows: 1. Network branch Piraeus – Athens – Thessaloniki and north borders. 2. Network branch Macedonia – Thrace 3. Network branch Athens airport – Kiato
17 - 4.6. Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors - 16950_Electronic Tolls	Milestone	Contract award for e-tolls	Notification of award of contracts				Q2	2023	Sub-group one: Contract awarded for e-tolls for the provisions of a uniform, cost-effective, transparent, and user-friendly service.
17 - 4.6. Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors - 16833_Implementation of EASA compliance rectification works	Milestone	Notification of t award for European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) works in regional airports	Notification of award of contracts				Q2	2023	Sub-group two: European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) compliance Program: All contracts for rectification works of 13 regional airports to comply with the new Regulation (EU) 2018/1139 signed.
17 - 4.6. Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors - 16982_Organisational reform in the railways sector	Milestone	Implementation of railways reform	The new entities of OSE/ERGOSE will be fully operational.				Q4	2023	Sub-group two: Implementation of organisational reform in the railways sector. New entities OSE/ERGOSE shall be fully operational. The European Rail Traffic Management System (ERTMS) shall be fully deployed on the core network PATHE.

			ERTMS functioning on PATHE						
17 - 4.6. Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors – 16833_Implementation of EASA compliance rectification works	Milestone	Completion of EASA works	Certification by EASA				Q2	2025	Sub-group two: All rectification works in the 13 airports shall be completed and certified by EASA.
17 - 4.6. Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors - 16954 Interventions for the upgrade and redeployment of the Greek rail network system and infrastructure	Milestone	Upgrade of rail network completed	Certification by OSE that the elements have been implemented and received				Q4	2025	Sub-group two: Project completion of interventions for the upgrade and redeployment of the Greek rail network system.
17 - 4.6. Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors - 16892_Upgrading suburban railway of West Attica	Milestone	Completion of West Attica railway	Certification report by OSE that the project is completed and received by OSE				Q4	2025	Sub-group two: Completion of West Attica suburban railway from Ano Liossia to Megara.
17 - 4.6. Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors - 16949_Smart Bridges	Milestone	Completion of smart bridges project	Completion report by an independent engineer ratified by				Q4	2025	Sub-group 1: Completion of smart bridges project providing intelligent preventive maintenance service of bridges in several regions of the country.

			Ministry of Infrastructure						
17 - 4.6. Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors - 16950_Electronic Tolls	Milestone	Completion of electronic tolls project	Completion report by an independent engineer ratified by Ministry of Infrastructure				Q4	2025	Completion and launch of an electronic tolls interoperable system that will enable the automatic electronic toll collection for all vehicles moving on Greece's highways.
17 - 4.6. Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors - 16959_Digital Transformation of the Hellenic Railways Organization	Milestone	Completion of digital transformation of OSE project	Completion report by OSE.				Q4	2025	Completion of the OSE digitalisation project: 1. Ticket Management and Telematics System, with at least 60% passengers using electronic tickets; 2. Infrastructure of smart stations; 3. Customer Experience Services; 4. Implementation and Operation of Telecommunication Network for high speed Internet on Trains and Stations; 5. OSE Vehicle Telematics System Installation Services; and 6. Training Services.
17 - 4.6. Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors - 16960_Smart Infrastructure with environmental and cultural focus	Milestone	Completion of smart infrastructure project	Projects completed supported by report by an independent engineer ratified by				Q4	2025	All sub-projects completed: 1. Information System for watercourses delineation to contribute to nature and biodiversity protection; 2. Digital Bank for Building Plot Ration transactions; 3. Single Digital Map;

			Ministry of Infrastructure						4. Digital action measurement and monitoring of air pollutants and marine pollution for the optimization of the environmental footprint and digital environmental inspections to contribute to improving air quality; and 5. Smart infrastructure and Development of interactive digital services and digital content production for the promotion of cultural exhibits with Augmented and Virtual Reality for Museums.
17 - 4.6. Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors - 16937_Digital Integrated Program Management System for the Administration of the Technical Works and Structural Assets of the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport	Milestone	Completion of PMIS for the Ministry of Infrastructure	Completion report of the Ministry of Infrastructure				Q4	2025	Provision of a state-of-the-art PMIS (Portfolio Management Information System) for the Ministry of Infrastructure.
17 - 4.6. Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors - 16786_Simplification of the Procedures of the Ministry of Infrastructure & Transport	Milestone	Simplification of procedures for Ministry of Transport	Completion report of the Ministry of Infrastructure				Q4	2025	Entry into force of a new operational model implementing the digital transformation and simplification of procedures.

Group 25: Culture

The measures included within this group are:

- Labor Reform in the Cultural Sector (ID:16715)
- Culture as a driver of growth (ID: 16293)
- Museum of underwater antiquities (ID: 16486)
- Utilising “arts on prescription”, promoting social cohesion, and tapping on the silver economy (ID: 16735)
- Upgrade of infrastructure, renewal of equipment and upgrade of quality of services provided by HOCRED (ID: 16536)
- Highways for Nature and Culture (ID: 16970)
- Protection of cultural monuments and archaeological sites from climate change (2nd Group) (ID: 16433)
- Upgrading higher arts education (ID: 16725)
- Cultural Routes At Emblematic Archeological Sites and Monuments (ID: 16485)
- Restoration - Conservation- Enhancement of the Acropolis Monuments (ID: 16435)
- Skill building for creative and cultural professionals (ID: 16723)

The milestones and targets set for this group are described in the following table:

Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	**Milestone / Target**	**Name**	**Qualitative indicators (for milestones)**	**Quantitative indicators (for targets)**			**Indicative timeline for completion**		**Description of each milestone and target**
				Unit of measure	**Baseline**	**Goal**	**Quarter**	**Year**	
17 - 4.6. Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors - 16715_Labor	Milestone	Legislation for Labour Reform in the Cultural sector	Entry into force of legislation and secondary legislation and set up of a system to credibly				Q3	2022	Entry into force of legislation for Labour Reform in the Cultural sector, including definition of a status of “creative or cultural professionals” and proportionate tax and social security incentives.

Reform in the Cultural Sector			evaluate status of the "creative or cultural professional"						
17 - 4.6. Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors - 16486_Museum of underwater antiquities	Milestone	Contract award for Museum of underwater antiquities	Notification of award for Museum of underwater antiquities and Detailed timetable for works on Museum of underwater antiquities				Q4	2023	Contract award on Museum of underwater antiquities.
17 - 4.6. Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors - 16293_Culture as a driver of growth	Milestone	Contemporary Greek Culture Brand and Platform	Report on Contemporary Greek Culture Branding, Green design platform, Greek music database and revived Greek literature translation programme.				Q4	2023	Culture as Driver of Growth: Contemporary Greek Culture Branding developed, set up of Greek Design platform, Greek music database and updated Greek literature translation program
17 - 4.6. Modernise and	Target	Skill building for creative		Number of registered	0	1 800	Q4	2023	Skill building for creative and cultural professionals: Completion of first cycle of

improve resilience of key economic sectors - 16723_Skill building for creative and cultural professionals		and cultural professionals (mid-term)		cultural and creative professionals who have completed the first cycle of training					training for cultural and creative professionals, training at least 1 800 of Greece's registered professionals
17 - 4.6. Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors - 16970_Highways for Nature and Culture	Milestone	Highways for Nature and Culture	Completion report, including proofs of payment and results of audits of investments, certification from beneficiaries on investment completion				Q4	2025	Completion of Highways for Nature and Culture: investment in the physical infrastructure of at least 28 monuments and installation of 5G infrastructure along routes of particular natural and cultural interest to tourists, complemented with the development of digital services, e-commerce services and certification of providers of local goods and services.
17 - 4.6. Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors - 16293_Culture as a driver of growth	Milestone	Culture as a driver of growth	Completion reports of all sub-projects, including proofs of payment and results of audits of investments, certification				Q4	2025	Completion of Culture as a driver for Growth Finalisation of sub-projects covered in Q2 2023 and completion of remaining contracts regarding the digital transformation of cultural production and distribution: providing support to Cultural and Creative Industries (CCIs) regional strategies; providing support to local craft ecosystems;

			from beneficiaries on investment completion						broadening the use of archaeological sites and monuments as venues and events sites; promotion of the film industry. Completion of energy efficient renovations and energy efficiency measures regarding public infrastructure, demonstration projects and supporting measures by upgrading existing public buildings.
17 - 4.6. Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors - 16536_Upgrade of infrastructure, renewal of equipment and upgrade of quality of services provided by HOCRED Stores – former ARF Stores (On-spot and electronic	Milestone	Upgrade of the Hellenic Organisation of Cultural Resources Development (HOCRED)	Completion reports, including proofs of payment and results of audits of investments, certification from beneficiaries on investment completion.				Q4	2025	Improvement to Hellenic Organization of Cultural Resources Development (HOCRED) operations, including energy efficiency renovations, construction and upgrading of the infrastructure and provision of equipment for the physical and on-line stores and upgrades of the quality of services.
17 - 4.6. Modernise and improve resilience of key economic	Milestone	Upgrading higher arts education	Completion report, including (a) proofs of payment and				Q4	2025	Completion of Higher Arts Education Project, including setting up new Audiovisual school and completion of relocation of the National School of Dance and the Thessaloniki State

sectors - 16725_Upgrading higher arts education			results of audits of investments, certification from beneficiaries on investment completions; and (b) documented revisions to legal framework with references to Official Journal.						Conservatory; and revision of legal framework to upgrade curricular and ensure the quality of art education.
17 - 4.6. Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors - 16723_Skill building for creative and cultural professionals	Target	Skill building for creative and cultural professionals (completion)		Number of registered creative and cultural professionals who completed the training	1 800	3 600	Q4	2025	Completion of Skill building for creative and cultural professionals: Completion of first cycle of training for cultural and creative professionals, training at least 3600 of Greece's registered CCI professionals.
17 - 4.6. Modernise and improve	Milestone	Museum of underwater antiquities	Completion Report, including				Q4	2025	Completion of Museum of underwater antiquities: (1a) completion of energy efficiency works and

resilience of key economic sectors - 16486_Museum of underwater antiquities			(1a) Certification on investment completion; and (1b) Certification of works for permanent exhibition space, conservation works and documentation and publications supporting exhibition.						(1b) organisation of permanent exhibition creating substantial added value for tourism and culture for Piraeus and the wider Athens area.
17 - 4.6. Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors - 16485_Cultural Routes At Emblematic Archaeological Sites And Monuments	Milestone	Cultural Routes at Emblematic Archaeological Sites	Completion Report, including Certification from beneficiaries on investment completion.				Q4	2025	Completion of Cultural Routes: providing five geographically spread cultural routes with thematic narratives from Greek history, including the preservation and restoration of selected monuments, the upgrade of services and infrastructure, the development of interactive digital applications, and the inclusion of arts and cultural events.
17 - 4.6. Modernise and	Milestone	Utilizing “arts on	Completion Report,				Q4	2025	Completion of Arts on Prescription, improving physical access and providing

improve resilience of key economic sectors - 16735_Utilizing “arts on prescription”, promoting social cohesion, and tapping on the silver economy		prescription” ,	including Certification from beneficiaries on investment completion.						guided tour systems with hearing and vision aids to cultural venues such as museums, theatres, festivals, archaeological sites; and promoting interventions which use the arts and culture to aid recovery from mental health issues
17 - 4.6. Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors - 16433_Protection of cultural monuments and archaeological sites from climate change	Milestone	Protection of cultural monuments from climate change	Completion Report, including Copies of climate change adaption plans, proofs of payment and results of audits of investments certification of investment completion				Q4	2025	Completion of Protection of cultural monuments from climate change, including development of climate change adaptation plans for cultural heritage sites thus sustaining the contribution of cultural heritage sites to economic activity, including spatial and temporal assessments of the climate risks and identification of vulnerabilities faced by cultural heritage sites.
17 - 4.6. Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors -	Milestone	Restoration - Conservation - Enhancement of the Acropolis	Completion Report, including g proofs of payment and results of				Q4	2025	Completion Restoration of Monuments of the Acropolis to preserve the monument against the climate change, including restoration work for the Parthenon and Walls, conservation of specific parts of the site, consolidation

16435_Restoration - Conservation-Enhancement of the Acropolis Monuments			audits of investments, certification of investment completion.						and stabilisation of rock masses and improved visitor access works.

Group 26: Tourism and Shipping

- Tourism Development (includes sub-project Upgrade interventions to tourist ports) (ID: 16931)
- Reskilling and Upskilling in Tourism (ID: 16921)
- Upgrade Interventions for Regional Ports (ID: 16975)
- Master plan for the renewal of the Greek passenger shipping fleet (ID: 16944)

The milestones and targets set for this group are described in the following table:

Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	**Milestone / Target**	**Name**	**Qualitative indicators (for milestones)**	**Quantitative indicators (for targets)**			**Indicative timeline for completion**		**Description of each milestone and target**
				Unit of measure	**Baseline**	**Goal**	**Quarter**	**Year**	
17 - 4.6. Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors - 16931_Tourism Development	Milestone	Tourist development: reforms for tourist ports	1. Entry into force of amendments to law 2160/1993 on tourist ports. 2. Entry into force of amendments to				Q1	2022	(1) Tourist Development: Entry into force of legislation to reform the legal framework for tourist ports law to encourage new investments, including amendment of provisions relating to installation and operation licensing in line with the Investment Licensing Law 4442/2016.

			laws 4179/2013 and 4276/2014 concerning ski resorts. 3 Report attesting the establishment of the Project Management Office.						(2) Tourist Development: Entry into force of legislation to reform the legal framework for ski resorts to encourage new investments, including amendment of provisions relating to installation and operation licensing in line with the Investment Licensing Law 4442/2016. (3) Tourism Development: Establishment of Project Management Office for supervision of investments in upgrade of Tourist ports.
17 - 4.6. Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors - 16975_Upgrade Interventions for Regional Ports	Target	Contracting for Regional port upgrades		Notification of award of contracts for individual projects	0	28	Q2	2023	Notification of award of contracts for regional port upgrades to improve energy efficiency shall be completed.
17 - 4.6. Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors - 16944_Master plan for the renewal of the	Milestone	Master plan for Greek passenger shipping	Completed report and summary of consultation exercise.				Q2	2025	Master plan for the renewal of the Greek passenger shipping fleet: Completion of project

Greek passenger shipping fleet									
17 - 4.6. Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors - 16931_Tourism Development	Milestone	Tourism development: contracting for tourist ports	Notification of award of contracts				Q4	2023	Contract award process for Tourist port upgrades to improve energy efficiency shall be completed.
17 - 4.6. Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors - 16921_Reskilling and Upskilling in Tourism	Target	Reskilling and Upskilling in Tourism (completion)		Number of participants who successfully complete the training	0	18 000	Q2	2025	Upskilling and Reskilling in Tourism: Completion of training sessions attested by a completion report with a detailed statistical annex of completed courses and successful completions by provider and qualification.
17 - 4.6. Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors - 16931_Tourism Development	Milestone	Tourist Development project completion	1a. Completion Report by an independent engineer on works ratified by Ministry of Tourism. 1b. Completion report, including certification from beneficiaries on				Q4	2025	Tourism Development: (1a) Completion of specified upgrading works on tourist ports to encourage tourism and private investments. (1b) Completion of other tourism interventions to promote alternative forms of tourism and extent the season, including: - Green Development: improving destination management through the creation of local Destination Management office and associated Sustainable Tourism

			investment completion						Observatories; development of mountain tourism covering energy efficient renovations of public infrastructure and installation of new renewable energy sources' capacity (wind); health and wellness tourism through thermal spring utilization; promotion of agro-tourism and gastronomy. - Blue Development: upgrade interventions to improve the governance, infrastructure and services offered in marinas, accessibility to beaches for older people and people with disabilities, and to promote the development of diving & underwater tourism.
17 - 4.6. Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors - 16975_Upgrade Interventions for Regional Ports	Target	Upgrade Interventions for Regional Ports		Number of completed specified regional port improvements in islands and areas with developed tourism activity	0	28	Q4	2025	Completion of regional port improvements in islands and areas with developed tourism activity attested by a completion report by an independent engineer on works, ratified by Ministry of Shipping, including proofs of payment and results of audits of investments, and certification from beneficiaries on investment completion.

Group 27: Industry & Investments

The measures included within this group are:

- Amendment of the legal framework for the attraction of strategic investment (ID: 16593)
- Digitalization of economic Diplomacy Network (ID: 16599)
- Trade Facilitation (ID: 16592)
- New Industrial Parks (ID: 16634)

- Acceleration of smart manufacturing (ID: 16721)

The milestones and targets set for this group are described in the following table:

Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	Milestone / Target	Name	Qualitative indicators (for milestones)	Quantitative indicators (for targets)			Indicative timeline for completion		Description of each milestone and target
				Unit of measure	Baseline	Goal	Quarter	Year	
17 - 4.6. Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors - 16593_Amendment of the legal framework for the attraction of strategic investment	Milestone	Strategic investments –legislative reform	Entry into force of legislative amendments				Q4	2021	Entry into force of legislative amendments to reform the legislative framework for attracting strategic investments (Law 3894/2010 and Law 4608/2019), including through legal codification to create a uniform and cohesive framework and legal amendments to introduce a new strategic investments category 'Emblematic Investment of Great Significance'. The reform of the strategic investment framework shall also introduce provisions to help accelerate the administrative procedure related to the approval and licensing of a Strategic Investment (i.e. to improve the fast-track procedure). New categories of strategic investments shall be introduced in the law on the basis of criteria conducive to innovation or technology diffusion, use of renewables and transition to low carbon economy, and/or to significantly promote the

									competitiveness of the Greek economy at international level.
17 - 4.6. Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors - 16721_Acceleration of smart manufacturing	Milestone	Launch of calls for manufacturing	Launch of calls for manufacturing firms				Q1	2022	Launch of all competitive calls for proposals for the manufacturing sector in investments regarding digitalisation of production lines, automation and interconnection of supply chains, designing and production of smart products and services, implementation of smart manufacturing technologies in ultra-high-speed/ 5G network mechanical, laboratory & manufacturing equipment, quality control equipment, ICT & software equipment, software licenses, cloud licenses, implementation services for the new IT infrastructure and S/W, IT Security services, product design, intellectual property, patent and certification costs, with terms of reference including eligibility criteria that ensure that the selected projects comply with the Do No Significant Harm Technical Guidance (2021/C58/01) through the use of an exclusion list and the requirement of compliance with the relevant EU and national environmental legislation.
17 - 4.6. Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors -	Milestone	Launch of calls for Industrial parks	Launch of calls for proposals for industrial parks				Q1	2022	Launch of all competitive calls for proposals for the development of industrial parks for investments in a) infrastructure for the establishment of the new generation parks (including the acquisition of the land) with specific energy efficiency criteria for the construction of new buildings and energy

16634_New Industrial Parks									efficiency and demonstration projects in large enterprises and supporting measures, b) infrastructure to digitally transform and create smart industrial areas, c) solar renewable energy, d) water management and water resource conservation (investments shall have an average Infrastructure Leakage Index (ILI) of <= 1.5), e) waste water collection and treatment systems compliant with energy efficiency criteria, f) electromobility (development of refuelling networks for electric or hydrogen vehicles or refuelling points for biomethane for transport), g) projects for the rehabilitation of industrial sites and contaminated lands. Terms of reference including eligibility criteria shall ensure that the selected projects comply with the Do No Significant Harm Technical Guidance (2021/C58/01) through the use of an exclusion list and the requirement of compliance with the relevant EU and national environmental legislation. The construction of new buildings shall comply with a Primary Energy Demand (PED) that is at least 20% lower than the NZEB requirement (nearly zero-energy building, national directives). In the case of construction of front-to-end waste water systems, the measure shall have net zero energy use, and in the case of the renewal of

									the front-to-end waste water systems, the measure shall lead to a decreased average energy use by at least 10% (solely by energy efficiency measures and not by material changes or changes in load). Investments in electromobility shall be in in line with Directive (EU) 2018/2001 and shall relate to alternative fuel for transport.
17 - 4.6. Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors - 16634_New Industrial Parks	Milestone	Industrial Parks – legislative reform (primary law)	Publication of legislation in Official Journal				Q3	2022	Enactment of primary legislation to improve the regulatory framework for Industrial Business Parks, including addressing legal uncertainties, resolving governance issues, and providing effective incentives for the resolution of informal industrial concentrations
17 - 4.6. Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors - 16593_Amendment of the legal framework for the attraction of strategic investment	Milestone	Strategic investments -selection of eligible projects	Selection of 'Emblematic Investments of Great Significance' eligible for financing				Q4	2023	The selection of the Emblematic Investments shall be made through the so-called "first in - first serve" procedure throughout the whole period from 2022 -2025. According to the selection procedure the potential investor shall file an application to Enterprise Greece to be included in the Emblematic Investments. An application may be filed to Enterprise Greece in 2023 and the investment shall be concluded until the Q4 2025. Evaluation by "Enterprise Greece" and final approval of the investment proposals shall be completed by the Interministerial Committee for Strategic Investments (characterisation of investment proposals as

									"Emblematic Investments of Great Significance"; Selection of eligible beneficiaries amongst the newly characterised "Emblematic Investments of Great Significance" via the approval decision of the Interministerial Committee for Strategic Investments (attested by publication of decision) for investment projects to promote innovation or technology diffusion, the green economy, use of renewables and transition to low carbon economy, and/or promotion of the competitiveness of the Greek economy at international level. Regarding the energy investments, eligible investments shall comprise of investments in a) infrastructure with specific energy criteria for the construction of new buildings, b) hybrid power generation projects from RES in unconnected islands, c) investments for the production of green hydrogen, d) systems for electric power storage produced from RES, and e) installations of offshore wind parks and offshore photovoltaic parks in compliance with the 'Do no significant harm' Technical Guidance (2021/C58/01) through the use of an exclusion list and the requirement of compliance with the relevant EU and national environmental legislation. The construction of new buildings shall comply with a Primary Energy Demand (PED)

									that is at least 20% lower than the NZEB requirement (nearly zero-energy building, national directives).
17 - 4.6. Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors - 16634_New Industrial Parks	Milestone	Industrial Parks – legislative reform (secondary legislation)	Entry into force of all required legislation				Q2	2023	Entry into force of all necessary secondary legislation to operationalise the new framework to improve the regulatory framework for Industrial Business Parks, including addressing legal uncertainties, resolving governance issues, and providing effective incentives for the resolution of informal industrial concentrations.
17 - 4.6. Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors - 16592_Trade facilitation	Milestone	Implementation of trade facilitation actions	Report attesting to the completion of the simplification measures and introduction of systems, as provided in the Trade Facilitation Roadmap.				Q4	2023	Complete the implementation of measures outlined in the Trade Facilitation Roadmap [entry into force of secondary legislative act], in particular through actions to: - review and eliminate unjustifiably burdensome process steps and certificates required for the trade of goods, in particular exports, both at customs and pre-customs level - introduce a risk-assessment approach to make ex-ante controls more targeted, and improve coordination between involved services in the execution of joint controls on exports - build new procedures into 'Single Window' system according to international best practices, - establish a monitoring system to ensure proper and efficient implementation of controls related to cross-border trade

									(provide circulars issued on new procedures and control arrangements)
17 - 4.6. Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors - 16599_Digitilization of Economic Diplomacy Network & Exporters Training Program	Milestone	Digitalisation of Economic Diplomacy Network – implementation of all actions	Report testifying implementation of the actions to digitalise the Economic Diplomacy Network (i.e. implementation of Single Window and exporters' Helpdesk, publication of databases and digital communication channels with investors and exporters, digitalisation of internal processes in Enterprise Greece and launch of an Ombudsman service) necessary to complete the digitalisation of the Economic				Q2	2024	Complete the digitalisation of Economic Diplomacy Network, including through: - operationalisation of the "Single Window" exports Gate - "Helpdesk" services - publication of databases on international market and exports procedures - launch of an Ombudsman service to assist exporters overcome obstacles during the exports process - digitalisation of Enterprise Greece's internal processes and creation of a digital vault for the investment portfolio of Enterprise Greece and of strategic investors - creation of new digital channels of communication with exporters and potential investors

			Diplomacy Network.						
17 - 4.6. Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors - 16634_New Industrial Parks	Milestone	Industrial parks– implementation of investments	Provide results of audits of construction works, certification from beneficiaries on investment completion and proof of payment to attest to the implementation of selected investment projects in industrial parks.				Q4	2025	Completion of construction of all investment projects selected under the competitive calls for proposals.
17 - 4.6. Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors - 16593_Amendment of the legal framework for the attraction of strategic investment	Milestone	Strategic investments – implementation of investments	Provide results of audits of construction works, certification from beneficiaries on investment completion and proof of payment to attest to the implementation of selected investment projects in				Q4	2025	Completion of construction of all investment projects selected in line with the approval decision of the Interministerial Committee for Strategic Investments.

			'Emblematic Investments of Great Significance'.						
17 - 4.6. Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors - 16721_Acceleration of smart manufacturing	Milestone	Manufacturing, sector – implementation of investments	Provide results of audits of intervention works, certification from beneficiaries on investment completion and proof of payment to attest to the implementation of selected investment projects in manufacturing sector.				Q4	2025	Completion of construction of all investment projects selected under the competitive calls for proposals.

Group 28: Agriculture

- Economic transformation on the Agricultural Sector (ID: 16626)
- Digital Transformation of the Agri-Food Sector (ID: 16653)
- Proposals for actions in the Aquaculture Sector (ID: 16584)
- Investments in the national irrigation network through PPP schemes (ID: 16285)

The milestones and targets set for this group are described in the following table:

Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	Milestone / Target	Name	Qualitative indicators (for milestones)	Quantitative indicators (for targets)			Indicative timeline for completion		Description of each milestone and target
				Unit of measure	Baseline	Goal	Quarter	Year	
17 - 4.6. Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors - 16626_Economic transformation on the Agricultural Sector	Milestone	Economic transformation of agriculture: Launching of the programme	Contract with implementing partner signed				Q1	2022	Launch of the Calls for the Economic Transformation of the Agricultural sector.: Competitive calls for proposals with terms of reference including eligibility criteria that ensure that the selected projects comply with the 'Do no significant harm' Technical Guidance (2021/C58/01) through the use of an exclusion list and the requirement of compliance with the relevant EU and national environmental legislation. The competitive calls shall include the following actions: actions related to energy upgrade of production units, buildings and mechanical equipment with low energy consumption, energy upgrade of tourism facilities (buildings), environmentally friendly means of transportation (electric cars, bicycles, etc.), support for environmentally friendly production processes and resource efficiency in SMEs, renewable energy (solar), climate change adaptation and prevention measures and management of climate

									related risks, biodiversity protection, and natural heritage and resources.
17 - 4.6. Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors - 16653_Digital Transformation of the Agri-Food Sector	Milestone	Launch of the call for the digital transformation of the agri-food sector	Launch of the call				Q3	2022	Launch of the call for the digital transformation project for the development of a large-scale open digital agricultural infrastructure and a cognitive agriculture environment for the production process and management of natural resources.
4 - 1.4. Sustainable use of resources, climate resilience and environmental protection - 16285_Investments in the national irrigation network through PPP schemes	Milestone	Irrigation projects contracts awarded	Award of contracts				Q4	2023	Award of PPP contracts for the construction and operation of the listed 18 irrigation projects. For each sub-investment, full compliance with the requirements of EU law, including the Water Framework Directive, shall be ensured before, during and after the commencement of any construction works. In particular, when publishing the draft environmental impact assessment for public consultation, it should be framed with a justification of the purpose of the investment as compared to alternatives, both in terms of the goal (extent of irrigated land vs sustainable rural regeneration) and the means (reducing water demand and nature-based solutions). Any investment in dams shall respect the following criteria:

									(i) the life-cycle GHG emissions from generation of electricity from the hydropower, are lower than 100 g CO2e/kWh; or the power density of the electricity generation facility is above 5W/m2 and; (ii) all technically feasible and ecologically relevant mitigation measures have been or shall be implemented to reduce adverse impacts on water and relevant habitats and species, also taking into account the projected future impacts from climate change and the implementation of adaptation measures, and; (iii) for a newly built dam, ensure that it shall not result in the deterioration nor compromise the achievement of good status of the relevant and connected water bodies; and (iv) other possible alternatives to building a dam have been explored and the authorities provide the reasons why, if applicable, such alternatives were not feasible.
17 - 4.6. Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors - 16653_Digital	Milestone	Completion of the digital transformation of agriculture project	Completion report. Outward-looking Agriculture digital services				Q2	2025	Completion of the two components: 1. Digital Transformation of the Agricultural Sector, which shall include the development of a large-scale open digital agricultural infrastructure, with cloud (edge

Transformation of the Agri-Food Sector			incorporated in the Easy Agro Expo platform.						computing) infrastructure and large-scale processing capabilities of earth observation (satellite and aerial/drone) data and multidisciplinary technologies; 2. Outward-looking Agriculture, which shall include improvement of the Easy Agro Expo platform for the issuing of export certificates, development of a system for the management of import and intra-community trade data, development of a business Intelligence system for imports and exports and upgrading of the product-promotion portal Greek farms.
17 - 4.6. Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors - 16626_Economic transformation on the Agricultural Sector	Milestone	Completion of economic transformation of agriculture	Project closure with issuance of audit certificates provided by beneficiaries approved by Ministry of Rural Development.				Q4	2025	Economic transformation on the Agricultural Sector: Financial Closure of all components: 1. Innovation and green transition on processing agricultural products 2. Modernisation of primary sector 3. Green rural tourism 4. Cultivation restructuring 5. Animal genetic improvement
17 - 4.6. Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors - 16584_Proposals	Milestone	Aqua-culture completed	Completion report.				Q4	2025	Aquaculture: All actions completed, which shall include upgrade of production units, equipment, waste management equipment, new technologies-ICT, promotion of new

for actions in the Aquaculture Sector									products, transfer of know-how, genetic material bank, expert advisory.
4 - 1.4. Sustainable use of resources, climate resilience and environmental protection - 16285_Investments in the national irrigation network through PPP schemes	Milestone	Irrigation completion	Completion of project as per certificate of independent engineer approved by the Ministry of Rural Development.				Q4	2025	Irrigation: All 18 projects completed and operational.

Technical Assistance

The milestone for the Technical Assistance is the establishment of the Audit and Control System in Q3 2021. The qualitative indicator is for the Audit and Control System completed and established.

Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	**Milestone / Target**	**Name**	**Qualitative indicators (for milestones)**	**Quantitative indicators (for targets)**			**Indicative timeline for completion**		**Description of each milestone and target**
				Unit of measure	**Baseline**	**Goal**	**Quarter**	**Year**	

19 - 16968_Technical Assistance	Milestone	EDEL's legal mandate and setting up the management, control and audit systems	EDEL's legal mandate in force and the Management, Control and Audit Systems established				Q3	2021	Entry into force of EDEL's legal mandate and establishment of the Audit and Control System that shall (a) ensure the collection of data and monitoring of the achievement of milestones and targets; (b) allow for the preparation of management declarations and the audit summary as well as payment claims and (c) establish the necessary procedures to collect and store data on beneficiaries, contractors, subcontractors, and beneficial owners in accordance with Article 22 of Regulation (EU) 2021/241, before the first payment request is made. A dedicated audit report on the system set up shall be undertaken. In case that the report identifies any weaknesses, the audit report shall recommend corrective actions.

RRP Loan Facility

The milestones and targets set for the loans are described in the following table:

Related Measure (Reform or	**Milestone / Target**	**Name**	**Qualitative indicators**	**Quantitative indicators (for targets)**	**Indicative timeline for completion**	**Description of each milestone and target**

Investment)			(for milestones)	Unit of measure	Baseline	Goal	Quarter	Year	
4.7. Improve competitiveness and promote private investments and exports - 16980_RRP Loan Facility	Milestone	Operational agreements with IFIs	Operational agreement with one International Financial Institution signed				Q3	2021	Signature of the operational agreements between the Ministry of Finance, and at least one International Financial Institution including: a) Selection criteria for compliance with the Do No Significant Harm Technical Guidance (2021/C58/01) of supported activities, requiring the use of sustainability proofing, an exclusion list, and mandatory legal compliance checks with the relevant EU and national environmental legislation by an independent auditor. b) Commitment to invest at least 38.5% of the funds to support the climate transition and 20.8% of the funds to support the digital transition, using the methodology in Annexes VI and VII of the RRF Regulation.
4.7. Improve competitiveness and promote private investments and exports - 16980_RRP Loan Facility	Milestone	Launch of commercial banks call	Launch of call				Q3	2021	Launch of call for the selection of commercial banks including: a) Selection criteria for compliance with the Do No Significant Harm Technical Guidance (2021/C58/01) of supported activities, requiring the use of sustainability proofing, an exclusion list, and mandatory legal compliance checks with the relevant EU and national environmental legislation by an independent auditor. b) Commitment to invest at least 38.5% of the funds to support the climate transition and 20.8% of the funds to support the digital transition, using the methodology in Annexes VI and VII of the RRF Regulation.

4.7. Improve competitiveness and promote private investments and exports - 16980_RRP Loan Facility	Milestone	Agreement for equity platform	Mandate agreement signed				Q1	2022	Signature of the mandate agreement between the Ministry of Finance and the Hellenic Development Bank for Investments, that shall manage the Mezzanine Fund of Funds and the Innovate Now Equifund. The mandate agreement shall include the selection criteria for compliance with the Do No Significant Harm Technical Guidance (2021/C58/01) of supported companies, requiring the use of sustainability proofing, an exclusion list, and mandatory legal compliance checks with the relevant EU and national environmental legislation by an independent auditor.
4.7. Improve competitiveness and promote private investments and exports - 16980_RRP Loan Facility	Milestone	InvestEU contribution agreement	Contribution Agreement signed				Q1	2022	Signature of the InvestEU Contribution Agreement between the Ministry of Finance and the European Commission, including: a) the selection criteria for compliance with the Do No Significant Harm Technical Guidance (2021/C58/01) of supported companies, requiring the use of sustainability proofing, an exclusion list, and mandatory legal compliance checks with the relevant EU and national environmental legislation by an independent auditor. b) Commitment to invest at least 38.5% of the funds to support the climate transition and 20.8% of the funds to support the digital transition, using the methodology in Annexes VI and VII of the RRF Regulation.
4.7. Improve competitiv	Target	EUR 586.4 million		Percentage of	0	5	Q4	2022	EUR 586.4 million (including management fees) of RRF loan facility funds related to International Financial Institutions and commercial banks have been signed with the final

eness and promote private investments and exports - 16980_RRP Loan Facility		of financial institutions funds signed with final beneficiaries		funds signed					beneficiaries in accordance with the mandate defined in the milestone and following ex-ante verification by independent auditors of compliance with the Do No Significant Harm Technical Guidance (2021/C58/01) and with the 38.5% climate target and 20.8% digital target.
4.7. Improve competitiveness and promote private investments and exports - 16980_RRP Loan Facility	Target	EUR 3518.4 million of financial institutions funds signed with final beneficiaries		Percentage of funds signed	5	30	Q4	2023	EUR 3518.4 million (including management fees) of RRF loan facility funds related to International Financial Institutions and commercial banks have been signed with the final beneficiaries in accordance with the mandate defined in the milestone and following ex-ante verification by independent auditors of compliance with the Do No Significant Harm Technical Guidance (2021/C58/01) and with the 38.5% climate target and 20.8% digital target.
4.7. Improve competitiveness and promote	Target	EUR 5864 million of financi		Percentage of funds signed	30	50	Q4	2024	EUR 5864 million (including management fees) of RRF loan facility funds related to International Financial Institutions and commercial banks have been signed with the final beneficiaries in accordance with the mandate defined in the milestone and following ex-ante verification by independent

private investments and exports - 16980_RRP Loan Facility		al institutions funds signed with final beneficiaries							auditors of compliance with the Do No Significant Harm Technical Guidance (2021/C58/01) and with the 38.5% climate target and 20.8% digital target.
4.7. Improve competitiveness and promote private investments and exports - 16980_RRP Loan Facility	Target	EUR 9382.4 million of financial institutions funds signed with final beneficiaries		Percentage of funds signed	50	80	Q4	2025	EUR 9382.4 million (including management fees) of RRF loan facility funds related to International Financial Institutions and commercial banks have been signed with the final beneficiaries in accordance with the mandate defined in the milestone and following ex-ante verification by independent auditors of compliance with the Do No Significant Harm Technical Guidance (2021/C58/01) and with the 38.5% climate target and 20.8% digital target.
4.7. Improve competitiveness and promote private investment	Target	EUR 11728 million of financial institut		Percentage of funds signed	80	100	Q2	2026	EUR 11728 million (including management fees) of RRF loan facility funds related to International Financial Institutions and commercial banks have been signed with the final beneficiaries in accordance with the mandate defined in the milestone and following ex-ante verification by independent auditors of compliance with the Do No Significant Harm

s and exports - 16980_RRP Loan Facility		ions funds signed with final beneficiaries							Technical Guidance (2021/C58/01) and with the 38.5% climate target and 20.8% digital target.
4.7. Improve competitiveness and promote private investments and exports - 16980_RRP Loan Facility	Target	Investment of 100% of equity support		Percentage of equity support invested	0	100	Q2	2026	Investment of 100% of the equity support, in accordance with the mandate agreement defined in the milestone, which shall include the selection criteria for compliance with the Do No Significant Harm Technical Guidance (2021/C58/01) of supported companies, requiring the use of sustainability proofing, an exclusion list, and mandatory legal compliance checks with the relevant EU and national environmental legislation by an independent auditor.
4.7. Improve competitiveness and promote private investments and exports - 16980_RRP	Target	InvestEU approval of operations		Percentage of investment operations approved	0	100	Q2	2026	InvestEU Investment Committee approves investment operations amounting to 100% of the overall amount of financing targeted (or investment mobilised) in compliance with the 38.5% climate target and 20.8% digital target.

Loan Facility									

Disbursement requests

With regards to the disbursements, following the pre-financing request, the approach to be followed allows for equal disbursements to be released.

For 2021, the disbursement is requested in line with the completion of several reforms and investments and it is anticipated the achievement of milestones to be completed within Q3 of 2021.

The tables below present the distribution of the disbursement in the period of 2021-25.

	Grants (9 equal instalments) (€ mil.)	**Loans** (6 equal instalments) (€ mil.)
Prepayment (13%)	2.310,61	1.654,58
Q3'21	1.718,14	1.845,49
Q2'22	1.718,14	
Q4'22	1.718,14	1.845,49
Q2'23	1.718,14	
Q4'23	1.718,14	1.845,49
Q2'24	1.718,14	
Q4'24	1.718,14	1.845,49
Q2'25	1.718,14	
Q4'25	1.718,14	1.845,49
Q3'26 (August)		1.845,49
Total	**17.773,90**	**12.727,54**

Consistency with other initiatives

Overview

The strategic objectives and priorities of the Recovery and Resilience Plan, and the reforms and investments proposed in each of its Components, are aligned to the goals, priorities and policy and reform recommendations of other plans and initiatives, at the national and the EU-level, operating as complements and contributing jointly to the attainment of broader economic and societal goals.

Consistency with the National Energy and Climate Plan

The Greek National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP or "ESEK", Government Gazette B' 4893/31-12-2019) is the Greek government's strategic plan for climate and energy issues, and a detailed roadmap regarding the attainment of specific energy and climate objectives by 2030, taking into account the **European Climate Neutrality Strategy** (Green Agreement, COM (2019) 640/ 11-12-2019) and the **UN Sustainable Development Goals.**

Through the NECP, Greece has committed to specific energy climate targets for 2030, including:

- A sharp decrease in greenhouse gas emissions by more than 42% compared to 1990 emission levels, and by more than 56% compared to 2005 emission levels.
- A significant improvement in energy efficiency by 38%, compared to the 2007 predictions.
- An increase in the share of renewable energy sources (RES) in the energy mix, with a minimum share of 35% in gross final energy consumption by 2030.

The energy and climate objectives set in the context of the NECP for 2030 are in alignment – and even more ambitious – with the respective **EU targets for 2030,** while at the same time they also constitute 'intermediate' objectives that enable the transition to a climate neutral economy by 2050. To achieve these objectives, the NECP introduces a comprehensive and cohesive package of policy priorities and measures, in order for the energy transition to unfold in the most viable – both economically and environmentally – manner. Moreover, the NECP provides that the energy transition will be coupled with strengthening the competitiveness of the national economy and its sustainable development, through mobilisation of investments and optimal use of national and European financing mechanisms.

The Recovery and Resilience Plan aims at facilitating this necessary transition in Greece, through incorporating the strategic priorities and the specific targets of the NECP, as well as the related recommendations of the European Commission on how the RRF can be leveraged for attaining the climate and energy targets for 2030 and beyond. The key objectives of the Greek Recovery and Resilience Plan, and the reforms and investments designed to achieve them, are in alignment with the objectives and policy priorities and measures included in the NECP, with the former being expected to significantly advance and accelerate the latter.

Among the overarching areas of priority of the Recovery and Resilience Plan, the components that are linked to the **"Green Transition**" priority, reflect the targets, the objectives and the policy recommendations of the NECP.

In particular, the **Component 1.1 – Power Up** promotes the transition towards a low-carbon energy system, with a batch of investments and reforms that aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, to increase the RES share in final energy consumption and improve energy efficiency.

The Component includes reforms that modernize and accelerate the regulatory framework for developing new RES plants for electricity generation, in attainment of the NECP target for 2030. In the same direction, investments in upgrading and expanding the electricity network, and in enhancing its resilience against natural risks, are also critical for ensuring the stability and efficiency of the energy system. At the same time, investments in electricity interconnections of islands with the mainland power grid are crucial for progressively decommissioning the costly and polluting oil-fired units currently operating, for significantly reducing the CO^2 emissions and the dependence from fossil fuels, and for enhancing stability in the energy system, security of energy supply, and RES penetration.

Finally, this Component promotes the national target for total phase-out of lignite-fired electricity production by 2028, a key step towards decarbonisation of the economy and significant reduction of GHG emissions. The frontloaded phase-out of lignite-fired power generation creates multiple economic and social challenges for the affected areas (Western Macedonia and Megalopolis). The Component supports the process of delignitisation, through investments targeted at the smooth energy transition and socio-economic and environmental rehabilitation, complementing in that way the policies and measures included in the NECP and the Just Transition Plan and augmenting the overall positive impact.

The **Component 1.2 – Renovate** promotes climate mitigation and adaptation for the urban and built environment of Greece, in alignment with the objectives of reducing CO^2 emissions and for improving energy efficiency. The domestic building stock in Greece is rather aged, with many residential and commercial buildings constructed before 1980, and constitutes a source of energy (accounting for 41% of total final energy consumption) and cost for the owners, also increasing energy poverty. The Component promotes a “Renovation Wave”, through dedicated investments, aiming at the improvement of energy efficiency and of environmental performance of thousands of buildings and/or building units on an annual basis, in line with the NECP energy efficiency and emissions reduction targets, as well as with the Long-Term Renovation Strategy. Extensive energy renovation of the building stock will also contribute to reducing energy cost and alleviating energy poverty, while they will also mobilize private capital investments and boost local development and job creation in multiple related sectors and professions – an aspect particularly important for post-COVID-19 economic recovery.

This component also includes reforms and investments that promote sustainable development in cities and urban areas. Reforms in urban and land planning will enhance legal certainty, attracting in that way local and foreign investments and accelerating growth. In parallel, urban planning will incorporate environmental and climate impacts (such as increase of mobility due to the urban sprawl, floods and fires due to shrinkage of the natural ecosystems, biodiversity loss and coastal erosion) and mitigation actions, increasing in that way the resilience of cities.

At the same time, the promotion of urban renewal projects can revitalize entire urban/suburban areas, through recovering public space, creating more green areas, improving the functionality of the urban web and the quality of life for citizens and visitors, and boosting local socio-economic development and the creation of new employment opportunities.

More broadly, this Component operates in alignment with the objectives and targets of the NECP, as well as with the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and the recent legislative reform

in urban and spatial planning (Law 4759/2020 - Official Government Gazette A' 245/09-12-2020), balancing growth and investment attraction with climate change mitigation and social cohesion.

The **Component 1.3. – Recharge and Refuel** concerns the transition to a green and sustainable transport system in Greece, in alignment with the NECP objectives and the EU Green Deal strategy towards climate neutrality by 2050, including the intermediate 2030 targets. The transport sector is responsible for 21% of the national GHG emissions (2020) and for 41% of the final consumption of energy (2017), while it is also responsible for air, water, soil and noise pollution. Consequently, the promotion of e-mobility and sustainable transport is essential for achieving the NECP targets regarding the decrease in CO^2 emissions, the decrease of dependency on oil and fossil fuels, and the increase of RES penetration in the energy mix. Particularly, the NECP has set specific targets for annual adoption of passenger electric vehicles in the country's vehicle fleet by 2030, resulting in a total number of 330,000 EVs on the road within the next 10 years, while investments in e-mobility have the potential to reduce GHG emissions by 5% during the period 2021-2030. These objectives were incorporated in the recent e-mobility legislative reform (Law 4710/2020 – Official Government Gazette A' 142/23-07-2020).

This Component includes reforms that support and facilitate the "electrification" of the transport system and the development of the necessary charging infrastructure for EVs across the country, considering that the availability of publicly accessible charging points is an important incentive for drivers to adopt EVs. Furthermore, it advances investments in the construction and installation of charging points in cities and urban areas, and other points of interest such as airports, motorways, ports and private parking areas with public access (e.g. supermarkets, malls). Such investments are highly consistent with the NECP goals, as well as with the priorities detailed in the National Air Pollution Control Program and operate synergistically towards the alleviation of environmental pollution and the improvement of living standards.

Moreover, this Component includes investments in promoting "green" technologies in transports, and in manufacturing and other activities more broadly.

The **Component 1.4. – Sustainable use of resources, climate resilience and environmental protection** promotes green transition, through enhancing the protection and restoration of the natural environment, accelerating the transition to a circular economy, and effectively managing adaptation to and mitigation of climate change. Its objectives are directly linked with the NECP and the EU Green Deal strategy, as well as with the national strategies for Climate Change, Circular Economy, Biodiversity and Forests, thus establishing a comprehensive and coherent framework for sustainable development.

This Component includes investments in upgrading the national irrigation networks to optimize the use of water and eliminate water losses, contributing in that way to the protection of a critical natural resource, and to the advancement of public and ecosystem health. In the same direction, the Component promotes the shift towards sustainable agricultural activities that would reduce their environmental impact, along with better preserving the water resources, reducing irrigation costs and energy consumption, and fostering the primary sector's competitiveness. This set of investments contribute to reduce the environmental impact of the primary sector, and clearly serve the NECP target for reducing GHG emissions, as well as the respective targets of the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy.

This Component also includes investments on environmental protection and on improvement of resilience towards climate change and natural risks. Investments related to forest management and reforestation, biodiversity protection and civil protection aid the natural ecosystems to adapt

to climate change and cope with natural risks (drought, fire, flood, soil loss etc.), and in turn these ecosystems are expected to mitigate the impact of climate change and moderate temperatures. In that way, the proposed investments are fully aligned with the EU Green Deal Strategy (including the intermediate 2030 targets) and the NECP target on GHG emissions reduction, as well as with the priorities and objectives of National Strategies for Climate Change, Forests and Biodiversity.

In addition, this Component includes reforms and investments that modernize the management of solid waste, enhance recycling and accelerate the transition to a circular economy. Through the combination of modern waste management techniques and increased prevention, recycling and reuse of materials, the environmental impact of waste and the emissions of related activities are significantly reduced. Consequently, this specific Component complements and advances the NECP target for reducing GHG emissions, as well as the respective objectives set in the National Climate Change Adaptation and Circular Economy Strategies and the National Plan for Waste Management.

Apart from the "Green Transition"-related Components, the rest of the Recovery and Resilience Plan is also consistent and aligned to the strategic objectives, targets and policy priorities of the NECP. Through specific reforms and investments, the Plan contributes holistically to the attainment of the NECP goals for reducing GHG emissions, improving energy efficiency and increasing the RES share in the energy mix by 2030, promoting at the same time socio-economic development, with attraction of investments, creation of new employment positions, and enhancement of the competitiveness and innovativeness of the national economy.

Consistency with the National and Territorial Just Transition Plans

Through the National Energy and Climate Plan, the Greek Government committed to w**ithdraw all lignite-fired power generation plants by 2023** – with the exception of the "Ptolemais V" plant which is expected to continue operating until 2028. This commitment is linked to the strategic objectives and policy priorities of the NECP for attaining climate change mitigation and facilitating the transition towards "green" energy and a climate-neutral economy by 2050, in line with the EU Green Deal Strategy.

The frontloaded phase-out of lignite-fired power generation creates multiple economic and social challenges for the affected areas, **Western Macedonia and Megalopolis**, and the need for a new, balanced and sustainable development model. In order to ensure the economically and socially just transition of these areas, the Greek Government developed and adopted the **National Just Transition Plan**, a comprehensive strategic plan with a mixture of interventions and measures for the economic and productive diversification of coal-affected areas, set in the wider context of the NECP, the EU Green Deal Strategy and the Energy Roadmap for 2050.

The National Just Transition Plan constitutes input for the preparation of the **Territorial Just Development Plans** for Western Macedonia and the Municipality of Megalopolis, in accordance with the requirements of the Proposal for a Regulation establishing the **Just Transition Fund.** At the same time, considering the prioritisation of electricity interconnections of the islands, and the gradual decommissioning of oil-fired power plants, a Territorial Plan is prepared specifically for the islands and their transition to climate neutrality.

The Recovery and Resilience Plan is aligned with the objectives and priorities of the National and Territorial Just Transition Plans, and supports through specific reforms and investments the economic and social transition of the coal-dependent areas.

The Component 1.1, related to the **"Green Transition**" priority, includes investments for the restoration, rehabilitation and upgrading of lignite zones in Western Macedonia and Megalopolis, in order to accommodate new uses according to the five growth pillars detailed in the Just Transition Plan: (i) Clean Energy, (ii) smart agricultural production, (iii) Sustainable Tourism, (iv) Industry, handicrafts and trade, and (v) technology and education. These works are expected to create new jobs for the local workforce, as well as a range of novel growth opportunities. Also directly linked to the objectives and priorities of the National and Territorial Just Transition Plans are reforms and investments of Component 1.1 aiming at increasing the RES share in the energy mix and at upgrading, expanding the electricity distribution networks, while investments in electrical interconnections of the Cycladic Islands are linked to the targets for decarbonizing the islands and shifting towards "cleaner" energy forms of the dedicated Territorial Just Transition Plans.

Similarly, Components 1.2 and 1.3, with investments targeted at improving energy efficiency in the domestic building stock and at promoting e-mobility and the shift from oil to clean fuels (e.g. green hydrogen) in the domestic transport sector, also are aligned with the Just Transition Plans, facilitating the energy transition and socio-economic revitalisation of the coal-affected areas and contribute to attraction of investments and creation of new jobs.

Finally, the Component 1.4 proposes investments in environmental protection and preservation, in enhancing climate change adaptation and resilience, in modernizing waste management and in adopting circular economy principles in production and consumption patterns. These investments are directly linked to the priorities set in the Just Transition Plans for environmental rehabilitation of the coal-affected areas, for better protection and preservation of forest lands and biodiversity, for sustainable use of natural resources, for stronger adaptation to climate change and effective management of natural risks, and for fostering productive diversification and a sustainable growth model in Western Macedonia and Megalopolis.

Components 2.1 and 2.3, related to the **"Digital Transition"** priority of the Recovery and Resilience Plan, promote the expansion of broadband networks to ensure fast and widespread connectivity, the transition to new generation networks, and the digitalisation and technological upgrading of enterprises – especially the small and medium-sized ones (SMEs). Such investments are directly linked with the priorities of the Just Transition Plan, considering that the development of digital infrastructure and networks in the coal-affected areas are necessary conditions for their socio-economic revitalisation.

Similarly, Component 2.2 advances the digitalisation and modernisation of the public sector, and the provision of high-quality services to citizens and businesses, another critical factor for ensuring the just and viable transition of the coal-affected areas. More broadly, through dedicated investments and reforms, the Recovery and Resilience Plan advances digital and technological transformation in the economy and society, which aligns and complements the priorities of the Just Transition Plans, as multiple opportunities can be generated for investment and entrepreneurial activities that can accelerate the transition to a diversified productive model, fostering local growth and employment creation.

Components 3.1 and 3.2 of the Recovery and Resilience Plan, related to the **"Employment, skills and social cohesion"** priority, aim at boosting job creation, improving job quality and labour market inclusion, strengthening economic and social resilience, as well as at increasing long-term employment and productivity through digitalizing education at all levels, modernizing vocational education and training, and upgrading the national reskilling and upskilling system. The objectives of both Components are aligned to the key priorities of the Just Transition Plans, and the reforms

and investments of the former complement and facilitate the latter in achieving new job creation, enhancement of skills and potential of local labour force in Western Macedonia and Megalopolis, and more broadly ensuring the just economic and social transition and the longer-term prospects of the coal-affected areas.

At the same time, Components 3.3 and 3.4 prioritize reforms and investments for increasing the efficiency, productivity, accessibility and sustainability of the healthcare system, and improving social services and the provision of equal opportunities for all citizens. Both Components are in line with the priorities of the National and Territorial Just Transition Plans, as the improvement in healthcare and social services and the promotion of social inclusion are essential for advancing living standards and social cohesion in coal-affected areas.

Also consistent and complementary to the priorities and policy interventions of the National and Territorial Just Transition Plans, are the Components of the Recovery and Resilience Plan that are related to the "Private Investments and Institutional Transformation" priority. Components 4.1, 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4 promote reforms and investments in the tax system and the public administration, the justice system and the financial markets, aiming at improving the business environment and at providing strong incentives for private investments and creation of new ventures. As a result, these Components are strongly linked to the objectives of the National and Territorial Just Transition Plans, where the attraction and fast-tracking of investments highly important in order to ensure local socio-economic development, new job creation, and the long-term prospects of the coal-affected areas.

On the other hand, Components 4.5, 4.6 and 4.7 focus on strengthening the relationship between enterprises and research and innovation, on enhancing the resilience and potential of key sectors - namely tourism, culture, manufacturing, agriculture and infrastructure – and on increasing the productivity, competitiveness and export orientation of enterprises in general. The reforms and investments included in these Components operate in conjunction with the objectives of the Just Transition Plans, contributing to the necessary economic and productive diversification of the coal-affected areas (Western Macedonia and Megalopolis), and the shift towards a sustainable growth model that would ensure the long-term prospects of the areas.

Consistency with the Growth Plan for the Greek Economy (Pissarides' Committee Report)

The Growth Plan for the Greek Economy, drafted by the independent committee formed by the Greek Government and headed by Professor Christopher Pissarides, constitutes a comprehensive plan for the development of the national economy. The Intermediate (August 2020) and Final (November 2020) Reports of the Pissarides' Committee provide in-depth analysis of domestic and global economic trends, and detailed recommendations on reforms and policies that can foster growth, competitiveness and employment, while at the same time ensuring social cohesion and improved living standards for all citizens.

The Greek Recovery and Resilience Plan is anchored to the objectives and priorities set out in the Growth Plan for the Greek Economy. Moreover, the Components of the Recovery and Resilience Plan, as well as the reforms and investments included in each Component, are fully aligned with the policy and reform recommendations of the Pissarides' Committee Report, and aim at facilitating and fast-tracking them.

The Components regarding the **"Green Transition"** incorporate the priorities of the Pissarides' Committee Report for paving the way towards climate neutrality by 2050, and for meeting the

NECP and EU targets for 2030. The modernisation of the energy system, the gradual phase-out from fossil fuels, the shift towards RES and "clean" energy, and the upgrading and expansion of electricity distribution networks are priorities facilitated by reforms and investments included in Component 1.1. The needs for renovating the existing building stock and for improving energy efficiency, for modernizing urban and spatial planning and facilitating the renewal of urban areas, and for promoting e-mobility and sustainable transportation, which are addressed via reforms and investments of Components 1.2 and 1.3, are highlighted in the Pissarides' Committee Report, and also linked to NECP and EU targets for 2030.

Finally, the Pissarides' Committee Report acknowledges the importance of better protection and restoration of the natural environment and biodiversity, of optimal use of the natural resources (including water), of enhancing the resilience of ecosystems towards climate change and natural risks, and of promoting sustainable waste management and transition towards circular economy. These objectives and priorities are reflected in the reforms and investments of Component 1.4 of the Recovery and Resiliency Plan and addressed by the latter, complementing at the same time related objectives and recommendations of the NECP and of the National Strategies for Climate Change Adaptation, Circular Economy, Forests and Biodiversity.

The Components regarding the **"Digital Transition"** reflect and respond to the argumentation and recommendations of the Pissarides' Committee Report for digitalizing and modernizing the public and private sectors in Greece, as well as the respective priorities and recommendations of the Digital Transformation Strategy. The importance of increased connectivity to very-high-capacity networks and of installation and functioning of new generation networks, thoroughly analyzed in the Report, is addressed via the dedicated reforms and investments of the Component 2.1.

The same holds for the modernisation and digital transformation of the public administration and the provision of enhanced, qualitative public services to citizens and enterprises, which are stressed in the Pissarides' Committee Report and addressed and facilitated through the reforms and targeted investments promoted by the Component 2.2 of the Recovery and Resilience Plan.

Moreover, the Component 2.3 focuses and promotes investments on the technological and digital transformation of the private sector, and on improving the technology readiness and digital skills of enterprises, which are also prioritized in the Pissarides' Committee Report as drivers of dynamic growth and enhanced productivity and competitiveness.

The Components related to the **"Employment, skills and social cohesion"** priority internalize and respond to the analysis and recommendations of the Pissarides' Committee Report on creation of new employment positions, increase in productivity and participation in the labour market, upgrading of the national vocational education and training and skill formation systems, and modernization and improvement of accessibility to healthcare and social services.

In particular, the Component 3.1 of the Recovery and Resilience Plan reflects the priorities of the Pissarides' Committee Report on boosting job creation, improving job quality and labour market inclusion, strengthening economic and social resilience and modernizing social security, and addresses them through targeted reforms and investments.

The Component 3.2 aims at increasing long-term employment and labour productivity, through upgrading the national skill formation (upskilling/reskilling) and Vocational Education and Training (VET) systems and strengthening the performance of the educational system in research and innovation. These objectives and policies also incorporate the priorities and recommendations of the Pissarides' Committee Report.

Similarly, Components 3.3 and 3.4 promote reforms and investments in modernizing the health-care system and enhancing its efficiency, accessibility, resilience and financial sustainability, and in improving and broadening access to social care services (for example, in early childhood care), respectively. Both Components are in line the Report of the Pissarides' Committee and operate as complements to the latter's policy and reform recommendations.

Finally, the Components related to the **"Private Investments and Institutional Transformation"** of the Recovery and Resilience Plan incorporate the recommendations of the Pissarides' Committee Report for boosting growth through reforms in the tax and public administration, and the justice system and financial systems, as well as through supporting the Research & Development (R&D) activities and export orientation of the private sector.

In particular, Components 4.1, 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4 reflect and respond to the priorities highlighted in the Pissarides' Committee Report for strengthening the public administration and tax-collection services, improving the efficiency of the justice system, making the financial and capital markets operate more efficiently, and addressing issues related to private debt management. Through coherent sets of reforms and investments, these Components aim to address the priorities and suggestions of the Pissarides' Committee Report and improve performance in these domains.

Similarly, Components 4.5, 4.6 and 4.7 include reforms and investments aiming at strengthening the links between entrepreneurship and research and innovation, at incentivizing enterprises for engaging in R&D investments and activities, and at enhancing the productivity, competitiveness and extroversion of the private sector – including also key sectors for the national economy, such as tourism, culture, manufacturing, agriculture and infrastructure. These Components, and the propose reforms and investments, also incorporate the analyses and priorities of the Pissarides' Committee Report, and complement the Report's recommendations in order to enhance growth, competitiveness, innovativeness and extroversion of the national economy.

Consistency with the Partnership Agreement for the Development Framework

The Greek Reform and Resilience Plan is designed to operate in consistency, complementarity and synergy with the new Greek **Partnership Agreement for the Development Framework for the 2021-2027 Programming Period**, and its sectoral and regional programs. On the one hand, the Plan incorporates the strategic directions, objectives and priorities of the new Partnership Agreement, while on the other hand it draws from and builds on the outcomes and the experience from implementing the Partnership Agreement for the previous period (2014 – 2020). It also draws from and builds on the outcomes from implementing the Along with the Common Agricultural Policy, the three instruments contribute the bulk of investment funds to be deployed in the Greek Economy in the following nine years.

The new Partnership Agreement for the 2021 – 2027 Programming Period is structured around 5 (five) key **Policy Objectives (PO)** and a S**pecial Objective** linked to the Just Transition Fund, which are highly consistent with the strategic priorities, the goals and the respective Components of the Greek Recovery and Resilience Plan.

In more detail, the ***Policy Objective 1 – "A smarter Europe through the promotion of innovative and smart economic transformation and regional ICT connectivity"*** is directly linked to the "Digital Transition" and "Private Investments and Institutional Transformation" priorities of the Recovery and Resilience Plan, with an aim of systematically enhancing the productivity and

extroversion of the national economy, as well as the links of production with technology and innovation.

The Components 2.1 and 2.3, related to the **"Digital Transition"** priority, promote reforms and investments for broadening the connectivity of households and enterprises to high-capacity-networks, for developing new generation networks, for the technological and digital upgrading of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and for enhancing their digital skills. These constitute priorities of the PO1 of the new Partnership Agreement as well. Similarly, the Component 2.2 focuses on the modernisation and digital transformation of the public administration, and its key processes, improving its operational efficiency and effectiveness, and the quality of public services provided to citizens and businesses. Therefore, the reforms and investments of Component 2.2 are also aligned to the PO1 of the new Partnership Agreement, with high complementarity and synergy of the respective actions.

Moreover, the Components 4.5 and 4.6 of the Recovery and Resilience Plan, which are focusing on strengthening the links of production with research and innovation, on improving the competitiveness and productivity of key sectors of the national economy (tourism, culture, agriculture, manufacturing, transports and logistics), through targeted reforms and investments, are also directly linked and consistent with the PO1 of the new Partnership Agreement, and they support common policy priorities.

The ***Policy Objective 2 - "A greener, lower carbon and resilient Europe through the promotion of clean and just energy transition, green and blue investments, circular economy, climate change adaptation and the risk prevention and management"*** prioritizes the necessary "green" transition for Greece, and the effective adaptation to climate change and mitigation of its impact. The PO2 is directly linked to the Recovery and Resilience Plan, and its "Green Transition" priority, also incorporating and specifying the objectives and priorities of the EU Green Deal Strategy and the National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP).

The Component 1.1 of the Recovery and Resilience Plan focuses on increasing the share of RES in power generation and in coverage of heating/cooling needs, on modernizing, upgrading and digitalizing the power transmission and distribution networks, on completing the electrical interconnections of the islands with the mainland power grid, on improving energy efficiency in all sectors, and on decarbonizing the energy system. It is highly consistent with the objectives and the priorities set out in PO2, while the reforms and investments of the Component 1.1 are expected to complement the new Partnership Agreement, jointly contributing to the attainment of the related national and EU targets.

Components 1.2 and 1.3 promote the improvement of energy efficiency in the domestic building stock, and the shift towards e-mobility and sustainable transportations, respectively. The reforms and investments proposed in the two Components reflect the respective priorities of the new Partnership Agreement and of PO2, and are expected to operate synergistically, and contribute jointly to the attainment of the related national and EU targets.

In addition, Component 1.4 emphasizes the protection of natural environment and sustainable management of the natural resources, the enhancement of adaptability and resilience to climate change and natural risks, the modern and effective management of solid and liquid waste, and the transition towards a circular economy. With investments related to large-scale reforestations and protection of forest lands in Greece, to the preservation of the domestic biodiversity, and to strengthening the resilience of natural ecosystems against climate change and natural risks, the Component 1.4 is fully aligned with the priorities of PO2 and the new Partnership Agreement for

the 2021 – 2027 Programming Period. The same holds for reforms and investments of the same Component regarding the rational and sustainable management of water resources and water conservation, the modern and efficient management of solid and liquid waste, the increase in sorting materials and recycling, and the transition towards a circular economy in production and consumption. In these areas, Component 1.4 also presents high consistency and complementarity with the PO2 and with the new Partnership Agreement.

At the same time, the Component 2.3 that promotes sustainable urban mobility in cities and other urban areas and the greater use of environment-friendly transportation types (electric vehicles, urban rail transit systems, bicycle etc.), as well as the Component 2.2 that advances interventions in the urban and spatial planning that will achieve balance between various activities and improve the daily life for citizens and visitors, are also fully aligned and supportive of the priorities of PO2.

The ***Policy Objective 3 - A more interconnected Europe through enhancing mobility and regional connectivity*** aims to support the development of accessible, climate resilient, intelligent, secure and intermodal transportation infrastructures at the local, national and regional levels and to promote sustainable urban mobility.

The Component 4.6, related to the "**Private Investments and Institutional Transformation"** priority of the Recovery and Resilience Plan, promotes the development of modern, "smart", accessible, resistant to climate change and sustainable infrastructures for transportations and mobility. The goal of the related, targeted investments is the completion and interconnection of infrastructures for passenger and commercial purposes at the local, national and regional levels, the continuous control and maintenance of infrastructures, their modernization with new user-friendly services, as well as the enhancement of road safety. Therefore, the Component 4.6 is highly consistent with the objectives of the new Partnership Agreement and the PO3 and operate as complements towards a common direction.

The ***Policy Objective 4 - A more social Europe through the implementation of the European pillar of social rights*** has as its main goal to ensure equal access to quality services and goods for all citizens, and to invest in human resources.

Through the **"Employment, skills and social cohesion"** priority, the Recovery and Resilience Plan fully aligns with the objectives and priorities of PO4 of the new Partnership Agreement. In more detail, the Component 3.1 advances reforms that will enhance employment and accessibility to the labour market, that will address inequalities and social exclusions, and that modernize the social security system. These reforms are directly linked to the priorities of PO4 and address them. Similarly,

The Component 3.2 aims at improving long-term employment and productivity of the local labour force, through strengthening the vocational education and training and skill formation systems, as well as through modernizing the education system and improve its research and innovation performance. The related reforms and investments of this Component are in conjunction with the priorities and the policy recommendations of the PO4 and the new Partnership Agreement.

On the other hand, the Component 3.3 of the Recovery and Resilience Plan places emphasis on the healthcare system, through reforms and investments to increase its efficiency, productivity, accessibility and financial sustainability. This batch of reforms and investments complement the priority areas and interventions included in the PO4, contributing to an overall improvement of the healthcare system and to the provision of effective, high-quality services to every citizen.

Finally, the Component 3.4 focuses on modernizing the social care and solidarity mechanisms, and on ensuring equal access of all, including the most vulnerable social groups, to quality social services. This specific Components includes reforms and investments in advancing social policy and the measures for supporting vulnerable social groups, in broadening the access of all citizens on high-quality social services, and in tackling social exclusion and discrimination. As a result, the Component is highly consistent and complementary to the priorities set out by the PO4, and the respective actions of the new Partnership Agreement.

The ***Policy Objective 5 - A Europe closer to its citizens, through the promotion of sustainable and integrated development of urban, rural and coastal areas, as well as through the support of local initiatives*** promotes the implementation of integrated territorial strategies, with utilisation of tools such as the Integrated Territorial Investments and the Community-Led Local Development Initiatives, deployed in areas selected along their needs and characteristics (growth prospects, environmental challenges, socio-economic pressures etc.).

The Recovery and Resilience Plan also promotes the sustainable and integrated territorial development, interacting and complementing the actions of the new Partnership Agreement and of the PO5. Specifically, through the **"Green Transition**"-related Component 1.2, the reform and completion of urban and spatial planning in Greece is promoted, along with the modernisation of land uses, which complement and support the integrated territorial strategies of PO5 and of the new Partnership Agreement. The same Component also promotes integrated interventions for the renewal and revitalisation of urban areas that advance sustainable urban development, modernize land uses to support novel activities, enhance accessibility and resilience to climate change and its effects, and improve more broadly the quality of life of inhabitants and visitors. In that way, the Component 1.2 is highly consistent with the objectives and priorities of PO5.

At the same time, the Component 4.6 of the Recovery and Resilience Plan aims to enhance the competitiveness and resilience of key sectors of the national economy, promoting investments – inter alia – in enriching and improvement of the tourist product of Greece, in more effectively showcasing the national cultural reserve, in the development of mountain, coastal and island regions and the exploitation of their comparative advantages, in the completion of all the necessary infrastructures, and more broadly in the advancement of sustainable development. As a result, the Component 4.6 and its reforms and investments are fully aligned with the objectives of PO5 and of the new Partnership Agreement.

Other Components of the Recovery and Resilience Plan that also seek to advance sustainable local and regional development, are also consistent to PO5 and the new Partnership Agreement, and multiple complementarities and synergies are expected from various investments and activities.

The ***Specific Objective for the Just Transition Fund*** focuses on the just and viable transition of the coal-affected areas of Greece – the Western Macedonia Region and the Municipality of Megalopolis – that are directly impacted by the national strategy for fully decarbonizing power generation by 2028. The Partnership Agreement for the 2021 – 2027 Programming Period, and the actions to be undertaken through the Specific Objective (and through the 5 key POs as well), complement the objectives, priorities and policy measures of the NECP, which specifies the national target to completely phase-out lignite by 2028, and of the National and Territorial Just Transition Plans, which constitute a detailed roadmap for the just socio-economic transition of the coal-affected areas.

Also aligned to the targets of the NECP and the Just Transition Plans is the Recovery and Resilience Plan, which is expected to operate in synergy with the new Partnership Agreement. In particular,

the Component 1.1 proposes investments in restoring the mine lands in Western Macedonia and Megalopolis, as part of the broader targets set out in the NECP and the Just Transition Plan for productive and environmental revitalization of the coal-affected areas and for the development of new land uses that can accommodate and support differentiated activities. In that direction, the Component 1.1 complements the Special Objective of the new Partnership Agreement, and the actions to be implemented through it.

Similarly, the other Components of the Recovery and Resilience Plan, are also aligned to the Special Objective, and the reforms and investments included in each of them are expected to complement each other and contribute to diversifying the growth model of coal-affected areas, to increasing the penetration and use of "green" energy, to boosting employment and to restoring social cohesion.

Consistency of RRF with the Greek Youth Guarantee implementation Plan

Youth unemployment constitutes one of the chronic deficiencies and major political, economic and social challenges for Greece with permanent significant impact on social cohesion. Greece submitted its Youth Guarantee Implementation Plan in 2014 in the middle of its economic crisis while recording the highest rates of unemployment in EU (approx. 60%) which followed by an unpresented "brain drain" of Greek young people. Currently, and despite a significant decrease, the Youth Unemployment rate remains high and far above EU average (Nov2020, 34%, 2nd in EU - Eurozone).

The Greek Youth Guarantee Implementation Plan (GYGIP) was presented in December 2013 and updated in June 2014. The design of the YG scheme drew upon the experience gained from the "Action Plan of Targeted Interventions to Strengthen Youth Employment and Entrepreneurship within the Operational Programme of NSRF"2 (January 2013), which was the first cohesive effort to tackle youth unemployment. The scheme is based on the broader national strategy laid out in the "Partnership Agreement for the Development Framework, 2014-2020" and the "Action Plan for Creating New Jobs and Supporting Unemployed People" (May 2013). It includes a set of actions addressed to young people aged 15 to 24, who do not work or participate in any educational or training cycle. All young people up to the age of 24 should receive a good quality job offer, vocational training, apprenticeship or internship within a period of four (4) months after they leave formal education or they lose their job. To achieve this goal, the plan is based on broad horizontal cooperation of the relevant public authorities and services, as well as in establishing partnerships with their representatives of social partners and youth. The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs is in charge of the strategic planning and implementation of the YG, and supported by the PES (OAED) and other actors including the Ministry of Education, Research and Religious Affairs, the Ministry of Rural Development and Food, the Ministry for Development and Competitiveness, the Ministry of Merchant Marine and Island Policy, the Ministry of Tourism, the Ministry of Culture, local authorities and social partners[109].

Main targets of the GYGIP were: a) reorganization - upgrade of the provided services of finding employment, consulting, etc. of O.A.E.D. (Hellenic Manpower Employment Organization) in order to operate as basic pillar of achieving the targets of the Plan; b) enhancing labor market mobility and connectivity of education with employment, in particular for market entry and initial employment; c) upgrading the employability of human resources and particularly of marginalized groups, already in long-term unemployment; d) strengthening labor demand, with subsidy

[109] European Commission, Youth Guarantee country by country, Greece October 2020

programs of employment in the private sector and public interest bodies, as well as facilitating in meeting this demand with in-service (operational) training and retraining of the unemployed.

The interventions of GYGIP include the following: promoting systemic interventions and reforms; training, educational and employment actions exploiting future opportunities in sectors of the economy with growth potential; development and utilization of modern information systems ("Ergani"); d) modernization of the Public Employment Services; e) establishment of partnerships with stakeholders, social partners and young people (open channel of communication, good practices).

Tackling unemployment and creating new, sustainable and good jobs in particular for young people, is a key priority and ultimate goal for the Greek National Recovery and Resilience Plan. The Components under “Green”, “Digital” and “Private investment and transformation of the economy” comprise numerous investments and reforms which contribute directly or indirectly to job creation, while the Components under “Employment, Skills and Social Cohesion” are by definition and directly linked to enhance youth employment with direct impact on the National Youth Guarantee Implementation Plan.

“Employment, Skills and Social Cohesion” Components

The RRF plan of Greece includes the following investments and reforms which contribute directly or indirectly to the Youth Guarantee Implementation Plan targets and interventions: Labour market reform, enhancing job creation and job resilience in the event of shock;. State of the art Active and Passive Labour Market Policies, promoting labour market activation, job creation and safety nets against unemployment; State of the art up-skillining and reskilling programs boosting employment, including digital skills and encompassing Vocational Education Training and Apprenticeships; Reforms and investments enhancing the autonomy of Greek Universities, their research performance, and the quality of university education, including its relevance to the labour market; integration of vulnerable groups.

The Pissarides Committee Report, underpinning the new Growth Strategy of Greek economy, finds that the Greek labour market is characterised by low productivity, low participation and a high dependency ratio. The Report advocates policy Intervention on both these issues including, among others, (a) improving the skills of the labour force (employed and unemployed) and (b) increasing the participation rate of those groups of the population currently under-represented in the labour market (women, young people and older people)

Component 3.1: Increasing job creation and participation in the labour market: This component aims to increase long term employment and productivity through the enhancement of human capital. The main avenues through which the component will pursue its objectives related to the National Youth Guarantee Implementation Plan are mainly: labour market reform, upgrading the market’s ability to create jobs and increasing its resilience in the event of shocks; incentives-compatible, state of the art Active and Passive Labour Market Policies, enhancing labour market activation, job creation and safety nets against unemployment. Additionally, the Reform and Digitalisation of the Public Employment Service (OAED) and the upgrading of the labour market needs’ diagnostic mechanism focus on improving the effectiveness and digitalisation of the public administration, also helping to mitigate the employment and social impacts of the COVID-19 crisis, is also directly linked with the National Youth Guarantee Implementation Plan.

Reform 2 “Active Labour Market Policies” explicit includes as strategic objective the “Significantly increase female and youth participation in the labour market”, where, specifically investment projects are proposed for “Short-term work experience programme for younger unemployed workers (ages 18-30)”.

Component 3.2: Education, vocational education and training, and skills: This component aims to increase long term employment and productivity through the enhancement of human capital. The component also includes reforms increasing the appeal and labour market effectiveness of vocational education training (VET) for young people; a forward-looking overhaul of the dual apprenticeship system; and a major reform (closely aligned with the reform on governance) of the contents and delivery of the skilling, reskilling and upskilling programmes offered by the public employment service (OAED). The reforms’ benefits will be strengthened and accelerated by investments in digital systems, laboratory equipment for VET training units and OAED units, and a targeted programme of buildings’ refurbishment/upgrade.

One of the main challenges is the participation of young people in vocational education training (VET) which is low compared to the EU average. The same holds true for participation in life-long learning/training programmes. Enterprises’ willingness to finance their employees’ participation in training programmes is low, and the same is true for demand by private-sector employees to participate in such programmes.

Reform 1 “A New Strategy for Lifelong Skilling: Modernising and Upgrading Greece’s Upskilling and Reskilling System” (ID: 16913) introduces an umbrella governance framework for and reskilling programmes taking place in Greece. Among others, its aim is to equip younger workers with the necessary competencies and knowledge to succeed in the labour market.

Reform 2 “Upgrade Vocational Education and Training for young people” aims at increasing the quality and market relevance of the Vocational Education Training (VET) system. More specifically, it pursues the transformation of VET into an appealing educational pathway, delivering qualifications that are relevant to labour market demand, boosting productivity and reducing unemployment, especially among young people. As per the suggestions of the Pissarides Committee interim report, this reform will help reduce the significant gap between the skills (including digital skills) demanded by employers and those offered by job-seekers, especially in sectors such as energy, information technology and communications, health, tourism and STEM.

Reform 3 “Strengthening the Dual Apprenticeship System” (also in line with the proposals made by the Pissarides' Committee report and closely aligned with Reform (2) above, aims at strengthening the apprenticeship system in order to facilitate entrance to the labour force. In particular, it reassesses, redesigns and updates the current apprenticeship system to align it with current labour market requirements. In the context of the reform, the curricula for the Apprenticeship Schools for about 40 specialties will be revised, modernised and aligned with labour market needs, in order to raise the level of skills provided to apprentices (including digital skills), in close cooperation with social partners and employers. Overall, the reform renders the apprenticeship system an integral part of the authorities’ strategy towards upgrading VET and, ultimately, reducing youth employment.

The apprenticeship model currently implemented by OAED has proven to be effective, since a significant percentage of OAED apprenticeship schools (EPAS) students/apprentices continue to work for the same employer after the end of their studies and apprenticeships. Vocational education as provided by the EPAS can and must be further enhanced to become an integral part of the authorities’ strategy towards upgrading VET and, ultimately, reducing youth employment.

The Ministry of Education is drafting a bill according to which the OAED Apprenticeship System is being re-established as a discreet pillar in the national VET System.

Component 3.4 "Increase access to effective and inclusive social policies" includes reforms and investments targeted towards some of the most vulnerable population groups of the country, with the overarching aim of providing equal opportunities for all, irrespective of gender, ethnicity, sexual orientation, age, disability, and other characteristics. It includes reforms and investments whose target is to ensure the social inclusion of vulnerable population groups by means of (a) promoting economic activation, through the provision of training, education, and apprenticeship opportunities; and (b) ensuring access to effective and high-quality social services. Unemployment and in particular of the young is a main challenge of the Component.

Digital Transformation Bible 2020 – 2025

The **Digital Transformation Bible 2020 – 2025** details the strategy of Greece for transition to the digital age, through a set of horizontal and vertical policy interventions that will foster the digital transformation of the Greek society and economy. In addition, the "Bible" introduces a new model for digital governance, with novel, enhanced mechanisms for the design, implementation and monitoring of digital projects.

The Recovery and Sustainability Plan places the digital transition at the epicenter of changes that will unleash the dynamics of the economy and contribute to strong, sustainable growth. Through targeted reforms and investments, the Recovery and Sustainability Plan promotes the expansion of connectivity of households and business to high-speed and capacity broadband networks, and the installation of new generation networks across the country (Component 2.1), incorporating in that way the objectives and guidelines of the "Bible".

The Recovery and Sustainability Plan also promotes reforms and investments for the digital transformation and modernization of the public sector, and the provision of modern, high quality services to citizens and businesses (Component 2.2), as well as for the technological and digital upgrading of private sector businesses. (especially small and medium-sized enterprises), and the enhancement of their digital skills (Component 2.3). These reforms and investments are fully aligned with the objectives and priorities of the Digital Transformation Bible, and are expected to act as complements with other actions proposed in the latter.

National Research and Innovation Strategy for Smart Specialization 2014 - 2020

The **National Research and Innovation Strategy for Smart Specialization** was formulated in the context of the "Europe 2020" Strategy of the European Commission, and of the Cohesion Policy for the 2014 – 2020 Programming Period. The goal of the National Smart Specialization Strategy is the productive restructuring of the country, with research, technology and innovation as key drivers, to address regional inequalities and spur long-term employment. Today, an updating process is underway to better adapt the Strategy to the needs and the priorities of the new Programming Period (2021 - 2027).

The Recovery and Resilience Plan is directly linked to the goals and the priorities of the National Smart Specialization Strategy, incorporating the results and experience from its implementation. The Recovery and Resilience Plan advances reforms and investments for enhancing research and

innovation in the educational system (Component 3.2), as well as for strengthening the links of entrepreneurship and production with scientific knowledge and innovation (Component 4.5), in accordance with the priorities and objectives of the National Smart Specialization Strategy.

In additional, there are several priorities shared by the National Research and Innovation Strategy for Smart Specialization and the Recovery and Resilience Plan, and supported through reforms and investments of the latter, including:

- The energy transition and overall upgrading of energy infrastructures (Component 1.1),
- The improvement of environmental protection and the enhancement of resilience of cities and ecosystems against climate change (Components 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4),
- The promotion of state-of-the-art Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) at all levels (Components 2.1, 2.2 and 2.4),
- The boost in productivity, competitiveness and resilience of key sector for the Greek Economy, such as culture, tourism, the primary sector, manufacturing and transports – logistics (Components 4.6 and 4.7).

National Strategy for Higher Education (2016 – 2020)

The **National Strategy for Higher Education** reflects the strategic priorities and objectives of the country with regards to its Higher Education system, the organization and functioning of academic institutions and bodies, the framework for their networking and extroversion, and more broadly the responsiveness to the needs of students, of the society and of the economy.

The Recovery and Resilience Plan incorporates the priorities and objectives of the National Strategy for Higher Education and prioritizes reforms and investments for improving the Higher Education systems, the academic institutions and their teaching and research activities (Component 3.2).

In addition, the Recovery and Resilience Plan aims at strengthening the links of entrepreneurship and production with scientific knowledge, technology and innovation (Components 4.5 and 2.3), in consistency and complementarity with the emphasis placed by the National Strategy for Higher Education in linking education, research and production.

National Integration Strategy

The **National Integration Strategy** is a comprehensive plan for the integration of third-country nationals, taking into account the developments of recent years at the local, national, regional, EU and international level, the needs and capacities, and the compliance with the EU values and principles framework.

The Recovery and Resilience Plan incorporates the guidelines and objectives of the National Integration Strategy, and responds through interventions for facilitating the social inclusion of immigrants and beneficiaries of international protection, through introducing them in the labour market and providing to them specialized services regarding skills diagnosis, consulting, training and reskilling/upskilling (Component 3.4). Moreover, the Recovery and Resilience Plan promotes the digitalization of migration system processes and of the archives of the Asylum Service, in order to improve control over migration flows and achieve faster inclusion of legal migrants, asylum-

seekers and refugees (Component 3.4). These investments are fully aligned to the priorities of the National Integration Strategy and operate as complements with actions included in the latter.

National Action Plan for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

The **National Action Plan for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities** was formulated and adopted in 2020 and constitutes a comprehensive roadmap for the coordination and monitoring of all actions and policies regarding the rights of persons with disabilities.

The Recovery and Resilience Plan is consistent with the National Action Plan for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and advances reforms and investments that improve living conditions and accessibility to critical services, as well as the inclusions into the society and labour market. These reforms and investments broaden the accessibility of persons with disabilities in important services, advance deinstitutionalization of children and adults with disabilities, and focus on the provision of direct and effective social care services to them (Component 3.4). In addition, the Recovery and Resilience Plan includes reforms and investments for improving the skills, the employability and the sustainable employment of persons with disabilities, in order to achieve their integration in the labour market (Components 3.1 and 3.2). This batch of reforms and investments complements the actions and policies included in the National Action Plan for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, jointly contributing to achieving common goals.

National Transport Strategic Plan

The **National Transport Strategic Plan** provides the basis for sustainable transport infrastructure and service development in Greece over the medium to long term, which will contribute to the competitiveness of the transport sector of the country.

The Recovery and Resilience Plan is highly consistent with the National Transport Strategic Plan, as it acknowledges the importance of developing modern, sustainable, accessible and climate change resilience transport infrastructures (Component 4.6). Through dedicated investment, the Recovery and Resilience Plan aims to facilitate the development of required infrastructure at the local, regional and international levels, interconnecting all areas in the country, and improving the mobility of citizens and goods. At the same time, the Recovery and Resilience Plan advances road safety through targeted education and communication (Component 4.6) and promotes more broadly the shift towards sustainable urban mobility in cities and metropolitan areas and towards more sustainable and environment-friendly transportation modes (Component 1.3). The reforms and investments included in the Recovery and Resilience Plan are expected to operate in synergy with projects included in the National Transport Strategic Plan, and jointly contribute towards the achievement of common objectives.

National Plan for Crisis Management and Hazard Mitigation

The **National Plan for Crisis Management and Hazard Mitigation** introduces a comprehensive package of activities for the coordination and implementation of interventions for effective and timely management of crises from all the involved operational, executive and support structures, with an aim at effectively managing adverse situations, due to natural, technological or other disasters and/or threats.

The Recovery and Resilience Plan acknowledges the enhancement of resilience against threats and risks of any kind as a crucial element of economic and societal development and progress. As a result, it fully incorporates the strategic guidelines, objectives and detailed targets of the National Plan for Crisis Management and Hazard Mitigation. In more detail, it promotes, through dedicated investments, the improvement of the resilience of natural and urban ecosystems to climate change and natural risks (Components 1.2 and 1.4), as well as the consolidation of civil protection mechanisms and their operation, and of the early warning and response mechanisms (Component 1.4).

Moreover, the Recovery and Resilience Plan embraces the objectives and recommendations for more effective management and mitigation of risks related to public health (Component 3.3) and to the technological (Component 2.1), energy (Component 1.1) and transport (Component 4.6) infrastructures and networks in Greece.

In that way, the Recovery and Resilience Plan and the National Plan for Crisis Management and Hazard Mitigation operate as complements, building and enhancing resilience towards all potential risk factors.

Complementarity with Enhanced Surveillance Framework

Apart from the European Semester, economic developments and policies in Greece are monitored under the enhanced surveillance framework, according to Regulation (EU) No 472/2013, with the aim to address potential sources of economic and financial difficulties and implement structural reforms. The enhanced surveillance framework also allows the assessing of the commitment given by Greece to the Eurogroup of 22 June 2018, to continue the reforms adopted under the European Stability Mechanism programme and to ensure that the objectives of the important reforms adopted under the financial assistance programmes are safeguarded.

In that context, enhanced surveillance monitors the implementation of specific commitments to complete key structural reforms started under the programme, in six key areas, namely: (i) fiscal and fiscal structural policies, (ii) social welfare, (iii) financial stability, (iv) labour and product markets, (v) Hellenic Corporation of Assets and Participations and privatization, and (vi) the modernization of public administration.

The Greek Reform and Resilience Plan is designed to operate in consistency and synergy with the enhanced surveillance framework, as it includes and builds upon many structural reforms and commitments under it.

In more detail, Greek RRP (mainly under component 4.1, 4.2) includes, inter alia, the following reforms and investments, that are directly or indirectly linked to the key area of fiscal and fiscal structural policies, under enhanced surveillance framework; Accounting reform, measures and incentives to promote electronic transactions, new framework for the fight against smuggling, online cash registers and POS, digital transformation of tax and customs administration, as well as a new system for public procurement.

Another set of interventions (under component 3.3 of the RRP) is dedicated to the improvement of resilience and sustainability of healthcare in Greece in line with the enhanced surveillance frameworks goal for modernisation of healthcare. The National Health System will go through a digital transformation that will facilitate all efforts being made to control healthcare spending and centralise procurements while organisational reforms (KETEKNY, ODIPY) are planned in order to

rationalise the hospital reimbursement system and create a framework that will ensure quality procedures and performance measurements in healthcare. A reform of the clawback system aims to reduce clawback amounts while a system offsetting clawback returns with clinical trial, R&D or investment expenditure by liable companies is being set. Last but not least, a reform of the Primary Healthcare System will be implemented aiming to build a strong system with an effective gatekeeping function, through the upgrading of facilities and equipment, the implementation of organizational changes and the training of PHC staff.

The Greek RRP (mainly under component 4.4) includes also the following investments and reforms, which contribute directly or more broadly to the goal of financial stability; Implementation of the new insolvency framework, new loans promotion and establishment of the credit expansion observatory, enhancing the AML/CFT framework, development of capital markets, strengthening of the capacity of the financial system to overcome legacy challenges and finance the real economy. Supplementally, reforms under the title: “Digital Transformation of Justice (e-justice)”, “Skills and digital skills for judges and judicial employees (judicial staff)” and “Accelerating the administration of justice” are expected to increase the digital capacities of the justice system while at the same time, empower judges and judicial staff and provide them with the competent skills to substantially increase the speed of administering justice without compromising its quality.

Regarding labour and product markets, the Greek RRP entails various proposals linked with the reforms under enhanced surveillance framework. Specifically, a set of reforms and investments (under components 3.1, 3.2) have been planned to support the modernisation of the labour market, promote job creation and enhance employability. A new labour law will induce structural changes in order to increase job creation and competitiveness, fight under-declared work, improve the work-life balance and bridge the gender employment gap. The reform is supported with an extensive investment in the digital transformation of the labour systems (including ERGANI, eEFKA, ATLAS, SEPE, HERIDANOS). At the same time, active and passive labour market policies are being reformed and paired with investments such as the upskilling/ reskilling of the labour force to boost employment and employability and the digital transformation of OAED with a view to increasing the effectiveness of policies against unemployment.

Furthermore, there are additional actions for the simplification of the business environment and for upgrading in quality and safety, that includes, among others, the extending of licensing simplification to additional economic activities, as well as ΄Ease of Doing Business΄ reform (ID: 16591) with interventions to improve business environment and Greece’s ranking in the World Bank DB indicator. In addition, Digitalisation of Economic Diplomacy Network and export training actions, as well as Trade facilitation, aiming to assist existing and potential exporters and boosting exports.

Moreover, reforms and investments in the sector of spatial and urban planning affect horizontally a range of policy areas, including environmental protection, adaptation to climate change, built environment, development, allocation of the public infrastructure, and are closely related to the fast development of a modern and efficient cadastre. The successful completion of the cadastre project, as well as the investment of the National Reforestation Plan, under which the restoration of several degraded forest ecosystems will be implemented, encompass as a prerequisite the acceleration of the ratification of forest maps throughout the country.

In addition, the preparation of urban plans in implementation of urban policy reform is also closely related to urban sustainability, which is an RRP key priority under the Green Pillar. The reform, under the current enhanced surveillance program, of the obsolete legal framework for the

elaboration of sustainable urban mobility plans for main urban centres, redefines the relationship between cities and the people living in them and changes urban transport to a less polluting and more efficient model.

In relation to the key area of Hellenic Corporation of Assets and Participations and privatizations and for the purpose of enhancing the development of public real estate assets, the investment in the Olympic sports complex of Athens (OAKA) attempts to repair, maintain and improve the operating efficiency of the Olympic complex in order to extend its useful life, restore its image as a landmark and convert it into a modern, sustainable, lively, safe and profitable urban athletics and leisure destination. Moreover, the modernization of the institutional framework for State Owned Enterprises follows the current attempts to identify and resolve legal impediments, as well as other practical issues, related to a more commercial operation of HCAP`s SOEs.

Finally, other components of the Greek RRP are aligned towards the modernization of public administration. More specifically “Reforming Public Administration” (ID: 16972) consists of a comprehensive set of actions to further modernise the public administration and invest in its human resources, while the Reform “Strengthening the national anti-corruption framework through targeted interventions in the fields of detection, prevention and raising awareness” encompasses the strengthening of Internal Control System of the public administration as well the drafting of National Anti-Corruption Action Plan for the period 2022-2025. Finally, the Reform titled “Efficient Combating of Corruption” comprises a series of necessary amendments in the legal framework of Greece to assist with the combating against corruption in key policy areas as well as implement satisfactorily specific GRECO recommendations.

In addition to the above mentioned six key reform areas, Greece has undertaken complementary commitments aiming at improving the education system through reforming higher education and VET and setting up an evaluation system. The RRP also supports the transformation momentum of this policy area, through reforms and projects contributing to accelerating the implementation of recently passed VET legislation, strengthening the apprenticeship system to enhance employability, as well as upgrading laboratory infrastructure of VET units. An all-encompassing strategy to enhance excellence and innovation in universities is promoted, while particular emphasis is placed on the digital transformation across all education levels.

Moreover, in regard to the complementary commitments undertaken by the Greek Authorities in May 2020, as referenced in the Enhanced Surveillance Report, concerning the e-governance policies, they are supported by a number of investments and reforms of the Greek RRF plan, including the development of a framework for the provision of user-oriented public services, the upgrade of infrastructure and services of the General Secretariat of Information Systems for Public Administration (GSISPA), the interconnection and interoperability of registries and services for data exchange between public organisations, the upgrade and interconnection of the national open data portal, the supply of central cloud computing infrastructure and services, the implementation of a Central Document Management system and the simplification of the procedures in key policy areas.

Complementarity of funding

The structure of the RRP Management and Control System (MCS) ensures that the support provided under the RRF will be additional to support provided under other Union funds and programmes. In cases where reforms and investment projects receive additional funds from other Union programmes, the RRF MCS will ensure the avoidance of double-funding and prescribe for the clear distinction among the separate costs covered.

Given that the same cost cannot be financed twice, the MCS ensures the avoidance, prevention, and even detection and correction of double-funding by robust structured procedures set in place, such as:

- the interoperability of the electronic managing and monitoring systems that are used by the implementing bodies and all the actors involved in the RRP MCS, as well as in the management and control systems of other ESI funds,
- the common electronic system (e-pde) for the funding/payment of all co-financed projects (RRF, ESI, CEF and even national funded projects), securing that no financial claim can be approved more than one time,
- the close cooperation between the two main responsible authorities (Ministry of Finance/RRFA and Ministry of Development and Investments/National Coordination Authority).

Moreover, all IBs will have to declare in the RRF MIS that no previous Union funding has been granted for the same project costs during the current or in previous periods, while the RRF MIS will allow for the efficient cross-checking, detection and consolidation of all possible data sources that relate to the funding of the IBs and specific projects.

Different EU funding streams for the same project will be systematically separated into different funding sources, allowing for maximum controls over the total funding. This level of data consolidation and transparency will ensure the early detection and avoidance of double funding cases between the RRF and other EU programmes, while it will act as a preventive factor for the IBs.

Interoperability between the different information systems of the public sector and close coordination between all public actors, will promote the effective and efficient functioning of synergies between all involved stakeholders, while double funding cases will be flagged through (existing) Business Intelligence tools using data collection and consolidation. A characteristic example is that the RRF MIS will be developed in the same platform as the NSRF, which will enable the exchange of data and the application of cross-checks with all the different EU related data sources, such as the NSRF, CEF etc.

Actions taken for the plan's implementation

Introduction – Objectives

The unique nature and the size of the European Union's Recovery and Resilience Facility (hereafter RRF) instrument requires the introduction of a tailored-made Management and Control System (hereafter MCS), since RRF is a performance-based spending program that links payments to performance rather than costs.

The proposed MCS is developed under the direct management of the Greek authorities, namely, the RRF Coordination Agency (RRFA), which has the overall responsibility for the implementation of the National Recovery Plan (RRP) and constitutes the single point of contact ("the coordinator") between the Greek Authorities and the European Commission (EC).

The main objectives of the MCS are to:

- Ensure that the projects' implementation is aligned with the national RRP, as approved by the European Council.
- Ensure that projects' implementation complies with the national and European regulatory framework and that cases of conflict of interest, corruption, fraud, and double funding are avoided.
- Provide the framework for active monitoring of the projects' implementation, raising the alarm in case of delays, in order to take remedial action when necessary.
- Provide the framework for the control and audit of the projects and the Implementing Bodies (IBs).
- Verify the efficient and effective use of RRF funds.
- Report to the European Commission the successful completion of the agreed milestones and targets

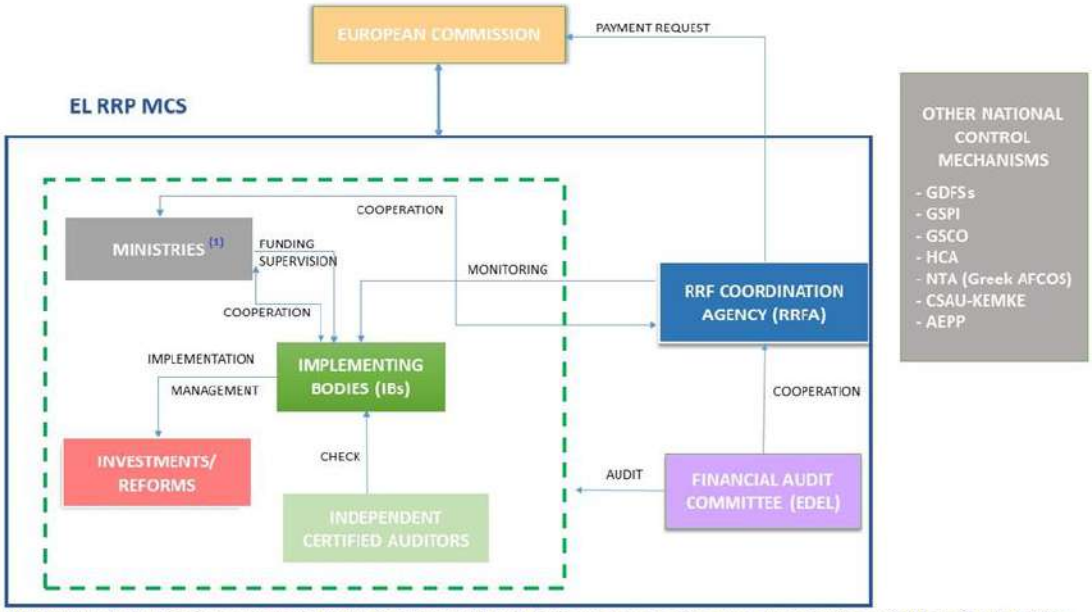
Bodies involved in the MCS – roles and responsibilities

The proposed MCS identifies clear actors (bodies/entities) and their roles and responsibilities in the planning, management, implementation, control of the projects and audits under the RRF.

The System's structure includes the Authorities/Bodies that take over the responsibilities of management, verification and control/audit. Specifically, it includes:

- The Recovery and Resilience Facility Coordination Agency (RRFA) that is the lead national body tasked with the overall coordination and monitoring of the National RRP.
- The Ministries involved that will draft and submit the proposals for reforms and investment projects to be financed under the Recovery and Resilience Facility.
- The Implementing Bodies (IBs) that will undertake the management and implementation of the approved projects.
- The Financial Audit Committee (EDEL) will execute the audits in order to provide assurance as to the achievement of the milestones/targets and the effective functioning of the RRF MCS.

Briefly, the diagram of the organizational relationship between the Authorities participating in the MCS is presented in the following Figure of the "Management and Control System Structure".



(1) The involvement of the Ministries is mainly supervisory and their role is restricted in the facilitation and acceleration of the projects, unless otherwise prescribed in specific projects' Fiches.

A. The RRF Coordination Agency (RRFA)

The RRFA is a new agency, established in the Ministry of Finance to serve as the responsible body for the efficient use of the EU recovery funds deriving from the Next Generation EU and its key instrument, the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF). The RRFA is an independent special public service under the Minister of Finance, set up according to the Law 4738/2020, and constitutes the lead national body tasked with the overall coordination and monitoring of the National RRP, which will be submitted for approval to the EU institutions.

The current structure of the RRFA is presented in the organizational chart below. Pursuant to Law 4738/2020 (GG A '207), the RRFA will have 40 staff positions in total that will be covered mainly (at least by 50 percent) by permanent staff of the Public Sector, consisting of 29 University Education, 4 Technological Education and 5 Secondary Education employees, according to the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 278 of the above mentioned law. The qualifications required to fill the above positions are provided in paragraph 2 of the article mentioned above, while the procedures and the manner of staffing are mentioned in paragraphs 3 and 4 thereof.

The organizational structure and responsibilities of the RRFA may be amended to fully reflect the processes of the MCS, as soon as it is finalized. To meet its mandate, the RRFA structure ensures on the one hand the clear distinction of responsibilities at the level of Directorates and on the other hand the segregation of duties at the level and within the Departments, so as no member of staff has responsibility for more than one of authorizing, accounting, auditing or certification for sums charged to the RRP, and no member of staff performs one of those tasks without being supervised by a second member of staff.

In any case, the available resources and the staff expertise is among the RFFA priorities in order to ensure the efficient use of the resources of the European Union, and of the Recovery and Resilience Facility in particular, and the successive completion of its tasks. In order to strengthen the staffing process of the RRFA, and as a first step towards that direction, specific calls for expressions of interest for staffing were published in November 2020 and May 2021, reference number 135066 ΕΞ 2020/26.11.2020 (ΑΔΑ: Ψ9ΒΒΗ-ΟΒΒ) and 57512 ΕΞ 2021/17.05.2021 (ΑΔΑ:

ΩΓΨΒΗ-ΖΝΖ), respectively, with a focus on competent employees with business experience in relevant tasks to be posted by RRFA. Given that the RRFA is a new service, which is staffed from the beginning, related staffing procedures are in progress, a certain number of experienced staff has already been posted to the RRFA and is estimated to be completed during the first months of the second semester of year 2021. Its staff members hold degrees from higher educational institutes; they are experienced in their field and belong, in their majority, to the sectors of Finance employees and Engineering, as well as other specializations necessary for the executions of the Agency's tasks. There is also support from a competent secretariat, whereas all work is performed under the direct supervision of the Governor. Moreover, it's worth mentioning that the RRFA, if required, may entrust to externals/experts the task of performing certain assignments on its behalf.

The employees of RRFA are appointed with full employment and with exclusive responsibility to carry out RRFA's tasks, without performing other duties outside the service. The staff of RRFA is functionally independent from other services carrying out management, implementing and auditing duties.

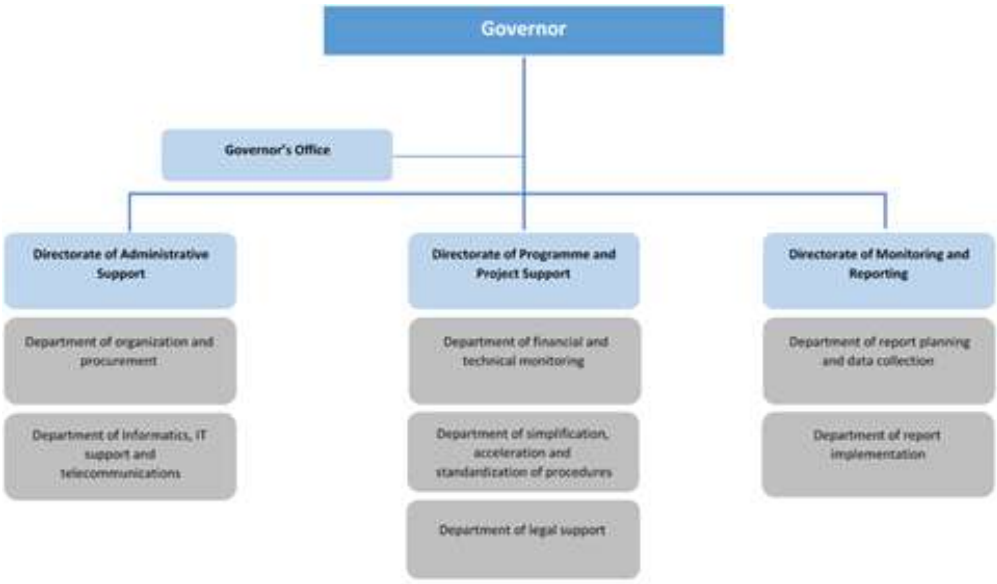
An internal process that will enhance the transparency at all stages has been designed and provides for the submission of a declaration of non-existence of conflict of interest by all staff of RRFA, regardless of specific position held within the service. This statement is filled once by all employees and is submitted to the Administrative Support Directorate of RRFA, which keeps a relevant register for the staff employed in the Service and reviews it on a periodic basis.

In order to safeguard a high level of work performed, RRFA applies a policy for the training and continuous upgrade of the qualifications and improvement of the skills of its entire staff.

The appointed staff already have valuable and specific expertise in the monitoring, management and auditing of projects co-financed by other EU funds, still RRFA will evaluate the needs for specific training in fields like management and control system of co-financed programmes, the regulatory framework for the implementation of RRF or other EU funds, auditing standards, IT skills, prevention and disclosure of irregularities and frauds, management of public contracts, public investment programme, as well as more specialized issues, and accordingly will organize specialized training programs or encourage its staff to acquire further knowledge and meet upcoming challenges.

Moreover, for individuals in positions of responsibility, training includes the development of skills that concern supervision of staff, management of human resources, organisation and administration of administrative units.

The Administrative Support Directorate of RRFA keeps a "Staff Training Register", which is a database recording the basic service data of the employees of RRFA and the training programmes (seminars, conferences) they have attended, and the certifications acquired. The staff training for improvement the competences and skills are subject to regular analysis.



The RRFA will be the national body with the mandate/authority to exercise the following tasks:

1) To coordinate and provide support in the preparation and submission of the National RRP to the European Commission and any revisions thereto.
2) To design and modify the Management and Control System for the implementation of the RRP.
3) To issue the Approval Decision of the projects and verify that no conflict of interest and no double funding at the level of the projects' approval exist.
4) To pre-approve all tender documents, awards and needed modifications.
5) To verify that the implementation of the projects is in line with the approved RRP.
6) To perform active monitoring on the progress of the projects, on the basis of the milestones and targets set, for each component and/or reform and investment, and verify their achievement.
7) To evaluate the independent certified auditors' reports that will be employed by the IBs on the achievement of the milestones/ targets assigned to RRF funding requests and on the completion of the projects themselves.
8) To submit the payment requests to the EC, upon verification of the achievement of the milestones and targets through the RRF Management Information System (MIS), accompanied by the management declaration, as well as a summary of the audits carried out, including weaknesses identified and any corrective actions taken.
9) To prepare reports for the Minister of Finance, the competent government bodies and the competent bodies of the EU on the implementation of the projects and the achievement of the milestones and targets.
10) To facilitate the communication and information exchange on RRF issues between all stakeholders.

11) To monitor and evaluate the implementation procedures of the projects and to provide instructions and guidance to the competent bodies regarding the procedures, implementation, simplification and acceleration.

12) To propose to the Minister of Finance and the competent government bodies, ways of solving problems that arise during the implementation of the RRP.

13) To suggest to the Minister of Finance and the competent government bodies, revisions and amendments of the RRP.

14) To collaborate with the Financial Audit Committee (EDEL) on the audits performed on the achievement of milestones and targets and the assurance obtained from the audits on the effective functioning of RRP MCS.

15) To represent the Greek authorities in the competent EU institutions/committees for RRF and act as the contact point with the competent Directorates of the European Commission.

16) To collaborate with the Special MIS Agency of the General Secretariat of Public Investments and NSRF of the Ministry of Development and Investment for the development of the RRF MIS.

17) To report twice a year in the context of the European Semester on the progress made in the achievement of the national recovery and resilience plan.

B. Ministries

The Ministries involved have undertaken the submission of integrated project proposals that can be included in the Recovery and Resilience Mechanism and consequently, upon approval of their projects, the submission of the projects' Fiches. The staff of those Services involved in the financing of the projects have a complete independence from the Implementing Bodies and long experience in related issues of co-financed projects.

Ministries' competent services will support the monitoring of the projects' progress, be in close cooperation with both the RRFA and the implementing bodies, and intervene, whenever it is crucial, in order to support the implementing body towards the fulfilment of its obligations within the agreed timeline.

Moreover, meetings will take place periodically, on a two-months basis, under the Deputy Minister of Finance, with a representative of the General Secretariat for the Coordination, the Governor of RRFA and the involved Ministries representatives, so that all main actors involved are fully coordinated and informed on the progress of the investments and/or reforms implemented by each Ministry, the fulfilment of the milestones and targets and the problems encountered.

C. Implementing bodies (IBs)

The RRP projects will be implemented by national bodies appointed by the competent Ministries and will be responsible for the achievement of the agreed milestones and targets and the reporting of all data and documentation to RRFA through the RRF MIS. To this end, they shall appoint a project manager, who will act as the single point of contact between the Ministry and

the RRFA. The IBs have long experience in co-financed projects and their structure ensures complete independence in the exercise of their responsibilities at each distinct stage of project implementation and control.

The IBs shall apply control systems that ensure compliance with EU and national law, and the effective use of the RRF Funds, which will be further validated by an independent certified auditor. In cases of material delays, they shall provide justification and a remediation action plan to RRFA.

It is stated that the support of the monitoring and implementation of the projects is carried out by executives of the bodies entrusted with the relevant responsibility, while the control of the achievement of milestones / targets that are associated with RRF payment requests is assigned to an external independent certified auditor, who is selected and appointed among the ones registered in the official Register of the Hellenic Accounting and Auditing Standards Oversight Board (HAASOB). Moreover, the above mentioned external independent certified auditor will also be assigned to verify the completion of the projects and report accordingly. In order for reliance to be placed on the Audit/Assurance Reports drafted, the RRFA shall provide guidance for use by the IBs' auditors on the scope of the work to be done and the Reports to be presented. Matters that will be addressed shall include: the nature of the engagement; the purpose of the engagement; the identification of the information to which the agreed-upon procedures will be applied; the nature, timing and extent of the specific procedures to be applied; the anticipated form of the report of factual findings. The audits of the external auditor will be performed based on a specific Control Checklist that complies with the requirements of national and EU law, and drafts an Audit/Assurance Report, in accordance with the requirements of international auditing standards and more specifically of the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 entitled: "Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information". The Audit/Assurance Report shall mention any restrictions on the scope of work imposed by any third parties of other competences, participating in the audit of the physical object, while they shall also attest that they play no other role in the project implementation, nor act as advisors to the IBs.

D. The Financial Audit Committee (EDEL)

The Financial Audit Committee (EDEL) comes under the General Secretariat for Fiscal Policy (State General Accounting Office) of the Ministry of Finance, is a collective body supported by the administrative structure of the General Directorate for the Audits of Co-financed Programs. EDEL's mission is to safeguard the observance of the principles of sound financial management for co-financed programs.

EDEL is constituted of the General Director of Audits in Co-financed Programs as chairman and its members are the Heads of the three supporting Directorates: Planning and Evaluation of Audits Directorate, Audits in Co-financed Programs Directorates (A & B), the Head of the Unit for Exceptional Audits in Co-financed Programs and two experts from the public or private sector, with experience in the application of law of the European Union (EU) and audit of co-financed programs, public projects or state aid. The Head of the Legal Support Unit participates also in the Committee's meetings, without the right to vote.

In accordance with the provisions of Law 4314/2014, and specifically articles 11 and 12, as amended and in force, EDEL is the competent Audit Authority for ESI Funds (not only for Cohesion Policy Operational Programs, but also for FEAD, Maritime and Fisheries Fund, Migration and Internal Security Funds, Solidarity Fund, European Territorial Cooperation Objective and EEA

grants as well) and has been exercising the functions of the Audit Authority under shared management since 2001, for three consecutive programming periods.

The mandate of EDEL to audit RRF will be provided in a dedicated national legal act for RRF, which will include all involved actors, as well as management and control system responsibilities and procedures.

EDEL is the sole competent body to make and approve decisions on all matters falling within the scope of its responsibilities, in line with the rules and the assurances provided by the international standards on auditing on the functioning of an independent body acting collectively. The staff of EDEL's supporting Directorates and Units is functionally independent from other services carrying out management and implementing duties. Audits are performed by audit teams consisting of employees registered in the national Register of Auditors and external experts, both complying with the provisions of EDEL's Audit Manual ("Code of Conduct" section). Furthermore, via a recent national law amendment, EDEL (through its Chairman in accordance with the provisions of Code of Administrative Procedures), is authorized to sign the decisions of the Financial Corrections and Recoveries issued following the final reports of EDEL and these administrative acts will no longer be signed by the Minister of Finance, thus enhancing EDEL's functional independence.

The functional independence of EDEL from the RRF Coordination Agency and Implementing Bodies will be further provided in the aforementioned national legal act for RRF, ensuring that the roles assigned to all involved authorities are discernible, each having clear responsibilities and no margin for overlapping functions.

According to Presidential Decree 142/2017 and in order to be able to carry out its audit work and meet its operational needs, EDEL is currently supported by:

- two Directorates for Audits in co-financed Programs (DEDSP A' and B'),
- the Planning and Evaluation of Audits Directorate (DSAE),
- the Unit for Exceptional Audits in Co-financed Programs,
- the Legal Support Unit and
- the Administrative Support Unit.

To perform the required audit tasks for RRF, the necessary legislative arrangements in the organizational structure will be made for the establishment of a dedicated Unit within the General Directorate for the Audits of Co-financed Programs, under the Financial Audit Committee. For this new Unit, additional dedicated staff positions will be foreseen, which will be covered by transferring staff from existing positions of the General Directorate or from other units of the Ministry of Finance, as well as by secondment from other services and entities of the General Government. The option of outsourcing some of the audit tasks will be also foreseen. The aforementioned dedicated Unit will be supported in matters of audit strategy, sampling methods, audit methodology/ tools, financial corrections/ recovery procedure and follow up procedure, by the existing Planning and Evaluation of Audits Directorate. It will also be assisted by the existing Legal and Administrative Support Units. To avoid any negative impact on the current functioning of the services under EDEL, the reinforcement of the human resources of the General Directorate, as a whole, is also planned.

EDEL's Audit Strategy for RRF will be a long-term planning document that:

- sets the objectives and describe the methodology of EDEL's audit work throughout the implementation period of RRF actions and

- substantiates EDEL's capacity to complete its planned audit activities, in order to provide reasonable assurance for functioning of the control system, as well as for the accuracy and reliability of the payment requests.

The initial Audit Strategy for the RRF will be drawn up as soon as the Commission has completed the assessment of the submitted Greek Recovery and Resilience Plan and, in any case, simultaneously with the first audit plan. The Audit Strategy will be updated, at least annually, setting the audit priorities and specific objectives in relation to the next audit period and also assessing the need for revision of methods and processes to be followed for the fulfilment of EDEL's audit activities.

The structure and content of the Audit Strategy will include:

- The status and mission statement of EDEL and the national legislation setting out its functions and responsibilities, as well as justification of EDEL's functional independence from the other Bodies of the MCS.
- The description of the Risk Assessment Method to set audit priorities, for the selection of MCS Bodies and specific-horizontal issues to be audited.
- The reference to the international audit standards, guidances and methods applied by EDEL. Specifically, the issues that are mentioned are: the flow of the audit work, the Information Systems used, the methodology for the System Audits and the special thematic audits, the sampling method applied for the selection of actions/milestones/targets to be audited, the procedures for the reporting and the treatment of weaknesses/irregularities, as well as the procedure for the assessment of the Management Declaration and the Payment Requests (with reference to internal deadlines).
- The description and justification of the audit priorities and specific objectives with an explanation of the linkage of the risk assessment results (or the sampling scheme) to the audit work planned (both short and long-term plan), providing an indicative schedule of audit assignments (short term timelines).
- EDEL's organization chart and information for any audit body on which EDEL relies to perform audits, as well as the indication of planned resources to be allocated (both short- and long-term allocation).

Other national bodies involved (not part of the MCS):

At national level, a wide range of Authorities, Institutions and Services have been established to safeguard the national economic interests and ensure sound financial management.

Existing national control budgetary mechanisms include (among others):

- the Greek Organic Budget Law (Law 4270/2014) that aligned the national law with the overall requirements of the EU economic surveillance framework,
- the Public Procurement Framework, as stated in the Law 4412/2016, as amended and in force,
- the state aid control mechanism provided in Law 4152/13,
- the management of complaints provided in Law 4622/2019.

The above existing and established mechanisms which align to EU requirements, already perform a very comprehensive work. In particular:

1. ***The General Directorate of Financial Services (GDFSs):*** The GDFSs, established in all Ministries, ensure the protection of the financial interests of the State and of the European Union both in the process of the creation of the expenditure and at the payment procedure, and perform a comprehensive and integral control of the legality and the regularity of the expenditure and the overall procedure.

   Specifically, Greek Organic Budget Law (Law 4270/2014) (OBL) transposed into the national legal framework the provisions of the 2011/85/EU Directive on requirements for budgetary frameworks of the EU Member States, and besides the explicit introduction of general principles of fiscal planning, it included the introduction of fiscal balance rule, a public debt rule, as well as an automatic correction mechanism that is set into force in the effect of a significant divergence from either the medium-term fiscal target or the course of adjustment towards it. Other reforms introduced through OBL amendments include the determination of explicit requirements for the submission of a supplementary budget, the imposition of sanctions to State entities (i.e. spending Ministries) in cases of violations of OBL, provisions regarding re-allocations of appropriations, a more strict framework for the use of the contingency reserve, as well as for the assumption of obligations by authorizing officers and the introduction of restrictions to the availability of appropriations in the case of discretionary spending categories.

   Other legal provisions in the OBL include the extension of the budgetary scope from the State to the General Government, the strengthening of top-down budgeting, the introduction of the Medium Term Fiscal Strategy (MTFS), the establishment of commitment registries in all General Government entities, the establishment of monitoring mechanisms for State, Legal entities and State Owned Enterprises (SOEs) and for Local Governments (LGs). Finally, institutional reforms have also strengthened the fiscal framework in Greece, including the creation of a “Budget Bureau - General Directorate of Financial Services” in each spending ministry and the establishment of a Parliamentary Budget Office and the Hellenic Fiscal Council.

   In the light of the above, in the process of management of Public Finance, there is a clear distinction and legal incompatibility between the role of the Authorising Officer (usually the Minister in line Ministries) and the General Director of Financial Services (GDFS), the former being responsible for the Commitment of Appropriation, thus the creation of the expenditure, and the latter for the overall sound financial management of the entity and its financial services and the execution of the budget. The duties of authorising officer and accounting officer are also segregated and mutually incompatible. More specifically, the establishment of GDFSs encompasses all existing financial units of each Ministry. The specific responsibilities of the heads of GDFSs include the provision of accurate information concerning the entity's budget to General Accounting Office (GAO) - Ministry of Finance, as well as to other interested parties, the observance of the spending ceilings of the entity's budget, the management of the entity's resources, the compliance to GAO's instructions and the submission to GAO of all required fiscal data. Moreover, the head of the GDFS are responsible for the compliance with the MTFS and for the quantification and assessment of all policies pursued by the entity that entailed fiscal implications, as well as for the assessment of fiscal impact of all legal provisions and administrative acts submitted by the entity. In addition, the GDFS of each ministry is

responsible for the fiscal discipline of all General Government entities that are under its supervision and the timely and accurate reporting to GAO of fiscal data of these entities.

Regarding the Commitment of Appropriation, the GDFS certifies, among others, the legality, the regularity and the substantial validity of the future expenditure reserving the right to deny the execution of an order from the Authorising Officer on grounds of legality and regularity.

Regarding the Expenditures, the GDFSs ensure the protection of the financial interests of the State and consequently of the European Union both in the process of the creation of the expenditure and at the payment procedure, while regarding the Payment Procedure, the main responsibilities relating to the process of payments belong to the GDFSs of line ministries and include, among other, the control for expenditures' fulfilment of legality and regularity requirements, the clearance of the expenditure, the issuance of the payment voucher and the final execution of the payment.

Hence, the GDFSs are solely responsible for the control and clearance and the payment of public expenditures, performing a comprehensive and integral control of the legality and the regularity of the expenditure and the overall procedure. The clear implication is that, as a result of the above, the entire process starting at the authorization of an expense and ending at the payment order to the Bank of Greece will be conducted within each line ministry's financial services, meaning that not only is the process streamlined to a significant degree, but furthermore line ministries (spending ministries), as well as the rest of General Government entities, are granted independence with respect to the management of their fiscal affairs and are made solely responsible for them. At the same time, the Ministry of Finance - GAO focuses on strengthening its competencies related to short-term and medium-term fiscal planning, fiscal oversight and surveillance of the entire General Government and the performance of audits, without however actively participating in the payment process of every single expense of the State.

2. ***The General Directorate of Public Investments and NSRF (GDPI):*** The GDPI is in charge of the projects' registration in the Public Investments Program (PIP) and of coordinating, supervising and executing the PIP.

3. ***The General Secretariat for the Coordination (GSCO):*** The GSCO coordinates the government work as regards policies for economic growth and development. According to Article 26 of the Law 4622/2019, the GSCO monitors the implementation of reforms. In the RRP context, it has the responsibility to confirm the successful completion of the reforms and the relevant milestones and to inform the RRFA through regular and/or exceptional reporting.

4. ***The Hellenic Court of Audit (HCA):*** The supreme financial court and audit institution that has (among others) advisory (consultative) and auditing competences, pertaining mainly to auditing the expenditure of the State and Local Agencies, or other Entities subject to its audit by special laws, auditing contracts of large financial value made by the State or a Legal Entity equivalent to the State and auditing the accounts of public accounting officers and Local Government Agencies.

Pursuant to OBL, the Greek Judicial Authority carries out external audits of the financial statements and accounts of all public sector entities. The constitutionally structured audit system of the Court consists of three distinct, equally concurrent and prudent forms of audit: (a) The audit of the Greek State's, the Local Government's and the Legal Entities' expenditure, (b) the preventive audit of high economic value public contracts prior to their signature, and (c) the ex-post audit of the accounts of the public accountants.

Regarding the high economic value public contracts the CoA examines the legality of the draft contracts and decides whether the contract is to be signed or not, while ex post audits are carried out on a regular basis after the end of each financial year, in order to confirm the accuracy and the correctness of the account's recording, to ensure the regularity and legality of the public expenditure as well as to confirm that no public deficit exists in the public entities' financial accounts. Emphasis is also placed on the compliance with the basic principle of a sound financial management and to the economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the public transactions. These audits are carried out in accordance with the International Auditing Standards of the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI), of which the Greek Court is a member.

5. ***National Transparency Authority (NTA):*** Independent authority established in 2019 (Article 74 of the Law 4622/2019) with the task of enhancing transparency in the procedures running throughout the public services by designing and implementing a policy framework to identify, prevent and repress acts of fraud and/or corruption. Moreover, pursuant to article 82 of the above mentioned law, the Authority is designated as the Hellenic Anti-Fraud Coordination Service (AFCOS) and ensures cooperation with OLAF, coordinates legislative, administrative and investigative obligations and activities related to the protection of the European Union's financial interests as appropriate. Under this capacity, the Authority has become the point of reception of complaints related to the fight against fraud in Structural Funds. In the framework of RRF projects, similar procedures will be adopted regarding the reception, evaluation and examination of the complaints.

6. ***The Central State Aid Unit (CSAU - KEMKE):*** The competent authority for State Aid control in Greece and the unique contact point for State Aid issues with EC. KEMKE assesses every draft State Aid measure for its compatibility with State Aid rules, expresses its opinion and has responsibility for notifying the draft measures to EC through State Aid Notification Interactive (SANI) in cooperation with the Decentralized State Aid Unit (DSAU) of the competent Ministry and the body responsible for the measure. KEMKE oversees and monitors the progress of all State Aid cases and coordinates issues at the national level, participating in the formulation of State Aid policy and ensuring its compatibility with the EU law.

7. ***Authority for the Examination of Preliminary Appeals (AEPP):*** The aim of the AEPP (Article 347, Law 4412/2016) is to resolve disputes arising during the phase that precedes the conclusion of contracts for public projects, procurement and services, following the filing of a preliminary appeal. The estimated value of the contracts must exceed 60,000 euros (excluding VAT) and irrespective of their nature.

MCS on projects' lifecycle – Main processes

1. Preparation

The competent Ministries will appoint national bodies to implement the projects of the RRP. To this end, they will have to timely prepare an analytical action plan (masterplan) for each RRP project that falls under their competence. The masterplan will include tasks, timeline, resources, interdependencies with other bodies and the critical path for each project and will be submitted to the RRFA.

The RRFA will initiate the preparation of activities from the next day of submission and the Ministries will submit their masteplans approximately in 6 weeks from that day. The RRFA will collect and compile all the masterplans from all the competent Ministries and will upload them to the RRF Management Information System (MIS).

2. Implementation

The RRFA has designed a robust MCS with control systems in place and audits carried out providing assurance that the funds will be used for their intended purpose, in accordance with the principle of sound financial management, and in line with all applicable rules, particularly rules on avoidance of conflicts of interests, prevention of fraud, corruption and double funding. The MCS applies to all projects' lifecycle, covering the following phases:

- **Phase 1:** Approval Decision, given by the RRFA, and registration of the project in the Public Investments Program (PIP).

  Following the acceptance of the EL RRP by the Commission, the implementing bodies, whose administrative capacity to fulfil their obligations under the specific Measure/Sub-project, the financing plan and the timeline for achievement of the milestones and targets will be assured by the submitting Ministry, will have to fill and submit to the competent Ministry and consequently to RRFA, via RRF MIS, a standard document, namely the project's fiche, in order to commence with the implementation of their approved projects. The fiche will include all the data related to each project that were agreed with the Commission, such as the designated Pillar, Measure Type, Subprojects, Milestones and Targets, Timeline etc, as well as the IBs' declaration that they will comply the EU and national rules and fulfil their obligations, and will ultimately be approved and signed by the competent Minister. The RRFA, on the basis of the information submitted, the RRP approved by the Commission and after assessing and evaluating related data, shall issue the relevant approval decision, which consists of automatic integration and registration in the Public Investments Program.

- **Phase 2:** Management of Legal Commitments pursuant to national and EU Laws.
  Specifically, for public procurements, specialized Approval Procedures will be provided, through which a preventive check is carried out as to the compliance to the Union and national rules of the tendering documents and during the stage of award and modifying the legal commitment of the projects of each subsidized action, in order to ensure compliance to the principles of equal treatment, non-discrimination, mutual recognition, proportionality and transparency. As for state aid, analogous procedures will be provided, while it is worth noting that the same applies for the RRP Loan Facility since its structure, general provisions and operating principles is in essence the same. The above procedures

ensure the timely detection of any irregularities or suspicions / signs of fraud or conflict of interests.

- **Phase 3:** Monitoring, implementation and successful completion of the agreed milestones and targets within agreed timeline.

  During the implementation stage, the administrative capacity of all actors will be monitored closely by the RRFA, in cooperation with the competent Ministry, and relevant action will be taken, if necessary.

  Moreover, throughout the whole lifecycle of measures/projects, analytical processes will be in place, in order for the IBs' to notify the RRFA on a periodical basis, on the progress made in the achievement of the milestones and targets, with the option to even exploit the common indicators that will be provided by the EC. RRFA will ensure an effective monitoring of the national recovery and resilience plan, including the envisaged timetable, milestones and targets and the related indicators, via the RRFA MIS.

- **Phase 4:** Management verifications and audits, that include both administrative and on-the-spot controls, to ensure the absence of serious irregularities and double funding by a certified external auditor, on behalf of the IB and of the RRFA, if needed.

  Within the framework of these procedures, the costs incurred and registered in the RRP MIS, by the Implementing Bodies of the projects, shall be verified through the relevant supporting documents, the achievement of the milestones, the completion of the physical object and the compliance with the applicable national and EU law.

  Further, the RRFA will rely on the national, regular, budget management systems and fully exploit the existing and established mechanisms that fully align to EU requirements, such as the comprehensive work performed at the level of the General Directorate of Financial Services (GDFS), in conjunction with the audits performed by the Hellenic Court of Audit, in order to protect the financial interests of the Union and to ensure that the use of RRF complies with the applicable Union and national law, in particular regarding the prevention, detection and correction of fraud, corruption and conflicts of interests.

- **Phase 5:** Audits by EDEL on a semi-annual, annual and 18-month period basis to verify the achievement of milestones and targets, the effective functioning of the IBs' control systems and the legality and regularity of projects' expenditure, respectively.

  EDEL's audits will be carried out on the spot and/or at the seat of the General Directorate for the Audits of Co-financed Programs, based on supporting documents and data kept by the audited bodies in information systems and/or in printed form, and which are required to ensure an adequate audit trail. The audit teams will have access to RRF MIS and to any other system/database supporting the management and the implementation of RRF. Furthermore, the existing audit checklists will be adjusted to support RRF audits, in line with the specific provisions of RRF Regulation and Guidances and the procedures of the approved MCS.

- **Phase 6:** Financial corrections and recoveries to be applied to errors with a financial impact, in accordance with the national regulatory framework.
- **Phase 7:** Payment request submitted to EC on a semi-annual basis, by RRFA, accompanied by:

- the management declaration that the funds were used for its intended purpose, that the information submitted is complete, accurate and reliable and that the control systems put in place give the necessary assurances that the funds were managed in accordance with all applicable rules, in particular rules on avoidance of conflicts of interests, fraud prevention, corruption and double funding from the Facility and other Union programs in accordance with the principle of sound financial management,
- a summary of the audits carried out by the Financial Audit Committee (EDEL), including any corrective actions, if needed.

All data referred to the above phases, starting from the projects' approval decisions, the monitoring procedures, the registration of costs and their payments, the results of the verifications of the competent bodies, as well as the results of the audits of EDEL, will be registered in the RRFA MIS and all documentation forms will be kept on it.

All the procedures of the MCS will describe the records that are kept, the way of their registration and the deadline within which they will be registered. All EU involved parties will have access to data stored in the RRF MIS, while relevant provisions shall be included in the approval decisions, contracts and grants / loans agreements, at all implementation phases / processes.

The RRFA MIS will support the registration of the above data, as it is planned to be designed in a "tree structure" and the specific user roles will be determined in accordance with the provisions of the MCS. Specific roles will have specific access rights, depending on the tasks they implement. The above records will be kept for the entire period as set in the Community texts.

The table below presents in brief the main processes of the MCS following the approval of the Greek RRP (and the projects that are listed in it) by the EC.

Phase	Process	Scope	Key Steps
Phase 1: Approval Decision and registration of the project in the Public Investments Program (PIP).	Process 1: Approval decision and registration in the PIP.	Ensure that the project is in line with the approved RRP and that it is registered in the PIP for financing.	● Preparation of the project fiche based on the agreed project's timeline (incl. phases, tasks, milestones/ targets) by the implementing body and submission for approval to the competent Minister/General Secretariat. ● The signed projects' fiche, is forwarded, through the RRF MIS, to the RRFA for final review, verification that the project is in line with the approved RRP and issuance of the project's Approval Decision. ● RRFA's Approval Decision constitutes project registration proposal to PIP. ● The IB appoints a project manager responsible for the close monitoring of the project. ● Registration in the PIP by the GDPI (electronic platform e-pde).

Phase 2: Management of Legal Commitments	Process 2a: Opinion on the tender document (for Public Projects).	Ensure that the tender document meets the general scope and framework of the RRP, as well as the EU and national law.	● The IB prepares the tender documents and submits it for public consultation (for seven working days). ● If needed, the IB updates the tender documents to include the comments from the public consultation and then submits the initial tender document, the comments from the public consultation and the updated tender document to the RRFA. ● RRFA provides a no objections opinion on the condition that the tender is in line with RRP and EU and national law. ● RRFA may be supported by independent experts.
Phase 2: Management of Legal Commitments	Process 2b: Opinion on the call for interest (for State Aid Schemes).	Ensure that the call meets the general scope and framework of the RRP, as well as the EU and national law.	● The IB, in cooperation with competent Ministries, prepares the call and submits it to the RRFA and the CSAU, through the DSAU. ● RRFA provides a no objections opinion on the condition that the call follows the EU framework and the RRF, taking into account the opinion of CSAU. ● In case a notification to the Commission for approval is required, the IB prepares the notification file and submits it to the CSAU for check and submission to DG COMP via SANI. ● RRFA may be supported by independent experts.
Phase 2: Management of Legal Commitments	Process 3a: Pre-contractual audit (for Public Projects).	Ensure that the award process is in line with the EU and national law.	● The IB carries out the tender process through the national e-procurement system (ESIDIS). ● RRFA monitors the award process and gives a no objection opinion as to the process followed and the award of the tender. ● For contracts with a high financial value (of more than 5M Euros), the HCA performs an audit prior to the conclusion of contracts.
Phase 2: Management of Legal Commitments	Process 3b: (State Aid Schemes)	Ensure that the award process is in line with the EU and national law.	● The IB opens the call for the eligible enterprises to submit their applications. ● The IB evaluates the applications and selects the final beneficiaries. ● The IB may assign the above tasks (or part of them) to intermediaries.

Phase 3: Monitoring, implementation and successful completion of the agreed milestones and targets	Process 4: Monitoring and reporting.	Active monitoring and reporting in order to address potential issues or material delays.	● Project progress data on milestones/targets are uploaded, by the IBs, on the RRF MIS that also includes information on projects' expenditure. ● RRFA reviews the progress on the basis of the information provided (and updated regularly) in the RRF MIS. ● The RRF MIS will produce alerts to all involved stakeholders for the update of the time plan, and for any delay in the planned tasks. ● The RRFA, which may be supported by independent auditors, will monitor closely the achievement of all milestones/targets and ensure that the RRF is implemented in compliance with EU and national rules. ● In cases of material delays or weaknesses the IB shall provide justification and a remediation action plan to RRFA. RRFA will assess the submitted action plan and decide accordingly. ● Possible complaints shall be submitted to the NTA (Greek AFCOS), which is the national authority responsible for receiving and examining complaints concerning co-financed programmes/projects. (link to the NTA complaint form will be provided in the RRF site). NTA, EDEL and RRFA will be in close cooperation as to the results of the complaints' examination and the necessary actions needed to be taken. ● In cases where a citizen formally lodges a written complaint to RRFA or EDEL, these agencies inform the NTA in order to perform the initial evaluation of the case and above steps are followed, accordingly. ● If an issue of indication of fraud emerges during all levels of controls/audits, RRFA is being informed and forward it to the competent authority for the investigation of possible suspicion of fraud (NTA), while it is properly disclosed and reported as part of the management declaration. Furthermore,OLAF will be informed accordingly in order to determine whether the opening of an OLAF investigation would be justified.

Phase 4: Management, Verifications and Audits	Process 5: External certified auditors' controls (audits)	Ensure the successful achievement of milestones and targets associated with RRF funding requests	An independent certified auditor shall conduct administrative and/or on-the-spot checks, to verify, the achievement of the milestones/targets that are associated with RRF funding requests, within the agreed timeline and the compliance of expenditure with EU and national law and the avoidance of conflict of interest, corruption, fraud, and double funding. The relevant reports will be submitted to RRFA, via RRFA MIS, for further evaluation. The legality and regularity of the public expenditure and the compliance with the basic principle of a sound financial management is being achieved by relying on existing and established national mechanisms.
Phase 5: Audits by EDEL	Process 6: Audits on the achievement of the projects' milestones and targets	Verify that the milestones and targets have been achieved pursuant to the national and EU law	EDEL will perform audits on the achievement of milestones and targets, which will be included in the payment requests (on a six-month basis). The scope of these audits is to ensure that funds are used for their intended purpose and the information submitted in the payment requests is complete, accurate and reliable. EDEL's audits will be carried out taking into account the specific elements and the risks of the projects per Component. A multi-period sampling scheme may be prepared, applying both risk and random selection methods, stratifying the sample in semesters and types of actions, milestones and targets. The final audit results will be uploaded to RRFA MIS via an interface with EDEL MIS.
Phase 5: Audits by EDEL	Process 7: Audits on the control systems of the IBs	Verify that the IB's management and control systems have functioned effectively and all weaknesses and irregularities have been properly identified and addressed.	EDEL performs audits on the control systems of the IBs (on an annual basis) and on the RRF Coordination Agency. The main horizontal issues that are checked via tests of controls are whether IBs implement procedures to prevent, detect and correct fraud, corruption and conflicts of interest, when using the funds provided under the RRF, including arrangements aimed at avoiding double funding from other Union Programs, as well as

			compliance with applicable rules. Each IB is rated for its Inherent and Control risk and EDEL sets its audit priorities based on the risk order. The final audit results will be uploaded to RRFA MIS via an interface with EDEL MIS.
Phase 5: Audits by EDEL	Process 8: Audits on the projects' expenditure	Verify the legality and regularity of the expenditure	EDEL performs audits on the legality and regularity of the expenditure (on an 18-month basis), on a sample basis, with emphasis on the avoidance of conflict of interest, corruption, fraud and double funding. The final audit results will be uploaded to RRFA MIS via an interface with EDEL MIS.
Phase 6: Handling of irregularities	Process 9: Financial corrections and recoveries by RRFA and/or EDEL	Verify the legality and regularity of the RRF funds	● Following the results of the controls and audits, the competent authorities shall investigate any irregularities and enforce any necessary financial corrections and seek recovery of the amounts involved. - In the case that the certified auditor identifies in its report irregularities, the RRFA will proceed with the appropriate financial corrections/ recoveries. - In the case that EDEL identifies such issues, it will be the competent authority to take all remedial actions ● Financial corrections and recoveries shall be recorded in the RRF MIS by the above competent authorities and disclosed as part of the management declaration
Phase 7: Payment request to the EC	Process 10: Payment request to the EC	Claim financial compensation from the EC	● The data collected on the results of the controls/audits performed by the independent certified auditor on the achievement of the milestones/targets by the IBs, is overviewed by authorized staff of the RRFA in order to identify any lack of data that must be sought out by the auditor. ● The authorized staff of the RRFA reviews and evaluates the independent certified auditor's results, cross-check the achievements

of milestones/targets with the RRF MIS and proceeds accordingly.

- The summary of EDEL's audit is being reviewed, examined and assessed, on the basis of drafting the management declaration that will accompany the request for payment.
- The existence of any serious irregularity is thoroughly examined in all submitted reports and corrective measures are taken.
- On the basis of the above data reported in the RRF MIS, collected, reviewed and assessed by the RRFA, the latter submits twice a year the payment request to the EC, accompanied by a management declaration of sound financial management and the summary of EDEL's audits, including weaknesses identified and any corrective actions taken.

Main issues covered during controls and audits

Within the context of the RRP MCS several procedures will be designed to ensure an adequate audit trail and specific measures will be prescribed to prevent, detect and correct irregularities such as fraud, corruption, conflicts of interest and double funding, throughout the whole lifecycle of projects.

The MCS will include such procedures, as described above in Section IV (management verifications, on-the-spot checks) that will apply at all stages, starting from the approval of the projects and throughout their implementation and up until their completion, in order to ensure the timely detection of any irregularities and / or suspicions/indications of fraud, the notification of irregularities to RRFA and other competent bodies, as well as the implementation of other corrective measures.

Procedures will also be provided for preventive checks (e.g. approval of the call for tenders) and verifications (e.g. management verification) that will ensure the timely detection of weaknesses, the detection of irregularities, including those involving evidence of fraud, and the required corrections / recoveries. For the application of the above, the RRFA will make use of the ARACHNE Risk Scoring Tool in order to identify projects which might be susceptible to risks of fraud, conflict of interest and irregularities, and focus the preventive checks and verifications, as a matter of priority, on high-risk actions.

Specifically:

- **Fraud and Corruption:** Addressing fraud and corruption in the context of the co-financed operational programs has always been one of the most critical issues, as evidenced by the

relevant National Anti-Fraud Strategy (hereafter "Strategy") for the use of Structural Funds that has been developed by the Greek authorities for the NSRF 2014-2020. Prior experience and existing structures, institutions and networks will be used in the proposed MCS for the RRF.

The Fraud Risk Assessment will be carried out periodically and will be based on EC's Guidelines, and specifically the Fraud Risk Assessment Tool that is formed on the relevant EU Tool. Related Tool is developed on an Excel platform, accompanied by specific Instructions for use, and has predetermined common fraud risks identified in critical processes of the MCS, as well as related corrective measures. The assessment aims to: a) identify the risks, where not enough action has been taken to reduce the likelihood of their occurrence or their impact to an acceptable / tolerable level and b) address the above risks, by selecting / proposing effective and proportionate anti-fraud measures. During the fraud risk assessment process, in addition to the predefined elements of the Tool, other sources of information may also be considered, such as any reports of suspected fraud, audit reports of certified auditors' of IBs, audit reports of the EDEL or audit authorities of the European Union or other national audit authorities within their competence.

Among the critical processes under consideration are:

- the implementation and verification of projects,
- the certification and payments,
- the public procurement contracts that may be managed directly (e.g. in the context of procuring technical assistance)

For the risk assessment of each of the above processes, a structured process will be followed to quantify the likelihood and impact of the specific fraud risk, assess the effectiveness of the current controls in place to mitigate the gross risk, assess the net risk after taking into account the effectiveness of current controls i.e. the situation as it is currently (residual risk), assess the effect of the planned additional controls on the residual risk, and define the tolerable level of risk.

The RRFA will be responsible for the raise of awareness as regards fraud and will collect, review and evaluate relevant information from the fraud officers appointed in the competent authorities and monitors the implementation.

In cases of suspected fraud detection, corrective measures are foreseen, while the results of the implementation of these are reflected in the re-evaluation next year. Measures to improve or modify the MCS will be provided in a separate procedure, while a separate procedure will also be provided for the examination of indications of fraud and reporting of suspicions of fraud, which will be applied in case such evidence is detected, i.e. when an irregularity is detected with possible fraud. Specifically, this procedure shall prescribe for:

1. the internal examination / investigation actions of a case and the documentation of the above actions,
2. the actions to be taken when the case is suspected of fraud and in particular:
    a. The notification of the competent Authority (NTA).
    b. The proper disclosure of related cases to the OLAF.
    c. The possible adoption of other preventive and corrective measures.

3. the information from the NTA on the results / findings of the competent national authorities in relation to the outcome of the case (follow-up),
4. the actions to be taken, in case of a decision/finding of the competent national authority confirming the existence of fraud. The adoption of measures for the prevention and management of the risk concerns either individual measures that will be implemented by an IB (eg strengthening of the training of its staff), or a proposal for horizontal measures that should be integrated in the prescribed procedures of RRP MCS (e.g. introduction of a new checkpoint in a checklist).

Moreover, to enhance the above anti-fraud procedures, the MCS will adopt a proactive, structured and targeted approach to managing the examination of complaints related to the RRF. A hyperlink to the NTA's website will be available in the RRFA's website, for the submission of complaints.

- **Double funding:** The avoidance, detection and prevention of double funding will be ensured at all stages of projects' lifecycle, through robust procedures structured within the RRF MCS.

  First, all IBs will have to declare, via the submitted Fiche in the RRF MIS, that no previous Union funding has been granted for the same project (during the current or previous period).

  Moreover, the structure of RRF MIS shall allow for the cross-checking, detection and consolidation of all possible data sources that are related to the IBs funding and systemically shall separate their different EU funding streams. This level of consolidation and transparency will ensure the early detection and avoidance of double funding from the RRF and other EU programs, while it will act as a preventing factor for the IBs. The data collection and consolidation will be heavily relied on synergies and interoperability between the different information systems, while double funding cases will be flagged through (existing) Business Intelligence tools. For example, the RRF MIS, which will be developed in the same platform as the NSRF, will be able to exchange data and apply cross-checks with all the different EU related data sources, such as the NSRF, CEF etc. Accordingly, the RRF MIS will be interoperable with other information systems of the Public Sector, such as the PIP MIS "e-PDE".

  Further, an additional safeguard to prevent double-funding between the programs under RRF, will be the assessment of the use of electronic invoices on the basis of the new OpenPEPPOL protocol. In this way each invoice will be unified within the MIS and therefore could not be financed from another source.

  Finally, the independent external auditors will also examine during their audits the existence of a possible double funding. Audit reports will be performed at all phases of the project and uploaded to the RRFA MIS, followed by a declaration of non-receiving double funding for the same project (or milestone). Moreover, EDEL will also cover the above issue during its audits.

- **Conflict of interest:** Pursuant the guidance from the EC[110], the focus of the MCS will be placed on prevention, detection and appropriate correction of conflict of interest cases, if needed. Considering the RRFA's commitment to transparency, it will provide all involved parties with clear information about their obligations regarding conflicts of interest and with provisions or cross-references to legal provisions on those obligations and the consequences of their violation, in i) procurement documents, ii) work programmes iii) calls for proposals, iv) procurement contracts, v) grant agreements, vi) contribution agreements and vii) financing agreements. The RRFA will put in place a policy related to conflicts of interests to mitigate the risks and to tackle possible cases. Therefore, analytical procedures will be designed as a part of the MCS, tools will be provided to help to identify the existence of a possible conflict of interest and a relevant list of red flags will be available to detect such situations.

  All involved parties will declare in writing, the absence of conflicts of interest and that if such risk arises, the person shall report it to its hierarchical superior, who accordingly shall confirm in writing whether a conflict of interest exists (and the person concerned is obliged to refrain from any related action). The hierarchical superior will exercise judgement and carefully consider whether someone who is aware of the relevant facts would be likely to think that the organisation's integrity is at risk from an unresolved conflict of interest. When it is established that a conflict of interest has arisen, the relevant authority must ensure that the staff member concerned ceases all relevant activities. Because the situation changes, adequate declarations of absence of conflict of interests are followed up and updated, given the circumstances.

  The RRFA shall supervise the IBs and all actors involved in the above procedure and the fulfilment of their duties, while it considers the use of ARACHNE to identify projects, which might be at risk of conflict of interests.

  Finally, the audit reports issued by the certified external auditors, at all stages of the projects, and by EDEL, will also cover issues relating to the detection of non-existence of conflict of interest.

- **Corrections:** Financial Corrections will be applied to errors with a financial impact, in accordance with the national regulatory framework. The financial corrections relate to the cancellation of all or part of the Community and/or National participation in a project, within the framework of its financing by the RRF, and the correction is proportionate to the irregular expenditure found.

  Any expenditure that will not correspond to any product, project or service delivered of equal value, in accordance with the terms of the relevant decision through which the obligation of the expenditure was undertaken, will be considered to be an unduly paid amount.

  When above cases occur and are evident and documented in the control/audit reports, the recovery process is being initiated, by the competent authority, meaning the return

[110] "Guidance on avoidance of conflicts of interest under the Financial Regulation", European Commission (July 2020)

of the unduly or illegally paid amounts by the recipient of the financing for illegal purposes.

RRF Management Information System (MIS) and RRFA's website

The management and control of the projects under the RRF will rely on a new information system, the RRF Management Information System (MIS). The RRF MIS is developed on the existing platform of the NSRF MIS of the Ministry of Development and Investments, ensuring that maximum synergies will be achieved and thus double funding from the Facility and other EU programs will be avoided.

The RRF MIS, where all the necessary data of the projects will be registered, is designed as the main tool for the management and control of the projects and reforms and aims at the reliability of submitted data and the transparency. It will support the processes of the MCS (monitoring, verifications, audits) and include all standardized categories of data foreseen in the article 22 of RRP Regulation that is implementation data supporting the financial management and implementation of milestones and targets, and data on final recipients of funds, as well as it will produce the necessary reports. Records of the above data will be retained on MIS in accordance with Article 132 of the Financial Regulation. The development of the new RRF MIS and its adjustment to the existing NSRF MIS platform is already in process. Several procedures, such as the Analysis and Design Document, the Database Parameterization, the Contracting workflow have already been started, and others concerning the Loading of the Approved RRF data, the Monitoring and Control workflow and software are being planned to be fulfilled within the next months.

The first basic operations are expected to be completed and functional by the end of Q3 2021, while it is estimated that the RRF MIS will be fully operational by the end of year 2021. That means that before the 1st payment request, the IT system will be ready for the RRP projects' initialization and approval data to be uploaded, as well as any other information on the launch of tenders and award of contracts. Following the above and till the end of the year 2021, the IT system will support the processes of the MCS (monitoring, verifications, audits), include all standardized categories of data foreseen in the article 22 of RRP Regulation, report on the achievement of M/T and provide sufficient information as to the controls and audits performed, the existence of any irregularities and any corrective actions taken.

As previously mentioned, the RRF MIS will be interoperable with other Public Sector Information Systems such as the E-pde Payment System, the State Aid Information Systems, the national e-procurement system (ESIDIS), the Transparency Portal DIAVGEIA, and also with the Information Systems of the IBs, where applicable. The interoperability of the ISs will provide maximum coordination with other responsible bodies, reduce administrative burden and ensure greater transparency and efficiency in the management and control process. Access to the RRF MIS will be given to all involved EU parties (Commission, European Court of Auditors, OLAF and the EPPO), as well as EDEL.

Furthermore, RRF MIS will be supported by an Information Security Management System, which meets the requirements of the relevant ISO standards. The applied security scheme will ensure the security, integrity and confidentiality of the data and verification of the identity of the sender. The processing of information will ensure the protection of the privacy of personal data of natural persons and the protection of the confidentiality of legal persons.

Finally, the RRFA will use its website, which will be developed and be fully operational upon RRP's approval, to disseminate information about the projects. Useful material, including the description of the projects, related documents, progress updates and information regarding the legal framework will be posted to ensure that all involved parties have the necessary information to carry out their duties and implement the relevant processes. Standard forms will explicitly and clearly identify the information for the submission of the related documents and fiches of the projects. Instructions and checklists will also be provided. The material will be updated periodically to include all changes in legislation and in the guidelines and texts adopted by the Commission, amendments to the national and Union regulatory framework, possible modifications in Union policies. All stakeholders will be informed about these changes in a timely manner. The publication and sharing of the above data will ensure a high level of transparency in the MCS. Finally, a direct hyperlink to NTA's website will also be added, as the competent national authority to address complaints concerning the RRP projects.

Consultation Process

The consultation process on the National Recovery and Resilience Plan has been very transparent and has started from the early stages of preparation of the Plan involving the widest possible scope of participants.

In order to best coordinate the designing of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan, a Steering Committee comprising the Alternate Minister for Finance Mr Th. Skylakakis, the Deputy Minister for Government Coordination Mr. A. Skertsos, the Secretary General for Public Investments and the Growth Pact Mr. D. Skalkos, the Chief Economic Adviser to the Prime Minister Mr. A. Patelis and the Head of the Council of Economic Advisors, Ministry of Finance, Mr. M. Arghyrou was set up in July 2020.

The Steering Committee, acknowledging that dialogue, at national and European level, plays a key role in shaping economic, labour and social policies that promote the upward convergence of living and working conditions across Member States, has adopted, since the beginning of the drafting process of the Greek RRP, a bottom-up validation process and engaged in a constructive dialogue with all stakeholders and the Greek society at large.

The consultation process was conducted in two main phases, the first one, prior to the submission of the draft national plan and the second, shortly afterwards.

The first phase of consultation took place between July 2020 and November 2020. During this time written contributions were invited and workshops were held with industry, key social partners and other stakeholders in order to incorporate in the national draft proposal their views and recommendations on reforms and investments.

Meanwhile, an active engagement with the Pissarides' Committee was maintained; the Pissarides' Committee was appointed by the Greek Prime Minister before the pandemic with the aim to submit a long-term strategy for the growth of the Greek economy during the Fall of 2020. On July

14th, 2020, the Committee made a special presentation to the Prime Minister, the economic cabinet of the government and the Steering Committee of the RRP, with an interim report of their plan, in order for them to use it as a guide in the drafting of the Plan.

On August 5th, 2020, the Steering Committee requested from all social partners, other key economic associations, NGOs and the federation of municipalities, 24 organisations in total (Appendix, Table 1), to provide by August 31st their input for the National Recovery and Resilience Plan. Seventeen organisations out of the 24 responded by sending in their proposals which were all carefully examined by the drafting working group of each pillar.

In addition, separate workshops were held during the drafting period between the members of the Steering Committee and key economic stakeholders in order to further elaborate on their submitted proposals.

Following the submission of the draft NRRP on November 18th, 2020 to the European Commission, a comprehensive draft Plan (General Objectives, components and description of reforms and investments) was presented to the public on November 25th, 2020 and it was posted on the Ministry of Finance's website.

A formal twofold public consultation process was launched on the same day.

The one part of the consultation process was carried out through the Economic and Social Committee of Greece/ESC (the national chapter of the European Economic and Social Committee), which was invited to deliberate with its members and send comments by December 20, 2020.

The Greek ESC was established in 1994, based on the model of the ESC of the European Union: tripartite division of the interests represented: (a) employers/entrepreneurs, (b) private and public sector employees and (c) other categories, such as farmers, self-employed people, consumers, environmental protection organisations, the confederation of persons with disabilities, gender equality organisations, and the local government (Appendix, Table 2).

The objective of the ESC is to promote social dialogue and through it to formulate mutually acceptable positions on issues of concern to society as a whole or specific social groups. Through its proposals and opinions, it also seeks to maximise the social benefit or minimise any possible negative effects of decisions taken by the executive and the legislative.

The second part of the public consultation process, aiming to engage the public at-large, ran in parallel with the institutional one of the Greek ESC, during the same time period, using the official government consultation portal, www.opengov.gr. The portal opengov.gr has been specifically designed to serve the principles of transparency, deliberation, collaboration and accountability and serves as a focal point for electronic public consultation. Almost every piece of draft legislation or government policy initiative is posted on this platform prior to final adoption. Citizens and organisations are invited to post their comments and proposals.

All the contributions submitted during the public consultation were thoroughly considered and a public consultation report comprising the key findings and recommendations was prepared and

posted in opengov.gr (as provided for in Art.61 of Law 4622/2019) as well as on the website page of the Greek National Recovery and Resilience Plan.

In addition, separate meetings on specific aspects/components of the NRRP were held with selective stakeholders. Separate meetings were also held with Governors of the Regions and Mayors, throughout the period of preparation, designing and drafting of the NRRP.

The vast majority of the contributions received have adopted a positive approach towards the National Recovery and Resilience Plan and its main goals, recognizing that it represents a unique opportunity for the Greek economy and society.

Those among them that complied with the Regulation's eligibility criteria, were either included in the Plan or helpful in fine-tuning certain reforms and/or investments.

The following selected examples illustrate how stakeholders' views are reflected in the Plan:

- The investments on energy storage in the electricity system, which will enhance RES share in final energy consumption, were allocated a bigger budget.
- The preparation of a detailed study, strategy and financing mechanism for the gradual renewal of the passenger ship fleet and the reduction of the CO2 impression has been added to the investments.
- Specific projects were either enriched or added, in order to enhance accessibility especially in digital transformation and skilling programs (e.g. reform enhancing independent living for persons with disabilities; investment for digital training of persons with disabilities; investment for the digital transformation of the social welfare system with a special focus on persons with disabilities; investment on tourism development which improves accessibility to beaches for persons with disabilities; investment on improving the experience of persons with disabilities in cultural venues).
- The reforms of the Primary Health Care system and the National Public Health Prevention programs have been considerably enriched.
- The reforms related to active labour market policies including evaluation systems, quality controls and certification, to labour force skilling and to vocational education and training as well as to the apprenticeship system have been enhanced.
- The budget devoted to flood protection, including an early warning system, has increased.
- The same goes for the budget allocated to the digitalisation, interconnection and interoperability in the public sector and the new technology cash registers reforms and investments.
- A project on the establishment of new industrial parks was added.

After the NRRP was redrafted, following the input collected in the consultation process and the comments received from the European Commission through the principals and technical meetings, it was endorsed by the Council of Ministers on March 29, 2021.

On March 31st, 2021 it was presented to the public by the Prime Minister and the members of the Steering Committee. On the same day, a presentation of the Plan accompanied with an extensive list of reforms and investments was posted on the dedicated webpage.

On April 6, 2021 the NRRP was extensively discussed, in a more than 9 hour-long session, with the members of the competent parliamentary committees (Standing Committee on Economic Affairs, Standing Committee on Social Affairs, Standing Committee on Production and Trade and Special Standing Committee on European affairs) and the Greek MEPs.

Moreover, on April 21, 2021, a web conference with the Central Union of Municipalities of Greece was held, focusing mainly on the Plan's implementation. It should be noted that the conference was attended by a large number (over 300) of Mayors.

Steps to follow

Once the NRRP is approved, it will be introduced before the Parliament to be debated and take the institutional form of Law. Additional consultation with the key stakeholders is provided for in this procedure, with a view to further engaging them in the implementation phase. At the same time, a series of public events are being planned in order to get people more involved and, thus, increase ownership of the Plan.

APPENDIX

Table 1 Organisations that submitted proposals to Steering Committee for the needs of NRRP

Productive Bodies & Social Partners	**Request for proposals**	**Proposals sent**
Hellenic Production – Industry Roundtable For Growth	5.8.2020	29.9.20
Federation Of Industries Of Sterea Ellada Region	5.8.2020	31.8.20
Federation Of Industries Of Attica Region	5.8.2020	27.8.20
Federation Of Industries Of Peloponnese And Western Greece Region	5.8.2020	
Federation Of Industries Of Thessalia Region	5.8.2020	
Aluminium Association Of Greece	5.8.2020	

Hellenic Association Of Brewers	5.8.2020	29.9.20
Federation Of Recycled And Energy Recovery Industries & Enterprises	5.8.2020	
Federation Of Hellenic Food Industries	5.8.2020	31.8.20
Hellenic Association Of Chemical Industries	5.8.2020	
Greek Federation Of Spirits Producers	5.8.2020	31.8.20
Greek Exporters Association	5.8.2020	
Hellenic Association Of Pharmaceutical Companies	5.8.2020	31.8.20
Union Of Hellenic Chambers Of Commerce	5.8.2020	31.8.20
Society For The Environment & Cultural Heritage	5.8.2020	6.10.20
HELLENIC FEDERATION OF ENTERPRISES And Industries	5.8.2020	3.11.20
Γσεε - Trade Union Confederation	5.8.2020	
Hellenic Confederation Of Professionals, Craftsmen & Merchants	5.8.2020	7.9.20
Federation Of Industries Of Greece	5.8.2020	25.9.20
Greek Tourism Confederation	5.8.2020	31.8.2020
Hellenic Confederation Of Commerce And Entrepreneurship	5.8.2020	31.8.20
World Wide Fund For Nature - Wwf	5.8.2020	6.10.20
The Central Union of Municipalities of Greece	5.8.2020	31.8.20
Crafts Chambers Of Attica	5.8.2020	8.9.20

Table 2 Members of the Greek Economic and Social Committee

Group of Employers (Group A)
The Hellenic Federation of Enterprises (SEV)
The Hellenic Confederation of Professionals, Craftsmen and Merchants (G.S.E.V.E.E.)
The Hellenic Confederation of Commerce and Entrepreneurship (ESEE)
The Association of Greek Tourism Enterprises (S.E.T.E.)
The Union of the Hellenic Bank Association (E.E.T.)

The Union of the Greek Shipowners (E.E.E.)
The Association of Greek Contracting Companies (S.A.T.E.)
The Hellenic Federation of Building Contractors and Developers (OM.K.O.E.E.)

Group of Employees (Group B)
The Greek General Confederation of Labour (G.S.E.E.)
The Supreme Administration of Greek Civil Servants Trade Unions (A.D.E.D.Y.)

Group of other Categories (Group C)
The Panhellenic Confederation of Unions of Agricultural Cooperatives (PA.S.E.GE.S.)
The General Confederation of Greek Agrarian Associations (GE.S.A.S.E.),
The Lawyers Coordinating Committee
The Greek Medical Association (P.I.S.)
The Central Union of Hellenic Chambers (K.E.E.E.)
The Technical Chamber of Greece (T.E.E.)
The Economic Chamber of Greece (O.E.E.)
The Geotechnical Chamber of Greece (GEO.T.E.E.),
The Consumers
Environmental protection organizations
The National Confederation of Persons with Disabilities (E.S.A.E.A.)
Gender equality organizations
The Central Union of Municipalities of Greece (K.E.D.E.)
Association of Greek Regions (EN.P.E.).
The Supreme Confederation of Large Families of Greece (A.S.P.E.).

Controls and audit

Pursuant to the Law 4738/2020, the lead body **tasked with the central and overall coordination and monitoring of the RRP** is the RRF Coordination Agency (RRFA), a newly, independent special public service, established in the Ministry of Finance with the mandate to serve as the responsible body for the efficient use of the EU recovery funds deriving from the RRF.

The RRFA will acquire the **administrative capacity needed** (staff number, staff profiles, institutional experience and expertise) to meet its mandate. According to its current organizational structure, it has 40 staff positions in total, which may be amended to fully reflect the processes of the Management and Control System (MCS). Given that the RRFA is a newly established service, the staffing procedure is in progress and a certain number of experienced staff has already joined the Agency, while it is estimated to be completed in due course. In addition, and if deemed necessary, the RRFA may also entrust to externals/experts the task of performing certain assignments on its behalf.

The RRFA will also be the responsible body to **verify that the set milestones and targets of the RRP have been successfully achieved** and will also act as the (single) liaison between the European Commission and the Greek authorities. Specifically, its tasks entail the **active monitoring of the progress** of the projects, on the basis of the agreed milestones and targets, and the **submission of the payment requests** to the European Commission upon verification of their achievement. The latter will be accompanied by a management declaration that the funds were used for its intended purposes and in accordance with the principle of sound financial management, as well as by a summary of the audits carried out, including weaknesses identified and any corrective actions taken.

The competent Ministries will appoint national bodies to implement the RRP projects. These implementing bodies will have the **adequate administrative capacity** and their structure will ensure complete independence in the exercise of their responsibilities at each distinct stage of project implementation and control. Moreover, they will have **long experience in co-financed projects and expertise** to implement the projects, while they will bear their ownership and the full responsibility for the achievement of the agreed milestones and targets. To this end, they will appoint a project manager that will be responsible for the project's implementation and will act as the single point of contact between the Ministry and the central coordinating body, the RRFA.

Each Ministry will prepare and submit to the RRFA an analytic project plan (masterplan) for each project under their competence, which will include, among others, tasks, timelines, resources, interdependencies with other bodies, etc. The masterplan will be the detailed and helpful roadmap for each project and will play a critical role in its successful implementation.

The procedures, data sources and indicators that the RRFA will use to verify that the milestones and targets were actually met will include the reports from the implementing bodies to the RRF Management Information System (MIS) on the completion of the milestones and targets, accompanied by a verification report from an independent certified auditor, selected and appointed from the Official Register of the Hellenic Accounting and Auditing Standards Oversight Board (HAASOB). The RRFA shall provide guidance for use by the IBs' auditors on the scope of the work to be done and the reports to be presented. Audits on the fulfilment of the agreed milestones and targets will also be implemented by the Financial Audit Committee (EDEL) that is the national audit authority for ESI funds.

The RRF MIS will be the main tool for the management and control of the projects and for ensuring the reliability of data and transparency. All data related to the projects' approval

decisions, monitoring procedures, registration of costs and their payments, results of the verifications of the competent bodies, as well as the results of the audits of EDEL, will be registered in the RRF MIS and all documentation forms will be kept on it. This level of consolidation and transparency will also ensure the early detection and avoidance of double funding.

All EU involved parties will have access to data stored in the RRF MIS, in accordance with GDPR principles, while relevant provisions shall be included in the approval decisions, contracts and grants or loans agreements, at all implementation phases. **To ensure that the necessary data on final recipients is gathered and stored**, the different bodies involved will refer to their project manager, who will be responsible for the data exchange between the Ministries and the RRFA.

The MCS described in the previous section states the procedures that are in place to ensure compliance to applicable Union and national law, throughout the implementation of all measures. Furthermore, it **clearly addresses all serious irregularities (fraud, corruption, conflict of interest) and double funding** by allowing for controls and audits to be implemented in separate and distinctive levels.

In particular, **during the first level**, independent certified auditors will implement audits on behalf of the implementing bodies to verify i) the fulfilment of the agreed milestones and targets that are associated with RRF funding requests, ii) the compliance with EU and national law and iii) the avoidance of serious irregularities and double funding.

On top of the above and upon discretion, RRFA may entrust to external auditors to perform verification of milestones and targets achievement, on its behalf. Moreover, EDEL will support the **second level audits**, as part of its mandate/authority to exercise such tasks being the competent Audit Authority for ESI Funds and exercising the functions of the Audit Authority under shared management since 2001, for three consecutive programming periods.

The structure and content of the **Audit Strategy** will include:

- The status and mission statement of EDEL in the framework of RRP, as well as justification of its functional independence from the other Bodies of the MCS.
- The description of the Risk Assessment Method to set audit priorities, for the selection of MCS Bodies and specific-horizontal issues to be audited.
- The reference to the international audit standards, guidances and methods applied by EDEL, with a clear reference to the audit methodology applied, the sampling method used, the procedures for the reporting and the treatment of weaknesses/irregularities, as well as the procedure for the assessment of the Management Declaration and the Payment Requests (with reference to internal deadlines).
- The description and justification of the audit priorities and specific objectives with an explanation of the linkage of the risk assessment results to the audit work planned.

Pursuant to above Audit Strategy, EDEL will implement audits 1) on the fulfilment of the agreed milestones and targets, which will be included in the payment requests to the European Commission, 2) on the control systems of the implementing bodies, and 3) on the legality and regularity of the expenses, in order to provide reasonable assurance for the functioning of the control system, as well as for the accuracy and reliability of the payment requests.

In terms of administrative capacity (staff numbers, staff profiles, institutional experience and expertise) to perform these tasks, EDEL will establish a new Unit with additional staff positions, while the option of outsourcing some of the audit tasks will be also foreseen. The current functioning of its services (apart from the RRP projects) is not expected to be negatively affected, as it plans to reinforce its human resources. The mandate of EDEL to audit RRF will be provided in a dedicated national legal act for RRF, which will include all involved actors, as well as management and control system responsibilities and procedures.

Within the context of the RRP MCS it is **indicated that data will be provided to the single data-mining and risk-scoring tool** that will be made available by the European Commission. The RRFA will assess the various applications of the ARACHNE Risk Scoring Tool and its use, in order to identify projects which might be susceptible to risks of fraud, conflict of interest and irregularities, and focus the preventive checks and verifications, as a matter of priority, on high-risk actions.

Furthermore, the RRP MCS prescribes for the analytical procedures designed to ensure an adequate audit trail and specific measures to prevent, detect, and correct irregularities such as **fraud, corruption, conflict of interest and double-funding.** Prior experience from the use of ESI funds and existing structures, networks, procedures and tools (e.g. Fraud Risk Assessment Tool) will be used and exploited for the RRF, as well.

Moreover, to enhance transparency in the procedures of the RRP and to prevent fraud, the MCS will adopt a proactive, structured, and targeted approach to manage the examination of complaints related to the RRF. A special, dedicated authority, the National Transparency Authority, which by law is designated as the Hellenic Anti-Fraud Coordination Service (AFCOS), will become the point of reception of complaints related to the fight against fraud in the RRF, as already is for the ESI funds. As analytically prescribed in the RRP MCS, close cooperation with OLAF and other national audit bodies has been designed in order to ensure the protection of EU and national financial interests.

Communication

Objectives and target audiences

The implementation of the Communication Strategy of the NRRP of Greece aims to:

- Provide **coherent and effective information to multiple audiences** regarding the reforms and investments undertaken by Greece under the RRF, giving emphasis to audiences that «need to know» specific information in order to respond to the opportunities, obligations etc. connected to the NRRP (people directly affected by investments or reforms included in the NRRP), including the wide dissemination of funding opportunities for potential recipients.
- **Increase awareness** of the NRRP's objectives, tangible benefits and impact on citizens' daily life.
- Give easy access to information on funded projects and reforms of the NRRP, facilitating the opportunity of any interested citizen or group to follow up on its implementation and thus promote the efficiency and transparency inherent to the NRRP, throughout the implementation period.
- **Inform, coordinate and support recipients to design and implement their own communication actions by providing guidelines, monitoring and networking.**
- Introduce a citizen focused approach by telling project stories "on the ground" or locally so as to **mobilize community participation** and build up a sense of ownership of the Plan.
- **Ensure** the visibility of EU funding and provide the opportunity to citizens to fairly judge the difference made in their lives by the RRF as both a national and an EU policy instrument.

The European dimension of the NRRP and the related projects will be highlighted through agreed communication assets (visibility of EU funding in all communication materials) and focused communication activities (e.g., joint press events with the participation of the European Commission at key communication moments throughout the NRRP implementation).

The four pillars of the NRRP (Green Transition, Digital Transformation, Employment, Skills & Social Cohesion, Private Investment & Transformation of the economy) allow the promotion of **powerful positive messages** that are connected with the country's new post-COVID profile:

- Green
- Digital
- Outward-looking
- Competitive
- Accessible

The **audiences** include the following categories:

- General public (NRRP level).
- Press and Media national and local coverage on plan and project level.
- Projects & reforms target audiences (identified under reform or project-specific users/beneficiaries, thematic scope, geographical/regional allocation, experts/non experts).
- Project recipients (e.g., national, regional and local institutions, SMEs and their associations, private investors).

The Communication Strategy seeks to bring the NRRP closer to the citizens by **translating technical terms into simple, clear and reliable messages:**

- The NRRF in a nutshell
  - The 4 pillars of the NRRF (Green Transition; Digital Transformation; Employment, Skills, and Social Cohesion; Private Investment and Economic & Institutional Transformation).
  - Key reform and investment projects
  - Financial resources data and its allocation (grants, loans)
  - Main recipients of financial resources (e.g., Government/Ministries, Local Government, SMEs)
  - Implementation timetable
  - Support of fundamental growth towards transition on a European level, as part of the NextGenerationEU Plan.
- How the NRRF will contribute to the recovery of the Greek economy
  - Elimination of inhibitors of economic growth (low level of productive investment, low productivity level, unemployment and low employment level).
  - Contribution to key macroeconomic figures (GDP, investment, unemployment rate).
  - Improvement of Greece's competitiveness position/ranking.
  - Reduction of the digital gap between Greece and the EU average.
- How the NRRF will benefit every citizen
  - Creation of new employment opportunities in multiple and more resilient sectors.
  - Creation of a business-friendly environment to foster entrepreneurship.
  - Improved access to modern, customer-friendly and efficient public services.
  - Improved quality of life and the environment.

The Communication Strategy will follow a **people-centred approach** to connect citizens with the NRRF and the EU.

Communication activities/channels

Communication activities / Twofold communication plan under a common communication platform:

Level 1: A central campaign for the NRRP (Timing: Approval of the NRRP)

- Branding: "**Greece 2.0"** was selected as the communication title of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan, highlighting the evolution/upgrade of the Greek economy and society. Foster identification of Greece 2.0 with RRF and the European Union
- Promotion and explanation of the main messages under the 4 pillars.
- A central Coordinating Committee will be responsible for the central campaign.
- The campaign will run on a national level.

Level 2: Project-specific (reforms/investments) targeted campaigns under the 4 pillars:

- Selection of key reform/investment projects per pillar

- Design and implementation of communication activities tailored to the nature/sector of the project and addressed to direct beneficiaries or/and end users.
- Cooperation with the relevant Authorities and Ministries per pillar and project to ensure synergies and multiplier effect.
- The campaigns will run on a national **and regional/local level, or at a sectoral level** depending on the various target groups of each project.

Communication Criteria | to be followed throughout the plan and activities

Criterion 1: Emphasis on usability of the NRRP (people-centred approach)

- A clear identification, structure and documentation of potential direct and indirect benefits associated with the implementation of the NRRP and the related projects (full range benefit identification, quantitative and qualitative information, establishment of detailed benefits profiles for each key benefit, use of testimonials)
- Matching pillars and projects of the NRRP with specific groups/beneficiaries.
- Citizen engagement that will foster active participation through the entire implementation phase of the NRRP, facilitate commitment and build a culture of public ownership of the NRRP.

Criterion 2: Reliability of information, transparency and accountability

- Provision of timely and accurate information to the public throughout the entire cycle of every project under the NRRP (initiation, planning, execution, monitoring, closure)
- Provision of real time, up-to-date information per pillar and project of the NRRP, applying data visualisation techniques.

Criterion 3: Highlight the European dimension of the NRRP

- The NRRP of Greece is part of the EU ambitious innovative plan to achieve a long-term sustainable and inclusive recovery in Europe, promoting the green and digital transitions (twin transition).
- The emblem of the European Union with the funding statement “funded by the European Union–NextGenerationEU” will be prominently featured on all communication materials (visibility of the EU funding, visually and verbally) produced by the RRF Coordination Agency and the project recipients.
- A wide range of joint activities with EU institutions (European Commission, European Parliament) will be determined per pillar and key project at various levels (e.g. design common events/press releases for milestone achievements, visits or events with Commissioners and other EU officials, joint social media campaigns on key pillars, selected key projects or regions etc.).

Communication Channels

1) A **dedicated website** for the NRRP and the related projects will be established in order to provide a single-entry point for all interested parties (institutional organisations, recipients, enterprises,

media, general public) who wish to get information, and a destination hub for all communication materials. The website will feature:

- The main information of the NRRP (objectives, aims and priorities, main pillars and thematic areas, key reform and investment projects, total amount allocated etc.).
- Calls for projects (the entire life cycle)
- List of reform and investment projects.
- Monitoring/Update of the implementation of the NPPR and the related projects.
- Achievements and results (data and examples of specific projects under implementation, KPIs etc.).
- Communication material (press events & coverage, campaign content, etc.)
- Human centric content: Projects' storytelling to enhance the comprehension and the benefits of the plan, by showcasing the real-life impact on the citizens' life. The website will have a responsive template for mobile devices and will conform to international standards for web accessibility WCAG 2.0.

The content of the website will be presented in a clear, simple and well-structured way (e.g., number and quality of figures/tables, infographics, data visualisation), using friendly language enabling people to easily understand the NRRP.

2) In an effort to increase the visibility of the NRRP and the EU role and funding the Communication Strategy will **integrate multiple activities/channels**:
   - **Communication through traditional media** (e.g. TV, newspapers, radio, outdoor) that help to increase visibility of the NRRP (key messages), including the European dimension, on a national and/or regional level.
   - **Communication through Digital Campaigns on various platforms/digital media** (e.g., Google, YouTube, Social Media, news and information websites) to enhance awareness and reach specific audiences with dedicated content, optimised accordingly to increase efficiency.
   - **PR Communication Plan:** Promotion of **strong media coverage** of the Plan and specific projects through events (virtual and with physical presence), development of media relations, press conferences, distribution of press releases, journalists' visits to the projects,
   - Design and production of communication material to be used in the aforementioned communication channels including audiovisual productions for TV, radio, digital and social media, online and printed publications, social media posts, infographics, printed and digital ads and promotional material.

Selected key projects

The Communication Strategy will specifically focus on **selected key projects (investments and reforms)** per pillar that are consistent with the objectives of the NRRF for more active promotion and extensive communication:

Pillar 1: Green Transition

- Incentives for energy efficiency investments (residential buildings, businesses, public sector).

- Electricity interconnections of the Greek islands and energy storage investments.
- National reforestation plan and biodiversity investments

Pillar 2: Digital Transformation

- 5G corridors, fibre optic infrastructure in buildings and digital interconnection of the Greek islands.
- Digital transformation in the public sector (health, education, Justice etc.), including central cloud computing infrastructure and service and digital interoperability within the general government & CRM for the general government.
- Full digitalisation of the tax authorities, usage of new methods against tax evasion (audits using AI, online monitoring of transport of goods etc.) and introduction of online cash registers and POS and e-invoicing for the totality of the private sector.

Pillar 3: Employment, skills, and social cohesion

- Labour law reform (modernisation & simplification), introduction of active labour market policies, big investment in reskilling and upskilling of the labour force (emphasis on digital skills).
- Investments for the social integration of vulnerable groups, assisting the access to the labour market of people with disabilities and facilitation of the creation of childcare units within company premises.
- Reform of the primary health care system and implementation of the national public health prevention program.

Pillar 4: Private investment and transformation of the economy

- Reforms for the simplification of the business environment, ease of doing business (ID: 16591) and investment support.
- Strong incentives for private investment (green, digital transformation of SMEs (ID: 16706), smart manufacturing, R&D).
- Public private partnerships in big new infrastructure projects (Irrigation projects, railway modernisation etc)

1. Coordinated activities with the Commission

As mentioned in section 2, a wide range of joint activities with EU institutions (European Commission, European Parliament etc) will be planned and implemented per pillar and key projects (identified in section 4) and will take different forms at relevant levels indicatively including e.g. organisation of common events, issuing of press releases for milestone achievements, projects visits or high-visibility events with Commissioners, MEPs and other EU officials, joint social media campaigns on key pillars, selected key projects or regions etc., information involvement of EU networks such as Europe Direct Information Centers, Liaison offices of the European Parliament, Europe Enterprise Network.

Furthermore, the Coordinating Committee of the Communication Strategy of the NRRP of Greece will collaborate on a continuous basis with the respective Commission's agencies to jointly organize and effectively implement high impact joint communication activities throughout the entire period of the

NRRF implementation. Regular exchange of information and networking to explore cooperation options has already been established with the Representation of the European Commission in Athens.

Planned budget

The **financial budget** for the Communication Strategy of the NRRP of Greece is expected to be allocated as follows:

Level 1: Central Campaign, to introduce the main assets of the Plan

Timing: Launch after the approval of the NRRP and the initialization of the implementation in the various pillars (2021-22)

Tactics: 360 campaign, Publicity Plan, National Level

Estimated budget: EUR 2.5 million

Level 2: Project-specific (reforms/investments) targeted campaigns under the 4 pillars.

Timing: Upon approval of each project and throughout its implementation, with dedicated communication activities on milestones. (2022-2026).

Tactics: Campaigns of national or regional character. Appropriate channels (ATL, digital, PR) to be decided depending on the specific needs and audiences per project.

Estimated budget: EUR 4.5 million

Allocation of communication budget within the project budget enabling recipients to implement communication actions will be explored.

Monitoring and Evaluation

A **monitoring system** based on metrics and KPIs will be developed for the NRRP of Greece and for key large–scale projects in order to evaluate the effectiveness of the Communication Strategy (observe the progress, measure the impact, undertake corrective actions if needed), on a quantitative and qualitative level.

The evaluation of communication is specified at action level, since KPI's are set at the design stage of the individual communication action or tool and are monitored during implementation. Once the objectives of the respective communication action are defined, the evaluation is implemented utilizing implementation (outputs), result and impact indicators, a range of which is presented below:

- Indicative implementation indicators: Number of ads, frequency of radio spots, frequency, GRPs' and coverage of TV Spots, number of participants per event, followers / impressions / views on social media, web advertising impressions, website traffic, , number of applications in project calls.
- Indicative result indicators: Earned media, awareness rate (Program, projects / aid), campaign / action audience recall, degree of satisfaction from event, engagement on social media (reach,

shares, likes, clickthroughs, comments), website conversions (sessions, downloads, subscriptions, bouncing rate, connection duration) and degree of user satisfaction.

- Indicative impact indicators: Positive view/perception of the Plan and the support of the European Union, spreading a positive message about the Plan or the EU as a result of communication activity, degree of confidence in National / European authorities.
- One of the most valuable evaluation tools will be the opinion surveys (e.g., to measure preliminary reactions/perceptions of target groups or the general audience after initial activities performed, after the implementation of a project etc.). KPIs and questionnaires to be agreed with the Commission.

Identifications of circumstances of any unexpected/not supportive/negative reaction by target groups and other stakeholders will be also carried out.

Draft communication plan upon NRRP adoption

A draft communication plan upon NRRP adoption may include the following actions:

- **Organisation and staging of a high-visibility event (digital or with physical presence) in the form of an official presentation and press conference, featuring the PM, the Steering Committee and government officials and EU Commissioners to ensure wide press media coverage.**
- Promotion and explanation of the main messages under the 4 pillars using audiovisual material
- Launch of website and official social media accounts
- **Gradual launch of central campaign as described above**

Part 4. Overall Impact

Strengthening the economic social and institutional resilience

a. Macroeconomic and social outlook

Uncertainty around the evolution of the pandemic remained high at global and European level in the first quarter of 2021, as the resurgence in infections and the new, more contagious variants aggravated the epidemiological situation, forced many countries to re-tighten or prolong containment measures, and, thus, weakened the near-term outlook. On the other hand, mass vaccination campaigns and the expected fiscal impulse from the "Next Generation EU" recovery fund to support a sustainable economic recovery, raise prospects of moving on from the worst of the pandemic.

The pace of the expected economic recovery from 2021 onwards will be determined by the pandemic dynamics, the extent of the immunization of the population, the stringency and duration of containment measures, the effectiveness of policy responses to limit the scars of the crisis, the adjustment capacity of the economy and country-specific characteristics. The tightening of mobility restrictions in Attica and other regions due to the worsening of the epidemiological situation in early 2021 is expected to impact upon the economic recovery for the current year as a whole, with the Greek economy continuing to experience recession in the first quarter of 2021. However, with the gradual easing of the containment measures from the second quarter onwards and the full reopening of the economy from the beginning of the third quarter of the year, along with the planned acceleration of the vaccination program, the Greek economy is expected to return to a positive growth trajectory in 2021 as a whole.

A factor of significant importance behind the positive near-term outlook is the maintenance of the economic support measures, within the context of the extension of the flexibility of the SGP rules and through a balanced fiscal policy, for the current year until epidemiological and economic conditions allow their gradual phasing out. To date, the positive contribution of support measures to real GDP in 2021 is estimated at 4%, i.e. in the absence of the measures, the projected real GDP volume for 2021 would be lower by 4 percentage points.

In addition, the continuation of the accommodative single monetary policy in 2021 supports the country's issuance activity, thus contributing to keeping borrowing costs and debt-servicing costs at low levels.

Furthermore, the timely and smooth absorption of NGEU funds in the context of the implementation of the Greek National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP) from the second half of 2021 onwards, is expected to add approximately 1.3 pps to real GDP growth in 2021, through a boost in investment and second-round positive effects on the other GDP components. The NRRP is expected to pave the way for a solid economic growth in subsequent years, with long lasting effects. In this context, an acceleration of structural reforms is anticipated, building on ongoing reforms in the context of the enhanced surveillance process but also on a reform-oriented economic policy, beyond the agreed commitments.

Taking the above into account, as well as a more favourable carry over effect due to a smaller-than-initially expected recession in 2020, real GDP is expected to expand by 3.6% in 2021. Final domestic demand is projected to be the main driving force behind real GDP growth, with a positive contribution of 3.0 pps. Among components, real private consumption is expected to

contribute the most (1.9 pps), growing by 2.6%, benefitting from an upturn in employment, supportive economic policy and the materialization of pent-up consumer demand thanks to accumulated private savings during the lockdown period. Moreover, gross fixed capital formation is projected to rise by 7%, exceeding the levels of 2019, primarily supported by investment in non-residential construction and secondarily by investment in equipment. The key factor behind the expected investment growth for the first time after three years is expected to be the beneficial effect of the absorption of NGEU funds once started in the second half of the current year. Lower uncertainty, growth-friendly fiscal policy and accommodative liquidity conditions should contribute to an attractive investment environment. Finally, public consumption is expected to continue to grow, albeit at a slower pace (1.5%).

On the external front, exports of goods and services are expected to regain some of the lost ground (10.4%), assuming improved foreign demand compared to 2020 in terms of world trade and GDP growth in the euro area. Net exports of services are projected to contribute positively to GDP by 2.2 pps, with tourism, however, recovering only partially as uncertainty diminishes (tourism receipts are estimated to reach 45% of those in 2019). By contrast, net exports of goods are expected to have a negative contribution to GDP in 2021, as the implementation of the NRRP pushes up imports of goods amid a pick-up in construction and equipment investment. Imports of goods and services are projected to rise (6.9%) in line with domestically driven recovery.

After the reversal of its dynamics in 2020, total employment growth is expected to turn positive in 2021 (0.7%), amid gradual normalization of economic activity. Unemployment, however, is projected to remain stable at 2020 levels (16.3%) due to an increase in the labour force (0.8% from -2.2% in 2020). Enhancing effectiveness of active labour market policies and further strengthening of the social safety net should be key factors to ensure inclusiveness in coming years.

Having registered a negative value in 2020, HICP inflation is expected to be zero in 2021 before turning slightly positive in 2022, amid a recent increase in oil prices and a gradual improvement of domestic demand.

Medium-term Growth Prospects 2022-2024

The implementation of timely, temporary and targeted support measures implemented by the Greek authorities in 2020 and early 2021 have been effective in containing permanent scars in Greece's production capacity, as they have prevented a surge in unemployment and exit of viable firms from the market. Going forward, the ambitious investment projects and productivity-enhancement reforms included in the Greek NRRP are expected to make a very significant contribution towards bridging the large investment gap observed during the previous crisis years, deteriorated further during the pandemic crisis. In this way, they will foster potential growth in the medium-term and, thereby, help address legacy stock macroeconomic imbalances (high public debt, negative net international investment position, high unemployment and high non-performing loans). The NRRP is expected to add to real output growth 1.3 pps on average over the period 2022-2024.

In addition to the the multiple beneficial effects of the Greek NRRP, supportive fiscal policy in 2022, as per the European Commission's proposal for the extension of the SGP's general escape clause next year, the continuation of the ECB's Pandemic Emergency Purchase Programme (PEPP)

until at least the end of March 2022, and the roll out of the vaccinations programme, are jointly expected to facilitate considerably an accelerated economic recovery.

On the basis of the above, and assuming a gradual return to normality, real GDP growth is projected to climb to 6.2% in 2022, as there will be ample room for Greece's spare productive capacity to be mobilized and for aggregate demand to bounce back to cover the current large negative output gap. Domestic demand through investment (3.5 pps contribution to GDP through a 30.3% growth rate) and private consumption (2.1 pps contribution to GDP through a 2.9% growth rate) is projected to add 4.9 pps to GDP growth, whereas public consumption is expected to decline compared to 2021 due to base effects from the high government expenditure undertaken in 2021 to address the pandemic (-3.0%). High-quality investments in the context of the NRRP are expected to advance the green and digital economy through the development and modernization of infrastructure and networks. In this context, the pre-pandemic positive trend in labour market developments is expected to resume; total employment, supported by buoyant economic activity, is projected to gain strong momentum (2.3%), amid increased numbers of private sector employees and self-employed, while unemployment is projected to return to its pre-pandemic declining path, decreasing by around 2 pps (14.4% from 16.3% in 2021). Additionally, the contribution of the external sector to GDP is expected to be higher compared to 2021 (1.3 pps from 0.7pps), as tourism receipts in 2022 are estimated to reach 80% of those in 2019. By contrast, the negative contribution of net exports of goods to GDP is expected to increase compared to 2021, due to rise in imports of goods driven by construction and technological equipment investment picking up. Moreover, HICP inflation is expected to tick up slightly in 2022 (0.7%), mainly due to the expected rise in domestic demand.

Regarding 2023 and subsequent years, the Greek economy is expected to continue along a solid growth path, although real GDP annual growth rates are projected to ease somehow compared to 2022, given the assumption that the economy will have regained the full amount of losses sustained due to the pandemic. The permanent post-pandemic gains in terms of economic growth go hand in hand with the multiple benefits from the implementation of the Greek NRRP. Ambitious investments and structural reforms in the areas of green transition, digital transition, growth-friendly business environment, export capacity, labour market and social cohesion are expected to facilitate a broad economic and institutional transformation of the Greek economy towards a more extrovert, competitive, green and digital economic model, and thus, to boost potential growth.

In this context, real GDP growth is projected to exceed 4.0% in both 2023 and 2024, mainly supported by domestic demand, with investment and private consumption contributing cumulatively equally to GDP at the end of the period 2023-2024 (3.4 pps). Likewise, favourable labour market developments are expected to continue, with total employment expected to record an annual growth rate around 1.3% in both years and unemployment de-escalating below pre-economic crisis levels at the end of 2024 (11.9% versus 12.7% in 2010).

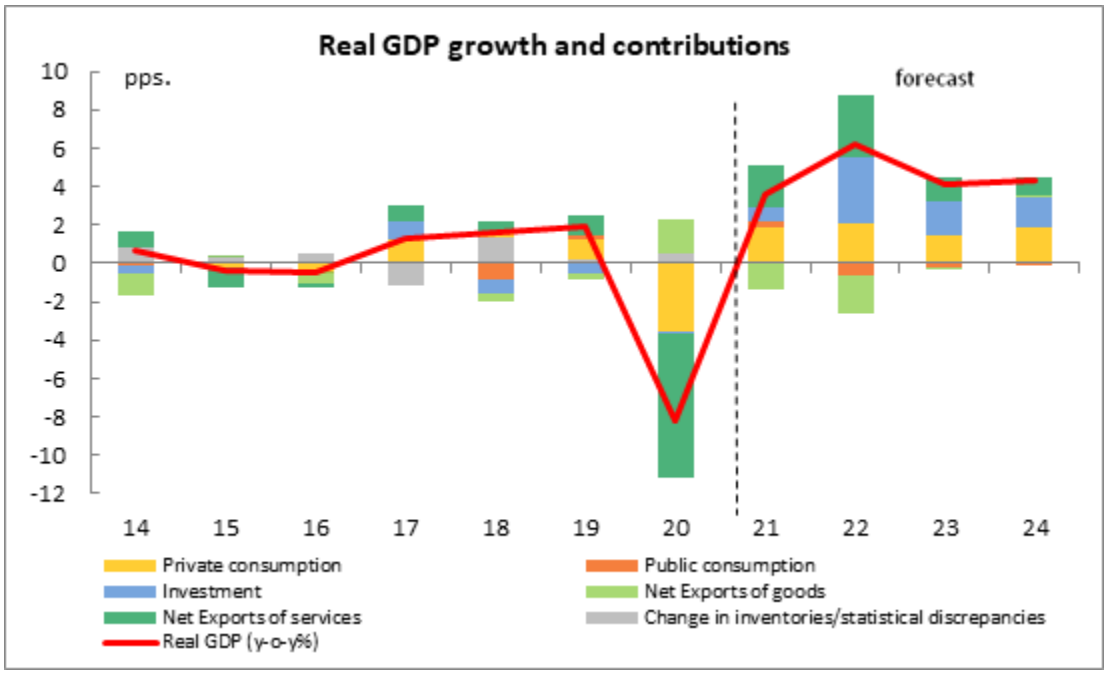
The external sector is expected to contribute 1 pp of economic growth on average over the period 2023-2024. This is expected to be mainly the result of the rebound of exports of services, as well as productivity and competitiveness gains underpinned by reforms and the implementation of the NRRP.

Table: Key Annual Macroeconomic Indicators and Forecasts (% annual changes, constant prices)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Real GDP	1.9	-8.2	3.6	6.2	4.1	4.4
Private consumption	1.9	-5.2	2.6	2.9	2.1	2.8
Government consumption	1.2	2.7	1.5	-3.0	-1.0	-0.5
Gross fixed capital formation	-4.6	-0.6	7.0	30.3	12.3	10.8
Exports of goods and services	4.8	-21.7	10.4	13.8	7.5	6.2
Imports of goods and services	3.0	-6.8	6.9	8.5	4.0	3.4
GDP deflator	0.2	-1.5	0.2	1.0	1.2	1.6
HICP	0.5	-1.3	0.0	0.7	1.3	1.6
Total employment*	1.2	-1.3	0.7	2.3	1.3	1.3
Unemployment rate*	15.2	14.5	14.6	12.8	11.7	10.5
Unemployment rate (LFS)	17.3	16.3	16.3	14.4	13.2	11.9

(*) On a national accounts basis

Source: Annual National Accounts (Hellenic Statistical Authority), estimates/projections of the Ministry of Finance for the years 2021-2024



b. Macroeconomic and social impact

The analysis of the macroeconomic effects of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP) on the Greek economy has been carried out by the Bank of Greece (BoG) in the context of the Dynamic Stochastic General Equilibrium (DSGE) model of the Bank of Greece. A complementary robustness exercise has been undertaken by the Council of Economic Advisors (CEA), using the macroeconomic DSGE model QUEST3 R&D, namely the version for the Greek economy, developed by the European Commission. The two exercises agree both in terms of the medium-term effects of the NRRP on key macroeconomic variables, as well as on the importance of the structural reforms included in the NRRP for enhancing long-run growth.

Macroeconomic impact

The aim of the analysis following below, carried out by the BoG, is to provide a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the effects of the NRRP on the Greek economy in the context of the DSGE model of the BoG. The main findings can be summarised as follows:

- The full implementation of the NRRP (utilisation of the total amount of funds and implementation of the quantifiable structural reforms) can potentially increase the level of real GDP by 6.9% by 2026. This implies a contribution to the output growth rate by around 1.15 pps on average per year over the period 2021-2026. In other words, the NRRP is expected to accelerate the annual growth rate of real GDP by 1.15 pps over the baseline projection, which is defined as the steady state of the economy without the implementation of the NRRP. Private investment increases by around 20% in 2026 and employment by 4%. This amounts to the creation of around 180,000-200,000 additional jobs by 2026. At the same time, due to

increased GDP the NRRP broadens the tax base, leading to a rise in the tax revenues-to-GDP ratio by 2.8 pps in 2026. This implies an improvement in the primary surplus of the general government, thus creating additional fiscal space.

- The total effect of the NRRP on the economy can be decomposed into two effects: (a) the effect of grants and loans; and (b) the effect of structural reforms.

- In particular, the stimulus financed by grants and loans increases the level of real GDP by around 4.3% in 2026 and contributes to the growth rate of output by about 0.7 pps on average per year. The stimulus financed by loans allocated to private investment leads to a boost in private investment by around 20% over the stimulus period.

- Structural reforms further contribute to the output growth rate by 0.45 pps on average per year over the period 2021-2026, increasing the level of GDP by 2.6% in 2026. Unlike the temporary stimulus financed by grants and loans, however, reforms have the potential to lead to a permanent increase in the productive capacity of the economy. In the long-run (20-year horizon) the levels of real output, private investment and employment are expected to increase by around 6%, 8.5% and 4%, respectively. Importantly also, reforms lead to a permanently higher tax base, so that tax revenues as a share of GDP increase by around 2.5 pps in the long run.

- The estimates of the effects on the Greek economy of structural reforms included in the NRRP, as provided by the exercise of the BoG, should be interpreted as a lower bound. This is due to the fact that this impact assessment exercise quantifies three categories of structural reforms included in the NRRP: Reforms improving competition in product markets; reforms supporting higher labour force participation; and productivity enhancing reforms. In addition to these reforms, however, the NRRP contains flagship reforms for improving the quality of governance, the rule of law and the efficiency of the judicial system, which have not been quantified in the exercise of the BoG. Such reforms have great potential to increase productivity and allocative efficiency. As a result, the inclusion of such reforms in the NRRP can lead to significant additional long-run gains in terms of GDP per capita, which have not been included in the above estimates.

- In addition to the analysis summarised above, the BoG analysis also includes an additional exercise, aiming to quantify the impact of digitalisation of the public administration, which increases the efficiency of the public sector. Digitalisation of public administration leads to a reallocation of labour away from unproductive activities stemming from red-tape and administrative costs, towards productive activities. According to the findings of this additional exercise, these reforms alone, have the potential to further boost long run GDP by 3.9%, on top of the aforementioned long run estimates, leading to output gains above 10% in the long run.

Simulation Results

To examine the effects of investments and structural reforms under the NRRP, the BoG exercise introduces investments from grants and loans; and maps selected NRRP reforms to the relevant exogenous variables/parameters of their model. In particular four sets of policy simulations are conducted:

(1) Evaluation of the impact of the expenditures relating to RRP grants and loans (without taking into account the impact of structural reforms included in the NRRP), compared to a policy neutral baseline. The methodology section below summarises in detail the main assumptions and channels based on which the impact of grants and loans has been quantified.

(2) Evaluation of the impact of the reforms included in the NRRP (without taking into account the impact of public expenditures and loans included in the NRRP). The methodology section below summarises in detail the main assumptions and channels based on which a selection of these reforms, for which the macroeconomic impact was quantified, are mapped into the model's relevant exogenous variables. The selection hinges on the feasibility of this exercise in view of the empirical challenges embedded in quantifying structural reforms.

(3) The joint evaluation of policy changes in (1) and (2), and more specifically the evaluation of the simultaneous impact of the expenditures related to grants and loans, along with the effects of a selection of structural reforms included in the NRRP.

(4) An additional separate exercise, evaluating the effects caused due to the digitalisation of the public administration, which consists of a key component of the NRRP.

In the following Tables, where the simulation results are presented, all variables are expressed in percentage deviations from their steady state values in the base-line scenario, with the exception of the tax revenues-to-GDP ratio, which is expressed as percentage point changes. The baseline scenario is defined as no implementation of the NRRP.

Effects of grants and loans

The first set of results, presented in Table 1 suggest that the joint impact of grants and loans (without the implementation of structural reforms) leads to an increase in real GDP by 4.31% in 2026. Private investment also increases, reaching a peak of around 21% in 2025. Employment in the private sector increases by more than 2% during the stimulus period. This is translated into a positive contribution to the growth rate of real GDP by 0.72 pps on average each year between 2021-2026. The rise in the tax base boosts tax revenues as a share of GDP by 1.56 pps in 2026. Note that after 2026, when the stimulus period ends, the economy gradually converges to the initial steady state. Nevertheless, the speed of convergence is low, so that the positive effects on GDP are found to be long-lived even after 20 years. This is mainly due to the accumulation of capital stock over the stimulus period, which has persistent effects thereafter.

It is important to note that the stimulus financed by loans allocated to private investment has a larger impact on GDP compared to grants. This is due to the significant increase in investment demand and the accumulation of the private capital stock, as well as to the increase in the country's competitiveness, which boosts exports. In contrast, in the short-run the stimulus financed by grants crowds out private investment and consumption, while at the same time it generates inflationary pressures dampening demand for exports.[111]

[111] The reason for the decrease in private investment is the temporary increase in the price of investment that is driven by the rise in the price of non-tradable goods. The latter is due to the increase in the demand for non-tradable inputs that are used in the production of government consumption and investment.

Regarding the propagation mechanism relating to grants, these are modeled through an exogenous increase in government investments and government consumption. The main impact on the economy stems from government investment (which is assumed to absorb 67% of grants). Higher government investment produces both demand and supply side effects. More specifically, an increase in government investment increases aggregate demand, leading firms to increase their demand for labour and capital services. The demand side effect on labour leads to an increase in private sector average real wages and employment, generating a rise in labour income. In turn, the rise in labour income triggers an increase in private consumption, further boosting aggregate demand. With regards to the supply-side effects of higher government investment, the latter is accumulated into higher public capital that directly enhances the productivity of the private sector. Turning to the effects from the increase in government consumption (assumed to absorb 33% of grants), the main channel at work is the rise in aggregate demand that increases labour and capital income and further boosts aggregate demand. Higher government investment and consumption generate inflationary pressures in the short run. This is due to a rise in labour costs and the rental rate of capital, both increasing the marginal costs of firms. Consequently, domestic products become less competitive, and this dampens the demand for exports in the short run, while it increases the demand for imports.

Next, and with regards to the effects of loans, these are modelled as implicit investment subsidies. The first order effect of loans cause a reduction in the price of investment that creates incentives for the private sector to increase investment spending. Eventually, there is a strong increase in investment demand during the period in which investment is subsidised, fostering capital accumulation. At the same time, firms increase their demand for labour in order to meet the higher domestic demand. Despite higher labour costs, the marginal costs of firms decrease in response to the lower rental rate of capital, thereby generating deflationary pressures. The reduction in domestic prices causes an improvement in the country's competitiveness, leading to a rise in exports. At the same time, the increase in labour income induces households to increase private consumption that further boosts aggregate demand.

Table 1: Effects of grants and loans

Panel A: Joint effects of grants and loans								
Variable	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**10 years**	**20 years**
Real GDP	2.23	3.30	3.72	4.04	4.25	4.31	2.08	0.56
Private investment	7.71	14.06	18.36	20.64	20.78	18.42	2.14	-3.92

Employment – private sector	1.49	2.36	2.50	2.52	2.43	2.23	0.03	-0.51
Tax revenues/GDP	0.79	1.23	1.41	1.53	1.58	1.56	0.55	0.25
Panel B: Effects of grants								
Variable	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**10 years**	**20 years**
Real GDP	1.04	1.29	1.23	1.26	1.33	1.45	0.30	0.29
Private investment	-0.17	-0.36	-0.49	-0.54	-0.49	-0.34	0.71	0.89
Employment – private sector	1.04	1.17	1.03	1.00	1.01	1.08	0.09	0.04
Tax revenues/GDP	0.45	0.55	0.51	0.50	0.52	0.56	0.05	0.09
Panel C: Effects of loans								
Variable	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**10 years**	**20 years**
Real GDP	1.19	2.00	2.47	2.77	2.91	2.85	1.73	0.27
Private investment	7.75	14.16	18.51	20.81	20.92	18.47	1.35	-4.78

Employment – private sector	0.46	1.20	1.47	1.52	1.42	1.16	-0.06	-0.54
Tax revenues/GDP	0.34	0.67	0.88	1.01	1.05	0.99	0.49	0.16

Source: Bank of Greece estimates.

Note: All variables are expressed in percentage deviations from their steady state values with the exception of the tax revenues/GDP that are expressed in percentage point changes.

Effects of structural reforms

Next, the analysis of the BoG presents the estimates of the effects of structural reforms on key macroeconomic variables, without taking into account the impact of grants and loans. Table 2 reports the effects from the structural reforms examined. The working assumption is that structural reforms are permanent, which means that the economy moves towards a new long run equilibrium (steady state). Panel A of Table 2 reports the joint effects of all reforms considered in this assessment. Panels B, C and D of Table 2 report respectively the results of reforms enhancing competition in the product market, reforms supporting higher labour force participation and productivity-enhancing reforms.

With regards to reforms enhancing competition in the product market (Panel B of Table 2), the analysis assumes a gradual and permanent reduction of price mark-ups of intermediate goods-producing firms by 1.026 pps by 2030. The size of the reform is such that the gap to the EU average practices in terms of the regulatory burden to firm entry and operation is gradually closed by 2030. The first order effect is a decrease in the price of goods produced and sold domestically, which increases domestic demand for these goods and reduces demand for imported goods (import substitution). Tradable sector output increases due to higher external demand driven by improved external competitiveness. Higher aggregate demand leads to a rise in the demand for labour, boosting labour income of households (the real wage also increases), thereby triggering a rise in private consumption that further increases labour and investment demand. Eventually, output and investment increase by 1.25% and 2.35%, respectively, in the new long run. The higher tax base leads to a rise in tax revenues-to-GDP ratio by 0.51 pps.

Next, reforms that promote higher labour force participation (Panel C of Table 2), are introduced in the model through a simulated cumulative increase of the labour supply by around 4% by 2030. The size of the reform is such that half of the gap to the 2019 EU average labour force participation rate is closed by 2030 (Eurostat LFS data). All else equal, these reforms improve the production capacity of firms, leading to a fall in labour costs in the short run, allowing firms to increase their demand for labour and hence the level of employment. The marginal costs of firms decrease and this exerts a downward pressure on domestic prices. This, in turn, triggers a change in the terms of trade causing a rise in exports. Through these channels, these reforms result in an increase of total labour income, and an increase in private consumption that further boosts domestic demand. Real GDP and private investment increase by 3.52% and 4.68%, respectively, in the long

run. The rise in labour income of households and private consumption lead to an increase in the tax revenues-to-GDP ratio by 1.47 pps in the long run.

Finally, structural reforms that boost productivity (Panel D of Table 2), reflect improvements in the business environment and the digitalisation of the economy. These are simulated through a permanent increase in TFP by 3.11% by 2030. This in turn, leads to a rise in the marginal productivity of private inputs and a decrease in real marginal costs. Subsequently, firms increase their demand for investment and labour, and reduce the prices of domestically produced goods, thereby boosting exports. At the same time, the rise in labour and capital income induces households to increase private consumption. In the long run, output and investment increase by 1.19% and 1.44%, respectively.

Overall, in the long-run (20-year horizon) the structural reforms can jointly contribute to an increase in the levels of real GDP, private investment and employment by around 6%, 8.5% and 4%, respectively. In addition, reforms can permanently increase the tax base and lead to a boost in tax revenues as a share of GDP by around 2.5 pps.

Table 2: Effects of structural reforms

Panel A: Joint effects of selected reforms								
Variable	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**10 years**	**20 years**
Real GDP	0.36	0.68	1.07	1.53	2.05	2.60	4.86	5.99
Private investment	-0.79	-1.12	-1.01	-0.50	0.32	1.39	6.28	8.46
Employment – private sector	-0.25	-0.09	0.23	0.68	1.20	1.74	3.86	4.15
Tax revenues/GDP	0.29	0.50	0.67	0.84	1.02	1.21	1.98	2.52
Panel B: Reforms enhancing competition in the product market								

Real GDP	0.11	0.20	0.29	0.37	0.47	0.57	0.99	1.25
Private investment	-0.10	-0.09	0.01	0.19	0.44	0.73	1.97	2.35
Employment – private sector	-0.07	-0.06	-0.06	-0.04	-0.03	0.00	0.08	0.06
Tax revenues/GDP	0.05	0.10	0.14	0.17	0.21	0.24	0.40	0.51
Panel C: Reforms supporting higher labour force participation								
Variable	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**10 years**	**20 years**
Real GDP	0.15	0.30	0.51	0.78	1.09	1.42	2.79	3.52
Private investment	-0.59	-0.92	-0.97	-0.77	-0.36	0.22	3.08	4.68
Employment – private sector	-0.07	0.13	0.47	0.91	1.40	1.91	3.92	4.28
Tax revenues/GDP	0.16	0.27	0.37	0.46	0.57	0.68	1.13	1.47
Panel D: Productivity-enhancing reforms								
Variable	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**10 years**	**20 years**

Real GDP	0.09	0.18	0.27	0.37	0.49	0.60	1.06	1.19
Private investment	-0.10	-0.14	-0.10	0.01	0.17	0.37	1.22	1.44
Employment – private sector	-0.11	-0.16	-0.19	-0.19	-0.19	-0.17	-0.17	-0.21
Tax revenues/GDP	0.07	0.12	0.16	0.20	0.24	0.28	0.42	0.50

Source: Bank of Greece estimates.

Note: All variables are expressed in percentage deviations from the initial steady state values with the exception of the tax revenues/GDP that are expressed in percentage point changes.

Joint effects of RRP funds and structural reforms

The analysis of the BoG presents the total estimated macroeconomic impact of the grants, loans and a selection of structural reforms included in the NRRP, as described above. Table 3 summarises this overall effect:

Table 3: Overall effect of the Greek NRRP

Variable	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	10 years	20 years
Real GDP	2.61	3.98	4.78	5.55	6.27	6.90	7.00	6.55
Private investment	7.18	13.32	17.70	20.35	21.15	19.75	8.70	4.77
Employment – private sector	1.24	2.26	2.70	3.16	3.58	3.93	3.92	3.65

Tax revenues/GDP	1.09	1.74	2.09	2.38	2.62	2.80	2.56	2.80

Source: Bank of Greece estimates.

Note: All variables are expressed in percentage deviations from the steady state values with the exception of the tax revenues/GDP that are expressed in percentage point changes.

The results presented in Table 3 suggest that the NRRP can potentially increase the level of real GDP during the period 2021-2026, cumulatively by an amount of approximately ⅓ of the 2020 real GDP, and by about 7% in 2026, compared to the baseline scenario assuming no implementation of the NRRP. The long-run increase in the level of real GDP is due to the permanent positive impact of structural reforms. The permanent increase in the level of real GDP after 20 years is estimated at 6.55 percent compared to the baseline scenario. During its implementation period (2021-2026) the NRRP boosts private investment and employment by around 20% and 4%, respectively, which translates into 180,000-200,000 new jobs. Due to the effect of reforms, these gains are also permanent. The results also suggest a permanent increase in the level of private investment. Also, in the long-run, the tax revenues-to-GDP ratio increases by 2.8 pps, thus creating fiscal space that can further boost economic activity. Figure A1 presents the dynamic effects for key macroeconomic variables over the period 2021-2050.

Additional effects from the digitalisation of public administration

In addition to the effects discussed above, the BoG also examined (in a separate exercise) the effects of structural reforms included in the NRRP relating to the digitalisation of public administration. These effects have not been included in the estimates presented above. To that end, it was assumed that households allocate their available work effort time, between "productive work" and "unproductive activities". Specifically, the effects of the digitalisation of public administration are simulated by assuming that Greece closes half of the gap form the EU by 2030, of the share of the available working time that is allocated to unproductive activities (see methodology section for detailed explanation). As shown in Table 4, on their own these reforms have important long run effects, leading to an increase in GDP and private investment by 3.91% and 5.22% respectively after 20 years, on top of the estimates of the joint impact of spending and reforms of the NRRP reported above. This implies that based on the BoG analysis, the total impact of the NRRP in the long run GDP exceeds 10%, an estimate which still does not account for additional productivity enhancing reforms included in the NRRP related to modernisation of the public administration, regulatory quality, the increased efficiency of the judicial system, etc.

Table 4: Effects from the digitalisation of public administration

Variable	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	10 years	20 years

Real GDP	0.18	0.35	0.59	0.89	1.23	1.60	3.10	3.91
Private investment	-0.63	-0.96	-1.00	-0.76	-0.29	0.36	3.51	5.22
Employment – private sector	-0.62	-0.94	-1.09	-1.14	-1.14	-1.11	-1.02	-0.62
Productive labour services	-0.07	0.17	0.56	1.05	1.60	2.17	4.39	4.78
Tax revenues / GDP	0.18	0.31	0.41	0.52	0.64	0.76	1.26	1.63

Source: Bank of Greece estimates.

Note: All variables are expressed in percentage deviations from the steady state values with the exception of the tax revenues/GDP that are expressed in percentage point changes.

The increase in the supply of productive work implies that the same amount of labour input can now produce more output. The share of productive work increases leading to a boost in the labour income of households and private consumption, as households are paid for their productive work. In the short run, the higher labour productivity allows firms to meet the demand with less capital services leading to a temporary decrease in investment. The marginal cost of firms eventually decreases, allowing firms to reduce domestic prices that in turn trigger a rise in export demand. In the new long run, real GDP and investment increase by 3.91% and 5.22% respectively. The tax revenues-to-GDP ratio increases by 1.63 pps due to the increase in the tax base.

Discussion

As already discussed above, several groups of reforms are important but not easily quantifiable. They operate via multiple channels, shaping the framework conditions and institutional arrangements of the economy and influencing indirectly the effectiveness of other reforms. Examples include reforms that aim to improve institutional quality; government effectiveness; regulatory quality; rule of law; and control of corruption, via the modernisation of public administration (components 2.2 and 4.2), increased efficiency of the judicial system (component 4.3) and improvements in the tax collection structures (component 4.1). The impact of such complementary, horizontal and far-reaching reforms has not been explicitly estimated in the present empirical assessment, but is considered as a significant upside risk. Hence, the total estimates of the BoG analysis, presented in Table 3 should be interpreted as a “lower bound” of the positive effects of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan on the Greek economy.

More precisely, there is substantial cross-country evidence that high quality of institutions is strongly correlated with subsequent long-term growth[112], social welfare and inclusiveness. Based on this empirical literature, reforms improving governance and rule of law have great potential to reduce transaction and rent-seeking costs, support innovation and entrepreneurship and increase productivity and allocative efficiency. A number of studies suggest that rent-seeking brings substantial welfare costs and tends to affect innovators and young firms more negatively than established producers, as the former lack strong lobbies. Low quality of institutions can be a key determinant of rent-seeking behaviour. Examples include ineffective or partial rule of law, absent or weakly enforced property rights, and insufficient control of corruption.[113] The BoG analysis also argues that on the basis of OECD estimates, reforms that would close the gap between Greece and the average practices in terms of the rule of law in other Southern European countries that share common experiences and features with the Greek economy (Italy, Spain, Portugal) would translate to an increase in the long run productivity of the factors of production, and thus deliver long run gains in GDP amounting to about 15%.[114] Reforms that reduce the gap to the average EU practices in terms of rule of law, judicial efficacy, cost of contract enforcement or the time of insolvency procedures also relate to strong productivity effects increasing the level of GDP, investment and employment. It is also worth noting that judicial efficacy seems to have a positive impact on firm size which is a main target under pillar 4.

The digitalisation of public administration is a reform that also plays an important role in the NRRP under pillar 2. Reforms and investments to step up the digitalisation of the public sector and use data strategically for user-driven public services (component 2.2) are expected to enhance the public sector's efficiency and governance, reduce administrative costs and rent-seeking activities by various groups, and improve transparency and accountability, thus supporting labour productivity, long-term growth and social welfare, as predicted by the findings of the relevant exercise discussed above. Greece has made progress in digital government but still has room for improvement with respect to the EU or the OECD average.[115]

Finally, a number of reforms included in the NRRP are expected to significantly increase the resilience of the Greek economy to shocks, particularly in terms of its recovery capacity. Specifically, the economic and social resilience of Greece is also enhanced through three groups

[112] In a seminal paper, Kaufmann et al. (1999) find that a one standard deviation improvement in governance results in per capita income increasing by a factor of between 2.5 and 4.

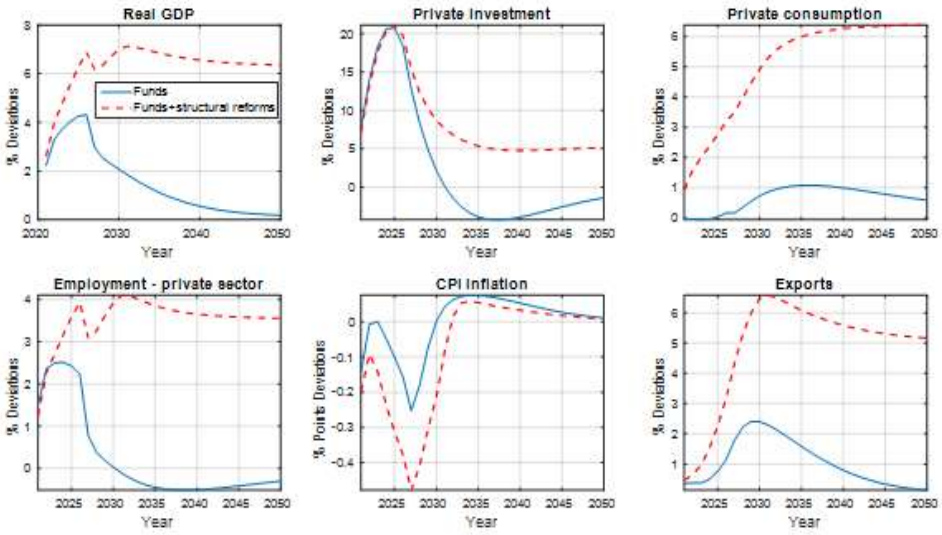
[113] For a discussion, see, among others, ECB (2018), "Structural reforms in the euro area", Masuch, K., R. Anderton, R. Setzer, and N. Benalal (editors), Occasional Paper No 210, June.

[114] See OECD Economic Surveys Greece, April 2018, Table 6, p. 31. According to OECD estimates, an increase of the World Bank rule of law index to the pre-crisis level by 2025 would increase real GDP by around 9% in 2040 and by around 15% in 2060 (ibid). This is equivalent to an increase in Greece's ranking in the rule of law to the 2019 average of Italy, Spain and Portugal (from 60.6 to 75.4 percentile rank), see https://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/Home/Reports.

[115] According to the OECD Digital Government Index, Greece ranked 29 out of 33 countries in 2019 (GR: 0.35, OECD: 0.50). The six top-performing countries have formal coordination mechanisms responsible for cross-government ICT projects with institutional representation from across different policy areas to steer digital government reforms. Two additional elements are significant. First, engage users in service design and delivery and crowdsource ideas from stakeholders to align provided services with needs. Second, train civil servants in digital skills to be able to effectively implement digital government policies. According to the eGovernment Benchmark available by the European Commission, Greece ranked 25 out of 27 EU countries in the biennial 2018-2019 (GR: 52.5, EU-27: 71.9) in public services provided to both citizens and businesses. Countries can improve the penetration level by increasing the number of people submitting official forms online to administrative authorities or by automating processes and requesting fewer forms from citizens.

of reforms included in the NRRP that stand out: (a) green reforms that boost climate resilience (component 1.4), (b) primary healthcare system reforms (component 3.3) that boost resilience to health crises and (c) protection of intellectual and physical property rights (components 1.2, 4.2 on combating illicit trafficking, 4.4 and 4.6) that increase resilience of key economic sectors, such as culture and tourism, especially in the contemporary digital era. Economic resilience is also expected to be enhanced by reforms that increase the flexibility in labour and product markets and labour mobility through a swift upskilling and reskilling of the labour force (pillars 3 and 4), as well as by reforms supporting the shift to tradeables, and in particular a higher degree of trade openness and further diversification of exports (component 4.7). Finally, reforms that reduce the vulnerabilities of banks and further develop capital markets, should increase financial resilience to shocks, sheltering the economy from negative feedback loops between the real economy and the financial sector.

Figure A1: Dynamic effects of RRP



Source: Bank of Greece estimates.

Note: All variables are expressed in percentage deviations from the steady state values with the exception of the tax revenues/GDP that are expressed in percentage point changes. The figure does not include the effects from reforms related to the digitalisation of the public sector.

Results of the Robustness Exercise by the Council of Economic Advisors

A robustness exercise, complementary to the analysis undertaken by the BoG, has been carried out by the Council of Economic Advisors (CEA), using the macroeconomic DSGE model QUEST3 R&D, and specifically the version for the Greek economy, which has been developed by the European Commission. The methodology as well as the assumptions and channels, through which the NRRP expenditures and structural reforms are assessed, are explained in detail in the methodology section below.

The results of the analysis carried out by the CEA are consistent with the results obtained by the analysis by the BoG, concerning the medium-term economic outcomes of the National Recovery

and Resilience Plan, as well as with regards to the importance of the structural reforms included in the Plan for the long run growth prospects of the Greek economy. Specifically, according to the estimates of the CEA, the complete implementation of the NRRP, which includes both the use of the total envelope of 30.5 bn euros in grants and loans and the full implementation of structural reforms, could potentially increase the level of real GDP by 7.3%, until 2026, compared to the baseline scenario without the implementation of the NRRP, as shown in Table 5. This implies a positive contribution to the growth rate of GDP by around 1.2 percentage points on average each year, during the period 2021-2026, with private investments increasing by around 8.2% compared to the initial steady state of the QUEST model.[116] Furthermore, the overall impact of the NRRP after 6 years, is expected to increase employment by 2.64 percent compared to the baseline without the NRRP. Moreover, the government budget-to-GDP ratio is expected to improve by 1.62 pps, while the increased external competitiveness of the economy is expected to increase exports by 8.29% and to improve the trade balance-to-GDP ratio by 0.56 pps by 2026.

Table 5: Overall effects of the NRRP - CEA Analysis

Variable	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	10 years	20 years
Real GDP	1.64	2.63	3.80	4.91	6.03	7.27	9.65	18.57
Private investment	3.86	4.04	4.85	5.86	6.98	8.20	7.45	15.73

[116] The estimated percentage effect of 8.2% on private investments in the CEA analysis is calculated based on the assumptions of the European Commission regarding the calibration of the steady state Investment-to-GDP ratio in the QUEST model. In particular, the calibrated value for this ratio, by the European Commission, is assumed to be around 25% of GDP, which is closer to the EU average rather than reflecting the investment gap observed for the Greek economy over the past ten years. Subsequently, while in level terms the amount of loans introduced as private investments in each model is roughly the same between the two exercises, i.e the one of the BoG and the one by the CEA, in percentage terms the introduction of around 2 bn in RRP loans in the QUEST model leads to a relatively smaller percentage impact of 8.2%, after 6 years, on investments relative to the steady state, compared to the impact of 20% found by the BoG analysis. This is because the BoG calibrates the relevant model variables based on the most recent available data up to 2020 for all variables, implying a significantly lower steady state value for the Investment-to-GDP ratio, and hence for the level of investments. Assuming that the steady state level of investments reflects the average level of private investments between 2018-2020, the CEA finds that the corresponding increase in private investments due to the introduction of RRP loans reaches around 21% after 6 years, matching that of the BoG, while GDP increases to 7.7%, due to the fact that the starting point is from a significantly worse initial steady state.

Employment	0.75	1.18	1.63	2.00	2.35	2.64	2.82	4.59
Real wages	0.64	1.96	3.08	4.08	4.95	5.53	7.48	13.31
Government Budget/GDP	0.35	0.71	1.14	1.38	1.52	1.62	0.96	0.49
Exports	1.73	3.96	5.29	6.28	7.23	8.29	11.52	18.44
Trade Balance/GDP	0.15	0.59	0.69	0.66	0.61	0.56	0.77	0.38

Source: Council of Economic Advisors

Note: All variables are expressed in percentage deviations from the steady state values with the exception of the Government Budget/GDP and Trade Balance/GDP that are expressed in percentage point changes.

Compared to the analysis done by the BoG, which estimates the long run impact on GDP to be 6.55%, increasing to more than 10% when adding the additional impact of the digitalisation of the public administration, the results of the complementary exercise by the CEA show a stronger long run impact. This is mainly due to the model framework of the robustness exercise which allows to focus on reforms improving human capital. Specifically, in the CEA analysis, the joint impact of total NRRP expenditures and the implementation of structural reforms, increases the steady state level of GDP and employment by around 18.57% and 4.59% after 20 years, respectively, as shown in Table 5. This positive difference mainly reflects the improvement of the supply side of the labour market, and more specifically the improvement in the quality of human capital through the increase of the average level of skills and the average level of labour efficiency of the labour force (see methodology section for a detailed explanation of the assumptions made). The overall effects in the CEA analysis in the long run, are consistent with a relevant analysis conducted by the European Commission in 2014, also using the QUEST model, on the potential growth impact of structural reforms in EU Member States.[117] More specifically, in this analysis, the European Commission finds that the implementation of a combination of structural reforms in the areas of market competition and regulation, skill structure, labour market participation, active labour market policies and incentives for R&D expenditures, can potentially increase the level of Greek GDP by around 9.7% in 10 years and 17.6% in 20 years relative to the steady state. The Commission's working assumption in that paper is that structural reforms close only half of the gap with the three best performers, leading the authors to conclude that even such not overambitious reforms can have significant macroeconomic effects. Especially for Greece, the

[117] See Janos Varga and Jan in't Veld (2014), "The potential growth impact of structural reforms in the EU: A benchmarking exercise", Economic Papers 541.

authors conclude that the long run gains are the largest compared to other EU countries, due to considerable scope for reforms identified in all areas by the distance-to-frontier approach. For comparison purposes, it is worth mentioning that the working catch-up assumption in CEA's analysis is even more conservative, in the sense that it assumes gradual convergence to the European average rather than with the three best EU performers (see methodology section below).

Table 6 presents the impact of the grants and loans only, without taking into account the effects of structural reforms. As far as real GDP is concerned, this increases by 2.53% compared to the baseline scenario by 2026. The impact on GDP is long-lasting due to the persistent effect of private and public capital accumulation as well as the permanent reduction of risk premia in tangible and intangible capital.[118] The latter assumption is adopted by a relevant analysis of the European Commission on the impact of the RRF on european capital costs, as explained in the methodology section below.

Table 6: Impact of grants and loans only - CEA Analysis

Variable	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	10 years	20 years
Real GDP	1.02	1.01	1.28	1.63	2.04	2.53	2.21	2.29
Private investment	4.69	5.17	5.74	6.38	7.08	7.88	5.30	5.45
Employment	0.81	0.64	0.59	0.64	0.77	0.84	0.44	0.41
Government Budget/GDP	0.43	0.34	0.52	0.72	0.90	1.07	0.57	0.01
Exports	-0.35	0.04	0.42	0.76	1.10	1.54	2.46	2.31
Trade Balance/GDP	-0.31	-0.24	-0.19	-0.19	-0.21	-0.22	0.10	0.01

[118] The output elasticity of public capital takes a value of 0.12, which is the default calibrated value of the QUEST model based on empirical median estimates of the literature.

Source: Council of Economic Advisors

Note: All variables are expressed in percentage deviations from the steady state values with the exception of the Government Budget/GDP and Trade Balance/GDP that are expressed in percentage point changes.

Table 7 shows the total impact of reforms (Panel A) as well as the separate impact of labour market reforms (Panel B) and product market reforms (Panel C), without taking into account the impact of grants and loans. The joint impact of structural reforms increases real GDP and employment by 4.5% and 1.66%, respectively, in 2026. The additional gains in the long run are very significant. Specifically, structural reforms also lead to an improvement of the Government Budget-to-GDP ratio and the Trade Balance-to-GDP ratio, by 0.35 pps and 0.36 pps, respectively after 20 years. The bulk of the impact on GDP and employment comes from labour market reforms, especially from those reforms which aim to improve the quality of human capital. Overall, labour market reforms (Panel B of Table 7) increase real GDP by 3.08% and employment by 1.05% in 2026. In the long run, the impact of labour market reforms on all key macroeconomic variables are stronger, although product market reforms also have significant effects.

Table 7: Impact of structural reforms only - CEA Analysis

Panel A: Joint effects of selected reforms								
Variable	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**10 years**	**20 years**
Real GDP	0.59	1.60	2.45	3.16	3.83	4.50	7.24	15.70
Private investment	-0.82	-1.20	-1.05	-0.76	-0.41	-0.03	1.95	9.93
Employment	-0.08	0.53	1.00	1.29	1.49	1.66	2.38	4.15
Government Budget/GDP	-0.07	0.46	0.73	0.80	0.77	0.69	0.43	0.35
Exports	1.90	3.62	4.55	5.20	5.77	6.35	8.84	15.79

Trade Balance/GDP	0.4	0.73	0.79	0.77	0.74	0.72	0.64	0.36
Panel B: Effects of labour market reforms								
Variable	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**10 years**	**20 years**
Real GDP	0.19	0.71	1.29	1.88	2.47	3.08	5.60	13.59
Private investment	-1.54	-2.84	-3.25	-3.25	-3.06	-2.77	-1.03	6.33
Employment	-0.03	0.15	0.40	0.64	0.85	1.05	1.78	3.53
Government Budget/GDP	-0.07	0.08	0.27	0.41	0.49	0.52	0.49	0.39
Exports	0.87	2.04	2.92	3.62	4.23	4.81	7.15	13.61
Trade Balance/GDP	0.20	0.46	0.59	0.64	0.66	0.66	0.61	0.32
Panel C: Effects of product market reforms								
Variable	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**10 years**	**20 years**
Real GDP	0.39	0.89	1.16	1.28	1.35	1.42	1.64	2.11

Private investment	0.72	1.64	2.20	2.49	2.65	2.74	2.98	3.60
Employment	-0.05	0.38	0.60	0.65	0.64	0.62	0.60	0.62
Government Budget/GDP	0.00	0.37	0.46	0.39	0.28	0.17	-0.07	-0.04
Exports	1.03	1.58	1.63	1.58	1.54	1.54	1.69	2.18
Trade Balance/GDP	0.19	0.26	0.20	0.13	0.09	0.06	0.03	0.04

Source: Council of Economic Advisors

Note: All variables are expressed in percentage deviations from the steady state values with the exception of the Government Budget/GDP and Trade Balance/GDP that are expressed in percentage point changes.

Overall, the exercise carried out by the CEA, projects that the investments and reforms included in the National Recovery and Resilience Plan, increase labour productivity, which allows a simultaneous increase in the profitability of firms in the long run, as well as an increase in employment and real wages, especially in high value added sectors. This puts in work a self-feeding virtuous cycle of increased investments, exports and employment which lead to further increases in long-term national income.

Based on extensive empirical evidence presented in the academic literature, the projected increase of GDP and employment, will reduce poverty rates and social and economic exclusion rates, as well as income inequalities and other social inequalities (see section discussing social impact below). The additional fiscal space due to the increase of GDP will further enhance these outcomes. Simultaneously, the long run increase of exports will reduce the degree of exposure of economic activity to negative shocks affecting domestic demand in an asymmetric matter. Moreover, the structural reforms in labour and product markets are expected to increase the ability of the economy to adjust swiftly and effectively to negative supply and demand shocks. Through these channels, and by taking into account reforms that enhance the health system and the operation of institutions, the qualitative projection stemming from the CEA analysis is identical with that of the analysis of the BoG, according to which, the National Recovery and Resilience Plan will increase the economic, social and institutional resilience of Greece.

Social impact

The National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP) is a holistic plan, anchored to concrete and high quality empirical evidence and international academic research, and aligned with best practices and recommendations by international institutions. The overall effects of the productive public and private investments as well as the implementation of structural reforms included in the Plan, are expected to substantially increase the output of the economy and create 180,000 to 200,000 new permanent jobs of good quality. These positive effects are expected to lead the economy to a new and better steady state with reduced inefficiencies, which implies a higher level of economic and social welfare. This more efficient state of the economy, is expected to be accompanied by higher participation in the labour market and higher employment, increased real wages and lower poverty rates, higher consumption by households and investment opportunities for firms, increased technological progress and efficiency for the private and the public sector, a bigger share of high quality jobs, as well as increased extroversion and resilience to economic shocks.

Subsequently, a key objective of the NRRP is to enhance the economic and social cohesion and resilience, through a number of targeted policies, which are also in line with the European Pillar of Social Rights. These policies aim to improve the social outlook by (1) promoting education, training and skills as well as equal opportunities and access to the labour market; (2) mitigating income and other inequalities based on gender, age, disability etc.; (3) improving living conditions, reducing poverty and enhancing the social safety net; (4) supporting youth in the labour market and providing early childhood care; (5) modernising the labour market, increasing inclusivity and improving its outcomes; (6) upgrading the efficiency and inclusivity of the health care system; (7) increasing connectivity, digital access and digital skills of the population, especially for the most vulnerable groups; (8) ensuring a just green transition; and (9) improving the resilience of key sectors in the economy.

Table A2 below, maps a range of components and actions included in the National Recovery and Resilience Plan, with the corresponding areas of the Social Scoreboard of the European Pillar of Social Rights. On the basis of the alignment of the policy initiatives and priorities included in the the Greek NRRP with the EU targets, guidelines and recommendations as well as international best practices and high quality empirical evidence, the overall implementation of the NRRP is expected to improve the social outlook and contribute towards achieving higher social cohesion, social inclusivity and social resilience. The positive social impact of the NRRP is also supported by ample evidence in the academic literature.

Table A1: Mapping of the Social Scoreboard with selected actions

included in the Greek NRRP

Equal opportunities and access to the labour market

Area 01: Education, skills and lifelong learning

Indicator: Adult participation in learning

- A new strategy for lifelong skilling - Modernising and upgrading Greece's upskilling and reskilling system
- Labor force skilling, reskilling and upskilling through a reformed training model (vocational education & training reform)
- Skill building for creative and cultural professionals
- Reskilling and upskilling in tourism

Area 02: Gender equality in the labour market

Indicator: Gender Employment gap

- Modernisation and simplification of the labour law
- Active labour market policies reform: Targeted employment programme for special populations with high barriers to employment and labour market (re)entry
- Child protection: Subsidisation of new early childcare centres or capacity in existent childcare centres for babies starting from 2 months until 2.5 years old
- Creation of childcare units within large companies

Indicator: Gender pay gap in unadjusted form

- Diversity awareness

Area 03: Income Inequality

Indicator: Income Inequality

- Promoting equal opportunities in employment, education and training
- Overall positive effects of the NRRP on GDP growth and employment, as shown in the macroeconomic impact section, are associated with the reduction of income inequality
- Also, see literature review below discussing international empirical evidence highlighting specific channels through which the contents of individual components of the Greek RRP are expected to reduce income inequality in Greece.

Area 04: Living Conditions and poverty

Indicator: At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate (AROPE)

- Social integration: Social Reintegration of the most vulnerable groups; Social housing for the most vulnerable groups
- Energy poverty action plan
- Reform of passive labour market policies to support transitions to employment: Enhancing long-term unemployment (LTU) benefits

Area 05: Youth

Indicator: Young people neither in employment nor in education and training, age group 15-24

- Active labour market policies reform: Short-term work experience programme for younger unemployed workers (ages 18-30)
- Strategy for excellence in universities & innovation
- Strengthening the apprenticeship system
- Upgrading vocational education and training
- Digital transformation of education
- Upgrading vocational education and training (VET): supply of laboratory equipment for laboratory centers of IEK, EPAL, post-secondary year-apprenticeship class and vocational training schools

Dynamic Labour markets and fair working conditions

Area 06: Labour force structure

Indicator: Employment Rate, Unemployment Rate

- A new strategy for lifelong skilling – Modernising and upgrading Greece's upskilling and reskilling system
- Labour force skilling, reskilling and upskilling through a reformed training model (vocational education & training reform)
- Reform of passive labour market policies to support transitions to employment
- Active labour market policies reform
- Modernisation and simplification of labour law
- Upgrading vocational education and training

Indicator: Activity rate

- All of the above and measures under gender employment gap (in Area 02)
- Social integration: Social Reintegration of the most vulnerable groups
- Promote integration of the refugee population into the labour market

Indicator: Youth unemployment rate

- All of the above and measures under Youth (in Area 05)

Area 07: Labour market dynamics

Indicator: Share of long-term unemployment

- Reform of passive labour market policies to support transitions to employment
- Active labour market policies reform: Targeted employment programme in critical long-term unemployment areas (ages 45 and above)

Indicator: Activation measures – labour market policies participants per 100 persons wanting to work

- Active labour market policies reform
- Reform of passive labour market policies to support transitions to employment: New mutual obligations framework for unemployed workers; Removing disincentives for upskilling/reskilling

Area 08: Income, including employment-related

- Increasing job creation and participation in the labour market
- Overall positive effects of the NRRP on GDP, productivity and employment, as shown in the macroeconomic impact section, are associated with higher real wages in the economy.

Public support / Social protection and inclusion

Area 09: Impact of public policies on reducing poverty

Indicator: Impact of social transfers (other than pensions) on poverty reduction

- Digital transformation of the social support system
- OAED digitalisation

Indicator: General government expenditure in social protection

- Component 3.4.: Increase access to effective and inclusive social policies

Indicator: General government expenditure in health

- Component 3.3.: Improve resilience, accessibility and sustainability of healthcare

Indicator: General government expenditure in education

- Component 3.2.: Education, vocational education and training, and skills

Area 10: Early childhood care

Indicator: Children aged less than 3 years in formal childcare

- Child protection: Development of a comprehensive curriculum and program for schools aiming at the cognitive development of infants from 3 months to 4 years; Subsidisation of new early childcare centres or capacity in existent childcare centres for babies starting from 2 months until 2.5 years old.

- Creation of childcare units within large companies

Area 11: Healthcare

Indicator: Out-of-pocket expenditure on healthcare

- Reform of the primary health care system

- Organisational reforms in the health system (KETEKNY, ODIPY)

- NHS hospital renovation and infrastructure upgrade

- Establishment of home health care and hospital at home systems

- Establishment of a radiotherapy center at the “Sotiria” thoracic diseases hospital of Athens

- Project for the construction of a building dedicated to cellular and gene therapies and hematology clinic laboratories within the general hospital of Thessaloniki “Papanikolaou”

- Implementation of the national public health prevention program "Spyros Doxiadis"

- Reform in the fields of mental health and addictions

Area 12: Digital access

Indicator: Digital skills (% of individuals with basic or above basic overall digital skills)

- Digital transformation of education
- A new strategy for lifelong skilling: modernising and upgrading Greece's upskilling and reskilling system
- Social integration: Digital training of the elderly and of persons with disabilities
- Upgrade of digital skills in military service

Indicator: Connectivity dimension of the Digital Economy and Society Index (DESI)

- Component 2.1.: Connect

Moreover, a number of high quality empirical papers in the academic literature, provide evidence with regards to the expected positive social impact of many actions included in the National Recovery and Resilience Plan.

Concerning long-term unemployment, the academic literature argues that this depends on a number of factors, for which their operation and functioning can be improved through a number of specific actions and reforms described in the NRRP. Specifically, there is evidence that skill mismatching not only channels persons to jobs not corresponding to their skill sets (with adverse wage, productivity and career-progression effects), but it also contributes to long-term unemployment, at least in Europe, by discouraging people from (re)entering the labour market (CEDEFOP, 2015; Nesporova, 2017). The relationship between skill mismatching, matching efficiency and long-term unemployment incidence is not just observational or a mere correlation; a statistical significant relationship using longitudinal data for 25 European countries has been documented during the 2000-2018 period (Miyamoto and Suphaphiphat, 2020). Moreover, the effects of mismatches in the labour market have been shown to be persistent over time and they are more severe when occurring during recessions and downturns (Liu et al., 2017). Therefore, investing in labour force skilling, reskilling and upskilling through a reformed training model (as described in Component 3.2) is expected to encourage and increase labour market participation, improve the quality of matching between firms and jobseekers, and hence restore the long-standing long-term unemployment problem in the Greek labour market.

Furthemore, adequate spending in well-designed and effective Active Labour Market Policies (ALMPs), such as private sector employment programmes and training, have also been shown to reduce unemployment and long-term unemployment, and alleviate low participation and work in the informal sector (Card et al., 2018). In particular, Card et al. (2018) showed that the impacts of ALPMs are fully realised within 2-3 years after the programme implementation, they are larger

for those in vulnerable groups (such as females and the long-term unemployed), and that the effectiveness of ALPMs is increased during recessions. Therefore, reforms and actions such as those described in detail in Component 3.1 are expected to contribute significantly to employment levels and output growth, especially given the landscape being shaped at this pandemic phase.

Especially important are actions included in the NRRP to support female labour force participation. Specifically, empirical evidence shows female participation to exhibit an intertemporally positive association with economic growth, especially in service-based economies and in upper-middle and high-income income countries (Tam, 2011; Gaddis and Klasen, 2014; Lechman and Kaur, 2015). Hence, proposals described in Components 3.1, 3.2, and 3.4 are expected to facilitate the increase in female employment rates and contribute to the reduction of the gender employment gap. More specifically, apart from training and ALPMs, there are a number of reforms and investments, outlined in Component 3.4, that have been shown to encourage and increase female employment rates. Stereotypical gender norms and anti-egalitarian views have been shown to be severely affecting both female employment rates and gender pay gaps in OECD countries (Fortin, 2005). Moreover, these stereotypical anti-egalitarian views are very persistent over time (Alesina et al., 2013). Therefore, developing an effective mechanism that tracks, monitors, reviews and suggests anti-discriminatory practices is a step towards stimulating female participation and progression in the labour market and hence, social cohesion and growth.

Apart from cultural, anti-discriminatory policies, there are also other means to encourage and increase female labour supply. Creating childcare units within companies, especially large ones, as described in Component 3.4, is another step to this direction. Transitions to regimes with universal, subsidized childcare for babies have also been shown to lead to significant increases to female employment (Baker et al., 2008). There is recent evidence from Europe that an increased availability of childcare promotes maternal labour force participation, and helps parents (especially mothers) not only to avoid or minimise otherwise unnecessary career breaks, and hence progress in the labour market, but also to achieve and maintain a satisfactory work-life balance (Vuri, 2016). Moreover, childcare-related policies are even more effective in countries where female employment rates are limited compared to the EU average, as is the case currently in Greece where there is room for improvement (Cascio et al., 2015).

Together with increased childcare availability, there are policies described that can both adjust the labour market in the post-pandemic era, as well as address the issue of limited female labour force participation, and consequently, narrow the gender employment gap. According to the 2017 European Semester Thematic Factsheet, Women in The Labour Market, insufficient availability of flexible working arrangements, can push women -particularly those with caring responsibilities- out of the labour market. Hence, increased childcare opportunities and a gender-balanced sharing of caring responsibilities is expected to further stimulate female labour force participation and employment, eliminate cultural stereotypes, and hence foster economic activity. Using data for the Greek labour market during the period shortly before the pandemic onset, Pouliakas (2020) recently showed that females are more likely to work from home relative to men, however, it is important that there is adequate support and balance with respect to caring responsibilities. Subsequently, an increased female employment rate is expected to further narrow or even eliminate the gender employment gap. The latter is also quite high relative to the EU-28 average, and it has also been shown to be negatively correlated with labour market activity and growth.

Moreover, narrowing the gender employment gap is also expected to narrow the gender pay gap, as the literature has pointed towards a positive relationship between the two, using data for a number of European economies (Simon, 2012) as well as worldwide (Schober and Winter-Ebmer, 2011). Although Greece stands below the EU-27 average according to the European Commission in terms of the unadjusted gender pay gap, the policy initiatives included in the NRRP aim towards increasing the relatively low female participation rate and addressing issues related to caring responsibilities, gender-based stereotypes and discriminatory practices in the labour market. These actions are expected to further narrow down the observed pay gap for female employees.

A key priority of the NRRP, is also to support young people in the labour market. Youth unemployment is strongly linked to employment rates and economic growth, and there are country-specific attributes and institutions, e.g. linked to vocational training, apprenticeship schemes, reskilling/upskilling opportunities, that are among its major determinants. The combination of growth-stimulating policies and institutional improvements adopted in the NRRP, are expected to combat youth unemployment and the slackness in labour demand in general, as suggested by the empirical literature (Dietrich and Moller, 2016). Moreover, unemployment spells in young ages have also been shown to have persistent effects both in terms of employment and wages (Mroz, 2006). This highlights the importance of actions described in the NRRP that provide adequate training and upskilling/reskilling opportunities, as well as flexible working arrangements, in order to facilitate young jobseekers (and those about to first enter the labour market) mitigate any involuntary unemployment spells, ensure a satisfying work-life balance and shape up human capital profiles that will allow them to smoothly (re)enter into the labour market or find a more suitable job (Components 3.1, 3.2, 3.4). This is particularly important during turbulent periods such as the pandemic one, as it has been shown that GDP changes impact on youth unemployment to a greater extent relative to overall unemployment, hence, young people are more exposed to business cycle fluctuations (Choudhry et al., 2012).

Economic growth is also linked with the share of youth neither in employment, education nor training (NEETs). More specifically, using data for European regions, Bruno et al. (2014), showed that NEET rates and GDP growth are quite strongly related, especially for Southern European regions, including Greece. This implies that anti-cyclical policies, ALMPs, apprenticeship schemes and promoting VET in these regions will be particularly useful in reducing NEET rates, hence improving social cohesion and fostering inclusiveness and economic growth. Therefore reforms targeting labour market policies, diversity awareness, reskilling and upskilling, and flexible working arrangements included in the NRRP are expected to be quite beneficial in reducing the number of young people outside the market or any formal training, and boost employment rates, output growth and productivity through human capital investments.

Policies that promote inclusion and labour market participation also improve income distribution and poverty rates. For example, there is evidence from Spain that unemployment incidence, at the individual and particularly at the household level, has a positive and significant impact on severe poverty, especially during economic recessions (Ayala et al., 2017). The negative relationship between GDP growth and poverty is a well established one and seems to hold for a large number of countries; economic growth is a necessity in order to improve the status of excluded and poor or at-risk-of-poverty individuals (Adams, 2004; Chemli and Smida, 2013). Policies accommodating labour market inclusiveness and (re)entry, are not only expected to boost participation rates, output growth, and poverty but also to reduce inequalities, as the three variables are quite strongly connected, based on recent evidence from the EU-28 countries

(Bourguignon, 2004; Michalek and Vybostok, 2018). Moreover, departing from the national level, there is also robust empirical evidence from EU regions that regional growth reduces income inequality (Ezcurra, 2007). This finding has important policy implications regarding public interventions through programmes designed to boost employment and personal income. The positive impact of EU grants on GDP growth, especially for the poorest EU regions, has also been confirmed in more recent studies. Becker et al. (2010), showed that EU structural funds have had positive GDP per capita growth effects in NUTS-2 regions with a per capita GDP below 75% of the EU average. Subsequently, the strong positive long run effects on GDP and employment of the overall implementation of the NRRP, is expected to improve income inequality and reduce the risk of poverty in Greece.

Tackling inequality and poverty, through economic expansion and inclusion will also be beneficial for reducing severe material deprivation, which is one of the main material poverty indices. According to recent Eurostat data at the sub-national, regional (NUTS-2) level, severe material deprivation rates are strongly determined by mean household incomes, income inequality, and at-risk-of-poverty rates. However, increases in regional GDP and reductions in unemployment, especially long-term unemployment, can significantly bring down severe material deprivation rates (Dudek and Sedefoglu, 2019). Moreover, using individual-level data from EU countries, Barcena-Martin et al. (2014), showed that households where the head is female have higher levels of deprivation, further highlighting the need to promote gender-balance restoring policies.

The analysis following below provides empirical evidence on the likely social impact of the NRRP using insights from the literature discussed above. Specifically, Table A3 reports regression results on the link between three selected key social indicators and the two leading macroeconomic variables projected to be positively affected by the implementation of the NRRP. More specifically, columns (a), (b) and (c) report the results of regressions modelling respectively the rate of the population at risk of poverty and social exclusion; the income inequality ratio; and the long-term unemployment rate on the log of real GDP volume and employment rate, using historic time series available for Greece. Due to data availability constraints, the first two models in columns (a) and (b) report the results of estimations using data of annual frequency for the period 2003-2019. Column (c) on the other hand reports results using data of quarterly frequency for the period 1999Q1-2019Q4. It should be noted that the findings reported below are only indicative and should be seen as a complement of the qualitative evaluation presented above. Having said so, the strong statistical correlations reported below are consistent with theoretical expectations and the international evidence reviewed above. As such, they provide relevant information for policy evaluation purposes.

Specifically, the reported equations suggest a statistically significant negative relationship between the modelled social indicators on the one hand and real GDP volume and employment rate on the other. As a result, the Table provides empirical evidence indicating that the positive impact of the Greek NRRP on long run GDP volume and the employment rate, as discussed in the previous section of the macroeconomic impact assessment, is expected to improve the social outlook by reducing poverty, social exclusion, income inequality and long-term unemployment.

Table A2: Modelling key social indicators on real GDP and the employment rate

	(a)	(b)	(c)

	Dependent variable		
	Ratio of population at risk of poverty and social exclusion	Income inequality ratio	Long term unemployment ratio
constant	1.983*** (0.277)	0.245*** (0.076)	N/A
log (real GDP)	- 0.169*** (0.045)		-0.287** (0.118)
Employment rate	- 1.214** (0.457)	-0.293** (0.121)	-0.845** (0.419)
ARDL model fit (Adjusted R-squared)	0.926	0.718	0.974
Sample	2003-2019 (annual)	2003-2019 (annual)	1999Q1-2019Q4

Note 1: ** and *** respectively denote statistical significance at 95% and 99% percent. The parentheses report standard errors. Misspecification tests suggest that the residuals of the reported models do not present autocorrelation or heteroscedasticity.

Note 2: For columns (a) and (b) the reported equations are the static equations obtained by estimating an ARDL (1,0,0) model in annual frequency. In column (b) the log (real GDP) term was insignificant, therefore we report the findings of the parsimonious model. For column (c) the reported equation is the static equation obtained by estimating an ARDL(1,4,4) model, in quarterly frequency, with the lag structure determined using the Akaike information criterion. The model includes a constant and a trend term, respectively unrestricted and restricted to the ARDL levels equation, hence the absence of a constant coefficient in column (c). The use of ARDL models addresses potential omitted variables bias in the reported static equations, as the first autoregressive dependent variable terms operate as proxies for omitted explanatory variables.

Note 3: Data sources: Rate of the population at risk of poverty and social exclusion: EUROSTAT. Income inequality ratio: EUROSTAT. Long-term unemployment rate: Labour Force Survey (LFS). Real GDP: AMECO. Total employment rate, annual frequency: AMECO. Total employment rate, quarterly frequency: Labour Force Survey (LFS).

Note 4: Data definitions: The rate of the population at risk of poverty and social exclusion corresponds to the total count of persons who are: at risk of poverty after social transfers, severely materially deprived or living in households with very low work intensity. The Income inequality ratio is the ratio of total income received by the 20 % of the population with the highest income (top quintile) to that received by the 20 % of the population with the lowest income (lowest quintile).

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c. Methodology

To evaluate the macroeconomic impact of policy reforms, the analysis of the BoG presented in section (b) above uses a version of the Bank of Greece micro-founded Dynamic Stochastic General Equilibrium (DSGE) model, which shares the main characteristics of standard structural models used by most central banks and international institutions, but also includes some features that are important to adapt the model to the Greek economy.[119]

In particular, the domestic economy is modelled as a small open economy belonging to a single currency area, in the sense that the nominal exchange rate is exogenous and there is no monetary policy independence. In the absence of autonomous monetary policy, the domestic nominal interest rate is determined by an exogenously given risk-free foreign nominal policy interest rate and a risk-premium component. The domestic economy consists of a large number of households, firms and a government. There are two types of households differing in their ability to participate in asset markets. The first type of households has access to financial markets and can transfer wealth intertemporally by trading bonds and accumulating physical capital, whereas the second type of households is assumed to be liquidity constrained in the sense that it cannot lend or borrow. Both types of households receive labour income by working in the private and public sector.

As regards the labour market in the private sector, households supply differentiated labour services and there are labour unions that act as wage setters in monopolistically competitive labour markets. As a result, private sector wages can deviate from the marginal product of labour due to labour unions' bargaining power. Concerning the production sector, the model features monopolistically competitive firms that produce tradable and non-tradeable differentiated goods. Firms in the tradable sector sell their output domestically and in the rest of the world (recorded as exports), while firms in the non-tradable sector sell their output only domestically. Firms set prices of their differentiated output according to the Calvo-type scheme with partial indexation. Prices incorporate a mark-up over the marginal cost, a feature that provides rationale for policies that increase competitiveness in the product market. All types of intermediate goods are used as inputs for the production of consumption and investment final goods. The latter are produced by perfectly competitive firms and are sold to domestic households and the government.

The model also includes a relatively detailed fiscal policy block. In particular, the government hires labour and combines public consumption and public employment to produce public goods that provide direct utility to households. The government levies taxes on consumption, on income from labour and capital earnings, as well as lump-sum taxes, and issues one-period government bonds in the domestic bond market and the international markets. Total tax revenues plus the issue of new government bonds are used to finance public purchases of goods and services, public investment, government transfers and public sector wages. Public investment is used for the accumulation of public capital that induces production externalities to the private sector, thereby affecting the productivity of the private sector's factors of production, namely capital and labour. The model also features sovereign risk premia that are positively correlated with government

[119] For details of the main features of the model, see Papageorgiou, D. and E. Vourvachaki, (2017), "Macroeconomic effects of structural reforms and fiscal consolidations: Trade-offs and complementarities", *European Journal of Political Economy*, Vol. 48, 54-73, and Papageorgiou D., (2014), "BoGGEM: A dynamic stochastic general equilibrium model for policy simulations", Bank of Greece Working Paper Series, No 182.

indebtedness, thereby introducing a sovereign risk channel through which sovereign default risk is transmitted to the real economy.

The model also includes a number of nominal and real frictions, such as habit formation in consumption, investment adjustment costs and variable capital utilisation. These functions have been empirically identified as playing an important role for the transmission of structural shocks. Overall, the model captures well the key features of the Greek economy and thus provides a parameterised general equilibrium model suitable for policy simulations.

Finally, the model is calibrated, i.e. specific values are assigned to the structural parameters of the model and the exogenous policy instruments, in order to capture the current state of the Greek economy. The main source of data is Eurostat data at an annual frequency up to 2020.[120] In particular, fiscal policy instruments are set to equal to their average values in the data over the period 2017-2019. As is usual in the relevant literature, it is assumed that the economy is at its steady state and that the NRRP is announced and starts to be implemented in 2021.

Spending under the National Recovery and Resilience Plan

The empirical assessment of the impact of higher spending under the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) requires certain assumptions to be made on the following: (a) the total amount of RRF funds for Greece, (b) the expected flow of disbursements of the RRF funds over time, and (c) the distribution of funds across possible uses.

Particularly, the analysis by the BoG assumes that Greece will request the maximum available funds (including loans) available to Greece on the basis of the RRF regulation. In particular, EUR 30.5 bn are expected from the RRF cumulatively in the 2021-2016 period, of which EUR 18.1 bn in grants and EUR 12.4 bn in loans. It is also assumed that Greece will complete all relevant milestones and targets on time, in order to realize full absorption of the funds by 2026.

Concerning the expected disbursements, the analysis by the BoG assumes that in 2021 Greece will receive as pre-financing 13% of the total amount of both grants and loans, in line with the RRF Regulation. For the period 2022-2026, disbursements of the remaining grants and loans are evenly allocated, as presented in Table A1 below.

Concerning the use of the funds, it is assumed that 67% of grants are channelled to finance public investment. The remaining 33% of the grants is used to finance government consumption. The full amount of loans is used to finance private investments. The working assumption is that the additionality principle applies, i.e. all grants and loans under the RRF finance new expenditures and reforms without any delay, and are not used to finance expenditures that would occur even in the absence of the NRRP.

For the purpose of assessing the impact of the National Resilience and Recovery Plan, and given the above assumptions, the model is appropriately augmented in order to allow for a different treatment of grants and loans received under the RRF. Thus, changes are introduced to the appropriate exogenous fiscal variables of the model and the investment subsidy path which is included in the model. Specifically, in line with the design of the RRF, grants are treated as

[120] For the calibration of the model see also Papageorgiou and Vourvachaki (2017) and Papageorgiou (2014).

budgetary neutral transfers to the government that allow an increase in government expenditures, both for government consumption and government investment, without bearing any impact on the public debt. Instead, loans do bear a burden on the public debt. Given this input, the model simulates the paths of key macroeconomic variables of interest expressed in percentage deviations from the steady state. It is important to note that after 2026, the government spending instruments (government investment and government consumption) and the investment subsidy return to their initial pre-RRP (pre-reform and pre-stimulus) levels, as is commonly assumed in such simulation exercises.

According to the Greek NRRP provisions, each year the loans are channelled as zero interest rate loans to the private sector with the aim to mobilise additional private investment. In the BoG model, these loans are introduced as implicit investment subsidies because they are expected to be used to finance investment and increase the total amount of investments for every unit spent by the private sector.[121] As a result, investment subsidies reduce the price of a unit of private investment, thereby endogenously creating incentives to mobilise even higher private investments. This modelling approach mimics thus the intended leverage of private investment.

Table A3: Expected RRF disbursements by year

(bn EUR)

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	total 2021-2026
RRF funds	3.97	5.31	5.31	5.31	5.31	5.31	30.50
of which							
Grants	2.35	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	18.08
Loans	1.61	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	12.42

Source: Bank of Greece estimates based on information received by Ministry of Finance

[121] Loans are assumed to be repaid by the private sector during the period 2026-2058, in line with the decisions of the European Council on 21 July 2020 regarding repayment.

Structural reforms under the RRF

The NRRP includes an extensive list of reforms that are organised under four pillars: (a) Green transition, (b) Digital transition, (c) Employment, skills and social cohesion, (d) Private investment and economic and institutional transformation.

In order to assess the economic impact of the structural reforms envisaged under the NRRP, it is necessary to map these reforms into the model's appropriate exogenous variables, namely to identify the main channel through which a specific reform affects economic outcomes. However, due to the internal structure of the model, the quantification of all of the reforms included in the NRRP is not possible. Therefore, the empirical exercise of the BoG is restricted to the quantification of a subset of all the reforms included in the NRRP. These reforms are defined as reforms that can be linked to structural indicators and for which the empirical literature offers reliable guidance regarding the sensitivity of key economic variables with respect to changes in these indicators.[122] As a result, the estimates of the empirical exercise of the BoG does not quantify the impact of the total number of structural reforms included in the Greek NRRP, implying that these estimates, as referred in the simulation results above, are considered as a lower bound of the magnitude of their impact on economic outcomes.

In addition to the issue of the mapping of reforms into the model parameters, one needs to assess the size of the reform in question. It should be noted that quantitatively assessing the size of the NRRP reforms is presently challenging as legislative actions and a more thorough specialisation of some of the structural interventions are still pending. A further reason that the ex-ante assessment of the size of the reforms is challenging is that there is uncertainty as to the time needed for reforms to affect economic outcomes, as well as regarding the speed and successful completion of reform implementation. [123]

In all experiments, the size of the reforms as assumed by the BoG, i.e. the size of the exogenous shocks to the model, are set so as to close Greece's gap to average European practices (as measured in 2019 or 2020) by 2030 by at least 50%. Using some closure of the gap to EU practices is a plausible anchor given that the RRF aims "to achieve an economic and social recovery, resilience and convergence".[124] Note also that already by design of the policy experiments, structural reforms are expected to take longer to yield full effect compared to the NRRP investment stimulus. Such an approach is in line with the one adopted in existing literature focusing on the medium to long run effects of reforms.

In particular, the empirical assessment by the BoG estimates the effects of the implementation of the structural reforms through three sets of intervention, corresponding to three distinct model channels:

Reforms that enhance competition in the product market: The reforms in the NRRP falling into this category include the simplification of procedures (component 4.2), actions for the

[122] A similar approach is followed in European Commission (2016), "The Economic Impact of Selected Structural Reform Measures in Italy, France, Spain and Portugal", Institutional Paper 023, European Economy. The study also discusses the challenges in quantifying the impact of structural reforms.

[123] See also discussion in Box IV.5 in Bank of Greece Intermediate Monetary Policy Report, December 2019, pages 113-117 (in Greek).

[124] See https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/QANDA_20_949.

simplification of the business environment and its upgrading in quality and safety (component 4.7), trade facilitation (component 4.7), the reduction of the administrative burden and compliance cost (component 4.1).

To examine the impact of this set of reforms, the analysis of the BoG links changes in the regulatory burden captured by the OECD Product Market Regulation (PMR) index for services sectors with changes in the mark-ups in the product market (OECD indices for 2019).[125] The impact of the relevant reforms is simulated by a gradual permanent reduction of the price mark-up of intermediate goods-producing firms by 1.026 pps by 2030. The size of the reform is such that the gap to the EU average practices in terms of the regulatory burden to firm entry and operation is gradually closed by 2030.

Reforms that support higher labour force participation (labour supply): Reforms falling into this category include most of the reforms that promote job creation and participation in the labour market (component 3.1), like active and passive labour market policies. It also includes the reforms aiming to improve education, vocational education and training and skills (component 3.2), as well as reforms listed to increase access to effective and inclusive social policies (component 3.4). In the latter, reforms supporting an accessible and high-quality childcare supports women's labour force participation.

The impact of these labour market reforms is simulated by cumulatively increasing labour supply by around 4% by 2030. The size of the reform is such that half of the gap to the 2019 EU average labour force participation rate is closed by 2030 (Eurostat LFS data).[126]

Productivity-enhancing reforms: Two groups of reforms that work out towards increasing the total factor productivity (TFP) of the economy are considered in the BoG's empirical exercise.

First, reforms that improve the business environment, *inter alia* by lifting the regulatory obstacles to competition. This group includes reforms that improve competitiveness and promote private investments and exports (component 4.7), like reforms that ease doing business or actions which contribute to the simplification of the business environment. The impact of these reforms is simulated by assuming that the gap to the EU average practices in product market regulation as measured by the OECD (overall) PMR Index is closed by 2030 (OECD indices for 2019). Using results from existing empirical studies, the BoG analysis maps changes in product market regulation on allocative efficiency, and thereby on labour productivity, into changes in TFP. These estimates suggest a permanent increase in TFP by 1.22%. It is assumed that TFP gradually increases to its permanently higher level by 2030.[127]

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[125] See Thum-Thysen, A., and E. Canton (2015), "Estimation of service sector mark-ups determined by structural reform indicators", European Economy Economic Papers No. 547.

[126] The labour force participation rate concerns individuals in the age group 15-74. It should be noted that the model does not feature unemployment, or changes in the population, so that labour force participation changes fully reflect changes in employment.

[127] For the European Commission estimates see Canton, E., D. Ciriaci, and I. Solera (2014): "The economic impact of professional services liberalisation", Economic Papers 533, DG Economic and Financial Affairs and European Commission (2013): "Product Market Review 2013: Financing the real economy", European Economy 8|2013, DG Economic and Financial Affairs. Similar conclusions are reached on the basis of OECD estimates reported in Égert, B. (2018), "The quantification of structural reforms: taking stock of the results for OECD and non-OECD countries", OECD Working Paper No 1482, OECD (see Table 3).

Second, reforms that enhance the digitalisation of the economy, specified under the second pillar of the plan like the actions aiming at switching to broadband connections and transition to 5G technology (component 2.1), as well as the third pillar of the plan, such as the implied e-skill-enhancing reforms included in reskilling/upskilling measures and active labour market policies (components 3.1 and 3.2). Simulating the impact of these reforms is guided by the European Commission's earlier estimates on the impact of digital structural reforms.[128] Following the Commission's approach, the BoG analysis quantifies the impact of selected indicators of digitalisation on TFP and labour productivity, either directly or through an improvement in the allocative efficiency. With regards to the size of the reform, it is assumed that the gap between Greece and the EU average is closed by 2030 in terms of the percentage of total population employed as IT specialists (2019 Eurostat data) and in terms of the percentage of enterprises using DSL or other fixed broadband connection (2020 Eurostat data). The estimates suggest a permanent increase in TFP by 1.89%. All in all, the above estimates imply that TFP increases permanently by 3.11% by 2030.

Digitalisation of the Public Administration: The introduction of this digitalisation reform is done by augmenting the model to account for unproductive use of resources, and in particular the inefficient use of factor inputs that may result from the low efficiency of the public sector, regulatory burden, the administrative costs on economic agents etc. To do so, it is assumed that households allocate their available work effort time, between "productive work" and "unproductive activities". What matters for the production of output is the amount of productive labour services that households supply to firms and for which they receive labour income. Engaging in unproductive activities involves a loss in utility for households. Reforms related to the digitalisation of public administration can be assessed through their impact on the fraction allocated to productive work. This is challenging because it requires an estimate for the share of productive work or unproductive activities. To obtain a value for this parameter the productive/unproductive work effort is linked with the time that individuals can save from digital interaction with the government, which is *de facto* assumed to be more efficient. To do so, data is combined for the share of individuals that interact with public authorities via websites with the share of individuals that submitted completed e-forms. The estimated gap between Greece and the EU-27 is 10% in 2019 and is interpreted as the share of the available working time that is allocated to unproductive activities.[129] The effects of the digitalisation of public administration are simulated by assuming that Greece closes half of the gap by 2030 (i.e. the share of productive work increases by 5 pps or equivalently the share of unproductive activities is reduced by 5 pps).

Finally, it is assumed that policy reforms are credibly announced and begin to be implemented in 2021.

[128] See Lorenzani, D. and J. Varga (2014), "The Economic Impact of Digital Structural Reforms", European Commission Economic Papers No 529.

[129] To compute this gap, data from Eurostat are used regarding the share of individuals that interact with public authorities via websites and the share of individuals that submitted completed e-forms. The average of the two series in 2019 is 40% for Greece and 44.5% for the EU-27.

Methodology and assumptions of the robustness exercise by the Council of Economic Advisors (CEA)

Complementary to the analysis by the BoG, the Council of Economic Advisors also performed a quantification exercise on the macroeconomic effects of the implementation of the Greek NRRP. The CEA analysis should be considered as a robustness exercise to that of the BoG. To perform the exercise, CEA used the macroeconomic general equilibrium model QUEST,[130] and more specifically, the QUEST3 R&D version[131] which is frequently used by the European Commission as a formal tool for evaluating the effects of economic policies in the European Economy.

The parameterization and calibration of the Greek version of the QUEST3 R&D model has been carried out by the European Commission, using available data up to 2019. QUEST is a New-Keynesian model featuring endogenous growth, which describes the Greek economy through behavioural equations that explain the optimisation behaviour of economic agents through the interaction of households, firms in the intermediate and final goods sector, the R&D sector, the Government, the ECB as well as the external sector. The version of the model for the Greek economy, also used by the Commission, consists of three blocks: the Greek economy, the Euro Area and the Rest of the World. Subsequently, the model also takes into account the interaction of the Greek economy with the rest of the Euro Area, in the context of international trade and a common monetary authority.

The element of complementarity between the two empirical studies, i.e. by the BoG and the CEA, is due to certain differences in the analytical specification of the models, in the assumptions and the transmission channels of investments and structural reforms included in the NRRP. The main common points as well as the main differences of the complementary quantitative exercise of the CEA compared to that of the BoG are presented below.

With regards to the expenditures of the NRRP the same assumptions are made for the use of the total amount of EUR 30.5 bn cumulatively over the period 2021-2026, from which EUR 18.1 bn refer to grants and EUR 12.4 bn refer to loans. With regards to the grants component, 67% is distributed towards public investments, whereas the remaining 33% is distributed towards public consumption. Moreover, both exercises adopt the common hypothesis that the total amount of loans are diffused towards the private sector, to finance private investments. A further common assumption is that of the additionality principle.

Both exercises assume that the total amount of loans increases public debt at the time of disbursements, while grants are treated as budget neutral, without increasing public debt. As for the disbursements of the resources, the analysis of the BoG adopts the assumption, based on the RRF regulation, of an upfront disbursement of 13% of the total envelope of the EUR 30.5 bn in 2021 and an equal distribution of the remaining amount during the period 2022-2026. The exercise carried out by the CEA adopts the European Commission's assumption in its analysis for

[130] See Marco Ratto, Werner Roeger and Jan in't Veld (2008), "QUEST III : An estimated DSGE model of the euro area with fiscal and monetary policy", Economic Papers No 335.

[131] See Francesca D'Auria, Andrea Pagano, Marco Ratto and Janos Varga (2009), "A comparison of structural reform scenarios across the EU member states: Simulation-based analysis using the QUEST model with endogenous growth", Economic Papers 392.

the implementation of the RRF in the EU,[132] where it assumes equal disbursements over the period 2021-2026.

The introduction of grants used as government expenditures allocated towards public investments by 67% and public consumption by 33%, is made in both exercises through the relevant exogenous variables of the model. Concerning the loan component of the NRRP, the CEA assumes an exogenous increase of the level of investments directly in the capital accumulation equation, which increases the stock of public capital, in conjunction with a permanent reduction in the risk premia of tangible and intangible capital by 20 basis points, compared to the initial steady state. The assumption on the reduction of the risk premia follows the hypothesis made by the European Commission with regards to the average impact of the RRF on the average cost of capital in the EU.[133] As for the analysis of the BoG, the transmission channel of the impact of loans is defined through an indirect subsidy of investments reducing the price of investments.

For the assessment of the impact of structural reforms, the two exercises follow a similar approach involving mapping the reforms included in the NRRP to the relevant exogenous variables and parameters of the models used. The QUEST model contains a more extensive list of variables and parameters referring to labour and product markets and, most importantly, it includes an R&D sector featuring long run endogenous growth effects.

With regards to the structural reforms in product markets, the analysis of the BoG assumes a gradual convergence of the price mark-up in the intermediate goods sector towards the EU average, by 50% in 10 years time. This reduction leads to a change in the terms of trade in favour of domestic production, thus increasing Greek exports and GDP permanently. The main variable used in the exercise by the CEA to define the increase in competition due to the implementation of reforms included in the NRRP is the price mark-up of the final goods sector. In particular, it is assumed that the price mark-up is reduced by 2.7 percentage points in discrete step, which implies a direct convergence towards the euro area average, based on the calibrated values of the QUEST model. The impact of this change leads to a gradual reduction of the prices of final goods, which boosts domestic demand and the external competitiveness of the Greek economy. This in turn increases exports for final goods as well as demand for capital inputs by the intermediate sector. The physical capital produced by the intermediate sector is an essential input for the production capacity of firms in the final goods sector, in order to respond to the increased demand for their products. At the same time, this reform also leads to an indirect long-term impact on productivity, through the increased demand of new patents produced by the R&D sector, which feed endogenously to the production of private physical capital.

An additional complementary assumption which is allowed by the QUEST model in the analysis of the CEA concerns the improvement of the business environment. This assumption is modelled through a reduction in the entry costs faced by firms in the intermediate sector. Specifically, the CEA analysis assumes a discrete and permanent reduction of these costs by 1 percentage point from its calibrated value, so as to be equivalent to the latest estimate of the Doing Business Report of 2020, at 1.5% of per capita income. This reform leads to an increase in firm entry in the intermediate goods sector, which in turn increases demand for new technologies and induces an

[132] See Commission Staff Working Document (2020), “Identifying Europe's recovery needs”, SWD(2020) 98.

[133] See Commission Staff Working Document (2020), “Identifying Europe's recovery needs”, SWD(2020) 98.

endogenous increase of investments in intangible capital in the R&D sector, with long-lasting positive effects for total factor productivity.

Finally, the QUEST model allows for the quantification of a reduction in administrative barriers faced by firms due to the range of administrative procedures and regulation. This variable is linked to structural reforms in the NRRP aiming, among others, at improving governance, the modernisation of public administration and the increase in the efficiency of the judicial system. Following the approach of the European Commission in a relevant study,[134] CEA's analysis makes the hypothesis that these reforms lead to a discrete and permanent reduction of the administrative burden faced by firms in the final goods sector by 10%. This cost reduction allows firms to produce the same level of output with a lower average cost of production leading to increased profitability, which in turn increases private investment. Increased demand for intermediate goods increases the demand for patent varieties, leading to a long run endogenous increase in GDP.

With regards to structural reforms in the labour market, the analysis by the BoG quantifies the effects of an increase in the participation rate by cumulatively increasing labour supply by around 4% by 2030, where the labour supply services are differentiated between labour in the private and public sector. The analysis by the CEA using the QUEST model allows for three types of skilled labour (low, medium and high skilled), each of which is characterised by a different degree of labour efficiency, where higher skills are associated with higher efficiency. As a result, the analysis by the CEA maps the reforms included in the NRRP aiming to improve labour participation and quality of education; upskilling/reskilling programmes aiming to improve digital skills; and active and passive labour market policies to changes in the labour supply and the quality of human capital. These changes and their effects are quantified through four channels:

The first channel assumes that the non-participation rate of the working age population of low and medium skilled workers declines as a result of reforms, converging gradually and linearly to half of the current distance from the euro area average after 20 years. The CEA analysis assumes no impact on the corresponding non-participation rate for the high skilled workers, since the corresponding calibrated value of the QUEST model by the European Commission is already below the euro area average. Specifically, it is assumed that the non-participation rate of the low skilled population declines gradually by 0.66 pps, while for the medium skilled population it declines gradually by 2.2 pps. This leads to a rise in labour supply, and assuming all else constant, improves the production capacity of firms leading to a fall in labour costs in the short run. This, in turn, allows firms to increase their demand for labour and hence the level of employment. As marginal cost of firms decrease, they exert a downward pressure on domestic prices which implies a drop in domestic inflation and a change in the terms of trade, increasing international competitiveness, which triggers a rise in exports. Through these channels, the increase in labor participation leads to increased employment, and in combination to the drop in domestic prices, leads to a rise in private consumption that further boosts domestic demand.

The second channel focuses on flagship reforms of the NRRP aiming at improving the human capital of the economy. Specifically, the CEA analysis assumes that the distribution of the labour force between low, medium and high skilled workers, converges gradually and linearly to the EU

[134] See Francesca D'Auria, Andrea Pagano, Marco Ratto and Janos Varga (2009), "A comparison of structural reform scenarios across the EU member states: Simulation-based analysis using the QUEST model with endogenous growth", Economic Papers 392.

average over the next 20 years (Eurostat data). In particular, the CEA assumption is that the share of low skilled labour reduces by 3.94 pps towards the EU average, as these workers obtain medium skills. This implies a simultaneous increase of the medium skilled workers by 1.86 pps, while part of the medium skilled labour acquires high skills, increasing thus the share of high skilled workers by 2.08 pps. As a result, firms have at their disposal more labour force that is medium or high skilled, which contributes to increasing their productive capacity due to the higher efficiency of available workers, resulting in beneficial long-term GDP effects. Moreover, the increased availability of high skilled workers leads to an increase in employment in the R&D sector. In the long-term, this leads to an increase in the production rate of new technologies (patents), which in turn increases endogenously the productivity of physical capital.

The third channel assumes that the labour efficiency of medium and high skilled labour increases gradually and linearly towards the EA average and half of the EA average respectively, after 20 years.[135] This change gradually increases the marginal product of labour in the production function of final goods, causing a positive impact in economic activity in the short term, but mainly in the long run as well. Simultaneously, the increase in the marginal product of labour increases real wages and consumption, as well as firms' external competitiveness, thus enhancing domestic production and exports.

The fourth channel, assumes that labour reforms in total reduce frictions in the labour market as defined in the model. The difficulty to precisely quantify the magnitude of this change limits the analysis to assume a discrete marginal reduction in the wage mark-up by 1 pp, following the practices of relevant empirical studies of the European Commission.[136] The long-term effects of this reduction is positive for employment and exports, which leads to an increase in real GDP in the long run.

Finally, the QUEST model used by the analysis of the CEA, allows quantification of the effect of the positive spillovers for the Greek economy caused by simultaneous implementation of National Recovery and Resilience Plans by the rest of the euro area member states. In line with the assumptions relating to the Greek NRRP, the RRF grants for other member states are also assumed to be distributed between public investment and public consumption by 67% and 33%, respectively. Furthermore, the analysis assumes that only 50% of the total RRF loans enveloppe available to the remaining euro area member states is requested, and is used to fund additional public investments. Overall, the CEA analysis finds that the RRF's implementation in the remaining euro area member states generates positive spillover effects on the Greek economy, increasing external demand and thereby Greek exports. In 2016, the positive impact of this spillover on the Greek GDP level is found to be equal to 0.16%.

[135] No assumption is made regarding the efficiency of the low skilled workers, since based on the calibration of the QUEST model by the European Commission, this type of labour in Greece is more efficient than the average of the euro area. On the other hand, the recorded deviation between the calibrated efficiency value for high skilled labour in Greece from the euro area average is found to be very large, as a result of which the CEA analysis assumes that convergence over the next twenty years in enough to cover only half of the distance from the euro area average.

[136] See Francesca D'Auria, Andrea Pagano, Marco Ratto and Janos Varga (2009), "A comparison of structural reform scenarios across the EU member states: Simulation-based analysis using the QUEST model with endogenous growth", Economic Papers No 392.

d. Sustainability

Based on the findings of the macroeconomic simulation exercises performed by the Bank of Greece (BoG) and the Council of Economic Advisors (CEA), it can be confidently expected that the full implementation of the Greek National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP) will yield significant and sustainable positive economic and social effects, increasing long term growth, employment and social, economic and institutional resilience.

Specifically, the joint impact of productive investments by the public and private sectors, financed by the RRF's grants and loans, combined with the implementation of the reforms included in the NRRP are expected to lead to significant long run GDP gains, which could exceed in the long-run (20 years) 10% in the BoG analysis and 18.5% in the CEA analysis. The BoG and CEA projections are consistent with those of previous research published by the European Commission, according to which the implementation of structural reforms similar to those included in the Greek NRPP would in the long-run (20 years) increase Greek real GDP by 17.6%.[137]

With regards to employment, the BoG projects the creation of 180,000 - 200,000 new vacancies over the period of the NRRP's implementation (2021-2026), also projected to be maintained in the long-run. Furthermore, as a result of higher productivity allowing an increase in real wages, the permanent employment gains projected by the BoG and CEA analyses are expected to be jobs of higher quality. This, in turn, implies a significant, sustainable positive social impact, namely (among others) a permanent reduction in long-term unemployment, income inequality and the risk of poverty and social exclusion, driven by the permanent increase in real GDP and employment. Furthermore, the projected permanent improvement in the government budget balance creates additional fiscal space. This increases the sustainability of public finances, and can also further enhance the positive long-run social repercussions caused by the NRRP's implementation.

Furthermore, a highly significant aspect of the Greek NRRP is its projected positive impact upon Greece's international competitiveness, mainly through reforms. HIgher competitiveness is expected to cause an increase in exports and, thereby, bring about a higher degree of openness of the Greek economy. An increase in the size of the Greek traded sector is bound to increase the resilience of the Greek economy in the event of an asymmetric, country-specific economic shock, thereby enhancing the sustainability of the Greek economic model. This, in turn, would enhance further the sustainability of public finances.

Higher economic resilience is also enhanced by structural reforms included in the NRRP increasing the economy's capacity to adjust to exogenous shocks and changing economic conditions. As the theory of optimum currency area suggests, and a large number of empirical academic literature confirms, increased flexibility promoted by such reforms is a prerequisite for economic and social prosperity within a single currency area. In particular, structural reforms included in the NRRP aiming to increase the capacity of Greek labour, goods and services markets to adjust to negative economic shocks, thereby preventing large and lasting negative output gaps in the event of an adverse shock. This will add significant resilience to the Greek economy.

Last, but not least, it is important to note that the investments and reforms included in the Greek NRRP are compatible with the horizontal principle embedded in the RRF regulation relating to recurring national budgetary expenditure and the principle of additionality. This combined with

[137] See Janos Varga and Jan in't Veld (2014), "The potential growth impact of structural reforms in the EU: A benchmarking exercise", Economic Papers 541.

the additional fiscal space created from the implementation of the NRRP, safeguards the implementation of reforms and investment included in the NRRP, reassures that they will not be reversed and ensures their sustainability following the expiration of the Recovery and Resilience Facility.

e. Cohesion

A number of indicators could be used to monitor the contribution of the NRRP to the reduction of disparities, including at territorial level. These indicators are available by Eurostat or other publicly available data sources:

- Unemployment and employment rate, including youth unemployment and employment, disaggregated by gender
- GDP per capita relative to the EU-average, and at subnational level
- Quality of government index
- Gender employment gap
- Gender pay gap in unadjusted form
- Share of long-term unemployment
- Activation measures – labour market policies participants per 100 persons wanting to work
- General government expenditure in health
- General government expenditure in education
- Children aged less than 3 years in formal childcare
- Connectivity dimension of the Digital Economy and Society Index (DESI)
- Adult participation in training
- Young people neither in employment nor in education and training, age group 15-24
- Digital skills (% of individuals with basic or above basic overall digital skills)

Comparison with the investment baseline

The comparison with the investment baseline uses as a benchmark the values for gross fixed capital formation of the general government during 2017-2019. The expenditure to be financed by RRF grants has been allocated over 2020-2026 on the basis of the implementation timeline of the projects, which have also been allocated to expenditure categories of the COFOG. This breakdown is provisional since a significant number of projects to be financed by the RRF could in principle be included under more than one level II items of the classification. For the purposes of the comparison, all expenditure financed from RRF grants are considered as growth enhancing expenditure.

The values used for nominal GDP for the period 2020-2025 are consistent with the macroeconomic scenario of the Stability Programme. Given that medium-term fiscal planning in Greece covers a period ωof five years (from year *t* to year *t+4*), no macroeconomic projections are currently available for 2026. In the tables submitted, the assumption on nominal GDP growth in 2026 follows the latest baseline scenario of the Ageing Working Group budgetary projections that have been approved by the Economic Policy Committee.

The value used for general government's total gross fixed capital formation for years 2020-2024 is also consistent with the Stability Programme projections. For 2025-2026, the figures used for gross fixed capital formation excluding RRF grants constitute provisional assumptions. The breakdown of gross fixed capital formation across COFOG categories is based on current estimates about the breakdown of the Public Investment Budget over the coming years which are subject to considerable uncertainty and may need to be revised in the future.

On the basis of the above, total growth enhancing expenditure affected by expenditure financed from RRF grants is estimated at EUR 10,002 billion **on average over 2021-2026. Growth enhancing expenditure excluding expenditure financed by RRF grants is estimated at EUR** 6,940 **billion on average over the same period, compared to a reference level of EUR 4,535 billion on average during 2017-2019. The ratio of growth enhancing expenditure excluding expenditure financed by RRF grants over nominal GDP has been calculated at 2.5% for the reference period and** is estimated at 3.5% on average over 2021-2026.

The results of the comparison with the investment baseline are included in Tables 4a and 4b of the attached Excel template published by the European Commission together with its Guidance to Member States Recovery and Resilience Plans **of 22 January 2021.**

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Επιτελική Σύνοψη

Το Εθνικό Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας «Ελλάδα 2.0», φιλοδοξεί να οδηγήσει τη χώρα -οικονομία, κοινωνία και θεσμούς- σε μια νέα εποχή. Να πυροδοτήσει μια θεμελιώδη αλλαγή οικονομικού υποδείγματος προς ένα πιο εξωστρεφές, ανταγωνιστικό και πράσινο παραγωγικό μοντέλο, με πιο αποτελεσματικό και ψηφιοποιημένο κράτος, λιγότερο γραφειοκρατικό, με δραστικά μειωμένη παραοικονομία, με φορολογικό σύστημα φιλικό προς την ανάπτυξη και με ένα ποιοτικό και αποτελεσματικό δίκτυο κοινωνικής προστασίας, προσβάσιμο σε όλους.

Δεν πρόκειται απλώς για μια οικονομική μετάβαση. Στόχος είναι να γίνουν θεμελιώδεις οικονομικές και κοινωνικές μεταρρυθμίσεις, που θα επηρεάσουν όχι μόνο την οικονομική δραστηριότητα, αλλά και τις τεχνολογίες, τις νοοτροπίες και τους θεσμούς. Μία μετάβαση που συνδυάζει την οικονομική αποτελεσματικότητα με την καινοτομία και τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό με την προστασία του περιβάλλοντος, την κοινωνική συνοχή και τη δικαιοσύνη.

Στο επίπεδο των οικονομικών αποτελεσμάτων το Σχέδιο προβλέπει τη δημιουργία, αποκλειστικά και μόνο από τις δικές του δράσεις, 180.000-200.000 νέων καλών μόνιμων θέσεων εργασίας μέχρι το 2026 και μια μόνιμη αύξηση στο ύψος του πραγματικού ΑΕΠ κατά 6,9 ποσοστιαίες μονάδες. Η αύξηση είναι μόνιμη καθώς προέρχεται κυρίως από την αύξηση των ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και την πραγματοποίηση διαρθρωτικών μεταρρυθμίσεων που βελτιώνουν την ανταγωνιστικότητα της χώρας και δημιουργούν νέα παραγωγή, θέσεις εργασίας και εξαγωγές μετά την ολοκλήρωσή τους. Μετά τη λήξη της διάρκειας του Εθνικού Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης & Ανθεκτικότητας, τα κέρδη αυτά δεν θα μειωθούν αλλά, αντίθετα, θα συνεχίσουν να αυξάνονται, μέσω της βελτίωσης του ανθρώπινου κεφαλαίου και της ευεργετικής για τις επενδύσεις και την παραγωγικότητα επίδρασης της ψηφιοποίησης και της βελτίωσης της δημόσιας διοίκησης.

Το «Ελλάδα 2.0» είναι πλήρως εναρμονισμένο με τους στόχους της ΕΕ για ταχύτερη μετάβαση της ελληνικής οικονομίας προς ένα πράσινο και ψηφιακό μοντέλο ανάπτυξης υπερακοντίζοντας τους στόχους που θέτει ο κανονισμός του Ταμείου και επιτυγχάνοντας 37,5% (37,81% επιχορηγήσεις και 37% δάνεια) και 23,26% (25,59% επιχορηγήσεις και 20% δάνεια) μερίδιο στις αντίστοιχες δράσεις, ξεπερνώντας έτσι την υποχρεωτική ελάχιστη κατανομή του κανονισμού του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας. Το «Ελλάδα 2.0» ικανοποιεί επίσης τις σχετικές ευρωπαϊκές συστάσεις για την χώρα μας, σε ό,τι αφορά τις προτεινόμενες μεταρρυθμίσεις και τις αναγκαίες για την έγκαιρη ολοκλήρωσή τους επενδύσεις, και προσθέτει ακόμη πιο φιλόδοξες μεταρρυθμίσεις, οι οποίες αποτελούν μέρος της στρατηγικής ατζέντας της Ελληνικής Κυβέρνησης, πολλές από τις οποίες περιλαμβάνονται και στην έκθεση της Επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη.

Το «Ελλάδα 2.0» αποτελείται από τέσσερις πυλώνες: (1) Πράσινο, (2) Ψηφιακό, (3) Απασχόληση, δεξιότητες και κοινωνική συνοχή (υγεία, παιδεία, κοινωνική προστασία), (4) Ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις και οικονομικός και θεσμικός μετασχηματισμός. Για την υλοποίησή του η Ελλάδα ζητά το σύνολο των πόρων που μπορεί να λάβει στο πλαίσιο του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας. Δηλαδή 17,8 δισ. ευρώ επιδοτήσεις και 12,7 δις ευρώ δάνεια.

Επιπλέον, η κατανομή των πόρων του Ταμείου είναι σαφώς εμπροσθοβαρής και απόλυτα σύμφωνη με το σκεπτικό του κανονισμού για τη θέσπιση του Μηχανισμού Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας: πάνω από το 80% των συνολικών δαπανών που σχετίζονται με το Σχέδιο έχει προγραμματιστεί να πραγματοποιηθεί έως το 2024. Ομοίως, το γεγονός ότι οι μεταρρυθμίσεις αποτελούν το 39% του συνόλου των μέτρων του σχεδίου (συνολικά 106 επενδύσεις και 68 μεταρρυθμίσεις) φανερώνει τις προτεραιότητές μας.

Με οικονομικούς όρους, ο πρωταρχικός στόχος του Σχεδίου είναι να καλύψει το μεγάλο κενό σε επενδύσεις, εθνικό προϊόν και απασχόληση, κενό ενδημικό των επιδόσεων της ελληνικής οικονομίας κατά την τελευταία δεκαετία που επιδεινώθηκε λόγω της πανδημίας COVID-19. Σε αυτό το πλαίσιο, το Εθνικό Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας αποσκοπεί στο να κινητοποιήσει και σημαντικές δυνάμεις από τον ιδιωτικό τομέα ενισχύοντας ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις και χρησιμοποιώντας Συμπράξεις Δημόσιου και Ιδιωτικού Τομέα και Εταιρείες Παροχής Ενεργειακών Υπηρεσιών για την πραγματοποίηση δημοσίων επενδύσεων, ώστε να συγκεντρώσει σημαντικότατα επιπρόσθετα ιδιωτικά κεφάλαια. Με χρήση των μέσων αυτών και αξιοποιώντας τα δάνεια του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης για την προώθηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων το «Ελλάδα 2.0» επιδιώκει να κινητοποιήσει συνολικούς επενδυτικούς πόρους 57 δισ. ευρώ.

Σε ό,τι αφορά την παροχή δημόσιων αγαθών και τις πρωτοβουλίες κοινωνικών παρεμβάσεων – περιλαμβανομένων σημαντικών τομέων όπως υγεία, εκπαίδευση, επαγγελματική κατάρτιση, δικαιοσύνη και το δίκτυο κοινωνικής προστασίας– το Σχέδιο προβλέπει σημαντικές επενδύσεις και μεταρρυθμίσεις για την ενίσχυση της ποιότητας, της αποτελεσματικότητας και της πρόσβασης σ' αυτές τις υπηρεσίες.

Ως προς την **πράσινη μετάβαση**, οι επενδύσεις και οι μεταρρυθμίσεις του Σχεδίου περιλαμβάνουν, μεταξύ άλλων:

- Διασύνδεση των ελληνικών νησιών, η οποία θα μειώσει σημαντικά το ενεργειακό κόστος νοικοκυριών και επιχειρήσεων και θα επιτρέψει την καλύτερη αξιοποίηση του δυναμικού της χώρας σε Ανανεώσιμες Πηγές Ενέργειας. Υπογειοποίηση του δικτύου ηλεκτρικού ρεύματος σε αστικές και δασικές περιοχές για την προστασία του από ακραία καιρικά φαινόμενα και την αποτροπή πυρκαγιών. Εκτεταμένο πρόγραμμα ενεργειακής αναβάθμισης κατοικιών, κτιριακών υποδομών επιχειρήσεων και δημοσίων κτιρίων και υποδομών
- Μεταρρύθμιση για την αντιμετώπιση της ενεργειακής φτώχειας
- Ανάπτυξη σε όλη τη χώρα και πρόσβαση του κοινού σε σταθμούς φόρτισης για ηλεκτρικά οχήματα
- Μεταρρύθμιση του πολεοδομικού σχεδιασμού με την εκπόνηση πολεοδομικών σχεδίων που θα πληροφορούν έγκυρα και άμεσα για τις δυνατότητες χρήσης γης για σχεδόν τα 4/5 της χώρας
- Προώθηση στρατηγικών αστικών αναπλάσεων υψηλής αναπτυξιακής και περιβαλλοντικής αξίας
- Μεγάλες επενδύσεις σε αρδευτικά και αντιπλημμυρικά έργα που υλοποιούνται κυρίως μέσω ΣΔΙΤ, συνοδευόμενα από μέτρα για βιώσιμη διαχείριση νερού (δράσεις εξοικονόμησης νερού, εγκατάσταση ψηφιακών μετρητών και τηλεμετρίας, συστήματα τηλεχειρισμού κ.λπ.)
- Νέο Εθνικό Σχέδιο Αναδάσωσης σε συνδυασμό με αναμόρφωση των δασικών χαρτών
- Εμβληματικά έργα όπως η Ανάπλαση των πρώην βασιλικών κτημάτων Τατοΐου
- Πρωτοβουλίες για προστασία της βιοποικιλότητας, οι οποίες περιλαμβάνουν μονοπάτια και διαδρομές πεζοπορίας σε ολόκληρη την Ελλάδα και την ίδρυση Εθνικού Συστήματος Μόνιμης Παρακολούθησης ειδών και βιοτόπων και επιτήρησης των προστατευόμενων περιοχών
- Μεγάλες επενδύσεις σε υποδομές και εξοπλισμό της Πολιτικής Προστασίας μέσω ΣΔΙΤ, κ.α.

Για τον **ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό**, οι επενδύσεις και οι μεταρρυθμίσεις του Σχεδίου περιλαμβάνουν, μεταξύ άλλων:

- Προεγκατάσταση υποδομής οπτικών ινών στα κτίρια για τη διευκόλυνση της μετάβασης στην χρήση δικτύων οπτικών ινών από επιχειρήσεις και νοικοκυριά
- Σύνδεση της ηπειρωτικής χώρας με σύγχρονα υποθαλάσσια καλώδια οπτικών ινών με τα ελληνικά νησιά και την Κύπρο
- Ανάπτυξη διαδρόμων δικτύου 5G στους ελληνικούς αυτοκινητόδρομους
- Ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό των μικρομεσαίων επιχειρήσεων, με απόκτηση εξοπλισμού, υπηρεσιών cloud και διαδικτυακών υπηρεσιών, όπως οι νέες τεχνολογίες ηλεκτρονικών πληρωμών, η εργασία από απόσταση, το ψηφιακό γραφείο κ.λπ.
- Ψηφιοποίηση καίριων αρχείων σε διάφορους τομείς (δικαιοσύνη, πολεοδομίες, κτηματολόγιο, μετανάστευση, ΕΦΚΑ κα) και ενσωμάτωσή τους σε αντίστοιχα πληροφοριακά συστήματα
- Διασφάλιση της διασύνδεσης και διαλειτουργικότητας συστημάτων και επιμέρους μητρώων και μεμονωμένων εφαρμογών μεταξύ φορέων του Δημοσίου.
- Αναβάθμιση της κεντρικής υποδομής και των υπηρεσιών υπολογιστικού νέφους (Cloud Computing)
- Επέκταση του υπό υλοποίηση συστήματος διαχείρισης εγγράφων και του Εθνικού Δικτύου του Δημόσιου Τομέα (ΣΥΖΕΥΞΙΣ ΙΙ)
- Πληροφοριακό σύστημα για τη διαχείριση συναλλαγών της Δημόσιας Διοίκησης με τους πολίτες και τις επιχειρήσεις (CRM)
- Εκσυγχρονισμό και ολοκλήρωση του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού των Κέντρων Εξυπηρέτησης Πολιτών (ΚΕΠ)
- Μεταρρύθμιση για τη διαχείριση δεδομένων στο δημόσιο και τη διασφάλιση συμμόρφωσης με τον ΓΚΠΔ (GDPR)
- Πρόγραμμα επανακατάρτισης και κατάρτισης σε ψηφιακές δεξιότητες των στρατεύσιμων κατά τη διάρκεια της στρατιωτικής θητείας
- Μεγάλες επενδύσεις σε ψηφιακές δημόσιες υπηρεσίες, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της αναβάθμισης της ψηφιακής υποδομής της Ελληνικής Δημόσιας Διοίκησης, της ψηφιοποίησης των δήμων, του έργου «έξυπνες πόλεις» κ.λπ.

Ως προς τον πυλώνα **απασχόλησης, δεξιοτήτων και κοινωνικής συνοχής,** οι επενδύσεις και οι μεταρρυθμίσεις του Σχεδίου περιλαμβάνουν, μεταξύ άλλων:

- Μεταρρύθμιση της αγοράς εργασίας, που ενισχύει τη δημιουργία θέσεων εργασίας και τη διατήρησή τους σε περιόδους κρίσης
- Προώθηση σύγχρονων Ενεργητικών και Παθητικών Πολιτικών για την Αγορά Εργασίας (Active and Passive Labour Market Policies), αποσκοπώντας στην ενεργοποίηση της αγοράς εργασίας, τη δημιουργία νέων θέσεων εργασίας και δικτύου προστασίας κατά της ανεργίας
- Νέα στρατηγική για την κατάρτιση και επανακατάρτιση που προβλέπει συστηματική και διαρκή αξιολόγηση των παρόχων, συνδέει την αμοιβή τους και την αμοιβή των καταρτιζομένων με πιστοποιημένη απόκτηση δεξιοτήτων.
- Επιπρόσθετα μεγάλα προγράμματα κατάρτισης με στόχο την αύξηση της απασχόλησης με ιδιαίτερη έμφαση στην ανάπτυξη «πράσινων» και ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων.
- Μεταρρύθμιση στα συστήματα επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και μαθητείας.
- Μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις που ενισχύουν την απόδοση των ελληνικών πανεπιστημίων στην έρευνα και την καινοτομία, προωθούν ερευνητικά προγράμματα

συγχρηματοδοτούμενα από τον ιδιωτικό τομέα, και ενισχύουν την ποιότητα της εκπαίδευσης που προσφέρεται στους φοιτητές, όσον αφορά τις δεξιότητες και τη συνάφεια με την αγορά εργασίας

- Ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό της εκπαίδευσης όσον αφορά το πρόγραμμα σπουδών, τις υποδομές και τις υπηρεσίες
- Ψηφιακό εξοπλισμό στα σχολεία που επιτρέπει διαδραστικές ψηφιακές τάξεις και προμήθεια αναβαθμισμένου εργαστηριακού εξοπλισμού
- Κουπόνια (voucher) για την αγορά του απαραίτητου εξοπλισμού για μαθητές που προέρχονται από ευάλωτες κοινωνικές ομάδες
- Μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις προς ενίσχυση της αποτελεσματικότητας και της ανθεκτικότητας του συστήματος υγείας, προκειμένου να παρέχει υπηρεσίες υγείας υψηλής ποιότητας, όπως:
    - Η ανακαίνιση των υποδομών, ο εκσυγχρονισμός του εξοπλισμού και η ψηφιοποίηση των νοσοκομείων και των κέντρων υγείας
    - Το ολοκληρωμένο σύστημα πρόληψης «Σπύρος Δοξιάδης» (εθνικά προγράμματα για την σωματική άσκηση και τη διατροφή, τους εμβολιασμούς, τις προληπτικές εξετάσεις για καρκίνο του μαστού, τον προληπτικό έλεγχο νεογνών κ.α.)
    - Η αναβάθμιση της πρωτοβάθμιας φροντίδας υγείας.
    - Η εισαγωγή θεραπευτικών πρωτοκόλλων στο σύστημα ηλεκτρονικής συνταγογράφησης, καθώς και η δημιουργία ατομικού ηλεκτρονικού φακέλου υγείας για κάθε ασθενή.
    - Μεταρρύθμιση των υπηρεσιών ψυχικής υγείας με έμφαση στους ασθενείς με άνοια και νόσο Alzheimer, στα άτομα με διαταραχή φάσματος αυτισμού, στους ασθενείς στην ηλικιακή ομάδα παιδιών, εφήβων και νεαρών ενηλίκων.

Τέλος, μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις που ενδυναμώνουν την κοινωνική δικαιοσύνη και το δίκτυο κοινωνικής προστασίας, μέσω προγραμμάτων ενίσχυσης της οικονομικής και κοινωνικής ένταξης ευάλωτων ομάδων, ενίσχυσης της παιδικής προστασίας, προώθησης των ίσων ευκαιριών και στήριξης της διαφορετικότητας, ένταξης προσφύγων στην αγορά εργασίας, με ταυτόχρονη θωράκιση του συστήματος των κοινωνικών παροχών από αθέμιτες πρακτικές.

Σε ό,τι αφορά τις **ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις και τον θεσμικό μετασχηματισμό**, το Σχέδιο περιλαμβάνει μεταξύ άλλων:

- Σημαντικές μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις για την καταπολέμηση της φοροδιαφυγής, που περιλαμβάνουν περαιτέρω ψηφιοποίηση των φορολογικών υπηρεσιών, κωδικοποίηση και εκσυγχρονισμό της φορολογικής νομοθεσίας, κανόνων και διαδικασιών
- Δράσεις κατά του λαθρεμπορίου
- Χρήση τεχνητής νοημοσύνης για τη διευκόλυνση των φορολογικών ελέγχων,
- Κίνητρα για την ενίσχυση των ηλεκτρονικών συναλλαγών
- Μεταρρύθμιση για τον εκσυγχρονισμό του Δημοσίου που προβλέπει, μεταξύ άλλων, ολοκληρωμένο πρόγραμμα ανάπτυξης δεξιοτήτων των εργαζομένων και θέσπιση συστήματος ανταμοιβών και κινήτρων απόδοσης.
- Ανάπτυξη ενός σύγχρονου Συστήματος Ενδοεπιχειρησιακού Σχεδιασμού (ERP) για την υποστήριξη της δημοσιονομικής και χρηματοοικονομικής διαχείρισης της Κεντρικής

Κυβέρνησης και των λοιπών φορέων της Γενικής Κυβέρνησης και εφαρμογή της ηλεκτρονικής τιμολόγησης και στο δημόσιο

- Μια φιλόδοξη ατζέντα για τη βελτίωση της ταχύτητας και αποτελεσματικότητας στην απονομή της δικαιοσύνης, με μεταρρυθμίσεις, επενδύσεις, ψηφιοποίηση και προγράμματα κατάρτισης τόσο των δικαστών όσο και των δικαστικών υπαλλήλων.
- Στήριξη της ανάπτυξης της ελληνικής κεφαλαιαγοράς και νέες δράσεις για την αντιμετώπιση του προβλήματος του ιδιωτικού χρέους.
- αναβάθμιση των ερευνητικών υποδομών της χώρας, υποστήριξη της βασικής και της εφαρμοσμένης έρευνας και χρηματοδότηση της καινοτομίας.
- Επιλεγμένα έργα υποδομής για τη βελτίωση της συνδεσιμότητας όπως το βόρειο τμήμα του Ε65 και ο Βόρειος Οδικός Άξονας Κρήτης (και τα δύο αποτελούν μέρος του Διευρωπαϊκού δικτύου μεταφορών (ΔΕΔ-Μ)
- Ένα μεγάλο πρόγραμμα για την οδική ασφάλεια
- Εκσυγχρονισμό μέσω ΣΔΙΤ του δικτύου σιδηροδρόμων,
- Προαστιακό σιδηρόδρομο στη Δυτική Αττική
- Τα ηλεκτρονικά διόδια
- «Έξυπνες» υποδομές
- Πολιτικές για ενίσχυση του πολιτισμού όπως η μεταρρύθμιση της απασχόλησης στον πολιτιστικό τομέα, η αξιοποίηση του πολιτισμού ως μοχλού ανάπτυξης, υποδομές για την συνδρομή του πολιτισμού στην «ασημένια οικονομία»
- Δημιουργία του Μουσείου Ενάλιων Αρχαιοτήτων
- Ανάπτυξη πολιτιστικών και φυσικών διαδρομών, πρόγραμμα προστασίας εμβληματικών μνημείων από την κλιματική αλλαγή
- Επενδύσεις για την ανάπτυξη και διαφοροποίηση του τουριστικού προϊόντος με παρεμβάσεις για τον ορεινό τουρισμό, τον τουρισμό υγείας και την αξιοποίηση ιαματικών πηγών, την γαστρονομία, την αναβάθμιση των τουριστικών λιμανιών, τον καταδυτικό τουρισμό, την προσβασιμότητα στις παραλίες, καθώς και ειδικά προγράμματα κατάρτισης για την αναβάθμιση των δεξιοτήτων του ανθρώπινου δυναμικού των τουριστικών επιχειρήσεων
- Επενδύσεις στην ανάπτυξη επιχειρηματικών πάρκων και στην ενίσχυση της έξυπνης μεταποίησης
- Χρηματοδότηση έργων που προωθούν φιλικές προς το περιβάλλον διαδικασίες και καινοτόμες τεχνολογίες στη γεωργία και εκσυγχρονισμό της παραγωγής υδατοκαλλιέργειας.

Αξιοποίηση των δανείων του Ταμείου για τη βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και την υποστήριξη των ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων

Το ελληνικό Σχέδιο «Ελλάδα 2.0» σκοπεύει να αξιοποιήσει το σύνολο των διαθεσίμων από το Ταμείο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας δανειακών κεφαλαίων προκειμένου να προωθήσει και να χρηματοδοτήσει σημαντικές επιπρόσθετες μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις και έτσι να περιορίσει: (α) το πολύ μεγάλο παραγωγικό κενό (output gap) της οικονομίας που το 2020 προβλέπεται να φτάσει στο 12,3%, (β) το εξαιρετικά χαμηλό επίπεδο επενδύσεων που χαρακτηρίζει την ελληνική οικονομία κατά την τελευταία δεκαετία: το 2019 οι επενδύσεις έφτασαν το 10.1% του ΑΕΠ σε σύγκριση με το 22,2% του μέσου όρου της ευρωζώνης, (γ) το σημαντικά υψηλότερο κόστος δανεισμού των ελληνικών επιχειρήσεων σε σχέση με τον μέσο όρο της ευρωζώνης. Περίπου το 70% του συνολικού επενδυτικού κενού αφορά στην απουσία επιχειρηματικών επενδύσεων. Ως εκ τούτου, η αξιοποίηση των δανείων του Ταμείου για

χρηματοδότηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων, σε συνδυασμό με κατάλληλες μεταρρυθμίσεις, μπορεί να ενισχύσει την ανάπτυξη, τη δημιουργία θέσεων εργασίας και την οικονομική και κοινωνική συνοχή.

Η Ελλάδα σκοπεύει, συνεπώς, να χρησιμοποιήσει τα κεφάλαια του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας υπό μορφή δανείων για την χρηματοδότηση επιχειρηματικών επενδύσεων προτείνοντας ταυτόχρονα πρόσθετες μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις.

Συγκεκριμένα, προτείνει πρόσθετες μεταρρυθμίσεις που αποσκοπούν στην ενίσχυση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και περιλαμβάνουν ένα πρόγραμμα απλοποίησης του επιχειρηματικού περιβάλλοντος, ένα ολοκληρωμένο σχέδιο για τη βελτίωση της θέσης της Ελλάδας στον σχετικό δείκτη της Παγκόσμιας Τράπεζας (Ease of Doing Business) και σε άλλους δείκτες ανταγωνιστικότητας. Περιλαμβάνει, επίσης, θέσπιση κινήτρων για να ενθαρρυνθούν πολύ μικρές, μικρές και μεσαίες επιχειρήσεις να συνεργαστούν ή να αξιοποιήσουν τα εργαλεία των συγχωνεύσεων ή των εξαγορών με στόχο τη δημιουργία αποτελεσματικότερων οικονομιών κλίμακας.

Οι επενδύσεις που προωθούνται θα πραγματοποιούνται στον ιδιωτικό τομέα και η επιλογή τους θα γίνεται αποκλειστικά από εμπορικές τράπεζες ή ευρωπαϊκά ιδρύματα (ΕΤΕπ, ΕΤΑΑ), χωρίς τη συμμετοχή της κυβέρνησης. Θα υπάρχουν πέντε επιλέξιμες οικονομικές προτεραιότητες: πράσινη μετάβαση, ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός, προώθηση εξαγωγών, χρηματοδότηση έρευνας και ανάπτυξης (καινοτομία), καθώς και προώθηση οικονομιών κλίμακας. Τα δάνεια θα προσφέρουν μέγιστη συγχρηματοδότηση 50% με χρηματοδότηση από τρίτους που θα καλύπτει το υπόλοιπο.

Τέλος, το ελληνικό Σχέδιο «Ελλάδα 2.0» περιλαμβάνει, επίσης, ανάλυση των μακροοικονομικών του αποτελεσμάτων, τα αποτελέσματα της διαβούλευσης που πραγματοποιήθηκε για την κατάρτισή του και το Σύστημα Διαχείρισης και Ελέγχου που θα εφαρμοστεί για να διασφαλιστεί τόσο η επιτυχής υλοποίησή του όσο και η πλήρης τήρηση των κανόνων διαφάνειας και ελέγχου που προβλέπει η ελληνική και ευρωπαϊκή νομοθεσία.

Πίνακας 1 Συνολικοί επενδυτικοί πόροι που κινητοποιούνται

Πυλώνες & Άξονες	Προϋπολογισμός Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης	Επενδυτικοί Πόροι που Κινητοποιούνται
1. Πράσινη Μετάβαση	**(σε εκ. €)**	**(σε εκ. €)**
1.1 Μετάβαση σε νέο ενεργειακό μοντέλο φιλικό στο περιβάλλον	1.200	2.348
1.2 Ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση του κτιριακού αποθέματος της χώρας και χωροταξική μεταρρύθμιση	2.711	5.225
1.3 Μετάβαση σε ένα πράσινο και βιώσιμο σύστημα μεταφορών	520	1.305
1.4 Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και διατήρηση της βιοποικιλότητας	1.763	2.726
Σύνολο Πόρων Πυλώνα 1	**6.194**	**11.604**
2. Ψηφιακός Μετασχηματισμός		
2.1 Συνδεσιμότητα για τους πολίτες, τις επιχειρήσεις, το κράτος	522	582
2.2 Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του κράτους	1.281	1.281
2.3 Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός των επιχειρήσεων	375	475
Σύνολο Πόρων Πυλώνα 2	**2.177**	**2.338**
3. Απασχόληση, Δεξιότητες, Κοινωνική Συνοχή		
3.1 Αύξηση των θέσεων εργασίας και προώθηση της συμμετοχής στην αγορά εργασίας	776	776
3.2 Ενίσχυση των ψηφιακών δυνατοτήτων της εκπαίδευσης και εκσυγχρονισμός της επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης	2.311	2.395
3.3 Ενίσχυση της προσβασιμότητας, της αποτελεσματικότητας και της ποιότητας του συστήματος υγείας	1.486	1.486

3.4 Αύξηση της πρόσβασης σε αποτελεσματικές και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς κοινωνικές πολιτικές	611	611
Σύνολο Πόρων Πυλώνα 3	**5.185**	**5.268**
4. Ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις και μετασχηματισμός της οικονομίας		
4.1 Φορολογικά εργαλεία πιο φιλικά για την ανάπτυξη και βελτίωση της φορολογικής διοίκησης	187	215
4.2 Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης	189	189
4.3 Βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης	251	464
4.4 Ενίσχυση του χρηματοπιστωτικού τομέα και των κεφαλαιαγορών	21	21
4.5 Προώθηση της έρευνας και της καινοτομίας	444	612
4.6 Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας	3.743	7.233
4.7 Βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και προώθηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και εξαγωγών	5	5
Τεχνική Βοήθεια	40	40
Σύνολο Πόρων Πυλώνα 4	**4.839**	**8.779**
Γενικό Άθροισμα	**18.436**	**27.988**
Δάνεια	**12.728**	**31.819**
Συνολικοί Επενδυτικοί Πόροι	**31.163**	**59.807**

Πίνακας 2. Προϋπολογισμός

Πυλώνες	Προϋπολογισμός Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης (σε εκ. €)	Συνολικοί Επενδυτικοί Πόροι που Κινητοποιούνται (σε εκ. €)
1. Πράσινη Μετάβαση	6.194	11.604
2. Ψηφιακός Μετασχηματισμός	2.177	2.338
3. Απασχόληση, Δεξιότητες, Κοινωνική Συνοχή	5.185	5.268
4. Ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις και μετασχηματισμός της οικονομίας	4.879	8.779
Άθροισμα από Επιδοτήσεις **Πράσινος στόχος: €6.7δις (37,81%), Ψηφιακός στόχος: €4,55 δις (25,59%)**	**18.436**	**27.988**
Δάνεια	**12.728**	**31.819**
Συνολικοί Επενδυτικοί Πόροι	**31.163**	**59.807**

Γενικοί Στόχοι

Το Εθνικό Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας περιλαμβάνει ένα ολοκληρωμένο και συνεκτικό σύνολο μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων που διαρθρώνεται σε τέσσερις (4) Δέσμες προτάσεων που συνθέτουν δεκαοκτώ (18) επιμέρους Άξονες:

1. Πράσινη Μετάβαση

1.1. Μετάβαση σε νέο ενεργειακό μοντέλο φιλικό στο περιβάλλον

1.2. Ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση του κτιριακού αποθέματος της χώρας και χωροταξική μεταρρύθμιση

1.3. Μετάβαση σε ένα πράσινο και βιώσιμο σύστημα μεταφορών

1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και διατήρηση της βιοποικιλότητας

2. Ψηφιακός Μετασχηματισμός

2.1. Συνδεσιμότητα για τους πολίτες, τις επιχειρήσεις, το κράτος

2.2. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του κράτους

2.3. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός των επιχειρήσεων

3. Απασχόληση, Δεξιότητες, Κοινωνική Συνοχή

3.1. Αύξηση των θέσεων εργασίας και προώθηση της συμμετοχής στην αγορά εργασίας

3.2. Ενίσχυση των ψηφιακών δυνατοτήτων της εκπαίδευσης και εκσυγχρονισμός της επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης

3.3. Ενίσχυση της προσβασιμότητας, της αποτελεσματικότητας και της ποιότητας του συστήματος υγείας

3.4. Αύξηση της πρόσβασης σε αποτελεσματικές και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς κοινωνικές πολιτικές

4. Ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις και μετασχηματισμός της οικονομίας

4.1. Φορολογικά εργαλεία πιο φιλικά για την ανάπτυξη και βελτίωση της φορολογικής διοίκησης

4.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης

4.3. Βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης

4.4. Ενίσχυση του χρηματοπιστωτικού τομέα και των κεφαλαιαγορών

4.5. Προώθηση της έρευνας και της καινοτομίας

4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας

4.7. Βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και προώθηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και εξαγωγών

Ο σχεδιασμός της αρχιτεκτονικής του Σχεδίου επιτυγχάνει να διασφαλίσει τη συνεκτική και λειτουργική συνάρθρωση των 18 Αξόνων του με τους 6 Πυλώνες που ορίζει ο Κανονισμός για το Ταμείο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας (EU 2021/241):

1. Την πράσινη μετάβαση
2. Τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό
3. Την έξυπνη, βιώσιμη και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς ανάπτυξη, με οικονομική συνοχή, απασχόληση, παραγωγικότητα, ανταγωνιστικότητα, έρευνα, ανάπτυξη και καινοτομία, και μια εύρυθμα λειτουργούσα εσωτερική αγορά με ισχυρές ΜμΕ
4. Την κοινωνική και εδαφική συνοχή
5. Την υγεία και την οικονομική, κοινωνική και θεσμική ανθεκτικότητα, με σκοπό, μεταξύ άλλων, την αύξηση της ετοιμότητας για την αντιμετώπιση κρίσεων και της ικανότητας αντίδρασης σε κρίσεις, και
6. Τις πολιτικές για την επόμενη γενιά, τα παιδιά και τους νέους, όπως η εκπαίδευση και οι δεξιότητες.

Ακολούθως παρουσιάζεται διεξοδικά η λειτουργική υπαγωγή των αξόνων του Σχεδίου στους έξι Πυλώνες του Κανονισμού για το Ταμείο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας

Πράσινη Μετάβαση

Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας συμβάλλει στην πράσινη μετάβαση στην Ελλάδα και ευθυγραμμίζεται με τις προτεραιότητες της Ευρωπαϊκής Πράσινης Συμφωνίας, τους κλιματικούς στόχους του 2030 και τον στόχο για την κλιματική ουδετερότητα έως το 2050, κατανέμοντας συνολικά το 37,5% του εκτιμώμενου κόστους σε δράσεις για το κλίμα. Επιπλέον, καθεμία από τις μεταρρυθμίσεις και τις επενδύσεις του σχεδίου ακολουθεί την αρχή «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης», όπως ορίζεται στο άρθρο 17 του Κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2020/852.

Το Σχέδιο αντανακλά επίσης τις στρατηγικές προτεραιότητες και τους ειδικούς κλιματικούς στόχους του Εθνικού Σχεδίου Ενέργειας και Κλίματος (ΕΣΕΚ). Ενσωματώνει, επίσης, τις συστάσεις της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής στο πλαίσιο της πρόσφατης αξιολόγησης του ελληνικού ΕΣΕΚ από τις υπηρεσίες της Επιτροπής σχετικά με τη χρήση του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας. Επιπλέον, σε συνέργεια με τα εθνικά και εδαφικά σχέδια για τη Δίκαιη Αναπτυξιακή Μετάβαση, το Εθνικό Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας λαμβάνει υπόψη την ανάγκη διασφάλισης μιας δίκαιης μετάβασης, ενόψει της σταδιακής κατάργησης του λιγνίτη και, επιπλέον, της ανάγκης αντιμετώπισης της πρόκλησης της ενεργειακής φτώχειας. Το ΕΣΕΚ και τα εθνικά σχέδια της Ελλάδας για τη διαχείριση αποβλήτων, την αναδάσωση, την κυκλική οικονομία και τη βιοποικιλότητα αποτελούν τη στρατηγική που στηρίζει τη συμβολή του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας στην πράσινη μετάβαση. Η συνοχή του σχεδίου με τους στόχους για το κλίμα και το περιβάλλον, και ευρύτερα με όλες τις σχετικές εθνικές πρωτοβουλίες, συζητείται λεπτομερώς στην ενότητα *Συνεκτικότητα και συμπληρωματικότητα* του μέρους 1 και στο μέρος 3 (*Συμπληρωματικότητα και εφαρμογή του σχεδίου)*.

Προκειμένου να αντιμετωπιστούν οι βασικές προκλήσεις της χώρας και να υλοποιηθούν οι στρατηγικοί της στόχοι, οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι επενδύσεις που περιλαμβάνονται στο Σχέδιο με στόχο την επίτευξή τους, εξυπηρετούνται από τους ακόλουθους τέσσερις άξονες:

Άξονας 1.1 – Μετάβαση σε νέο ενεργειακό μοντέλο φιλικό στο περιβάλλον: Η μετάβαση σε ένα νέο ενεργειακό μοντέλο χαμηλών εκπομπών διοξειδίου του άνθρακα είναι υψηλής προτεραιότητας για την Ελλάδα. Τα φιλόδοξα σχέδια για το κλίμα και την ενέργεια περιλαμβάνουν τη μείωση των εκπομπών αερίων του θερμοκηπίου, την αύξηση του μεριδίου ΑΠΕ στην ακαθάριστη τελική κατανάλωση ενέργειας και τη βελτίωση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης.

Ο στόχος του Άξονα είναι να συμβάλει στα σχέδια για το κλίμα και την ενέργεια, μέσω μιας δέσμης επενδύσεων και μεταρρυθμίσεων που βελτιώνουν την ενεργειακή απόδοση, την αποθήκευση ενέργειας και αυξάνουν τη χωρητικότητα του δικτύου για να καταστεί δυνατή η διείσδυση των ανανεώσιμων πηγών ενέργειας. Έμφαση δίνεται στην ενίσχυση των ηλεκτρικών διασυνδέσεων με τα μη διασυνδεδεμένα νησιά, με την επέκταση της διασύνδεσης των Κυκλάδων (στοχεύοντας στη μείωση του ενεργειακού κόστους για το σύνολο της χώρας, την παύση της παραγωγής ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας βάσει πετρελαίου και την περαιτέρω δυνατότητα για ανάπτυξη των ανανεώσιμων πηγών ενέργειας στα νησιά αυτά). Επιπλέον, ο Άξονας εισάγει μεταρρυθμίσεις που διασφαλίζουν τη χρηματοοικονομική σταθερότητα και τη μακροπρόθεσμη βιωσιμότητα του Εθνικού Λογαριασμού ΑΠΕ-ΣΗΘΥΑ καθώς και την επιτάχυνση των διαδικασιών για την αδειοδότησή τους.

Τέλος, ο Άξονας προωθεί τον εθνικό στόχο της Ελλάδας για πλήρη κατάργηση του λιγνίτη έως το 2028 και σταδιακή κατάργηση της χρήσης ορυκτών καυσίμων για την παραγωγή ενέργειας, εισάγοντας, ταυτόχρονα, ολοκληρωμένα μέτρα στήριξης, συμπεριλαμβανομένων μέτρων κοινωνικοοικονομικής και περιβαλλοντικής αποκατάστασης, για την ανάπλαση των περιοχών που πλήττονται, διασφαλίζοντας τη δίκαιη μετάβαση.

Άξονας 1.2. – Ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση του κτιριακού αποθέματος της χώρας και χωροταξική μεταρρύθμιση: Οι δράσεις προσαρμογής και περιορισμού των επιπτώσεων της κλιματικής αλλαγής για το δομημένο περιβάλλον στην Ελλάδα είναι βασική προτεραιότητα. Ο Άξονας περιλαμβάνει μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις που προωθούν τόσο την ανακαίνιση όσο και την ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση των κτιρίων, την εφαρμογή του πολεοδομικού σχεδιασμού και την πραγματοποίηση στρατηγικών "πράσινων" αναπλάσεων. Όσον αφορά τα κτίρια, ο Άξονας περιλαμβάνει επενδύσεις που στοχεύουν στην ανακαίνιση του υπάρχοντος κτιριακού αποθέματος, συμπεριλαμβανομένων κατοικιών, εμπορικών, βιομηχανικών και δημόσιων κτιρίων καθώς και κοινωνικών υποδομών, ενώ προωθεί και το νέο σχέδιο για την αντιμετώπιση της ενεργειακής φτώχειας. Ειδικά το πρόγραμμα Εξοικονομώ που συμπεριλαμβάνεται στον Άξονα θα συμβάλει στην επίτευξη έως και του 15% του σχετικού στόχου του ΕΣΕΚ για την ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση κατοικιών. Όσον αφορά στον πολεοδομικό σχεδιασμό, περιλαμβάνονται μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις που προωθούν τη βελτίωση του αστικού οικοσυστήματος μέσω της μεταρρύθμισης του πλαισίου πολεοδομικής πολιτικής και της προώθησης σχεδίων βιώσιμης ανάπτυξης. Τέλος, ο Άξονας προωθεί την υλοποίηση στρατηγικών "πράσινων" αναπλάσεων, σε όλη την επικράτεια, συμπεριλαμβανομένων της διπλής ανάπλασης του Βοτανικού- Ελαιώνα και του παραλιακού μετώπου της Αθήνας.

Ο Άξονας θα συμβάλλει άμεσα και έμμεσα στην ανάπτυξη της εθνικής οικονομίας και στη δημιουργία νέων ευκαιριών απασχόλησης σε πολλούς τομείς. Παρέχοντας κίνητρα για ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση, ο Άξονας ευνοεί την προσέλκυση βιώσιμων ιδιωτικών εισροών κεφαλαίων, τη δημιουργία νέων θέσεων εργασίας και τη βιώσιμη ανάπτυξη πολλαπλών τομέων, προωθώντας, παράλληλα, την ανθεκτικότητα της ελληνικής οικονομίας. Οι σχετικές δράσεις θα επιτρέψουν, επιπλέον, την πράσινη μετάβαση και θα συμβάλλουν στους εθνικούς και ενωσιακούς στόχους για το κλίμα που συνδέονται με τη μείωση των εκπομπών αερίων του θερμοκηπίου, καθώς και τη συνολική βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας στις κλιματικές αλλαγές των πόλεων. Τέλος, όλες οι επενδύσεις και μεταρρυθμίσεις του Άξονα συμβάλλουν ουσιαστικά στην εδαφική συνοχή, αφού έχουν πεδίο εφαρμογής το σύνολο της επικράτειας και προωθούν ισόρροπη και αειφόρο ανάπτυξη, αποτρέποντας εδαφικές ανισορροπίες.

Άξονας 1.3. – Μετάβαση σε ένα πράσινο και βιώσιμο σύστημα μεταφορών: Η μετάβαση σε ένα πράσινο και βιώσιμο σύστημα μεταφορών αποτελεί βασική πρόκληση για την Ελλάδα. Αυτός ο

Άξονας προωθεί καθαρότερα, εξυπνότερα και φθηνότερα μέσα μεταφοράς. Εισάγει μεταρρυθμίσεις που επιτρέπουν την εγκατάσταση και τη λειτουργία εξοπλισμού φόρτισης ηλεκτρικών οχημάτων. Προωθεί επίσης τις επενδύσεις που απαιτούνται για την επίτευξη των στόχων του ΕΣΕΚ για μερίδιο 30% των ηλεκτρικών οχημάτων στην εγχώρια αγορά έως το 2030. Συγκεκριμένα, το Σχέδιο θα υποστηρίξει την εγκατάσταση περισσότερων από 8.000 σημείων φόρτισης σε βασικές αστικές και προαστιακές περιοχές και άλλα δημόσια προσβάσιμα σημεία ενδιαφέροντος σε ολόκληρη τη χώρα. Θα συμβάλει επίσης στην ηλεκτροκίνηση των δημόσιων συγκοινωνιών μέσω της αντικατάστασης των παλαιών λεωφορείων υψηλής εκπομπής με ηλεκτρικά, και θα παρέχει κίνητρα για τη χρήση ηλεκτρικών οχημάτων με μπαταρία ως ταξί. Επιπλέον, ο Άξονας θα υποστηρίξει την ανάπτυξη μονάδων βιομηχανικής παραγωγής σε καινοτόμους τομείς και τεχνολογίες που σχετίζονται με την ηλεκτρική κινητικότητα, καθώς και τη δέσμευση και αποθήκευση του CO2.

Η ηλεκτρική κινητικότητα συμβάλλει σημαντικά στη μείωση των εκπομπών αερίων του θερμοκηπίου και ευνοεί τη διείσδυση ΑΠΕ στο ενεργειακό μείγμα. Εξυπηρετεί επίσης τρεις στόχους του Κανονισμού ταξινόμησης της ΕΕ (EU Taxonomy Regulation), δηλαδή το μετριασμό της κλιματικής αλλαγής, τη μετάβαση σε μια κυκλική οικονομία, καθώς και την πρόληψη και τον έλεγχο της ρύπανσης. Επιπλέον, ο Άξονας προωθεί τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό εισάγοντας το σχεδιασμό και την εφαρμογή νέων τεχνολογιών και υποστηρίζοντας την καινοτομία.

Άξονας 1.4. – Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και διατήρηση της βιοποικιλότητας: Οι κύριοι στόχοι των προτεινόμενων μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων που περιλαμβάνονται στον Άξονα είναι η εναρμόνιση με τις αρχές της κυκλικής οικονομίας, της προστασίας του φυσικού περιβάλλοντος και της προσαρμογής στην κλιματική αλλαγή. Για το σκοπό αυτό, ο Άξονας περιλαμβάνει τρία σύνολα δράσεων, τα οποία συμβάλλουν και στους έξι στόχους του Κανονισμού ταξινόμησης της ΕΕ (EU Taxonomy Regulation).

Η πρώτη ομάδα συμβάλλει στη διαχείριση των αποβλήτων, ακολουθώντας τις αρχές της ιεράρχησης των αποβλήτων, της κυκλικής οικονομίας και την προστασία των υδάτινων πόρων, συμπεριλαμβανομένων δράσεων εξοικονόμησης νερού, την εγκατάσταση ψηφιακών μετρητών και συστημάτων τηλεμετρίας – τηλεχειρισμού, την κατασκευή υποδομών για τη διαχείριση των υδάτων και την επεξεργασία λυμάτων, και την εισαγωγή μεταρρυθμίσεων που προωθούν την αποτελεσματική και βιώσιμη χρήση των υδάτινων πόρων. Η δεύτερη ομάδα στοχεύει στην προστασία του περιβάλλοντος, μέσω πρωτοβουλιών αναδάσωσης και δράσεων για την προστασία της βιοποικιλότητας. Πιο συγκεκριμένα, περιλαμβάνεται η αποκατάσταση άνω των 16.500 εκταρίων υποβαθμισμένων δασικών οικοσυστημάτων στην Ελλάδα, συμβάλλοντας σημαντικά στο Εθνικό Σχέδιο Αναδάσωσης. Η τρίτη ομάδα επικεντρώνεται στην ενίσχυση και αναβάθμιση των δυνατοτήτων του μηχανισμού πολιτικής προστασίας της Ελλάδας και στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση προκλήσεων που σχετίζονται με την κλιματική αλλαγή, καθώς η Ελλάδα επηρεάζεται από την αυξανόμενη σοβαρότητα και συχνότητα των καταστροφών και ακραίων γεγονότων που σχετίζονται με το κλίμα.

Το σύνολο των δράσεων και μεταρρυθμίσεων προωθούν την ευημερία και την ανθεκτικότητα της ελληνικής οικονομίας και κοινωνίας και αναμένεται να δημιουργήσουν σημαντικό αριθμό νέων θέσεων εργασίας. Τέλος, οι δράσεις προάγουν την εδαφική συνοχή, καθώς η πλειοψηφία των έργων ή προγραμμάτων θα εφαρμοστεί σε Δήμους ή/ και Περιφέρειες σε όλη την επικράτεια.

Τέλος, οι δράσεις των παραπάνω τεσσάρων αξόνων ενισχύονται από τις εφάπαξ εκπτώσεις φόρου για επιχειρηματικές επενδύσεις που ενισχύουν την καθαρή ενέργεια και τη βιώσιμη παραγωγή, που αποτελούν μέρος του **Άξονα 4.1**.

Ψηφιακός Μετασχηματισμός

Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας συμβάλλει στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό της Ελλάδας αντιστοιχίζοντας το 23.26% του εκτιμώμενου προϋπολογισμού σε ψηφιακούς στόχους. Αντανακλά πλήρως τους στόχους και το σχέδιο δράσης της Βίβλου Ψηφιακού Μετασχηματισμού, η οποία ευθυγραμμίζεται με τις εξής τρεις βασικές κατευθύνσεις της «Ευρωπαϊκής Ψηφιακής Στρατηγικής» (“Shaping Europe’s digital future”):

(α) Τεχνολογία που υποστηρίζει τους ανθρώπους: η Βίβλος Ψηφιακού Μετασχηματισμού δίνει προτεραιότητα στη διαλειτουργικότητα των δημόσιων υπηρεσιών, αποσκοπώντας στη βέλτιστη λειτουργία τους προς όφελος των πολιτών και των επιχειρήσεων. Επίσης, δίνει έμφαση στην ευρεία διασυνδεσιμότητα που οδηγεί σε νέες θέσεις εργασίας και ανάπτυξη, προβλέποντας καλύτερες κινητές και σταθερές ευρυζωνικές συνδέσεις, καθώς και εξαιρετικά γρήγορη πρόσβαση στο Διαδίκτυο για πόλεις και αγροτικές περιοχές, και δημιουργεί τις κατάλληλες συνθήκες για ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις στην ψηφιακή ανταγωνιστικότητα. Τέλος, περιλαμβάνει εθνικές στρατηγικές για την ασφάλεια στον κυβερνοχώρο, την τεχνητή νοημοσύνη, την ανάπτυξη ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων και την ενίσχυση της συμμετοχής των γυναικών, των ηλικιωμένων και των ευάλωτων ομάδων στην ψηφιακή εποχή.

(β) Μια δίκαιη και ανταγωνιστική οικονομία: η Βίβλος Ψηφιακού Μετασχηματισμού υποστηρίζει τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό της ελληνικής οικονομίας ενεργοποιώντας τους προαναφερθέντες βασικούς ψηφιακούς «καταλύτες», δηλαδή ψηφιακές δεξιότητες, ψηφιακές υποδομές, ψηφιακές υπηρεσίες κ.λπ.

(γ) Μια ανοιχτή, δημοκρατική και βιώσιμη κοινωνία: η πολιτική «ανοικτών δεδομένων» του Δημόσιου Τομέα, όπως περιλαμβάνεται στη Βίβλο Ψηφιακού Μετασχηματισμού, αυξάνει τη διαθεσιμότητα «ανοικτών δεδομένων» και διευκολύνει τη χρήση τους λαμβάνοντας πλήρως υπόψη τους κανόνες για την προστασία των δεδομένων. Η εν λόγω εθνική ψηφιακή στρατηγική προβλέπει επίσης δράσεις για διαφάνεια και ανοιχτή διακυβέρνηση.

Επιπρόσθετα, είναι συνεπής και με τις αρχές της «Ευρωπαϊκής Πράσινης Συμφωνίας», ιδίως μέσω της προβλεπόμενης ενσωμάτωσης των βασικών υποδομών πληροφορικής της Δημόσιας Διοίκησης σε μια κεντρική υποδομή κυβερνητικού υπολογιστικού νέφους (g-cloud).

Οι βασικές προκλήσεις που έχουν επισημανθεί και οι κυρίαρχοι στόχοι που έχουν τεθεί, καθώς και οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις για την επίτευξή τους, έχουν ομαδοποιηθεί κατά κύριο λόγο στους ακόλουθους τρεις Άξονες που στοχεύουν στη βελτίωση της «ψηφιακής απόδοσης», όπως αξιολογείται από τις επιμέρους διαστάσεις του « Δείκτη Ψηφιακής Οικονομίας και Κοινωνίας» (“Digital Economy and Society Index”, **DESI**).

Πρώτον, η Ελλάδα κατατάσσεται τελευταία μεταξύ των χωρών της ΕΕ στο δείκτη “Συνδεσιμότητας” του DESI. Αν και η Ελλάδα προχωρά με πολύ υψηλό ρυθμό στην κάλυψη ταχείας ευρυζωνικής σύνδεσης (NGA) που δείχνει σημαντική πρόοδο 15 ποσοστιαίων μονάδων, το τελευταίο έτος, παραμένει κάτω από τον μέσο όρο της ΕΕ.

Άξονας 2.1 - Συνδεσιμότητα για τους πολίτες, τις επιχειρήσεις, το κράτος: Οι δράσεις αυτού του Άξονα στοχεύουν να βοηθήσουν τη χώρα να καλύψει τα κενά στις διασυνδέσεις υψηλής

ταχύτητας, να επιτύχει τους στόχους για συνδέσεις gigabit και να βελτιώσει την ψηφιακή της ανταγωνιστικότητα. Οι επενδύσεις διευκολύνουν την εγκατάσταση υποδομών οπτικών ινών, την ανάπτυξη δικτύων 5G που καλύπτουν όλους τους μεγάλους ελληνικούς αυτοκινητόδρομους και τη χρήση διαστημικών τεχνολογιών και εφαρμογών, αναπτύσσοντας ένα σχηματισμό μικρο-δορυφόρων. Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις θεσπίζουν το πλαίσιο που απαιτείται για τη διευκόλυνση της μετάβασης σε γρήγορες ευρυζωνικές συνδέσεις και τη μετάβαση στην τεχνολογία 5G. Η εφαρμογή του συγκεκριμένου Άξονα θα δημιουργήσει σημαντικές επιπτώσεις σε ολόκληρη την κοινωνία και την οικονομία, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της δημιουργίας θέσεων εργασίας, νέων και καλύτερων επενδυτικών ευκαιριών για το βιομηχανικό τομέα, καθώς και υψηλότερη αποδοτικότητα και παραγωγικότητα τόσο για τους πολίτες όσο και για τις επιχειρήσεις.

Δεύτερον, η Ελλάδα υστερεί στην αποδοτικότητα και αποτελεσματικότητα της δημόσιας διοίκησης και κατατάσσεται προτελευταία μεταξύ των 27 κρατών μελών της ΕΕ, με βάση τα κριτήρια των 'Ψηφιακών Δημόσιων Υπηρεσιών' του προαναφερθέντος ευρωπαϊκού δείκτη DESI.

Ο Άξονας 2.2 - Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του κράτους αποσκοπεί στον εκσυγχρονισμό του δημόσιου τομέα μέσω της βελτίωσης του λειτουργικού του μοντέλου και στην παροχή βελτιωμένων, ποιοτικών υπηρεσιών προς τους πολίτες και τις επιχειρήσεις. Η επιτάχυνση των προσπαθειών για τη βελτίωση της «ψηφιακής απόδοσης» της χώρας θα είναι καταλυτική για την επίτευξη του παραπάνω στόχου. Οι προτεινόμενες μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις στοχεύουν (α) στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό των οργανισμών του Δημοσίου Τομέα και στην ενίσχυση των ψηφιακών τους υπηρεσιών, (β) σε βελτιώσεις επιχειρησιακών διαδικασιών συνοδευόμενες από την ενσωμάτωση σύγχρονων πληροφοριακών συστημάτων, (γ) σε σημαντική ενίσχυση της διαλειτουργικότητας πληροφοριακών συστημάτων και δεδομένων, (δ) σε ευρείας κλίμακας στρατηγικές και πολιτικές κυβερνοασφάλειας, καθώς και (ε) σε εκτεταμένη χρήση σύγχρονων τεχνολογιών, όπως για παράδειγμα οι τεχνολογίες υπολογιστικού νέφους (cloud computing) ή οι τεχνολογίες αποτελεσματικής διαχείρισης πολυδιάστατων δεδομένων μεγάλου όγκου (big data).

Εκτός από τη μείωση του διοικητικού φόρτου, η πλήρης εφαρμογή του σχεδίου στο δημόσιο τομέα - κεντρικές, περιφερειακές και τοπικές αρχές - θα εξαλείψει τα υπάρχοντα ψηφιακά εμπόδια και θα προωθήσει την ευρεία υιοθέτηση των ψηφιακών τεχνολογιών. Έτσι, εκτός από τη διάσταση των «Ψηφιακών Δημόσιων Υπηρεσιών», οι προτεινόμενες επενδύσεις θα βελτιώσουν επίσης τη θέση της Ελλάδας ως προς τη διάσταση 'Ενσωμάτωση της Ψηφιακής Τεχνολογίας' του δείκτη DESI. Επιπλέον, τα έργα θα βελτιώσουν τη λογοδοσία της κυβέρνησης, την κοινωνική ένταξη και τις συνεργασίες δημιουργώντας μια κουλτούρα που βασίζεται στα δεδομένα στο δημόσιο τομέα και διασφαλίζοντας τη συνεκτική χρήση ψηφιακών τεχνολογιών σε τομείς πολιτικής και επίπεδα διακυβέρνησης.

Τέλος, σύμφωνα και με το δείκτη DESI, η Ελλάδα διαθέτει μία από τις λιγότερο προηγμένες ψηφιακές οικονομίες στην ΕΕ, καθώς η συνολική κατάταξη της Ελλάδας, για το 2020, είναι 27η από τα 28 (τότε) κράτη μέλη της ΕΕ.

Ο Άξονας 2.3. - Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός των επιχειρήσεων στοχεύει στην ενίσχυση της υιοθέτησης των ψηφιακών τεχνολογιών από τις επιχειρήσεις, μειώνοντας το «ψηφιακό χάσμα» μεταξύ των ελληνικών μικρομεσαίων επιχειρήσεων (ΜμΕ) σε σχέση με τις αντίστοιχες του ευρωπαϊκού μέσου όρου. Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις αυτού του Άξονα θα αντιμετωπίσουν τις βασικές προκλήσεις της ψηφιακής ένταξης, συμπεριλαμβανομένης και της έλλειψης ευαισθητοποίησης σχετικά με τα οφέλη της ψηφιοποίησης και τη γνώση σχετικά με την υιοθέτηση ψηφιακών τεχνολογιών. Οι πρωτοβουλίες θα διευκολύνουν τη δημιουργία του

κατάλληλου ψηφιακού επιχειρηματικού οικοσυστήματος. Θα υποστηρίξουν επίσης τις ΜμΕ στην απόκτηση (α) ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών (ψηφιακές πωλήσεις, πληρωμές, τεχνητή νοημοσύνη, κυβερνοασφάλεια κ.λπ.), (β) βιομηχανικές πλατφόρμες δεδομένων και χώρους δεδομένων και (γ) ταμειακές μηχανές και σημεία πώλησης νέας τεχνολογίας (τερματικά POS). Τέλος, οι ενέργειες αυτού του στοιχείου αλληλεπιδρούν με τις εφάπαξ εκπτώσεις φόρου για επενδύσεις που συμβάλλουν στην ψηφιοποίηση των επιχειρήσεων.

Ως αποτέλεσμα, η υλοποίηση των δράσεων αυτού του Άξονα, και το πλήρες φάσμα των ωφελειών που απορρέουν από την υιοθέτηση ψηφιακών τεχνολογιών από τις επιχειρήσεις, θα βελτιώσει σημαντικά τη θέση της χώρας ως προς τις διαστάσεις του δείκτη DESI για την 'Ενσωμάτωση της Ψηφιακής Τεχνολογίας' όπου η Ελλάδα κατατάχθηκε 23η μεταξύ των κρατών της ΕΕ το 2020 και ως προς τα κριτήρια του ίδιου δείκτη σχετικά με το 'Ανθρώπινο Κεφάλαιο' και τη 'Χρήση Υπηρεσιών Διαδικτύου' όπου η Ελλάδα κατατάχθηκε 24η το 2020.

Έξυπνη, βιώσιμη και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς ανάπτυξη, με οικονομική συνοχή, απασχόληση, παραγωγικότητα, ανταγωνιστικότητα, έρευνα, ανάπτυξη και καινοτομία, και μια εύρυθμα λειτουργούσα εσωτερική αγορά με ισχυρές ΜμΕ

Η Ελλάδα βρίσκεται αντιμέτωπη με μια διπλή πρόκληση όσον αφορά την οικονομική ανάπτυξη.

Πρώτον, η Ελλάδα γνωρίζει τις άμεσες οικονομικές και κοινωνικές επιπτώσεις της κρίσης που επέφερε η πανδημία COVID-19. Τα προσωρινά στοιχεία που ανακοίνωσε η ΕΛΣΤΑΤ τοποθετούν την ύφεση για το 2020 στο -8,2%, ενώ, η συνεχιζόμενη μείωση του ποσοστού ανεργίας από πολύ υψηλά επίπεδα διακόπηκε, σταθεροποιήθηκε στην περιοχή του 16% (15,8% τον Δεκέμβριο του 2020), επηρεασμένη ευνοϊκά από τα μέτρα στήριξης της απασχόλησης που έλαβε η κυβέρνηση κατά τη διάρκεια της πανδημίας.

Δεύτερον, η Ελλάδα υπολείπεται του μέσου όρου της ΕΕ σε πραγματικούς οικονομικούς όρους για πάνω από μια δεκαετία. Κατά τη διάρκεια αυτής της περιόδου, αυξήθηκε σημαντικά η απόσταση από τους μέσους όρους της ΕΕ των 27 και της ζώνης του ευρώ με το πραγματικό κατά κεφαλήν ΑΕΠ της Ελλάδας το 2007 να υπολείπεται κατά 11,8% και 23,4% αντίστοιχα, ενώ το 2019 το χάσμα να αυξάνεται σε 36,6% και 43,2% αντίστοιχα. Η Ελλάδα κατατάχθηκε 18η το 2019 μεταξύ των 27 κρατών μελών της ΕΕ, ενώ ήταν 14η το 2007[1]. Ο μέσος ετήσιος ρυθμός αύξησης του πραγματικού ΑΕΠ στην Ελλάδα από το 1981 έως το 2019 ήταν 0,9% και το κατά κεφαλήν πραγματικό ΑΕΠ αυξήθηκε ακόμη πιο αργά - περίπου 0,6% ετησίως κατά μέσο όρο[2].

Όσον αφορά την πρώτη πρόκληση, το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας θα παράσχει σημαντικό οικονομικό κίνητρο που θα συμβάλλει αποφασιστικά στη μακροοικονομική σταθεροποίηση. Οι επιχορηγήσεις του Ταμείου θα χρηματοδοτήσουν ένα σύνολο ώριμων επενδύσεων με σημαντικά πολλαπλασιαστικά αποτελέσματα, πολλές από τις οποίες ενισχύουν επίσης την πράσινη μετάβαση και το ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό. Αυτές οι επενδύσεις αναμένεται να αυξήσουν βραχυπρόθεσμα τη συνολική ζήτηση και απασχόληση. Πέρα από την άμεση μακροοικονομική επίδρασή του, το Σχέδιο αποτρέπει την πρόωρη δημοσιονομική εξυγίανση που θα προκαλούνταν από αρνητικές επιπτώσεις στη βιωσιμότητα των δημόσιων οικονομικών. Μαζί με την ενεργοποίηση της γενικής ρήτρας διαφυγής του Συμφώνου Σταθερότητας και Ανάπτυξης, επιτρέπει τη χρήση αντικυκλικής δημοσιονομικής πολιτικής έως ότου εξαφανιστεί το οικονομικό

[1] Eurostat, nama_10_pc, updated on 12/11/2020 (Chain linked volumes 2010)

[2] Έκθεση επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη, σελ. 16

σοκ της πανδημίας, μέσω κατάλληλων μέτρων δημοσιονομικής στήριξης και ορθής λειτουργίας των αυτόματων σταθεροποιητών.

Σύμφωνα με τις μακροοικονομικές προοπτικές του Προγράμματος Σταθερότητας της Ελλάδας (Μέρος 4 - Συνολική επίδραση του σχεδίου), η έγκαιρη και ομαλή εφαρμογή του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας της Ελλάδας αναμένεται να προσθέσει 1,3 ποσοστιαίες μονάδες στο πραγματικό ΑΕΠ το 2021, αυξάνοντας τον ετήσιο ρυθμό ανάπτυξης στο 3,6%. Η θετική δυναμική που δημιουργείται από την εκτέλεση του σχεδίου και την επιστροφή στην οικονομική ομαλότητα αναμένεται να οδηγήσει σε ρυθμό ανάπτυξης 6,2% το 2022 - στο τέλος του ίδιου έτους η Ελλάδα θα έχει αντισταθμίσει κάτι παραπάνω από το έλλειμμα του ΑΕΠ σε σχέση με τα επίπεδα προ πανδημίας (2019). Υποστηριζόμενη από την έντονη οικονομική δραστηριότητα, η απασχόληση αναμένεται να αυξηθεί σημαντικά (2,3%), με το ποσοστό ανεργίας να προβλέπεται να μειωθεί κατά σχεδόν 2 ποσοστιαίες μονάδες (14,4% από 16,3% το 2021), συνεχίζοντας έτσι την προ-πανδημίας φθίνουσα πορεία του.

Από αυτή την άποψη, η ταχεία υλοποίηση των δημοσίων επενδύσεων είναι υψίστης σημασίας. Αυτός είναι ο λόγος για τον οποίο ένας από τους τρεις στόχους του ***Άξονα 4.2 - Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης***, είναι η ενίσχυση της αποτελεσματικότητας των δημόσιων επενδύσεων (μαζί με τον εκσυγχρονισμό του πλαισίου της Δημόσιας Δημοσιονομικής Διαχείρισης, την αύξηση της διαφάνειας και της καταπολέμησης της διαφθοράς). Αυτό περιλαμβάνει την ενίσχυση της ψηφιακής ικανότητας των αποκεντρωμένων μονάδων κρατικών ενισχύσεων, την επικαιροποίηση του νομικού πλαισίου για τις κρατικές ενισχύσεις, την εκπαίδευση του προσωπικού για τη βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δημοσίων συμβάσεων και την αναβάθμιση συστημάτων πληροφορικής για ηλεκτρονικές προμήθειες.

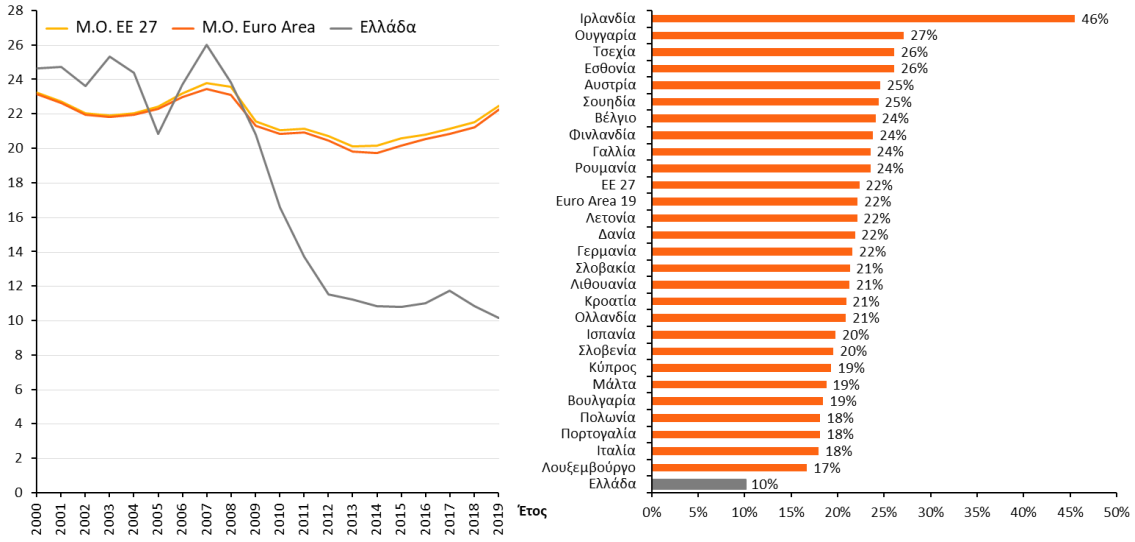
Όσον αφορά τη δεύτερη πρόκληση, η σύγκλιση απαιτεί την επιτάχυνση της αύξησης του ΑΕΠ σε σταθερή βάση. Με τη σειρά του, αυτό απαιτεί αύξηση της δυνητικής παραγωγής της Ελλάδας και αντιμετώπιση των παραγόντων που εμπόδισαν την ανάπτυξή της ακόμη και πριν την οικονομική κρίση της τελευταίας δεκαετίας, δηλαδή χαμηλές επενδύσεις, αύξηση παραγωγικότητας και απασχόληση.

Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας της Ελλάδας συμβάλλει αποφασιστικά στο σκοπό αυτό, αντιμετωπίζοντας κάθε έναν από αυτούς τους περιοριστικούς παράγοντες και αλλάζοντας το μοντέλο ανάπτυξης της χώρας. Η αξιολόγηση των μακροοικονομικών επιπτώσεων που διενήργησε η Τράπεζα της Ελλάδος (και παρουσιάζεται λεπτομερέστερα στο Μέρος 4 - Συνολική επίδραση του σχεδίου) καταλήγει στο συμπέρασμα ότι το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας θα οδηγήσει σε σωρευτική αύξηση του πραγματικού ΑΕΠ κατά την περίοδο 2021-2026, σε σύγκριση με το βασικό σενάριο, ίση με περίπου ⅓ του ΑΕΠ του 2020 στην Ελλάδα, με το πραγματικό ΑΕΠ το 2026 να εκτιμάται ότι θα είναι 7 ποσοστιαίες μονάδες υψηλότερο σε σύγκριση με το βασικό. Επιπλέον, αυτή η αύξηση παραμένει μακροπρόθεσμα κυρίως λόγω των επιπτώσεων των διαρθρωτικών μεταρρυθμίσεων που περιλαμβάνονται στο Σχέδιο, με τη μόνιμη αύξηση 20 χρόνια μπροστά να ανέρχεται σε 6,5 ποσοστιαίες μονάδες (τιμή βάσης) ΑΕΠ ετησίως. Τέλος, το Σχέδιο θα δημιουργήσει 180.000 έως 200.000 θέσεις εργασίας και θα αυξήσει τις ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις έως και 20% έως το 2026.

Ο πρώτος παράγοντας που περιορίζει την ανάπτυξη στην Ελλάδα είναι ο δομικά χαμηλός ρυθμός παραγωγικών επιχειρηματικών επενδύσεων, που επιδεινώνεται από το κληρονομικό επενδυτικό χάσμα της προηγούμενης κρίσης. Μεταξύ 2010 και 2019, ο σχηματισμός ακαθάριστου πάγιου κεφαλαίου ως ποσοστό του ΑΕΠ υπολειπόταν σταθερά του μέσου όρου της ζώνης του ευρώ (Εικόνα 1). Κατά τη διάρκεια αυτής της περιόδου, το επενδυτικό κενό της Ελλάδας - μετρούμενο

ως απόκλιση από τον μέσο όρο της ζώνης του ευρώ - ήταν κατά μέσο όρο περίπου 9% του ΑΕΠ ετησίως, ή 162 δισ. € σωρευτικά.

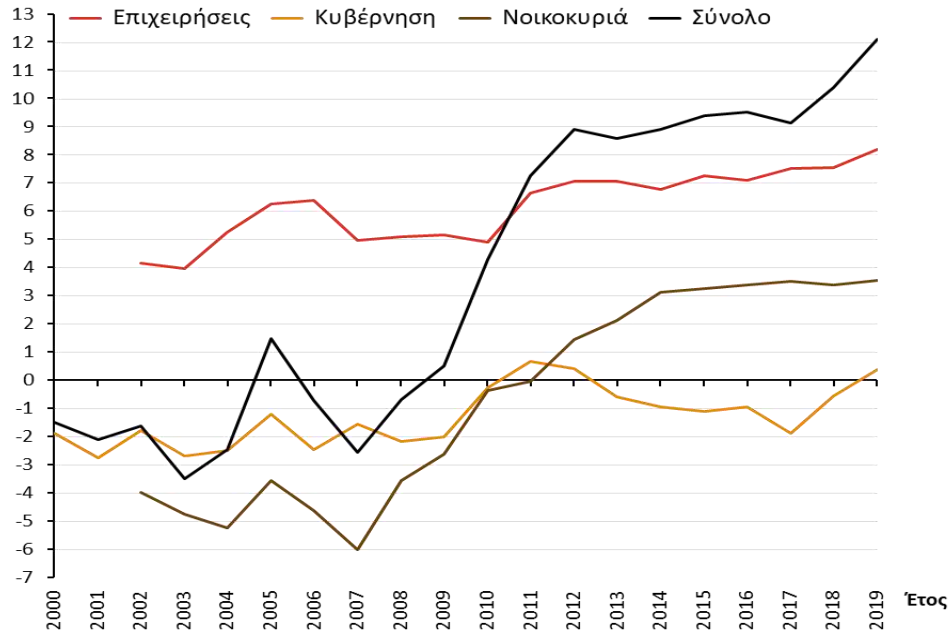
Εικόνα 1 Ακαθάριστος σχηματισμός παγίου κεφαλαίου (% ΑΕΠ), 2000-19 & 2019



Πηγή: Eurostat. Σημείωση: Τα δεδομένα για την Βουλγαρία αφορούν το έτος 2017, ενώ τα δεδομένα για το Λουξεμβούργο, τη Μάλτα και την Πολωνία αφορούν το έτος 2018 (διάγραμμα στα δεξιά).

Συγχρόνως, ο επιμερισμός της επενδυτικής δαπάνης ανά θεσμικό τομέα δείχνει ότι τα δύο τρίτα του επενδυτικού κενού οφείλονται σε επενδύσεις του ιδιωτικού τομέα (Εικόνα 2). Το επενδυτικό χάσμα στον ιδιωτικό τομέα προηγείται της οικονομικής κρίσης, ωστόσο αυξήθηκε περαιτέρω κατά την τελευταία δεκαετία.

Εικόνα 2 Επενδυτικό κενό (Μ.Ο. ευρωζώνης έναντι Ελλάδας) ανά θεσμικό τομέα, π.μ. ΑΕΠ



Πηγή: Eurostat. Σημείωση: Μ.Ο. ευρωζώνης (% ΑΕΠ) πλην Ελλάδας (% ΑΕΠ), δηλαδή μια θετική τιμή υποδεικνύει κενό.

Για να αντιμετωπιστεί η πρόκληση αυτή, εκτός από τις προαναφερθείσες δημόσιες επενδύσεις, ***ο άξονας 4.7. - Βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και προώθηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και εξαγωγών*** περιέχει τη χρήση των δανείων του Μηχανισμού Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας ως χρηματοδοτικά εργαλεία για ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις.

Το προϋπάρχον μεγάλο κενό των ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων καταδεικνύει την ύπαρξη σημαντικών επενδυτικών ευκαιριών. Επιπλέον, το επενδυτικό κενό μπορεί να αποδοθεί εν μέρει και σε περιορισμούς της πρόσβασης σε χρηματοδότηση (ρευστότητα, δείκτες κεφαλαίου π.χ. ρυθμιστικούς περιορισμούς), όπως επίσης και σε αποτυχίες της αγοράς (market failures) στον τραπεζικό τομέα που οφείλονται σε αποστροφή κινδύνου, ασύμμετρη πληροφόρηση κ.λπ. Η χαλάρωση και η επίλυση των παραπάνω δεν αναμένεται να πραγματοποιηθεί βραχυπρόθεσμα, δεδομένης της επίδρασης της κρίσης COVID-19.

Η χρήση των δανείων του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας για τη χρηματοδότησή τους μπορεί, επομένως, να συμβάλλει σημαντικά στην επιτάχυνση της οικονομικής ανάκαμψης και ανάπτυξης και θα ακολουθήσει συγκεκριμένες κατευθυντήριες αρχές. Τα δάνεια θα κατευθυνθούν σε μακροπρόθεσμες βιώσιμες επενδύσεις του ιδιωτικού τομέα και όχι σε βραχυπρόθεσμη χρηματοδότηση κεφαλαίου κίνησης, που θα έχουν θετικό προσδοκώμενο ποσοστό απόδοσης (θετική καθαρή παρούσα αξία). Για να είναι επιλέξιμες, οι επενδύσεις θα πρέπει να συμβάλλουν σε έναν ή περισσότερους από τους παρακάτω στόχους: 1) την πράσινη μετάβαση, 2) τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό, 3) την έρευνα και την καινοτομία, 4) τις οικονομίες κλίμακας και 5) την αύξηση των εξαγωγών.

Επιπλέον, ***ο Άξονας 4.6. - Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας*** περιλαμβάνει τη μεταρρύθμιση του νομικού πλαισίου για την προσέλκυση στρατηγικών επενδύσεων, με σκοπό να καταστεί η Ελλάδα πιο ανταγωνιστικός προορισμός για εγχώριες και ξένες επενδύσεις, μεταξύ άλλων μέσω: της δημιουργίας μιας νέας κατηγορίας στρατηγικών επενδύσεων με πρόσθετα κίνητρα, της απλούστευσης και ενοποίησης της διαδικασίας αδειοδότησης μέσω μιας υπηρεσίας μιας στάσης (one-stop-shop), και της

συμπερίληψης νέων τομέων οικονομικής δραστηριότητας και σημαντικών έργων κοινού ευρωπαϊκού ενδιαφέροντος (IPCEI).

Επιπλέον, τα δομικά χαμηλά ποσοστά παραγωγικών επενδύσεων συσχετίζονται άμεσα και με θεσμικά εμπόδια, όπως τα ρυθμιστικά βάρη (regulatory burdens), και τα εμπόδια στην δημόσια διοίκηση και στο σύστημα δικαιοσύνης, που προκαλούν αντικίνητρα για επενδύσεις. Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας περιλαμβάνει δράσεις για την αντιμετώπιση αυτών των εμποδίων που παρατίθενται αναλυτικά στην ενότητα "***Υγεία και οικονομική, κοινωνική και θεσμική ανθεκτικότητα, με σκοπό, μεταξύ άλλων, την αύξηση της ετοιμότητας για την αντιμετώπιση κρίσεων και της ικανότητας αντίδρασης σε κρίσεις***").

Δεύτερος παράγοντας που περιορίζει την οικονομική ανάπτυξη της χώρας είναι η χαμηλή παραγωγικότητα. Υπάρχει ένα επίμονο χάσμα παραγωγικότητας μεταξύ της Ελλάδας και του μέσου όρου της ζώνης του ευρώ.

Εκτός της επιβράδυνσης του σχηματισμού παγίου κεφαλαίου, η έλλειψη επενδύσεων επηρεάζει αρνητικά και την παραγωγικότητα. Ειδικότερα, οι χαμηλού ύψους επιχειρηματικές επενδύσεις στην έρευνα και ανάπτυξη και στις ψηφιακές τεχνολογίες υπονομεύουν την ανταγωνιστικότητα και την παραγωγικότητα των ελληνικών επιχειρήσεων. Ο χαμηλός βαθμός καινοτομίας έχει παρόμοια αποτελέσματα. Η χαμηλή επίδοση της χώρας στον ευρωπαϊκό πίνακα αποτελεσμάτων καινοτομίας (European Innovation Scoreboard) οφείλεται κυρίως στη μεγάλη υστέρηση σε δαπάνες για επενδύσεις τύπου venture capital, σε άυλα περιουσιακά στοιχεία και δαπάνες έρευνας και ανάπτυξης στον επιχειρηματικό τομέα. Συνεπώς, υπάρχει σημαντικό περιθώριο βελτίωσης, ειδικά στις προαναφερθείσες κατηγορίες, υπό την προϋπόθεση ότι δημιουργούνται συνέργειες με τομείς στους οποίους η Ελλάδα καταγράφει καλύτερες του Ευρωπαϊκού μέσου όρου επιδόσεις, βάσει του παραπάνω δείκτη, όπως η ικανότητα καινοτομίας των ΜμΕ και το ποσοστό του πληθυσμού με τριτοβάθμια εκπαίδευση.[3] Προκειμένου να επιτευχθεί αυτό:

Ο Άξονας 4.5. - Προώθηση της έρευνας και της καινοτομίας έχει διττό στόχο: Πρώτον, την ενίσχυση των δεσμών μεταξύ επιστημονικής έρευνας και επιχειρήσεων και δεύτερον, την προώθηση δημόσιων και ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων στην έρευνα και ανάπτυξη. Αυτό γίνεται μέσω μιας μεταρρύθμισης που στοχεύει στην ενίσχυση της εξωστρέφειας του ελληνικού οικοσυστήματος προωθώντας τη συνεργασία του ελληνικού οικοσυστήματος Ε&Α με ομόλογους του εξωτερικού. Οι επενδύσεις που συμβάλλουν στην επίτευξη αυτών των στόχων περιλαμβάνουν: συγχρηματοδότηση ερευνητικών έργων σε τομείς έξυπνης εξειδίκευσης (RIS3) και προτάσεις που έχουν λάβει το σήμα ποιότητας «Σφραγίδα αριστείας» του HORIZON 2020 με τον ιδιωτικό τομέα, αύξηση της χρηματοδότησης για τη βασική έρευνα και χρηματοδότηση ενός συνόλου πρωτοπόρων εφαρμοσμένων ερευνητικών έργων και αναβάθμιση της υποδομής των Ερευνητικών Κέντρων της Ελλάδας.

Οι δράσεις αυτές πλαισιώνονται από το πρόγραμμα του ***Άξονα 2.3. για τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό των επιχειρήσεων***, ιδιαιτέρως των μικρών και μεσαίων επιχειρήσεων (ΜμΕ), που παρουσιάστηκε αναλυτικά στην προηγούμενη ενότητα.

Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας προχωρά όμως και στην ενίσχυση βασικών τομέων της οικονομίας στους οποίους η Ελλάδα έχει ανταγωνιστικό πλεονέκτημα και που επηρεάστηκαν δυσανάλογα από την πανδημία. Τα προγράμματα ενίσχυσης της ανταγωνιστικότητας και εξωστρέφειας επιχειρήσεων, κυρίως ΜμΕ, που δραστηριοποιούνται στους τομείς αυτούς, συγκεντρώνονται στον ***Άξονα 4.6. - Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων***

[3] Έκθεση επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη, σελ. 22

κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας. Για τον τουρισμό, το Σχέδιο προβλέπει ένα πρόγραμμα επανακατάρτισης και αναβάθμισης των δεξιοτήτων των εργαζομένων και επενδύσεων που στοχεύουν στην προώθηση εναλλακτικών μορφών τουρισμού και στην επέκταση της τουριστικής περιόδου, διαφοροποιώντας το τουριστικό προϊόν. Για τον πολιτισμό, δράσεις για την υποστήριξη και τον εκσυγχρονισμό των κλάδων του πολιτισμού και της δημιουργικότητας, την προστασία της πολιτιστικής κληρονομιάς της Ελλάδας από τις κλιματικές επιπτώσεις και επενδύσεις σε υποδομές για διαδρομές ιδιαίτερου πολιτιστικού και φυσικού ενδιαφέροντος. Για τον τομέα των κατασκευών επενδύσεις για μετάβαση στη Βιομηχανία 4.0, ενώ για τη γεωργία και την υδατοκαλλιέργεια, μια συντονισμένη προσπάθεια εκσυγχρονισμού των τομέων, αύξηση της προστιθέμενης αξίας της τελικής παραγωγής και ενίσχυση των εξαγωγών.

Επιπλέον, οι επιχειρήσεις όλων των μεγεθών (πολύ μικρές, μικρές, μεσαίες και μεγάλες) είναι μικρότερες σε σχέση με τον μέσο όρο της ζώνης του ευρώ, πράγμα που επηρεάζει αρνητικά την παραγωγικότητα και ανταγωνιστικότητά τους. Στόχο της οικονομικής πολιτικής θα πρέπει να αποτελέσει η δημιουργία ενός οικονομικού περιβάλλοντος που θα επιτρέπει σε επιχειρήσεις όλων των μεγεθών να μεγαλώνουν, να συνεργάζονται μεταξύ τους και να αξιοποιούν πλήρως τις δυνατότητές τους.

Επομένως, πέρα από τα οικονομικά κίνητρα για ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις, ο άξονας ***4.7*** συμπληρώνεται από ένα καθεστώς κινήτρων για αύξηση των οικονομιών κλίμακας, της παραγωγικότητας και της εξωστρέφειας των επιχειρήσεων. Αυτό περιλαμβάνει δύο ξεχωριστά σύνολα φορολογικών και άλλων κινήτρων για την πραγματοποίηση οικονομιών κλίμακας μέσω συγχωνεύσεων, μετατροπών, εξαγορών, και προγραμμάτων συνεργασίας και πλατφορμών (π.χ. κοινοπραξίες, ομάδες). Το πρώτο σύνολο εφαρμόζεται οριζόντια, και το δεύτερο εφαρμόζεται σε συγκεκριμένους τομείς/ στόχους (εφοδιαστική αλυσίδα, τουρισμός, εξαγωγές, έρευνα και ανάπτυξη).

Κοινωνική και εδαφική συνοχή

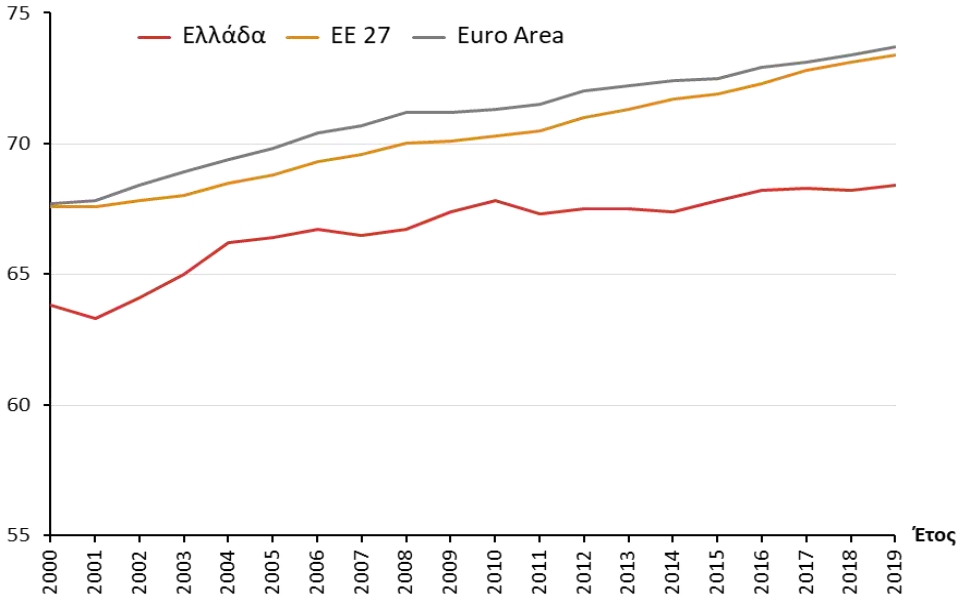
Ο τρίτος ανασταλτικός παράγοντας για την ανάπτυξη είναι ο χαμηλός βαθμός αξιοποίησης της εργασίας που καταγράφεται διαχρονικά στη χώρα, ακόμα και στα έτη πριν από τη κρίση χρέους. Αφενός, η Ελλάδα έχει ένα υψηλό ποσοστό ανεργίας που αντανακλά τον χαμηλό μέσο ρυθμό ανάπτυξης που σημειώθηκε τις τελευταίες δεκαετίες. Αφετέρου, το ποσοστό του οικονομικά ενεργού πληθυσμού (μεταξύ 15-64 ετών) στην Ελλάδα βρίσκεται σταθερά κάτω από τον μέσο όρο της ΕΕ (Εικόνα 3). Παρά την αύξηση μεταξύ του 2009 (67,4%) και του 2019 (68,4%), η απόκλιση από τον μέσο όρο της ΕΕ 27 (70,1% το 2009 έναντι 73,4% το 2019) αυξήθηκε περαιτέρω. Έως το 2019, η Ελλάδα έπεσε στο 3ο χαμηλότερο ποσοστό συμμετοχής του πληθυσμού στην οικονομική δραστηριότητα μεταξύ των χωρών της ΕΕ, από το 9ο χαμηλότερο το 2009.

Παράλληλα, η επίμονα υψηλή ανεργία και η χαμηλή συμμετοχή στην αγορά εργασίας, οξύνουν τις ανισότητες και υπονομεύουν την οικονομική, κοινωνική και εδαφική συνοχή: η καθοδική πορεία του κατά κεφαλήν εισοδήματος μεταφράστηκε σε υψηλό ποσοστό ατόμων που κινδυνεύουν από φτώχεια και κοινωνικό αποκλεισμό (Εικόνα 4) και οδήγησε το 2018 και το 2019 στο να κατέχει η Ελλάδα το τρίτο υψηλότερο ποσοστό ατόμων που αντιμετωπίζουν κίνδυνο φτώχειας ή κοινωνικού αποκλεισμού στην ΕΕ[4]. Επιπλέον, η κρίση της COVID-19 κινδυνεύει να επιδεινώσει σημαντικά αυτές τις ανισότητες. Εκτός από την επιτάχυνση της αύξησης του ΑΕΠ σε

[4] Pissarides' Committee Report, p. 30, Eurostat [ilc_peps01]

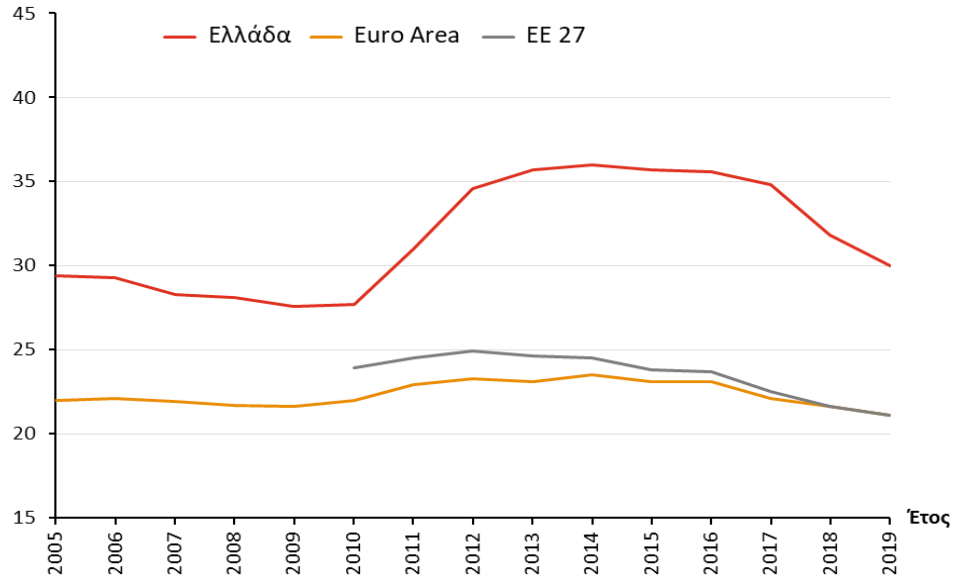
σταθερή βάση που απαιτείται για τη σύγκλιση με την ΕΕ και σε αυτό τον τομέα, το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας περιέχει δέσμη μέτρων που εναρμονίζεται με τις αρχές του Ευρωπαϊκού Πυλώνα Κοινωνικών Δικαιωμάτων (Μέρος 4 - Συνολική επίδραση του σχεδίου) και στοχεύει στην αύξηση της απασχόλησης, τις ίσες ευκαιρίες και τον περιορισμό των ανισοτήτων.

Εικόνα 3 Οικονομικά ενεργός πληθυσμός ως % του συνολικού πληθυσμού, ηλικίες 15-64



Source: Έκθεση επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη (values from Eurostat [lfsi_emp_a])

Εικόνα 4 Κίνδυνος φτώχειας και κοινωνικού αποκλεισμού, % του συνολικού πληθυσμού



Πηγή: Έκθεση Επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη (τιμές από την Eurostat [ilc_peps01])

Ξεκινώντας με την πρόκληση της ανεργίας, ***ο Άξονας 3.1. - Αύξηση των θέσεων εργασίας και προώθηση της συμμετοχής στην αγορά εργασίας*** περιλαμβάνει τον επανασχεδιασμό, την ενίσχυση και τη γενική ανανέωση των Ενεργητικών Πολιτικών Απασχόλησης (Active Labour Market Policies, ALMPs). Ο στόχος είναι η προώθηση της ενεργοποίησης της αγοράς εργασίας, η διευκόλυνση της μετάβασης από την ανεργία στην πλήρη απασχόληση και η παροχή ενός αποτελεσματικού δικτύου ασφαλείας κατά της ανεργίας. Για την επίτευξη αυτών των στόχων, ο Άξονας προβλέπει προγράμματα που συνδυάζουν την εκπαίδευση με την υποστήριξη της απασχόλησης στον ιδιωτικό τομέα, στοχεύοντας στα πιο ευάλωτα τμήματα του εργατικού δυναμικού. Επιπλέον, περιλαμβάνει ενέργειες για την αύξηση των δεξιοτήτων (ψηφιακών ή άλλων, συμπεριλαμβανομένων και των συμβουλευτικών) της Δημόσιας Υπηρεσίας Απασχόλησης (ΟΑΕΔ), προκειμένου να παρασχεθούν υψηλής ποιότητας υπηρεσίες αναζήτησης και αντιστοίχισης στους ανέργους.

Σχετικά με την κατάρτιση και τη διά βίου μάθηση, ο ***Άξονας 3.2.*** **Ενίσχυση των ψηφιακών δυνατοτήτων της εκπαίδευσης και εκσυγχρονισμός της επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης** περιλαμβάνει την εμβληματική μεταρρύθμιση της διακυβέρνησης των προγραμμάτων παροχής κατάρτισης/επανακατάρτισης, βασισμένη σε σύστημα ανταμοιβών που προσφέρει κίνητρα για υψηλής ποιότητας και αποδοτικότητας κατάρτιση, που προωθεί την υιοθέτηση καλών πρακτικών, έχοντας ως αποτέλεσμα τη συστηματική βελτίωση σε ό,τι αφορά τις επιδόσεις της προσφερόμενης κατάρτισης και της αγοράς εργασίας. Η μεταρρύθμιση, η οποία θα εφαρμοστεί οριζόντια, θα συνδυαστεί με υποστήριξη για προγράμματα κατάρτισης που καλύπτουν ολόκληρο το εργατικό δυναμικό και δίνουν προτεραιότητα στη μείωση των αναντιστοιχιών δεξιοτήτων και στην αύξηση της συνάφειας της κατάρτισης με την αγορά εργασίας, με έντονη εστίαση στις δεξιότητες που απαιτούνται για την πράσινη μετάβαση και το ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό. Πέρα από την αύξηση της αντιστοίχισης θέσεων εργασίας, την απασχόληση και τα εισοδήματα που θα επιφέρει η μεταρρύθμιση, ο σχεδιασμός της προωθεί την ισότητα ευκαιριών και συμβάλλει στη μείωση των ανισοτήτων και του κινδύνου φτώχειας και κοινωνικού αποκλεισμού. Επιπρόσθετα, ο άξονας περιλαμβάνει επίσης το μεγαλύτερο μέρος των πολιτικών του σχεδίου για την επόμενη γενιά, τα παιδιά και τη νεολαία, οι οποίες παρουσιάζονται λεπτομερώς στην ενότητα *«Πολιτικές για την επόμενη γενιά, τα παιδιά και τους νέους, όπως η εκπαίδευση και οι δεξιότητες».*

Η Ελλάδα αντιμετωπίζει επίσης την πρόσθετη πρόκληση της ιδιαίτερα χαμηλής συμμετοχής γυναικών και νέων στην αγορά εργασίας. Το μερίδιο των οικονομικά ενεργών γυναικών στην Ελλάδα το 2019 ήταν 60,4%, το 3ο χαμηλότερο μεταξύ των κρατών μελών της ΕΕ, έναντι 68,5% που είναι ο μέσος όρος στη ζώνη του ευρώ και 67,9% αντίστοιχα στην ΕΕ 27. Επιπλέον, στην ηλικιακή ομάδα νέων 15-24 ετών, μόνο το 22,5% συμμετείχε στην αγορά εργασίας στην Ελλάδα (το χαμηλότερο μερίδιο στην ΕΕ) σε σχέση με 39,4% στην ΕΕ και 40,3% στη ζώνη του ευρώ κατά μέσο όρο[5] .

Ο Άξονας 3.1. - Αύξηση των θέσεων εργασίας και προώθηση της συμμετοχής στην αγορά εργασίας περιέχει τη μεταρρύθμιση στην εργατική νομοθεσία στην κατεύθυνση της αύξησης της δημιουργίας θέσεων εργασίας και της ανθεκτικότητας της αγοράς εργασίας σε ο,τι αφορά μελλοντικούς κραδασμούς. Επίσης, μεταφέρει την Ευρωπαϊκή Οδηγία (EU) 2019/1158 σχετικά

[5] Pissarides' Committee report, p. 28

με την ισορροπία μεταξύ ζωής και εργασίας και την ισότητα των φύλων, ευθυγραμμισμένος και με τις δύο ομώνυμες αρχές του Ευρωπαϊκού Πυλώνα Κοινωνικών Δικαιωμάτων.

Η μεταρρύθμιση υπερβαίνει τα προαπαιτούμενα της Οδηγίας και νομοθετεί νέα δικαιώματα που έχουν συμφωνηθεί με τους κοινωνικούς εταίρους (π.χ. άδεια φροντίδας παιδιών, άδεια για την παρακολούθηση της σχολικής απόδοσης, άδεια για γονείς ασθενών ή ανάπηρων παιδιών ή μονογονεϊκές οικογένειες). Πλαισιώνεται από προγράμματα για τη δημιουργία νέων κέντρων πρώιμης παιδικής μέριμνας ή για την αύξηση της ικανότητας στα υπάρχοντα κέντρα παιδικής μέριμνας για παιδιά ηλικίας μεταξύ 2 μηνών και 2 ½ ετών και ένα πρόγραμμα για τη δημιουργία μονάδων παιδικής μέριμνας στις εγκαταστάσεις των μεγαλύτερων εταιρειών (**Άξονας 3.4.**). Η συμβολή του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας στην ισότητα των φύλων και τις ίσες ευκαιρίες παρουσιάζεται στην ολότητά της στο κεφάλαιο 5 του πρώτου μέρους (“***Ισότητα των φύλων και ίσες ευκαιρίες για όλους”***).

Τέλος, ***ο Άξονας 3.4. Αύξηση της πρόσβασης σε αποτελεσματικές και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς κοινωνικές πολιτικές*** περιλαμβάνει μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις που στοχεύουν σε ορισμένες από τις πιο ευάλωτες πληθυσμιακές ομάδες της χώρας, με πρωταρχικό στόχο την παροχή ίσων ευκαιριών για όλους, ανεξάρτητα από το φύλο, την εθνικότητα, το σεξουαλικό προσανατολισμό, την ηλικία, την αναπηρία και άλλα χαρακτηριστικά. Ο Άξονας στηρίζει μία από τις τρεις δέσμες αρχών του Ευρωπαϊκού Πυλώνα Κοινωνικών Δικαιωμάτων, δηλαδή την κοινωνική προστασία και ένταξη, διασφαλίζοντας ότι τα οφέλη της ανάπτυξης μοιράζονται ευρέως, μειώνοντας έτσι τη φτώχεια και τις ανισότητες. Επιπλέον, ο Άξονας στοχεύει στη μείωση των άνευ προηγούμενου δυσμενών επιπτώσεων της πανδημίας στις πιο ευάλωτες ομάδες του πληθυσμού.

Για να επιτευχθούν αυτοί οι στόχοι, ο άξονας εκτείνεται σε πολλές πρωτοβουλίες, δηλαδή: (α) του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού του συστήματος κοινωνικής προστασίας (β) την υποστήριξη της (επαν)ένταξης στην αγορά εργασίας των πιο ευάλωτων πληθυσμιακών ομάδων, συγκεκριμένα των αστέγων, των δικαιούχων Ελάχιστου Εγγυημένου Εισοδήματος και των προσφύγων, (γ) τη στεγαστική στήριξη στις ευάλωτες ομάδες που απειλούνται ή αντιμετωπίζουν έλλειψη στέγης, (δ) τα προγράμματα για την ψηφιακή ένταξη των ηλικιωμένων και των ατόμων με αναπηρία, ε) την υποστήριξη για ανεξάρτητη διαβίωση για άτομα με αναπηρίες, (στ) δράσεις για την προστασία των κοινωνικών παροχών από κατάχρηση ή απάτη, και (ζ) την εκπαίδευση σχετικά με τη διαφορετικότητα τόσο στο δημόσιο όσο και στον ιδιωτικό τομέα για την καταπολέμηση των διακρίσεων κάθε μορφής. Ο ***Άξονας 3.4****,* περιέχει επίσης πολιτικής για παιδιά, οι οποίες παρουσιάζονται με λεπτομέρεια στο κεφάλαιο *«Πολιτικές για την επόμενη γενιά, τα παιδιά και τους νέους, όπως η εκπαίδευση και οι δεξιότητες».*

Επιπλέον, είναι σημαντικό να αντιμετωπιστούν οι περιφερειακές ανισότητες στην Ελλάδα, οι οποίες εκδηλώνονται σε δείκτες όπως το κατά κεφαλήν ΑΕΠ και το ποσοστό ανεργίας [6].

Ο Άξονας 4.6. - Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας περιέχει μια σειρά επενδύσεων σε υποδομές που ενισχύουν την ανάπτυξη στις 13 περιφέρειες της χώρας, προωθώντας υψηλής ποιότητας, πολυτροπικές, ανθεκτικές στο κλίμα και ασφαλείς μεταφορές. Μαζί με τη μεταρρύθμιση του κανονιστικού πλαισίου των δημοσίων συμβάσεων, θα βελτιώσει τη συνδεσιμότητα και δεν θα αφήσει κανένα μέρος της Ελλάδας πίσω στην πράσινη, ψηφιακή και οικονομική μετάβαση. Αυτές οι επενδύσεις συνδυάζονται με

[6] Έκθεση επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη, σελ. 31

υποστήριξη της οικονομικής δραστηριότητας σε περιοχές της Ελλάδας. Συνοπτικά, ο Άξονας συμβάλλει στην εδαφική συνοχή μέσω:

1. Επενδύσεων σε οδικά και σιδηροδρομικά δίκτυα ΔΕΔ-Μ, λιμάνια, αναβαθμίσεις ασφάλειας στο οδικό δίκτυο και σε περιφερειακά αεροδρόμια
2. Δημιουργία επιχειρηματικών πάρκων νέας γενιάς (Βιομηχανία 4.0)
3. Συγχρηματοδότηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων για τον οικονομικό μετασχηματισμό του γεωργικού τομέα και ανάπτυξη του τομέα της υδατοκαλλιέργειας
4. Παρεμβάσεις για ανάπτυξη του τουρισμού στα ηπειρωτικά και τα νησιωτικά/παραθαλάσσια τμήματα της χώρας
5. Προγραμμάτων που αναδεικνύουν τον πολιτισμό ως οδηγό περιφερειακής ανάπτυξης.

Επιπλέον, επενδύσεις που είναι γεωγραφικά κατανεμημένες στην Ελληνική επικράτεια υπάρχουν και σε άλλους Άξονες. Συγκεκριμένα:

1. Αναβαθμίσεις στο δίκτυο του ΔΕΔΔΗΕ, με στόχο την ενίσχυση της ανθεκτικότητας και την προστασία του περιβάλλοντος - ***Άξονας 1.1.***
2. Πράσινες αστικές παρεμβάσεις, ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση κτιρίων του δημοσίου τομέα - ***Άξονας 1.2.***
3. Αναδασώσεις και προστασία της βιοποικιλότητας - ***Άξονας 1.4.***
4. Υποδομές διαχείρισης και επεξεργασίας αστικών λυμάτων, υποδομές παροχής και εξοικονόμησης πόσιμου νερού, δίκτυα ύδρευσης, αντιπλημμυρικά έργα, επενδύσεις στο εθνικό αρδευτικό δίκτυο - ***Άξονας 1.4.***
5. Προώθηση των "έξυπνων πόλεων" (smart cities) - ***Άξονας 2.2.***

Τέλος, ο **Άξονας 1.1. – Μετάβαση σε νέο ενεργειακό μοντέλο φιλικό στο περιβάλλον**, πρόκειται να προωθήσει τον εθνικό στόχο της Ελλάδας για πλήρη κατάργηση του λιγνίτη έως το 2028 και τη σταδιακή κατάργηση του πετρελαίου, εισάγοντας ταυτόχρονα ολοκληρωμένα μέτρα στήριξης, συμπεριλαμβανομένων μέτρων κοινωνικοοικονομικής και περιβαλλοντικής αποκατάστασης, για την αναδιάρθρωση των περιοχών που πλήττονται, διασφαλίζοντας τη Δίκαιη Μετάβαση.

Υγεία και οικονομική, κοινωνική και θεσμική ανθεκτικότητα, με σκοπό, μεταξύ άλλων, την αύξηση της ετοιμότητας για την αντιμετώπιση κρίσεων και της ικανότητας αντίδρασης σε κρίσεις

Σύμφωνα με τον Κανονισμό για τη θέσπιση του Μηχανισμού Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, ως ανθεκτικότητα ορίζεται η ικανότητα να αντιμετωπίζονται οικονομικά, κοινωνικά και περιβαλλοντικά σοκ και/ή διαρθρωτικές αλλαγές με δίκαιο, βιώσιμο και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς τρόπο.

Πρωτίστως, η κρίση της πανδημίας αποκάλυψε τις αδυναμίες στα εθνικά συστήματα υγείας. Η υγειονομική περίθαλψη στην Ελλάδα έχει επηρεαστεί σε μεγάλο βαθμό από την οικονομική κρίση και έχουν αποκαλυφθεί μακροχρόνια προβλήματα που επηρεάζουν την ποιότητα της παροχής υπηρεσιών υγείας.

Για την αντιμετώπιση αυτών των προκλήσεων, **ο Άξονας 3.3. Ενίσχυση της προσβασιμότητας, της αποτελεσματικότητας και της ποιότητας του συστήματος υγείας** προωθεί ένα σύνολο διαρθρωτικών μεταρρυθμίσεων, με στόχο την ενίσχυση της αποτελεσματικότητας του εθνικού συστήματος υγείας, την επίτευξη ισότιμης πρόσβασης στις υπηρεσίες υγείας και τη διασφάλιση της οικονομικής βιωσιμότητας του συστήματος.

Τα κύρια δομικά στοιχεία του Άξονα περιλαμβάνουν: (α) οργανωτικές μεταρρυθμίσεις για τον εξορθολογισμό της επιστροφής των εξόδων των νοσοκομειακών ιατρικών διαδικασιών και τη δημιουργία ενός αξιόπιστου πλαισίου απόδοσης που σχετίζεται με τη φροντίδα των ασθενών, τις ανάγκες υγείας και την παροχή φροντίδας, (β) τη μεταρρύθμιση του συστήματος πρωτοβάθμιας υγείας, με την εισαγωγή αποτελεσματικών λειτουργιών φύλαξης, (γ) την ανακαίνιση και αναβάθμιση της υποδομής του Εθνικού Συστήματος Υγείας (δ) το ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό της υγειονομικής περίθαλψης ε) την εθνική στρατηγική πρόληψης της δημόσιας υγείας, τη δημιουργία συστήματος φροντίδας στο σπίτι και παρεμβάσεις στους τομείς της ψυχικής υγείας και του εθισμού, (στ) τη μεταρρύθμιση του συστήματος clawback, ώστε να μειωθούν οι παρακρατήσεις μεσοπρόθεσμα και να αντισταθμιστούν οι πληρωμές με έξοδα έρευνας και ανάπτυξης ή επενδυτικά έξοδα των υπόχρεων για την επιστροφή εταιριών βραχυπρόθεσμα. Συνολικά, ο Άξονας θα συμβάλει στην εξασφάλιση ίσης πρόσβασης σε υπηρεσίες υγείας υψηλής ποιότητας, στην αύξηση της αποτελεσματικότητας στην παροχή υπηρεσιών, στο ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό των υπηρεσιών υγείας και στην οικονομική βιωσιμότητα του συστήματος υγειονομικής περίθαλψης.

Η κρίση του κορονοϊού επίσης ανέδειξε τη σημασία της οικονομικής ανθεκτικότητας. Οι ανθεκτικές οικονομίες έχουν την ικανότητα να αποτρέπουν τις σημαντικές και επίμονες επιπτώσεις που επιφέρουν τα οικονομικά σοκ στα εισοδήματα και στο επίπεδο απασχόλησης, εξομαλύνοντας, έτσι, τις οικονομικές διακυμάνσεις[7]. Πιο συγκεκριμένα, η ανθεκτικότητα σχετίζεται με (i) το πόσο ευάλωτη είναι μια οικονομία σε εξωγενή ή ενδογενή οικονομικά σοκ (ii) την ικανότητα απορρόφησής τους και (iii) την ικανότητα για γρήγορη ανάκαμψη μετά από ένα σοκ στην οικονομία.

Η ανθεκτικότητα είναι ιδιαίτερα σημαντική σε μια Οικονομική και Νομισματική Ένωση, όπου τα εργαλεία πολιτικής για την αντιμετώπιση των επιπτώσεων σημαντικών οικονομικών γεγονότων είναι πιο περιορισμένα. Η εμπειρία της Ελλάδας κατά την τελευταία δεκαετία, πράγματι, περιλαμβάνει μια μακρά και επίμονη ύφεση που επηρέασε, όπως προαναφέρθηκε, τη μακροπρόθεσμη ανάπτυξη, την κοινωνική συνοχή και την πραγματική σύγκλιση.

Πριν από την έναρξη της πανδημίας COVID-19, η Διαδικασία Μακροοικονομικών Ανισορροπιών είχε εντοπίσει υπερβολικές μακροοικονομικές ανισορροπίες στην Ελλάδα που σχετίζονται με: 1) υψηλό δημόσιο χρέος, 2) υψηλή αρνητική καθαρή διεθνή επενδυτική θέση (NIIP), 3) υψηλό ποσοστό ανεργίας και 4) μεγάλο μερίδιο μη εξυπηρετούμενων δανείων (NPLs) στους ισολογισμούς των τραπεζών.[8] Αυτές οι κληροδοτηθείσες ανισορροπίες καθιστούν μεγαλύτερη την ανάγκη αύξησης της ικανότητας απορρόφησης σοκ στην Ελλάδα σε σύγκριση με άλλες χώρες της ΕΕ.

Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας περιλαμβάνει μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις που στοχεύουν στην αύξηση της ικανότητας της χώρας να απορροφήσει το τρέχον αλλά και μελλοντικά σοκ, καθώς επίσης και να διευκολύνει την ανακατανομή πόρων, ώστε να υποστηρίξει μια εύρωστη ανάκαμψη.

Πρώτον, θεσμοί της αγοράς εργασίας που λειτουργούν ομαλά και ανταποκρίνονται στις οικονομικές εξελίξεις μπορούν να μειώσουν την επίδραση των σοκ στην απασχόληση και να μετριάσουν τις επιπτώσεις τους. Από αυτή την άποψη, ο **Άξονας 3.1** αυξάνει την ικανότητα της αγοράς εργασίας να κλείνει γρήγορα τα κενά της απασχόλησης σε περίπτωση δυσμενών σοκ.

[7] Economic resilience in EMU, Thematic discussions on growth and jobs, Note for the Eurogroup, 13/9/2017

[8] CSRs 2019, Recital 3; CSRs 2020, Recital 2.

Αυτό επιτυγχάνεται μέσω των διατάξεων του αναμορφωμένου εργατικού δικαίου και των κατάλληλων ενεργητικών πολιτικών απασχόλησης (ALMPs) σχεδιασμένων με στόχο την αύξηση της ενεργοποίησης και της συμμετοχής στην αγορά εργασίας. Αυτές συμπληρώνονται από προσεκτικά σχεδιασμένες παθητικές πολιτικές στον τομέα της αγοράς εργασίας συμπεριλαμβανομένου ενός εξορθολογισμένου πλαισίου παροχών προς τους ανέργους, με κίνητρα που αποθαρρύνουν την αδράνεια και ενθαρρύνουν τη συμμετοχή στην απασχόληση και σε προγράμματα απόκτησης νέων δεξιοτήτων ή της αναβάθμισης των υφιστάμενων δεξιοτήτων.

Δεύτερον, η αντικυκλική δημοσιονομική πολιτική συνεισφέρει στην απορρόφηση των οικονομικών σοκ. Προϋποθέτει δημόσιες δαπάνες που αντιδρούν αντίστροφα με τον οικονομικό κύκλο, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των αυτόματων σταθεροποιητών. Αυτό προϋποθέτει, με τη σειρά του, τη δημιουργία δημοσιονομικού αποθέματος κατά τη φάση της ανάκαμψης, καθώς και την υλοποίηση πολιτικών που συμβάλλουν στη μακροπρόθεσμη βιωσιμότητα των δημόσιων οικονομικών. Το Σχέδιο συμβάλλει σε αυτές τις κατευθύνσεις με τους παρακάτω τρόπους:

Ο Άξονας 4.1. - Φορολογικά εργαλεία πιο φιλικά για την ανάπτυξη και βελτίωση της φορολογικής διοίκησης είναι ένας σημαντικός Άξονας για την συνεχιζόμενη καταπολέμηση της φοροδιαφυγής και φοροαποφυγής. Αυτός ο Άξονας ενισχύει την ανθεκτικότητα, περιορίζοντας την κατεύθυνση πόρων προς την παραοικονομία, και συμβάλλει στην κοινωνική ανθεκτικότητα καθιστώντας τη φορολογία πιο δίκαιη.

Ο Άξονας αποτελείται από πολλές βασικές μεταρρυθμίσεις: την πλήρη κωδικοποίηση της φορολογικής νομοθεσίας με σκοπό την αύξηση της διαφάνειας, ένα νέο πλαίσιο για την καταπολέμηση του λαθρεμπορίου προϊόντων που υπόκεινται σε ειδικούς φόρους κατανάλωσης (καπνός, οινοπνευματώδη και ενέργεια), την υιοθέτηση πρόσθετων μέτρων και κινήτρων για περαιτέρω αύξηση των ηλεκτρονικών συναλλαγών, την εφαρμογή μιας ψηφιακής και αυτόματης διαδικασίας ηλεκτρονικής επιστροφής ΦΠΑ. Επιπλέον, και σε συνδυασμό με τον ***Άξονα 2.3***, προβλέπεται η καθιέρωση των ταμειακών μηχανών νέας τεχνολογίας σε ολόκληρη τη χώρα οι οποίες θα συνδέονται on-line με τις φορολογικές αρχές. Τελευταίο, αλλά εξίσου σημαντικό, συμπεριλαμβάνεται ένα φιλόδοξο έργο για την εφαρμογή τεχνητής νοημοσύνης στο σχεδιασμό φορολογικών ελέγχων. Τα παραπάνω συμπληρώνονται από 14 επιμέρους έργα για την ψηφιοποίηση της Ανεξάρτητης Αρχής Δημοσίων Εσόδων (ΑΑΔΕ) που είναι απαραίτητα για την εφαρμογή του πακέτου μεταρρυθμίσεων και την κάλυψη των κενών ΦΠΑ και Φόρου Εισοδήματος Φυσικών Προσώπων, τον περιορισμό των χαμένων εσόδων από το λαθρεμπόριο και τη μείωση του διοικητικού φόρτου για τους φορολογούμενους.

Ο Άξονας 4.2. - Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης έχει ως στόχο τον εκσυγχρονισμό του πλαισίου της Διαχείρισης των Δημόσιων Οικονομικών (Public Financial Management). Για τον σκοπό αυτό, το GOV-ERP στοχεύει στο ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό των δομών οικονομικής διαχείρισης και εποπτείας που διαθέτει το κράτος. Μεταξύ άλλων, πρόκειται να υποστηρίζει τον έλεγχο δαπανών, ώστε να προωθήσει την αποτελεσματική κατανομή δαπανών και τη λήψη φιλικών προς την ανάπτυξη αποφάσεων σχετικά με τον προϋπολογισμό. Μια πρόσθετη μεταρρύθμιση που περιλαμβάνεται σε αυτόν τον Άξονα στοχεύει στη δημιουργία ενός σύγχρονου και ολοκληρωμένου θεσμικού πλαισίου για τη διαχείριση των δημόσιων επιχειρήσεων και οργανισμών.

Τρίτον, οι χρηματοπιστωτικές αγορές μπορούν επίσης να διαδραματίσουν σημαντικό ρόλο στην άμβλυνση των οικονομικών σοκ, ιδίως μέσω της πρόσβασης σε πιστώσεις, του διαμοιρασμού κινδύνων στις κεφαλαιαγορές και της χρήσης αποταμιεύσεων.

Ο Άξονας 4.4. - Ενίσχυση του χρηματοπιστωτικού τομέα και των κεφαλαιαγορών περιλαμβάνει το νέο πλαίσιο φερεγγυότητας που θα ενισχύσει την επαρκή παροχή πιστώσεων σε περίπτωση οικονομικών σοκ και πρόκειται να αυξήσει την ανθεκτικότητα της οικονομίας, αποτρέποντας τη δημιουργία συνθηκών πιστωτικής ασφυξίας. Επίσης, ο Άξονας προβλέπει τη δημιουργία μιας Υπηρεσίας Πιστοληπτικής Αξιολόγησης και ενός Κεντρικού Μητρώου Πιστώσεων προκειμένου να αντιμετωπιστεί η υπάρχουσα ασύμμετρη πληροφόρηση και να ενισχυθεί η πρόσβαση στις πιστώσεις. Προκειμένου να διασφαλιστεί η λήψη τεκμηριωμένων αποφάσεων σχετικά με την πρόσβαση σε πιστώσεις, ο Άξονας προβλέπει τη δημιουργία ενός Παρατηρητηρίου Ρευστότητας και, με σκοπό την αποτροπή μελλοντικής υπερχρέωσης, προβλέπεται και η ανάπτυξη ενός Μητρώου Παρακολούθησης Ιδιωτικού Χρέους.

Επιπλέον ο ***Άξονας 4.4.*** περιλαμβάνει την ενίσχυση της Επιτροπής Κεφαλαιαγοράς, με την κωδικοποίηση και την αναθεώρηση νόμων και διατάξεων και την αναβάθμιση των πληροφοριακών της συστημάτων. Το έργο θα ενισχύσει την πρόσβαση επιχειρήσεων σε κεφάλαια και την εμπιστοσύνη στη λειτουργία της Κεφαλαιαγοράς. Στόχος είναι να συμπληρωθεί η τραπεζική χρηματοδότηση, διασφαλίζοντας ότι οι βιώσιμες επιχειρήσεις θα διατηρούν πρόσβαση σε χρηματοδότηση και κατά τη διάρκεια μιας περιόδου ύφεσης, συμβάλλοντας έτσι στην ενίσχυση της οικονομικής ανθεκτικότητας.

Τέταρτον, η μεγέθυνση του διεθνώς εμπορεύσιμου τομέα μειώνει την εξάρτηση της συνολικής παραγωγής από την εσωτερική ζήτηση και ενισχύει την επίδραση της αυξημένης ανταγωνιστικότητας στην οικονομία, συμβάλλοντας έτσι θετικά στην απορρόφηση των οικονομικών σοκ. Προς την κατεύθυνση αυτή, τα οικονομικά κίνητρα για ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις (***Άξονας 4.7.***) στοχεύουν σε έργα που προωθούν υψηλότερες εξαγωγές ενώ μέρος των κινήτρων για την αύξηση του μέσου μεγέθους των επιχειρήσεων στοχεύει σε εμπορεύσιμους τομείς. Αυτές οι πρωτοβουλίες συμπληρώνονται από την ψηφιοποίηση του εθνικού δικτύου οικονομικής διπλωματίας, την ενίσχυση της ψηφιακής ικανότητας του Enterprise Greece και δράσεις κατάρτισης εξαγωγικών επιχειρήσεων. (***Άξονας 4.6***).

Η εύρυθμη λειτουργία και ο ανταγωνισμός στις αγορές προϊόντων και υπηρεσιών αυξάνουν την ευελιξία των τιμών, μια από τις προϋποθέσεις για ομαλή προσαρμογή στα σοκ, ιδίως στο πλαίσιο μιας νομισματικής ένωσης. Η ολιστική μεταρρύθμιση για τη διευκόλυνση της επιχειρηματικής δραστηριότητας ***(Άξονας 4.7)*** θα υποστηρίξει τόσο την αύξηση του ανταγωνισμού, όσο και την ανακατανομή των πόρων, διευκολύνοντας την είσοδο νέων επιχειρήσεων στην αγορά. Επίσης, πλαισιώνεται από ένα σύνολο μεταρρυθμίσεων που στοχεύουν στην απλούστευση των διαδικασιών, στη μείωση του διοικητικού και κανονιστικού βάρους τον επιχειρήσεων, ενώ παράλληλα ενισχύουν την κανονιστική βεβαιότητα και ποιότητα, η οποία θα διευκολύνει την είσοδο των επιχειρήσεων, τις επενδύσεις και τη δημιουργία θέσεων εργασίας. Περιλαμβάνει μεταξύ άλλων: την επέκταση των υφιστάμενων μεταρρυθμίσεων απλοποίησης της αδειοδότησης σε πρόσθετες οικονομικές δραστηριότητες, κωδικοποιήσεις νομοθεσίας και αναθεώρηση της πολιτικής ποιότητας (τυποποίηση, πιστοποιήσεις κ.λπ.) για να αντιμετωπιστούν οι προκλήσεις της πράσινης και ψηφιακής μετάβασης.

Τέλος, το επιχειρηματικό περιβάλλον θα ενισχυθεί και από το νέο αποτελεσματικό πλαίσιο φερεγγυότητας για την αναδιάρθρωση του ιδιωτικού χρέους (***Άξονας 4.4***), το οποίο ενοποιεί κατακερματισμένα καθεστώτα σε ένα ενιαίο πλαίσιο, δημιουργώντας μια πλατφόρμα για κοινή χρήση δεδομένων, επεκτείνοντας τη διαδικασία ηλεκτρονικής κατάθεσης νομικών εγγράφων και εισάγοντας προ-εγκεκριμένες αυτοματοποιημένες διαδικασίες αναδιάρθρωσης.

Επιπρόσθετα, η θεσμική ανθεκτικότητα συνιστά καθοριστικό παράγονταγια την αύξηση της ικανότητας της ετοιμότητας για την αντιμετώπιση κρίσεων και της αντίδρασης σε κρίσεις . Αποτελεί το υπόβαθρο για την υλοποίηση και εύρυθμη λειτουργία των παραπάνω δράσεων και προϋποθέτει αποτελεσματική δημόσια διοίκηση και χρηστή διακυβέρνηση . *Ο **Άξονας 2.2*** για τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό του κράτους συγκεντρώνει τον πυρήνα των μέτρων του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας προς αυτή την κατεύθυνση. Πλαισιώνεται, ωστόσο, και από τρεις πολύ σημαντικές δέσμες δράσεων.

Πρώτον, η εμβληματική μεταρρύθμιση του **Άξονα 4.2** που εκσυγχρονίζει τη δημόσια διοίκηση, συμπεριλαμβανομένου του εξορθολογισμού της διακυβέρνησης και της κατανομής αρμοδιοτήτων μεταξύ των επιπέδων της διοίκησης, και επενδύει στους ανθρώπινους πόρους της, εκσυγχρονίζοντας τις διαδικασίες πρόσληψης, αναβαθμίζοντας / επαναπροσδιορίζοντας και εισάγοντας ένα σύστημα ανταμοιβής για δημόσιους φορείς και δημόσιους υπαλλήλους.

Δεύτερον, οι δράσεις του ***Άξονα 4.2.*** που έχουν ως στόχο την αύξηση της διαφάνειας και την καταπολέμηση της διαφθοράς. Περιλαμβάνουν (α) ένα ολοκληρωμένο πακέτο μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων για τον εντοπισμό και την πρόληψη της διαφθοράς που θα αποτελεί τον κεντρικό άξονα της Εθνικής Αρχής Διαφάνειας (β) την ενίσχυση του νομικού πλαισίου για την καταπολέμηση της νομιμοποίησης εσόδων από παράνομες δραστηριότητες / την καταπολέμηση της χρηματοδότησης της τρομοκρατίας (AML / CFT) - δράση κρίσιμη και για τη διασφάλιση της χρηματοοικονομικής ανθεκτικότητας, και (γ) την καταπολέμηση του παράνομου εμπορίου και την προστασία των δικαιωμάτων πνευματικής ιδιοκτησίας μέσω της ενίσχυσης της Δι-υπηρεσιακής Μονάδας Ελέγχου της Αγοράς και την δημιουργία ενός ολοκληρωμένου πληροφοριακού συστήματος για τη διαχείριση και τη δημιουργία σταθμών ελέγχου για την εντατικοποίηση των ελέγχων κοντά στα σύνορα.

Τρίτον, ***τις δράσεις του Άξονα 4.3. - Βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης,*** ο οποίος περιλαμβάνει μια φιλόδοξη ατζέντα για τη βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης και την προώθηση της ανθεκτικότητας διασφαλίζοντας καλύτερη και ταχύτερη εκτέλεση συμβάσεων, βασισμένη σε τέσσερις πυλώνες: Πρώτον, την επιτάχυνση του συστήματος απονομής δικαιοσύνης μέσω μιας σειράς μεταρρυθμίσεων όπως η ίδρυση ανεξάρτητου γραφείου για την συστηματική συλλογή, παρακολούθηση και επεξεργασία στοιχείων για την εύρυθμη λειτουργία του δικαστικού συστήματος (JustStat), καθώς και η αξιολόγηση του χωροταξικού σχεδιασμού και της οργάνωσης και διοίκησης των δικαστικών κτιρίων. Δεύτερον, ένα ολοκληρωμένο σχέδιο για την e-δικαιοσύνη που συμπεριλαμβάνει την αναβάθμιση των συστημάτων τήρησης αρχείων των δικαστηρίων, την ψηφιοποίηση αρχείων και την επέκταση των συστημάτων πληροφορικής. Τρίτον, τη δημιουργία νέων και αναβάθμιση των υφιστάμενων υποδομών, δηλαδή επενδύσεις σε κτίρια και τη δημιουργία μητρώου δεδομένων για όλα τα δικαστικά κτίρια. Τέταρτος πυλώνας είναι η αναβάθμιση των δεξιοτήτων των Δικαστών και των δικαστικών υπαλλήλων, μέσα από τον εκσυγχρονισμό του προγράμματος σπουδών της Εθνικής Σχολής Δικαστών και την ενσωμάτωση της δια βίου μάθησης και εκπαίδευσης σε ψηφιακές και άλλες δεξιότητες.

Πολιτικές για την επόμενη γενιά, τα παιδιά και τους νέους, όπως η εκπαίδευση και οι δεξιότητες

Ο Άξονας 3.2. **Ενίσχυση των ψηφιακών δυνατοτήτων της εκπαίδευσης και εκσυγχρονισμός της επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης** στοχεύει στην αύξηση της μακροχρόνιας

απασχόλησης και της παραγωγικότητας μέσω της απόκτησης δεξιοτήτων που απαιτούνται για την πράσινη και ψηφιακή μετάβαση και ισχυρότερη διασύνδεση μεταξύ της εκπαίδευσης και της αγοράς εργασίας. Για το σκοπό αυτό, ο Άξονας περιλαμβάνει μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις σε όλα τα επίπεδα εκπαίδευσης, με σκοπό την ενσωμάτωση των νέων δεξιοτήτων στα προγράμματα σπουδών, την επένδυση σε ψηφιακές τεχνολογίες και ερευνητικές ικανότητες, την εισαγωγή αξιολόγησης για την παρακολούθηση και τη βελτίωση των αποτελεσμάτων εκπαίδευσης και την προώθηση της συνεργασίας μεταξύ της εκπαίδευσης, της έρευνας και των επιχειρήσεων.

Όσον αφορά την πρωτοβάθμια και δευτεροβάθμια εκπαίδευση, ο Άξονας περιλαμβάνει μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις που αποτελούν σταθερά θεμέλια για ένα μοντέλο ψηφιακής εκπαίδευσης χωρίς αποκλεισμούς στην Ελλάδα. Καλύπτει την ψηφιοποίηση του εκπαιδευτικού υλικού και την ενσωμάτωση σύγχρονων ψηφιακών εργαλείων στα σχολεία, την οικονομική υποστήριξη των μαθητών για την απόκτηση του απαραίτητου εξοπλισμού και την (εκ νέου) (επανα)κατάρτιση των εκπαιδευτικών σε ψηφιακές δεξιότητες. Αυτό το πακέτο μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων αποτελεί μέρος μιας ολοκληρωμένης στρατηγικής μεταρρυθμίσεων για τον εκσυγχρονισμό των προγραμμάτων σπουδών, τον εξορθολογισμό των υπηρεσιών και την παρακολούθηση των αποτελεσμάτων της εκπαίδευσης.

Όσον αφορά την επαγγελματική εκπαίδευση και κατάρτιση (ΕΕΚ), ο Άξονας προβλέπει την εφαρμογή μιας εμβληματικής μεταρρύθμισης. Η βασική ώθηση αυτής της μεταρρύθμισης συνίσταται στην ενημέρωση, αναβάθμιση και ευθυγράμμιση των προγραμμάτων σπουδών ΕΕΚ με τις ανάγκες της αγοράς εργασίας, ιδίως ψηφιακές, πράσινες ή γαλάζιες δεξιότητες. Η απόκτηση δεξιοτήτων που είναι αναπόσπαστο μέρος της διττής μετάβασης είναι απαραίτητη αλλά όχι, από μόνη της, επαρκής προϋπόθεση για την αύξηση της αποτελεσματικότητας και της ελκυστικότητας της ΕΕΚ για νέους στην Ελλάδα. Έτσι, επιπλέον, ο Άξονας προβλέπει την αναβάθμιση και προμήθεια εργαστηριακού εξοπλισμού για τις διάφορες μονάδες ΕΕΚ (ΙΕΚ, ΕΠΑΛ, Μετα-Δευτεροβάθμια Ετήσια Μαθητεία και Σχολές Επαγγελματικής Κατάρτισης). Επιπλέον, η στρατηγική επεκτείνεται στις Επαγγελματικές Σχολές (ΕΠΑ.Σ) Μαθητείας του Οργανισμού Απασχόλησης Εργατικού Δυναμικού (ΟΑΕΔ), και ειδικότερα στην ενίσχυση του συστήματος μαθητείας, την επικαιροποίηση των προσφερόμενων ενοτήτων για την αύξηση της συνάφειας με την αγορά εργασίας και τη δημιουργία συστημάτων αξιολόγησης για την παρακολούθηση των αποτελεσμάτων της εκπαίδευσης.

Τέλος, όσον αφορά την τριτοβάθμια εκπαίδευση, ο Άξονας περιλαμβάνει παρεμβάσεις για την προώθηση της συνεργασίας μεταξύ ελληνικών πανεπιστημίων και πανεπιστημίων στο εξωτερικό, ενίσχυση της ερευνητικής δραστηριότητας στα ελληνικά πανεπιστήμια και ενίσχυση της σχέσης μεταξύ της τριτοβάθμιας εκπαίδευσης και της αγοράς εργασίας. Οι προβλεπόμενες μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις θα βελτιώσουν τα εκπαιδευτικά αποτελέσματα, θα αυξήσουν την εξωστρέφεια των ελληνικών πανεπιστημίων και τις προοπτικές απασχολησιμότητας των αποφοίτων τους.

Μεταξύ των δράσεων του **Άξονα 3.4: Αύξηση της πρόσβασης σε αποτελεσματικές και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς κοινωνικές πολιτικές** υπάρχουν πολιτικές που αφορούν στα παιδιά και τη νέα γενιά.

Μια σημαντική μεταρρύθμιση είναι ο σχεδιασμός και η εισαγωγή ενός ενοποιημένου και περιεκτικού προγράμματος σπουδών για προσχολικές μονάδες. Αυτό θα στοχεύει στην ανάπτυξη των παιδιών μέσω μιας ολοκληρωμένης προσέγγισης και θα εστιάζει στην έγκαιρη παρέμβαση, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της χρήσης ψυχοτεχνικών εργαλείων για την έγκαιρη

διάγνωση των μαθησιακών και αναπτυξιακών διαταραχών. Ο γενικός στόχος είναι να βελτιωθούν οι προληπτικές παρεμβάσεις για τέτοιες διαταραχές, ενώ παράλληλα υποστηρίζονται τα παιδιά να αξιοποιήσουν πλήρως τις δυνατότητές τους μειώνοντας το οικονομικό, ψυχικό και κοινωνικό κόστος των διαταραχών. Αυτή η μεταρρύθμιση συνδέεται επίσης με την πρώιμη παρέμβαση στα παιδιά με διαταραχές του φάσματος του αυτισμού (ASD), η οποία στοχεύει στη δημιουργία αποτελεσματικών πρωτοκόλλων για την υποστήριξη της ψυχο-συναισθηματικής ανάπτυξης και τη βελτίωση της ποιότητας ζωής και της κοινωνικής ένταξης των παιδιών αυτών.

Επιπλέον, ένας στρατηγικός στόχος του Άξονα είναι η αποϊδρυματοποίηση παιδιών και εφήβων μέσω: (α) ενός ενισχυμένου και σύγχρονου προγράμματος μεταφοράς εφήβων σε υποστηριζόμενες ημι-αυτόνομες δομές διαβίωσης και η περαιτέρω υποστήριξή τους με προγράμματα δεξιοτήτων για την ομαλή μετάβασή τους στην αγορά εργασίας και την κοινωνία κατά την ενηλικίωσή τους, και (β) της μεταρρύθμισης της επαγγελματικής φροντίδας που βελτιώνει αποτελεσματικά την τοποθέτηση παιδιών με αναπηρίες σε οικογενειακά περιβάλλοντα.

Παράλληλα, στον Άξονα ενσωματώνεται και η διάσταση του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού μέσα από την δράση για την ενσωμάτωση της Τεχνολογίας και της Επιστήμης με προγράμματα STEM (science, technology, engineering and mathematics) στα Κέντρα Δημιουργικής Απασχόλησης. Τα προγράμματα αυτά θα σχεδιαστούν κατάλληλα για παιδιά από δώδεκα έως δεκαπέντε ετών και θα στηρίζουν την παράλληλη ενίσχυση των ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων των παιδιών.

Συσχέτιση με τους πυλώνες του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας

	Πυλώνες του Ευρωπαϊκού Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης					
✔✔ = ***Βασική Συσχέτιση*** ✓ = ***Συμπληρωματική συσχέτιση*** **Άξονας Ελληνικού πλάνου**	*Πράσινη μετάβαση*	*Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός*	*Έξυπνη, βιώσιμη και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς ανάπτυξη, με οικονομική συνοχή, απασχόληση, παραγωγικότητα, ανταγωνιστικότητα, έρευνα, ανάπτυξη και καινοτομία, και μια εύρυθμα λειτουργούσα εσωτερική αγορά με ισχυρές μικρές και μεσαίες επιχειρήσεις (ΜμΕ)*	*Κοινωνική και εδαφική συνοχή*	*Υγεία και οικονομική, κοινωνική και θεσμική ανθεκτικότητα, μεταξύ άλλων με σκοπό την αύξηση της ικανότητας της ετοιμότητας για την αντιμετώπιση κρίσεων και της αντίδρασης σε κρίσεις*	*Πολιτικές για την επόμενη γενιά, τα παιδιά και τους νέους, όπως η εκπαίδευση και οι δεξιότητες*
1.1 – Μετάβαση σε νέο ενεργειακό μοντέλο φιλικό στο περιβάλλον	✔✔		✓	✓		
1.2 – Ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση του κτιριακού αποθέματος της χώρας και χωροταξική μεταρρύθμιση	✔✔		✓	✓		
1.3 – Μετάβαση σε ένα πράσινο και βιώσιμο σύστημα μεταφορών	✔✔		✓	✓		
1.4 – Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και διατήρηση της βιοποικιλότητας	✔✔	✓		✓	✓	
2.1 - Συνδεσιμότητα για τους πολίτες, τις επιχειρήσεις, το κράτος		✔✔	✓	✓		
2.2 - Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του κράτους	✓	✔✔		✓	✓	✓
2.3 - Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός των επιχειρήσεων	✓	✔✔	✓			
3.1 - Αύξηση των θέσεων εργασίας και προώθηση της συμμετοχής στην αγορά εργασίας		✓	✓	✔✔	✓	
3.2 - Ενίσχυση των ψηφιακών δυνατοτήτων της εκπαίδευσης και		✓	✔✔	✓	✓	✔✔

εκσυγχρονισμός της επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης						
3.3 - Ενίσχυση της προσβασιμότητας, της αποτελεσματικότητας και της ποιότητας του συστήματος υγείας				✓	✔✔	
3.4 - Αύξηση της πρόσβασης σε αποτελεσματικές και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς κοινωνικές πολιτικές		✓	✓	✔✔		✓
4.1 - Φορολογικά εργαλεία πιο φιλικά για την ανάπτυξη και βελτίωση της φορολογικής διοίκησης		✓	✓		✔✔	
4.2 - Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης			✓		✔✔	
4.3 - Βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης		✓	✓	✓	✔✔	
4.4 - Ενίσχυση του χρηματοπιστωτικού τομέα και των κεφαλαιαγορών			✓		✔✔	
4.5 - Προώθηση της έρευνας και της καινοτομίας			✔✔			✓
4.6 - Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας		✓	✔✔	✓	✓	
4.7 - Βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και προώθηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και εξαγωγών	✓	✓	✔✔		✓	

Ευρωπαϊκές Εμβληματικές Πρωτοβουλίες η προώθηση των οποίων αποτελεί διακριτό στόχο του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας

Το Ελληνικό Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας απαντά με συντονισμένες επενδύσεις και μεταρρυθμίσεις στις διαρθρωτικές προκλήσεις και αδυναμίες, που αντιμετωπίζει η χώρα, ενώ παράλληλα προωθεί την επίτευξη των Ευρωπαϊκών Εμβληματικών Πρωτοβουλιών, με απτά οφέλη για την οικονομία και τους πολίτες, δημιουργώντας θέσεις εργασίας και ανάπτυξη, που είναι απαραίτητα για τη διττή μετάβαση. Η εφαρμογή των Ευρωπαϊκών Εμβληματικών Πρωτοβουλιών θα εξασφαλίσει την επιτυχία της ανάκαμψης της Ελλάδας, θα καταστήσει την Ελλάδα ένα ψηφιακό και πιο πράσινο κράτος-μέλος και θα αυξήσει τη συνοχή με τα άλλα κράτη-μέλη.

Flagship	Υφιστάμενες στρατηγικές / στόχοι	Επενδύσεις	Μεταρρυθμίσεις	Αναμενόμενη συμβολή στην επίτευξη των στόχων της ΕΕ [9]
Ενίσχυση της ενέργειας *(Power Up) (Συνεισφορά του Άξονα 1.1.)*	1. Αδυναμία διείσδυσης ΑΠΕ, λόγω της συμφόρησης/ περιορισμένης δυναμικότητας του δικτύου 2. Περιορισμένες εγκαταστάσεις ΑΠΕ στα κτίρια	1. Παρεμβάσεις για την ηλεκτρική διασύνδεση των νησιών και την αναβάθμιση του ηλεκτρικού δικτύου 2. Εγκατεστημένη αύξηση χωρητικότητας στους υποσταθμούς ΔΕΔΔΗΕ HV / MV για νέα σύνδεση ΑΠΕ με βάση τους στόχους του ΕΣΕΚ 3. Επενδύσεις σε εγκαταστάσεις αποθήκευσης ενέργειας (όλες οι τεχνολογίες) 4. Δράσεις αναζωογόνησης των περιοχών που επλήγησαν περισσότερο (Μόνο περιοχές μετάβασης) 5. Αναβαθμίσεις δικτύου ΔΕΔΔΗΕ με στόχο την ενίσχυση της ανθεκτικότητας και την προστασία του περιβάλλοντος 6. Αναβάθμιση εναέριου δικτύου ΔΕΔΔΗΕ σε δασικές περιοχές	1. Διασφάλιση της βιωσιμότητας του ειδικού λογαριασμού ΑΠΕ μέσω διαρθρωτικών μεταρρυθμίσεων και με την αντιμετώπιση των επιπτώσεων πανδημίας COVID-19 στην ισορροπία του λογαριασμού 2. Απλοποίηση της διαδικασίας αδειοδότησης των ΑΠΕ.	Το ελληνικό RRP αναμένεται να συμβάλει με: 1. την ανάπτυξη και ολοκλήρωση τουλάχιστον 3GW νέας χωρητικότητας ΑΠΕ, που διευκολύνεται από τις προτεινόμενες μεταρρυθμίσεις 2. την εγκατάσταση δυναμικότητας αποθήκευσης ενέργειας 1,38GW 3. την αύξηση της εγκατεστημένης ισχύος σε υφιστάμενους υποσταθμούς HV / MV του δικτύου διανομής ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας κατά 800 MVA, επιτρέποντας την ενσωμάτωση ισχύος 1.755 MW ΑΠΕ στο δίκτυο 4. την ανάπτυξη καλωδίων 150kV (περίπου 353 km

[9] https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=COM:2020:0575:FIN

				υποβρύχιων καλωδίων και c.20km καλωδίων εδάφους) για τη διασύνδεση των Κυκλάδων και την εκτιμώμενη μείωση των εκπομπών CO2 (κατά 99,562 τόνους / έτος από το 2025 και κατά 120,808 τόνους / έτος το 2030)
Ανακαίνιση *(Renovation) (Συνεισφορά του Άξονα 1.2.)*	Εκτιμάται ότι εάν δεν υπάρξει πρόγραμμα χρηματοδότησης (και δεν προβλέπεται άμεσα εθνικό πρόγραμμα για την περίοδο 2021-2022), οι ενεργειακές αναβαθμίσεις κατοικιών ετησίως θα είναι περίπου 8.000, πολύ χαμηλή επίδοση για να βοηθήσει στην βελτίωση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης	1. Ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση κατοικιών 2. Ενέργεια και επιχειρηματικότητα 3. Ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση κτιρίων του δημόσιου τομέα και ενεργειακή υποδομή δημόσιων φορέων 4. Παρεμβάσεις σε κατοικημένες περιοχές και κτίρια 5. Ολυμπιακό Αθλητικό Κέντρο Αθηνών 6. Ανάπτυξη υποδομών και αποκατάσταση κτιρίων σε πρώην βασιλικά κτήματα στο Τατόι	1. Προετοιμασία των αστικών σχεδίων για την εφαρμογή της μεταρρύθμισης της αστικής πολιτικής 2. Σχέδιο δράσης για την ενεργειακή φτώχεια 3. Δημιουργία νέου θαλάσσιου χωροταξικού σχεδιασμού 4. Δημιουργία νέου ειδικού χωροταξικού σχεδιασμού για ΑΠΕ, βιομηχανία, τουρισμό και υδατοκαλλιέργεια	Μέχρι το 2025, το πρόγραμμα ενεργειακής αναβάθμισης κατοικιών θα συμβάλει έως και 15% στην επίτευξη του στόχου NECP με ετήσια εξοικονόμηση ενέργειας 210 ktoe
Επαναφόρτιση και ανεφοδιασμός *(Recharge and Refuel) (Contribution by Άξονας 1.3.)*	Μηδενικοί σταθμοί φόρτισης για Ηλεκτρικά Οχήματα σε κοινόχρηστους χώρους	1. Ηλεκτροκινηση (Φορτίζοντας στην πόλη, φορτίζοντας παντου) 2. Πράσινη παραγωγή	1. Δημιουργία θεσμικού πλαισίου για εγκατάσταση και λειτουργία υποδομών φόρτισης Ηλεκτρικών Οχημάτων	Μέχρι το 2025, περισσότερα από 8000 σημεία φόρτισης ηλεκτρικών οχημάτων θα εγκατασταθούν σε ολόκληρη τη χώρα, προωθώντας καθαρότερες μεταφορές
Σύνδεση *(Connect)* *(Συνεισφορά του Άξονα 2.1.)*	Η ΕΕΤΤ ολοκλήρωσε στις 16/12/2020 με επιτυχία τη διαγωνιστική διαδικασία για τη χορήγηση δικαιωμάτων χρήσης ραδιοσυχνοτήτων στις ζώνες 700 MHz, 2 GHz, 3400-3800 MHz και 26 GHz, με σκοπό την ανάπτυξη δικτύων κινητών επικοινωνιών 5ης γενιάς (5G)	1. Μικροί δορυφόροι – Ανάπτυξη ενός σχηματισμού μικρο-δορυφόρων που θα υποστηρίζουν εφαρμογές γεωπαρακολούθησης που αναμένεται να αυξήσουν τις δυνατότητες της ελληνικής βιομηχανίας υψηλής τεχνολογίας. 2. Διάδρομοι 5G - Ανάπτυξη δικτύων 5G που θα παρέχουν κάλυψη όλων των ελληνικών αυτοκινητοδρόμων που	1. Μετάβαση σε γρήγορες ευρυζωνικές συνδέσεις - Μετάβαση σε ευρυζωνικές συνδέσεις 100/200 Mbps (UltraFast) και ενίσχυση της ζήτησης σύνδεσης στο διαδίκτυο σε υπερυψηλή ταχύτητα (Superfast Broadband) .	***Μέχρι το 2025 η μεγαλύτερη δυνατή αδιάλειπτη κάλυψη 5G για όλες τις περιοχές..*** Το ελληνικό Σχέδιο αναμένεται να συμβάλει με:

		αποτελούν μέρος των διευρωπαϊκών δικτύων μεταφορών 3. Ετοιμότητα Οπτικών Ινών - Εγκατάσταση υποδομής οπτικών ινών σε κτίρια που αναμένεται να επιταχύνουν την υιοθέτηση υποδομής επόμενης γενιάς από τους πολίτες	2. Μετάβαση στην τεχνολογία 5G, διευκολύνοντας την ανάπτυξη καινοτόμων απομακρυσμένων υπηρεσιών	1. την εγκατάσταση υποδομών οπτικών ινών σε 120.000 κτίρια ιδιωτικών κατοικιών και επιχειρήσεων 2. την ανάπτυξη σύγχρονων υποθαλάσσιων καλωδίων ινών (1,370 km) που συνδέουν την ηπειρωτική χώρα με τα νησιά και την Κύπρο 3. την ανάπτυξη υποδομών 5G σε μεγάλους ελληνικούς αυτοκινητόδρομους (1,918 km) - μέρος των διευρωπαϊκών δικτύων μεταφορών 4. την ανάπτυξη ενός σχηματισμού μικρο-δορυφόρων
Εκσυγχρονισμός *(Modernise)* *(Συνεισφορά των Αξόνων 2.2., 3.1., 3.2, 3.3., 3.4., 4.1., 4.2., 4.3., 4.6)*	**Ψηφιακές δημόσιες υπηρεσίες:** Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός σε διάφορους τομείς πολιτικής. Απαιτείται ένα ευρύτερο ανοιχτό κυβερνητικό πρόγραμμα που θα εμπλουτιστεί με νέες κυβερνητικές δεσμεύσεις, με οριζόντιους ρόλους σε διάφορους τομείς, και θα διέπεται από συνεργατική λογική. **Κυβερνητικές πρωτοβουλίες «ανοικτών δεδομένων»:** Εθνικό Κεντρικό Μητρώο για ανοιχτά δεδομένα, data.gov.gr. 10.587 σύνολα δεδομένων δημοσιεύονται αυτήν τη στιγμή.	1. Ψηφιοποίηση αρχείων και συναφών υπηρεσιών 2. Κεντρικό Σύστημα Διαχείρισης Σχέσεων με Πελάτες (CRM) για τη Γενική Κυβέρνηση 3. Περαιτέρω εκσυγχρονισμός των One-Stop Shops της Δημόσιας Διοίκησης 4. Νέο σύστημα δημοσίων συμβάσεων 5. Ψηφιοποίηση του Υπουργείου Εξωτερικών 6. Ψηφιακός Μετασχηματισμός του Ελληνικού Οργανισμού Τουρισμού 7. Διαλειτουργικότητα και ανάπτυξη διαδικτυακών υπηρεσιών 8. Μελέτες ταξινόμησης δεδομένων για συστήματα πληροφοριών του δημόσιου τομέα 9. Κέντρο διαλειτουργικότητας επόμενης γενιάς (ΚΕΔ) 10. Ηλεκτρονικά μητρώα 11. Τουριστικό μητρώο e-ΜΗΤΕ	1. Υπηρεσίες της Δημόσιας Διοίκησης προσανατολισμένες στον πελάτημε την απλοποίηση και βελτίωση διαδικασιών, τη βελτιώσεων συστημάτων και τη συμμόρφωση με ευρωπαϊκές στρατηγικές και πολιτικές 2. Στρατηγική και πολιτικές ασφάλειας στον κυβερνοχώρο για τον δημόσιο τομέα και προηγμένες υπηρεσίες ασφαλείας για εθνικές υποδομές ζωτικής σημασίας 3. Διασύνδεση και διαλειτουργικότητα μητρώων, συστημάτων και υπηρεσιών για ανταλλαγή δεδομένων μεταξύ εθνικών δημόσιων οργανισμών 4. Ενσωμάτωση νέων τεχνολογιών και τάσεων προς την παροχή προηγμένων υπηρεσιών της Δημόσιας Διοίκησης, αύξηση της	Το Ελληνικό Σχέδιο αναμένεται να συμβάλει στην εμβληματική πρωτοβουλία «Εκσυγχρονισμός» μέσω της εφαρμογής μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων με στόχο τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό του Ελληνικού Δημόσιου Τομέα και τη βελτίωση του λειτουργικού του μοντέλου, επιτυγχάνοντας τελικά την παροχή βελτιωμένων, ποιοτικών, διαλειτουργικών, εξατομικευμένων και φιλικών προς το χρήστη ψηφιακών δημόσιων υπηρεσιών σε πολίτες και επιχειρήσεις. Όσον αφορά την εθνική πρωτοβουλία e-ID, πρέπει να επισημανθεί ότι αυτό θα χρηματοδοτηθεί από το

	Η ανάγκη ψηφιοποίησης των δημόσιων υπηρεσιών, σε συνδυασμό με την ανάγκη εξασφάλισης ψηφιακών υποδομών και προώθησης της ικανότητας της κυβερνοασφάλειας τόσο στον δημόσιο όσο και στον ιδιωτικό τομέα, είναι ακόμη πιο εμφανής. **Διαλειτουργικότητα - Ενίσχυση της ψηφιακής υποδομής του κράτους:** Μια βασική αδυναμία της Δημόσιας Διοίκησης είναι η ύπαρξη πολλών μητρώων μεταξύ των επιμέρους αρχών της, όπου κάθε οντότητα δεν αναγνωρίζεται με μοναδικό τρόπο. Προκειμένου να διευκολυνθούν οι διαλειτουργικές ηλεκτρονικές υπηρεσίες σε όλο τον δημόσιο τομέα, απαιτείται η ενοποίηση των πολλαπλών μητρώων πολιτών. **Διαλειτουργικότητα - Ενίσχυση της ψηφιακής υποδομής του κράτους:** Μια βασική αδυναμία της Δημόσιας Διοίκησης είναι η ύπαρξη πολλών μητρώων μεταξύ των επιμέρους αρχών της, όπου κάθε οντότητα δεν αναγνωρίζεται με μοναδικό τρόπο. Προκειμένου να διευκολυνθούν οι διαλειτουργικές ηλεκτρονικές υπηρεσίες σε όλο τον δημόσιο	12. Έξυπνες πόλεις 13. Παροχή Υποδομής και Υπηρεσιών Κεντρικού Cloud Computing 14. Αναβάθμιση υποδομής και υπηρεσιών Cloud-υπολογιστών των Εθνικών Υποδομών Έρευνας και Τεχνολογίας (ΕΔΕΤ) 15. Ενίσχυση της επιχειρηματικής συνέχειας του δημόσιου τομέα 16. Επέκταση του Σύζευξης ΙΙ 17. Κεντρικό BI - Ανάλυση δεδομένων 18. Κεντρικό σύστημα διαχείρισης εγγράφων 19. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός των εργασιακών συστημάτων 20. Ψηφιοποίηση του ΟΑΕΔ 21. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός της εκπαίδευσης 22. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός της υγείας (DigHealth) 23. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του συστήματος κοινωνικής υποστήριξης 24. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του συστήματος μετανάστευσης και ασύλου 25. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός φορολογικών ελέγχων 26. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός της φορολογικής και τελωνειακής διοίκησης 27. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός της δημοσιονομικής διαχείρισης και εποπτείας στη γενική διακυβέρνηση και την ηλεκτρονική τιμολόγηση 28. Εκσυγχρονίστε το Ελληνικό Ταμείο Καταθέσεων και Δανείων 29. Ψηφιακός Μετασχηματισμός του Ελληνικού Οργανισμού Σιδηροδρόμων 30. Ψηφιακός Μετασχηματισμός του Τομέα Γεωργικών Τροφίμων	αποδοτικότητας και της αποτελεσματικότητας και μείωση του κόστους λειτουργίας, αναβάθμισης και συντήρησης συστημάτων 5. Στρατηγική και πολιτικές διακυβέρνησης δεδομένων για τον δημόσιο τομέα 6. Μεταρρύθμιση της δημόσιας διοίκησης 7. Λογιστική μεταρρύθμιση 8. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός της δικαιοσύνης (ηλεκτρονική δικαιοσύνη) 9. Ψηφιακό Ολοκληρωμένο Σύστημα Διαχείρισης Προγράμματος για τη Διαχείριση Τεχνικών Έργων και Διαρθρωτικών Περιουσιακών Στοιχείων του Υπουργείου Υποδομών και Μεταφορών 10. Ψηφιοποίηση του Δικτύου Οικονομικής Διπλωματίας	πρόγραμμα δημοσίων επενδύσεων. Όσον αφορά τον εκσυγχρονισμό της φορολογικής και τελωνειακής διοίκησης, πρέπει να σημειωθούν οι ακόλουθες συνεισφορές: 1. Μείωση του φορολογικού κενού ΦΠΑ κατά 1% μετά το έτος 2023. 2. Αύξηση των εσόδων από τον φόρο προσωπικού εισοδήματος που αφορούν επιχειρηματικές δραστηριότητες μειώνοντας το κενό φορολογίας εισοδήματος προσωπικού κατά περισσότερο από 10% τα έτη 2024-2025 3. Μείωση των χαμένων εσόδων από την καταπολέμηση του λαθρεμπορίου κατά τουλάχιστον 15% έως το 2024. 4. Αύξηση της είσπραξης (μη εξυπηρετούμενων) ληξιπρόθεσμων χρεών κατά περίπου 0,5% ετησίως (μετά το 2023). 5. Μείωση του διοικητικού κόστους για τους πολίτες κατά τουλάχιστον 30% (έως το 2024) και κατά 75% έως (2026). Όσον αφορά τον εκσυγχρονισμό του πλαισίου

	τομέα, απαιτείται η ενοποίηση των πολλαπλών μητρώων πολιτών. Κυβερνητικό υπολογιστικό νέφος (G-cloud): Μετά την έναρξη ισχύος του ν.4623 / 2019 και του ν.4727 / 2020, η ΓΓΠΣΔΔ είναι υπεύθυνη για την παροχή υπηρεσιών σχετικών με υποδομές (IaaS) και λογισμικό (SaaS) προς όλους σχεδόν τους δημόσιους οργανισμούς, των οποίων τα κεντρικά πληροφοριακά συστήματα πρέπει να μεταφερθούν σε ιδιωτικές, δημόσιες ή υβριδικές υποδομές υπολογιστικού νέφους που διαχειρίζεται η ΓΓΠΣΔΔ.			της Δημόσιας Οικονομικής Διαχείρισης, οι βασικές συνεισφορές είναι οι εξής: 1. ο εκσυγχρονισμός της οργάνωσης και της διοίκησης του Γενικού Λογιστηρίου του Κράτους και των φορέων γενικής κυβέρνησης (GOV-ERP). 2. η εφαρμογή του λογιστικού πλαισίου γενικής κυβέρνησης με βάση την αυτοτέλεια των χρήσεων (GGAF), και 3. Ηλεκτρονική τιμολόγηση. Όσον αφορά τον εκσυγχρονισμό της δικαιοσύνης, το ελληνικό Σχέδιο αναμένεται να συμβάλει στα ακόλουθα: 1. Ενίσχυση της αποτελεσματικότητας της δικαιοσύνης και διευκόλυνση της καθημερινής ζωής των πολιτών μέσω του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης της χώρας, 2. Βελτίωση της ποιότητας των αποφάσεων σε σχέση με την ανεξαρτησία της δικαιοσύνης και της διαφάνειας για όλους και 3. Προσέλκυση περισσότερων επενδύσεων, ενίσχυση ανάπτυξη και αύξηση της οικονομικής ανθεκτικότητας της Ελλάδας

				Επιπλέον, πρέπει να σημειωθούν οι ακόλουθες συνεισφορές: 1. Ενίσχυση του αναπτυξιακού δυναμικού του γεωργικού τομέα 2. Προσέλκυση ξένων επενδύσεων και απλούστευση των διαδικασιών ιδιωτικοποίησης μέσω έξυπνων τεχνολογιών υποδομής 3. Βελτιωμένη χωρητικότητα, διαχείριση της κυκλοφορίας, αξιοπιστία, ενεργειακή απόδοση, χαμηλότερο λειτουργικό κόστος και βελτιωμένες υπηρεσίες μεταφοράς. Επιπλέον, τα έργα που προτείνονται στο πλαίσιο του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού της υγείας αναμένεται να ενισχύσουν και να επιταχύνουν την ανάπτυξη και υιοθέτηση κατάλληλων, προσβάσιμων, προσιτών, επεκτάσιμων και βιώσιμων λύσεων ψηφιακής υγείας (DigHealth) που θα αποτρέψουν, θα ανιχνεύσουν και θα ανταποκριθούν σε επιδημίες και πανδημίες (COVID-19), και να αναπτύξουν υποδομές και εφαρμογές που θα επιτρέψουν στην Ελλάδα να προωθήσει την υγεία και την ευημερία. Οι καινοτόμες

				ψηφιακές λύσεις μπορούν να ενισχύσουν την υγεία και την ποιότητα ζωής των πολιτών και να επιτρέψουν πιο αποτελεσματικούς τρόπους οργάνωσης και παροχής υπηρεσιών υγειονομικής περίθαλψης.
Επέκταση *(Scale-up)* *(Συνεισφορά του Άξονα 2.3.)*	**Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός των επιχειρήσεων:** Διάφορες και κατακερματισμένες δράσεις που προωθούν την καινοτομία, αλλά στερούνται ενιαίας, κεντρικής υποστήριξης. Απουσία διαγνωστικού μηχανισμού αξιολόγησης της ψηφιοποίησης των μικρομεσαίων επιχειρήσεων (ΜμΕ). **Τεχνητή Νοημοσύνη:** Απουσία στρατηγικού και επιχειρησιακού σχεδίου για την τεχνητή νοημοσύνη, απαραίτητου για τον καθορισμό του οράματος και την ευθυγράμμιση των στόχων με τη αντίστοιχη στρατηγική της ΕΕ.	1. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός των ΜμΕ	1. Δημιουργία ενός ψηφιακού επιχειρηματικού οικοσυστήματος και εισαγωγή φορολογικών κινήτρων για τη διευκόλυνση του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού των ΜμΕ	Το ελληνικό Σχέδιο αναμένεται να συμβάλει μέσω της παροχής φορολογικών κινήτρων και ευκαιριών χρηματοδότησης σε περισσότερες από 100.000 ΜμΕ για τη χρήση προηγμένων ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών και ψηφιακών υποδομών, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των υπηρεσιών cloud, τεχνητής νοημοσύνης και «μαζικών δεδομένων» (big data)
Επανειδίκευση και αναβάθμιση δεξιοτήτων *(Reskill and upskill)* *(Συνεισφορά των Αξόνων 2.2., 2.3.,*	**Ψηφιακές δεξιότητες:** Η Ελλάδα έχει πολύ χαμηλότερη επίδοση από το μέσο όρο της ΕΕ αναφορικά με το ανθρώπινο κεφάλαιο. Το 2019, το 51% των ατόμων μεταξύ 16 και 74 είχαν τουλάχιστον βασικές ψηφιακές δεξιότητες (58% στην ΕΕ), αύξηση 5 ποσοστιαίων μονάδων σε ένα έτος, πολύ	1. Προγράμματα αναβάθμισης ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων για στρατιωτικούς / στρατιωτική θητεία 2. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός της εκπαίδευσης 3. Αναβάθμιση της Επαγγελματικής Εκπαίδευσης και Κατάρτισης (ΕΕΚ): Προμήθεια εργαστηριακού εξοπλισμού για εργαστηριακά κέντρα για τις σχολές ΙΕΚ, ΕΠΑΛ, Μετα-Δευτεροβάθμια Εκπαίδευση και Επαγγελματική Κατάρτιση	1. Νέα στρατηγική για τη διά βίου κατάρτιση:: εκσυγχρονισμός του συστήματος αναβάθμισης δεξιοτήτων και επανειδίκευσης της Ελλάδας 2. Στρατηγική για την αριστεία στα πανεπιστήμια και την καινοτομία 3. Ενίσχυση του συστήματος μαθητείας 4. Κατάρτιση, επανειδίκευση και αναβάθμιση δεηιοτήτων του	Οι προτεινόμενες πολιτικές και μέτρα αναμένεται να συμβάλουν στη γεφύρωση του ψηφιακού χάσματος και στην ενίσχυση του βασικού ψηφιακού γραμματισμού ολόκληρου του πληθυσμού. Ταυτόχρονα, υπάρχει ιδιαίτερη έμφαση στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό της εκπαίδευσης που θα

3.1., 3.2., 3.4., 4.3., 4.6)	πάνω από τη μέση αύξηση 1 ποσοστιαίας μονάδας στην ΕΕ. Το ποσοστό των ατόμων με τουλάχιστον βασικές δεξιότητες λογισμικού αυξάνεται επίσης ικανοποιητικά, από 52% το 2018 σε 56% το 2019, ταχύτερα αυξανόμενο από τον μέσο όρο της ΕΕ. Το μερίδιο των ειδικών στις ΤΠΕ στη συνολική απασχόληση συνεχίζει να βελτιώνεται με τον ίδιο ρυθμό τα τελευταία τρία χρόνια, αλλά παραμένει χαμηλό (1,8%) σε σύγκριση με τον μέσο όρο της ΕΕ στο 3,9%. **Γυναίκες και ΤΠΕ:** το μερίδιο των γυναικών ειδικών στις ΤΠΕ στη συνολική απασχόληση των γυναικών παραμένει πολύ χαμηλό στο 0,5% σε σύγκριση με τον μέσο όρο της ΕΕ (1,4%), αν και αυξήθηκε ελαφρώς κατά 0,1%,.	4. Δημιουργία δεξιοτήτων για επαγγελματίες στον κλάδο πολιτισμού και δημιουργικότητας 5. Επαναπροσδιορισμός και αναβάθμιση δεξιοτήτων στον τουρισμό 6. Προώθηση της ένταξης του προσφυγικού πληθυσμού στην αγορά εργασίας 7. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του συστήματος κοινωνικής υποστήριξης	εργατικού δυναμικού, μέσω ενός αναμορφωμένου μοντέλου κατάρτισης 5. Αναβάθμιση της επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης 6. Δεξιότητες και ψηφιακές δεξιότητες για δικαστές και δικαστικούς υπαλλήλους (δικαστικό προσωπικό) 7. Μεταρρύθμιση της δημόσιας διοίκησης	ενισχύσει τις ψηφιακές δεξιότητες των μαθητών με στόχο τη μείωση του μεριδίου των μαθητών ηλικίας 13-14 ετών που έχουν χαμηλή απόδοση στον τομέα της πληροφορικής και της πληροφοριακής γνώσης. Όλα τα ψηφιακά προγράμματα θα λαμβάνουν υπόψη τη συμμετοχή γυναικών και νέων κοριτσιών. Επιπλέον, τα συστήματα ΕΕΚ και μαθητείας πρέπει να αναβαθμιστούν και να ευθυγραμμιστούν πλήρως με τις τρέχουσες και μελλοντικές ανάγκες της αγοράς εργασίας.

Σύνδεση με το Ευρωπαϊκό Εξάμηνο

Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας κάθε κράτους μέλους της Ε.Ε. θα πρέπει να είναι συνεπές με τις ειδικές ανά χώρα συστάσεις (country-specific recommendations, CSRs) στο πλαίσιο του Ευρωπαϊκού Εξαμήνου καθώς και εκείνες που προσδιορίζονται στις πιο πρόσφατες συστάσεις του Συμβουλίου σχετικά με την οικονομική πολιτική της ζώνης του ευρώ.

Οι ειδικές ανά χώρα συστάσεις των ετών 2019 και 2020, προτρέπουν τη χώρα να συνεχίσει να εργάζεται με στόχο την υλοποίηση σημαντικών μεταρρυθμίσεων και την άμεση εφαρμογή μέτρων για την αντιμετώπιση της υγειονομικής κρίσης (COVID-19).

Συγκεκριμένα, **η Σύσταση 3 του 2020**, συστήνει στη χώρα να επισπεύσει ώριμα έργα δημοσίων επενδύσεων και να παρέχει κίνητρα για ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις προκειμένου να στηριχθεί η οικονομική ανάκαμψη. Συνδυαστικά με τη **Σύσταση 2 του 2019**, προτρέπουν οι επενδύσεις αυτές να στοχεύουν στη πράσινη μετάβαση και τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό, οι οποίες καλύπτονται, στο σύνολο τους, από τους ακόλουθους άξονες του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Σταθερότητας:

- Ανανεώσιμες πηγές ενέργειας και έργα διασύνδεσης, και γενικά καθαρή και αποδοτική παραγωγή και χρήση ενέργειας (Άξονας 1.1)
- Αποδοτική χρήση ενέργειας σε κτίρια και ανάπλαση αστικών περιοχών (Άξονας 1.2)
- Ασφαλείς και βιώσιμες μεταφορές και εφοδιαστική (logistics) (Άξονες 1.3, 4.6)
- Περιβαλλοντική προστασία (Άξονας 1.4)
- Ψηφιακές υποδομές πολύ υψηλής χωρητικότητας (Άξονας 2.1)
- Αποτελεσματικότητα και ψηφιοποίηση της δημόσιας διοίκησης (Άξονας 2.2)
- Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός των επιχειρήσεων (Άξονας 2.3)
- Απασχολησιμότητα (Άξονας 3.1). Οι επενδύσεις στον Άξονα αυτό ευθυγραμμίζονται επίσης με τη **Σύσταση 2 του 2020**, που καλεί την Ελλάδα να μετριάσει τις επιπτώσεις της κρίσης λόγω της νόσου COVID-19 στην απασχόληση και την κοινωνία, μεταξύ άλλων με την εφαρμογή μέτρων όπως τα συστήματα μειωμένου ωραρίου εργασίας (short-time work schemes, ΣΥΝ-ΕΡΓΑΣΙΑ) και με τη διασφάλιση αποτελεσματικής στήριξης της ενεργού συμμετοχής στον εργασιακό βίο.
- Εκπαίδευση και δεξιότητες, συμπεριλαμβανομένων και των ψηφιακών (Άξονας 3.2).
- Υγεία (Άξονας 3.3). Οι επενδύσεις στον Άξονα αυτό ευθυγραμμίζονται με τη **Σύσταση 1 του 2020**, και συγκεκριμένα το τμήμα που καλεί τη χώρα να ενισχύσει την ανθεκτικότητα του συστήματος υγείας και να εξασφαλίσει επαρκή και ισότιμη πρόσβαση στην υγειονομική περίθαλψη.
- Έρευνα και ανάπτυξη (Άξονας 4.5)

Η παραπάνω πολιτική επενδύσεων λαμβάνει υπόψη και τις περιφερειακές ανισότητες και την ανάγκη να διασφαλιστεί η κοινωνική συνοχή σύμφωνα με τη **Σύσταση 2 του 2019** μέσω των:

- Διασφάλιση δίκαιης μετάβασης σε περιοχές που ο λιγνίτης θα καταργηθεί σταδιακά (Άξονας 1.1)
- Αύξηση της πρόσβασης σε αποτελεσματικές και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς κοινωνικές πολιτικές (Άξονας 3.4).

Αναφορικά με τα υπόλοιπα τμήματα των ειδικών ανά χώρα συστάσεων του 2020 (2020 CSRs), τα οποία είναι:

- **Το περιεχόμενο της Σύστασης 1 του 2020** που προτρέπει τη λήψη όλων των αναγκαίων μέτρων, εναρμονισμένων με τη γενική ρήτρα διαφυγής του Συμφώνου Σταθερότητας και Ανάπτυξης, για την αποτελεσματική αντιμετώπιση της πανδημίας COVID-19, την ενίσχυση της οικονομίας και τη στήριξη της επακόλουθης ανάκαμψης, καθώς επίσης και τη διασφάλιση της σε βάθος χρόνου βιωσιμότητας του δημοσίου χρέους.
- **Το περιεχόμενο της Σύστασης 3 του 2020** για την άμεση εφαρμογή μέτρων που στοχεύουν στη παροχή ρευστότητας και τη συνεχή ροή πιστώσεων και λοιπής χρηματοδότησης προς την οικονομία, με ιδιαίτερη έμφαση στις ΜμΕ που πλήττονται περισσότερο από την κρίση.

καλύπτονται από τα φορολογικά μέτρα και τα μέτρα στήριξης ρευστότητας, καθώς και από τα συστήματα εγγύησης ρευστότητας που η κυβέρνηση εισήγαγε για να μετριάσει τον αντίκτυπο της κρίσης. Κάποια από αυτά τα μέτρα χρηματοδοτούνται ήδη από την ΕΕ και συγκεκριμένα από το πρόγραμμα SURE, τα Ευρωπαϊκά Διαρθρωτικά και Επενδυτικά Ταμεία και τα μέτρα Coronavirus Response Investment Initiative (CRII) και CRII+. Όσον αφορά τη διασφάλιση της βιωσιμότητας του χρέους, όπως αναφέρεται στη **Σύσταση 1 του 2020**, έχουν ήδη ληφθεί μέτρα στο πλαίσιο διαχείρισης στρατηγικής δημόσιου χρέους μέσω των συνεχών ασκήσεων διαχείρισης του παθητικού (liability management exercises), της στρατηγική μείωσης του κινδύνου αναχρηματοδότησης, της διαμόρφωση της καμπύλης αποδόσεων και της αύξησης της ωρίμανσης του χρέους μέσω των στοχευμένων εκδόσεων μακροπρόθεσμων ομολόγων σε ένα περιβάλλον πολύ χαμηλών επιτοκίων, της διατήρησης ενός υψηλού ποσού ρευστών διαθεσίμων, άνω των 30 δις ευρώ, που καλύπτει τις χρηματοδοτικές ανάγκες της οικονομίας για τα επόμενα δύο χρόνια, καθώς και της πρόωρης αποπληρωμής μέρους των δανείων προς το Δ.Ν.Τ.

Το Ελληνικό Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας είναι απολύτως συμβατό και με τις κοινές προτεραιότητες και προκλήσεις που προσδιορίστηκαν στις πιο πρόσφατες συστάσεις του Ευρωπαϊκού Συμβουλίου για την Οικονομική Πολιτική στην Ευρωζώνη το 2021 (2021 Euro Area Policy Recommendations)[10] καθώς και με τις Ευρωπαϊκές Εμβληματικές Πρωτοβουλίες (EU flagships) που έχουν τεθεί στην Ετήσια Στρατηγική Βιώσιμης Ανάπτυξης του 2021 (Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy) [11].

Ειδικότερα, το Εθνικό Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας περιλαμβάνει μεταρρυθμίσεις που συνδέονται με τη βελτίωση του επιχειρείν, της αποτελεσματικότητας της δημόσιας διοίκησης και

[10] https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32020H0723%2801%29 and https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/2021_recommendation_for_euro_area_recommendation.pdf
[11] https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/TXT/?qid=1600708827568&uri=CELEX:52020DC0575

της Δικαιοσύνης μέσω του Άξονα 2.1 (Συνδεσιμότητα για τους πολίτες, τις επιχειρήσεις, το κράτος), του Άξονα 2.2 (Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του κράτους), του Άξονα 2.3 (Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός των επιχειρήσεων), του Άξονα 4.2 (Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης) και του Άξονα 4.3 (Βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης). Μεταρρυθμίσεις σχετικές με το πλαίσιο κατά της νομιμοποίησης εσόδων από παράνομες δραστηριότητες, τη διαφθορά και την εξασφάλιση της ικανότητας είσπραξης φόρων αντιμετωπίζονται μέσω του Άξονα 4.1 (Φορολογικά εργαλεία πιο φιλικά για την ανάπτυξη και βελτίωση της φορολογικής διοίκησης) και του Άξονα 4.2 (Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης) ο οποίος θα ενισχύσει το πλαίσιο AML/CFT (καταπολέμηση της νομιμοποίησης εσόδων από παράνομες δραστηριότητες/καταπολέμηση της χρηματοδότησης της τρομοκρατίας), καθώς και τον εκσυγχρονισμό και την ψηφιοποίηση των σχετικών υποδομών και βάσεων δεδομένων. Στο πλαίσιο αυτό, έχουν ήδη ενσωματωθεί στην ελληνική νομοθεσία, Ευρωπαϊκές διατάξεις για τη πρόληψη και καταστολή της νομιμοποίησης εσόδων από εγκληματικές δραστηριότητες και της χρηματοδότησης της τρομοκρατίας όπως μέσω του AMLD5 του Οκτωβρίου του 2020 (Νόμος 4734/2020 για την τροποποίηση του νόμου 4557/2018)

Η **Σύσταση 1 του 2019 και Σύσταση 4 του 2020** προτρέπουν την Ελλάδα να συνεχίσει και να ολοκληρώσει τις μεταρρυθμίσεις σύμφωνα με τις δεσμεύσεις που δόθηκαν μετά το πρόγραμμα του Ευρωπαϊκού Συμβουλίου στις 22 Ιουνίου 2018. Τα περιεχόμενα του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας που αφορούν αυτές τις συστάσεις περιλαμβάνουν:

- Βελτίωση και εκσυγχρονισμός του πλαισίου για το ατομικό εργατικό δίκαιο (Άξονας 3.1)
- Νέο πλαίσιο Επαγγελματικής Εκπαίδευσης και Κατάρτισης (Άξονας 3.2)
- Μεταρρύθμιση του πρωτοβάθμιου συστήματος υγειονομικής περίθαλψης και ηλεκτρονικής υγείας - συμπεριλαμβανομένου του ηλεκτρονικού ιατρικού μητρώου και της τηλεϊατρικής (Άξονας 3.3.)
- Εφαρμογή της ηλεκτρονικής κατάθεσης νομικών εγγράφων, ολοκλήρωση της φάσης ΙΙ της θέσπισης του συστήματος ηλεκτρονικής δικαιοσύνης (ΟΣΔΥ-ΠΠ) και της υπηρεσίας "JustStat" για συλλογή και επεξεργασία δεδομένων (Άξονας 4.3.)
- Εφαρμογή μεταρρυθμίσεων που αποσκοπούν στην αποκατάσταση της υγείας του τραπεζικού συστήματος, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των προσπαθειών εξυγίανσης των μη εξυπηρετούμενων δανείων, διασφαλίζοντας τη συνεχή αποτελεσματικότητα του σχετικού νομικού πλαισίου (Άξονας 4.4.)
- Ολοκλήρωση της μεταρρύθμισης της αδειοδότησης επενδύσεων, με την ολοκλήρωση της απλοποίησης των διαδικασιών στους συμφωνημένους υπόλοιπους τομείς και τη νομοθεσία επιθεώρησης και με την ανάπτυξη των σχετικών συστημάτων ΤΠΕ (Άξονας 4.7.).

Ισότητα των φύλων και ίσες ευκαιρίες για όλους

Το Εθνικό Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας «Ελλάδα 2.0» περιλαμβάνει ένα σύνολο προτάσεων που αποσκοπούν στην προαγωγή της ισότητας των φύλων και στην εξασφάλιση ίσων ευκαιριών για όλους.

Ισότητα των φύλων

Δύο σημαντικές προκλήσεις που περιγράφονται στις ειδικές ανά χώρα συστάσεις (CSRs) του 2019 και του 2020 αφορούν τη συμμετοχή των γυναικών στην αγορά εργασίας. Το 2019, το ποσοστό συμμετοχής των γυναικών στην αγορά εργασίας στην Ελλάδα ήταν 51,3%, έναντι 71,3% για τους άνδρες. Η συμμετοχή των γυναικών στην αγορά εργασίας στην Ελλάδα είναι από τις χαμηλότερες μεταξύ των κρατών μελών της ΕΕ και είναι σημαντικά χαμηλότερη από τον ευρωπαϊκό μέσο όρο (68,2%).

Ένας βασικός παράγοντας που συμβάλλει σε αυτό το σημαντικό χάσμα στην απασχόληση των φύλων είναι το γεγονός ότι οι γυναίκες αφιερώνουν μεγάλο ποσοστό του χρόνου τους στη φροντίδα των παιδιών και των ηλικιωμένων γονέων, καθώς η μη αμειβόμενη φροντίδα και η οικιακή εργασία εκτελούνται κυρίως από γυναίκες. Οι γυναίκες στην Ελλάδα είναι πιο πιθανό να είναι άνεργες από τους άνδρες, με το 20% των γυναικών στην ηλικιακή ομάδα 25-49 να παραμένουν εκτός της αγοράς εργασίας για λόγους παιδικής μέριμνας.

Ταυτόχρονα στην Ελλάδα οι επιλογές και τα προνόμια που δίνονται στους νέους γονείς για την φροντίδα των παιδιών τους, είναι περιορισμένες και διαφέρουν σημαντικά μεταξύ ιδιωτικού και δημόσιου τομέα με κυρίαρχο παράδειγμα την άδεια πατρότητας. Σε συνδυασμό με την ελλιπή παροχή χώρων φύλαξης και φροντίδας, η συμμετοχή των παιδιών ηλικίας μέχρι 3 ετών σε οργανωμένους χώρους φύλαξης και βρεφονηπιακούς σταθμούς είναι εξαιρετικά χαμηλή (8.9%) σε σχέση με τον ευρωπαϊκό μέσο όρο που ανέρχεται στο 32.9%, ενώ τα αντίστοιχα ποσοστά για τα παιδιά από 3 ετών μέχρι την υποχρεωτική εκπαίδευση και πάλι απέχουν με το ποσοστό στην Ελλάδα να φτάνει το 55.6% σε αντιπαραβολή με τον ευρωπαϊκό μέσο όρο, 86.3%

Στα παραπάνω ποσοστά και την μειωμένη παροχή επιλογών για τη φροντίδα των παιδιών προστίθενται και οι παράλληλες επιπτώσεις της πανδημίας COVID-19 στην απασχόληση, με αποτέλεσμα να επιβαρύνεται περισσότερο η ισότιμη συμμετοχή των γυναικών στην αγορά εργασίας. Υπάρχουν εκτιμήσεις πως η απόσταση στην απασχόληση των δύο φύλων θα επιβαρυνθεί μετά το τέλος της πανδημίας, επηρεάζοντας παράλληλα την οικονομική εξάρτηση των γυναικών και την ευρύτερη ανάπτυξη της οικονομίας. Ταυτόχρονα υπάρχουν ενδείξεις πως η πανδημία έχει επηρεάσει σημαντικά την ισορροπία επαγγελματικής και οικογενειακής ζωής και για τους δύο γονείς.

Στην κατεύθυνση αυτή ο Πυλώνας «Απασχόληση, Δεξιότητες, και Κοινωνική Συνοχή» διαμορφώνει πολιτικές και πρακτικές που μπορούν να ενισχύσουν την ισορροπία επαγγελματικής και οικογενειακής ζωής και για τα δύο φύλα, την ισότιμη συμμετοχή των γυναικών στην αγορά εργασίας και να διασφαλίσουν την ομαλή (επαν-)ένταξη των γυναικών στην επαγγελματική ζωή μετά την απόκτηση παιδιού.

Συμμετοχή και ίσες ευκαιρίες στην επαγγελματική ζωή

Σύμφωνα με την Τελική Έκθεση Πισσαρίδη (Νοέμβριος 2020) “το πρόβλημα με τη χαμηλή συμμετοχή στην αγορά εργασίας στην Ελλάδα εντοπίζεται κατά βάση στη χαμηλή συμμετοχή των γυναικών. Στις γυναίκες, το ποσοστό ενεργού πληθυσμού το 2019 περιορίζεται σε 60,4% στην Ελλάδα, έναντι 68,5% κατά μέσο όρο στην Ευρωζώνη και 67,9% στην ΕΕ, με τη χώρα να βρίσκεται στην τρίτη χαμηλότερη θέση στην κατάταξη των χωρών (υψηλότερα μόνο σε σύγκριση με την Ιταλία και τη Ρουμανία). Η χαμηλή συμμετοχή των γυναικών στην αγορά εργασίας μειώνει σημαντικά το παραγωγικό δυναμικό της χώρας, καθώς το μέσο μορφωτικό επίπεδο των γυναικών που δεν συμμετέχουν στην αγορά εργασίας είναι υψηλό”.

Δύο βασικοί στόχοι του τρίτου πυλώνα του «Ελλάδα 2.0» είναι: (α) η μείωση του χάσματος στην απασχόληση μεταξύ των δύο φύλων και (β) η εξασφάλιση ίσων ευκαιριών για γυναίκες και νέους γονείς να παραμείνουν στην αγορά εργασίας. Ο τρίτος Πυλώνας του σχεδίου διευκολύνει την επίτευξη αυτών των στόχων μέσω της δημιουργίας νέων μονάδων παιδικής μέριμνας (με έμφαση σε χώρους για βρέφη και παιδιά έως 2,5 ετών) και της δημιουργίας εγκαταστάσεων παιδικής μέριμνας σε ιδιωτικές εταιρείες. Αυτές οι δύο παρεμβάσεις στοχεύουν στην αύξηση της κάλυψης και της ποιότητας των υπηρεσιών φροντίδας παιδιών, ενισχύοντας έτσι τις ίσες ευκαιρίες για τις γυναίκες να παραμείνουν στην αγορά εργασίας. Ταυτόχρονα, η δημιουργία μονάδων παιδικής μέριμνας σε ιδιωτικές εταιρείες στοχεύει στη σταδιακή ανάπτυξη μιας κουλτούρας που ενισχύει την ισορροπία μεταξύ προσωπικής και επαγγελματικής ζωής και τις ίσες ευκαιρίες για την ομαλή επανένταξη των νέων μητέρων στην αγορά εργασίας

Στον Πυλώνα 3 επίσης περιλαμβάνεται η ενίσχυση του Παρατηρητηρίου Ισότητας του Υπουργείου Εργασίας και Κοινωνικών Υποθέσεων με στόχο να ενισχυθεί η πολύπλευρη συλλογή και καταγραφή των στοιχείων που περιγράφουν την εικόνα των ανισοτήτων και διακρίσεων στη χώρα και η σχετική εκτίμηση της προόδου στον τομέα της ισότητας και των ίσων ευκαιριών για όλους. Παράλληλα εντάσσεται και η διαμόρφωση ενός ολοκληρωμένου μηχανισμού απονομής του “Σήματος Διαφορετικότητας” στις επιχειρήσεις και οργανισμούς που θα αξιολογούνται θετικά για τις πρακτικές και πολιτικές που υιοθετούν προς την προώθηση της διαφορετικότητας. Τέλος, προκειμένου να ενισχυθεί η κατανόηση της διαφορετικότητας στους χώρους εργασίας, προβλέπεται ένα εκπαιδευτικό πρόγραμμα για τη διαφορετικότητα στους χώρους εργασίας, στο οποίο θα συμμετέχουν εργαζόμενοι τόσο από το δημόσιο όσο και τον ιδιωτικό τομέα με απώτερο σκοπό το μετασχηματισμό της εργασιακής κουλτούρας στη χώρα σε μια πιο ανοιχτή και συμπεριληπτική εταιρική ταυτότητα.

Παράλληλα η επιδότηση για μαθητές και μαθήτριες Γυμνασίου μέσω των Κέντρων Δημιουργικής Απασχόλησης που θα δημιουργηθούν με στόχο να παρέχουν προγράμματα σχετιζόμενα με τις θετικές επιστήμες και την τεχνολογία, προβλέπεται να καλύπτει τουλάχιστον 50% νεαρά κορίτσια. Η εξοικείωση με τις επιστήμες και την τεχνολογία και η ισότιμη πρόσβαση στη γνώση από πολύ μικρή ηλικία μπορεί να διασφαλίσει την ενεργό συμμετοχή των γυναικών σε κλάδους που θεωρούνται ανδροκρατούμενοι και έτσι να αντιστρέψει στην πράξη στερεότυπα σχετιζόμενα με το φύλο.

Ανάπτυξη υπηρεσιών φροντίδας

Οι υπηρεσίες φροντίδας σε ένα ολοκληρωμένο σύστημα κοινωνικής υποστήριξης και πρόνοιας αποτελούν βασική στόχευση για τον Πυλώνα 3, με οφέλη τόσο για τα άτομα με αναπηρία ή με διαταραχές όσο και για το οικογενειακό και ευρύτερα κοινωνικό περιβάλλον. Σημαντική μεταρρύθμιση στον Πυλώνα 3 είναι η θεσμοθέτηση του “Προσωπικού Βοηθού” και η επιδότηση ενός ολοκληρωμένου

πιλοτικού προγράμματος για την παροχή προσωπικής βοήθειας σε άτομα με αναπηρία με απώτερο στόχο την υποστήριξή τους στην επαγγελματική και κοινωνική ενσωμάτωση. Ταυτόχρονα η διαμόρφωση του επαγγελματικού περιγράμματος του "Προσωπικού Βοηθού" μπορεί να επιφέρει θετικά αποτελέσματα στην αναγνώριση και εξασφάλιση της δηλωμένης εργασίας των ατόμων που παρέχουν αντίστοιχες υπηρεσίες σε άτομα με αναπηρία. Παράλληλα στον Πυλώνα 3 περιλαμβάνεται και μια καινοτόμος πρωτοβουλία να διαμορφωθούν ενιαία πρωτόκολλα υποστήριξης των παιδιών διαταραχή φάσματος αυτισμού ώστε να πλαισιωθεί η ιατρική θεραπευτική αντιμετώπιση με παρεμβάσεις που αφορούν στην ψυχοσυναισθηματική και κοινωνική ανάπτυξη των παιδιών.

Τόσο η προηγούμενη οικονομική κρίση όσο και η πανδημία COVID-19 έχουν ασκήσει πίεση στην κοινωνική ένταξη των πιο ευάλωτων ομάδων του πληθυσμού, με αρνητικές επιπτώσεις στις κοινωνικές ανισότητες. Ο Πυλώνας 3 του σχεδίου περιλαμβάνει ένα πακέτο μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων που στοχεύουν άμεσα στην καταπολέμηση των ανισοτήτων για διαφορετικές ομάδες που είναι ευάλωτες στη φτώχεια και τον κοινωνικό αποκλεισμό, ενώ εκσυγχρονίζουν σημαντικά εργαλεία του συστήματος πρόνοιας για τη βελτίωση της απόδοσης των συστημάτων κοινωνικής προστασίας.

Μέριμνα για τα παιδιά και ενδυνάμωση των ηλικιωμένων

Στο πεδίο της αναβάθμισης της φροντίδας για τα παιδιά, το Σχέδιο περιλαμβάνει τη μεταρρύθμιση για το σχεδιασμό ενός περιεκτικού προγράμματος σπουδών για τα σχολεία που στοχεύουν στη γνωστική ανάπτυξη των βρεφών από 3 μήνες έως 4 ετών, προκειμένου να τα προετοιμάσει για μια ομαλή ένταξη στην πρωτοβάθμια εκπαίδευση, μαζί με εργαλεία για την έγκαιρη διάγνωση των διαταραχών (κυρίως διαταραχές του αυτιστικού φάσματος). Αυτή η παρέμβαση στοχεύει στη δημιουργία ίσης πρόσβασης στη φροντίδα και προγράμματα για όλα τα βρέφη. Ταυτόχρονα, μειώνει τον αντίκτυπο των οικονομικών και κοινωνικών ανισοτήτων στην ανάπτυξη των παιδιών, επιτρέποντάς τους να αξιοποιήσουν πλήρως τις δυνατότητές τους. Η έγκαιρη διάγνωση είναι από μόνη της ένα ισχυρό προληπτικό μέτρο που μπορεί να βοηθήσει στον μετριασμό των μελλοντικών περιορισμών και του κόστους που σχετίζονται με τις παρεμβάσεις που απαιτούνται για παιδιά με διαταραχές.

Στον Πυλώνα 3 περιγράφεται και η δημιουργία των Κέντρων Δημιουργικής Απασχόλησης για παιδιά Γυμνασίου με επικέντρωση στους τομείς της Επιστήμης, Τεχνολογίας, Μηχανικής και Μαθηματικών (STEM) παρέχοντας ίσες ευκαιρίες σε όλα τα παιδιά να εξοικειωθούν με την επιστήμη και την τεχνολογία, αντιμετωπίζοντας την ανάγκη ενίσχυσης της ανάπτυξης δεξιοτήτων παιδιών και εφήβων. Όσον αφορά τις ψηφιακές δεξιότητες, ο Πυλώνας 3 περιλαμβάνει ένα πολύτιμο πρόγραμμα για την ανάπτυξη βασικών ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων για τους ηλικιωμένους. Το πρόγραμμα έχει ιδιαίτερη έμφαση στη γεφύρωση του ψηφιακού χάσματος που μπορεί να αφήσει τους ηλικιωμένους πίσω στον σύγχρονο τεχνολογικό κόσμο με γρήγορους ρυθμούς. Θα βοηθήσει τους ηλικιωμένους να εξοικειωθούν με τα τυπικά ψηφιακά εργαλεία που σχετίζονται με τις ηλεκτρονικές υπηρεσίες του κράτους, τα τραπεζικά ιδρύματα κ.λπ. Το πρόγραμμα αποτελεί αναπόσπαστο μέρος των ενεργών πολιτικών της χώρας για την ενεργό γήρανση.

Τέλος, ο τρίτος πυλώνας περιλαμβάνει προγράμματα που αποσκοπούν στην αποϊδρυματοποίηση παιδιών και εφήβων με αναπηρίες μέσω: (α) της τοποθέτησης ανηλίκων, με σοβαρή αναπηρία (πάνω από 67%) ή / και σοβαρές ψυχικές διαταραχές σε επαγγελματική ανάδοχη φροντίδα (β) της μεταφοράς εφήβων από Μονάδες Παιδικής Προστασίας (CPU) σε Στέγες Υποστηριζόμενης Διαβίωσης (ΣΥΔ), υποστηρίζοντας ταυτόχρονα την ανάπτυξη δεξιοτήτων τους. Η μεταφορά των εφήβων σε Στέγες Υποστηριζόμενης Διαβίωσης, εκτός από την αποϊδρυματοποίηση των εφήβων ηλικίας 15-18 ετών (20%

αυτών που ζουν σε μονάδες παιδικής προστασίας), θα υποστηρίξει επίσης τη συμμετοχή τους στην κοινωνική ζωή και, αργότερα, στην αγορά εργασίας.

Απασχόληση και απασχολησιμότητα

Κύρια πρόκληση για την Ελλάδα σύμφωνα με την τελική Έκθεση Πισσαρίδη (Νοέμβριος 2020) είναι "η αύξηση της συμμετοχής στην αγορά εργασίας, ιδίως από τους νέους και τις γυναίκες, από το 42% και 65% σήμερα, προς τον μέσο όρο των άλλων μικρών ανοικτών οικονομιών της ΕΕ, που ανέρχεται στο 62% και 73% αντίστοιχα". Το ποσοστό ενεργού πληθυσμού (που συμμετέχει καταρχήν στην αγορά εργασίας) στη χώρα είναι διαχρονικά χαμηλότερο σε σύγκριση με τους ευρωπαϊκούς μέσους όρους. Κατά τη διάρκεια της οικονομικής κρίσης, το ποσοστό του ενεργού πληθυσμού στο συνολικό πληθυσμό της αντίστοιχης ηλικίας σημείωσε μικρή άνοδο την τελευταία πενταετία (68,4% το 2019), ωστόσο η απόσταση από τον μέσο όρο της ΕΕ (73,4%) διευρύνθηκε περαιτέρω. Ως αποτέλεσμα, η θέση της χώρας στην κατάταξη των χωρών μελών της ΕΕ με βάση τον συγκεκριμένο δείκτη, υποχώρησε από την 9η χαμηλότερη το 2009 στην 3η χαμηλότερη το 2019.

Στον Πυλώνα 3 ενσωματώνονται προγράμματα που ενισχύουν τόσο τις ενεργητικές πολιτικές απασχόλησης όσο και τις παθητικές, υποστηρίζοντας με στοχευμένο τρόπο τις ανάγκες διαφορετικών ομάδων του άνεργου πληθυσμού της χώρας. Τα προγράμματα στο σκέλος των ενεργητικών πολιτικών περιλαμβάνουν απόκτηση δεξιοτήτων και επιδοτούμενη απασχόληση με άξονα τόσο το προφίλ των συγκεκριμένων υπο-ομάδων (νέοι σε ηλικία, μεσήλικες, μακροχρόνια άνεργοι κ.λπ.) όσο και την ζήτηση από την πλευρά της αγοράς εργασίας και τις σύγχρονες ανάγκες της οικονομίας. Ο στόχος μιας αποτελεσματικής σχεδίασης προγραμμάτων ενεργητικής πολιτικής απασχόλησης είναι η όσο το δυνατόν πιο άμεση και ομαλή μετάβαση των ανέργων στην αγορά εργασίας και η τόνωση των τοπικών/ περιφερειακών οικονομιών με δεξιότητες που σχετίζονται με την πράσινη ή τη γαλάζια οικονομία. Στην ίδια λογική και οι παθητικές πολιτικές απασχόλησης στοχεύουν στο να εξορθολογίσουν και να υιοθετήσουν μια πιο σύγχρονη αντίληψη στην επιδοματική πολιτική για την απασχόληση, απομακρύνοντας όλα τα αντικίνητρα για τη μετάβαση στην αγορά εργασίας και παράλληλα αντιμετωπίζοντας στοχευμένα τις ανάγκες των μακροχρόνια ανέργων.

Παράλληλα στον Πυλώνα 3 η οριζόντια επένδυση για την ανάπτυξη δεξιοτήτων του εργατικού δυναμικού της χώρας διασφαλίζει την ισότιμη πρόσβαση σε ποιοτικά και αναβαθμισμένα προγράμματα ανάπτυξης δεξιοτήτων και κατάρτισης με απώτερο στόχο το εργατικό δυναμικό της χώρας (εργαζόμενοι σε δημόσιο και ιδιωτικό τομέα, αυτοαπασχολούμενοι και άνεργοι) να αποκτήσει όλες τις απαραίτητες δεξιότητες που αυξάνουν την απασχολησιμότητα και δημιουργούν ευκαιρίες μετακίνησης εντός της αγοράς εργασίας και επανένταξης. Το διευρυμένο αυτό πρόγραμμα ανάπτυξης δεξιοτήτων στοχεύει στην άμεση σύνδεση των προγραμμάτων κατάρτισης και των τρεχουσών και μελλοντικών αναγκών της αγοράς εργασίας, και στη στήριξη και επιτάχυνση της ανάπτυξης εργατικού δυναμικού για τη νέα -κυρίως ψηφιακή, πράσινη και γαλάζια- οικονομία.

Οι άνεργοι ωφελούμενοι του Ελάχιστου Εγγυημένου Εισοδήματος εξακολουθούν να αποτελούν το 51% του συνολικού πληθυσμού που επωφελείται του προνοιακού επιδόματος, αυξάνοντας την ανάγκη να συμπεριληφθούν σε ειδικές παρεμβάσεις που θα τους εντάξουν ομαλά στην αγορά εργασίας λαμβάνοντας υπόψη το μορφωτικό τους προφίλ και την χρονική απόσταση από την αγορά εργασίας. Το 23,14% των ανέργων ωφελούμενων του Ελάχιστου Εγγυημένου Εισοδήματος ηλικίας 18-65 ετών είναι απόφοιτοι Λυκείου, ενώ το 19,4% είναι απόφοιτοι Δημοτικού (δεδομένα Δεκεμβρίου 2020), αναδεικνύοντας την άμεση ανάγκη ο πληθυσμός αυτός να συμπεριληφθεί σε προγράμματα κατάρτισης. Στον Πυλώνα 3 περιλαμβάνονται για αυτό το σκοπό ειδικά προγράμματα που ενθαρρύνουν την

απασχόληση, δημιουργώντας ίσες ευκαιρίες για τη συμμετοχή στην αγορά εργασίας και την τοπική οικονομία, και έχουν ως ομάδα στόχο τους εξής πληθυσμούς: (α) ενήλικα άτομα με αυτισμό, (β) ωφελούμενους του Ελάχιστου Εγγυημένου Εισοδήματος, (γ) άστεγους και (δ) Ρομά. Αυτά τα προγράμματα περιλαμβάνουν εκπαιδευτικές πρωτοβουλίες που σχετίζονται με κάθε ομάδα-στόχο και στοχοθετημένα μέτρα που θα υποστηρίξουν την απασχόλησή τους. Ο στόχος των προγραμμάτων αυτών είναι τόσο η αναβάθμιση των τεχνικών και ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων των δικαιούχων, όσο και η παροχή κινήτρων στις εταιρείες να προσλαμβάνουν υποψηφίους από ομάδες που τείνουν να περιθωριοποιηθούν, ελαχιστοποιώντας τον κίνδυνο αποκλεισμού, μακροχρόνιας ανεργίας και φτώχειας.

Στο Σχέδιο παρουσιάζεται ένα ειδικά σχεδιασμένο πρόγραμμα κατάρτισης για πρόσφυγες και δικαιούχους διεθνούς προστασίας, με σκοπό την άμεση ανάπτυξη των δεξιοτήτων τους και την ενίσχυση της απασχολησιμότητάς τους. Το πρόγραμμα κατάρτισης περιλαμβάνει στοχευμένα προγράμματα κατάρτισης σε επαγγελματικές δεξιότητες και επιδοτούμενης μαθητείας που θα διασφαλίσουν τη συμμετοχή των ωφελούμενων στην αγορά εργασίας, απαντώντας σε καίριες ανάγκες της αγοράς εργασίας στις περιοχές όπου διαβιούν οι πρόσφυγες. Ταυτόχρονα ο συνδυασμός με προγράμματα γλωσσομάθειας θα μειώσει τις πιθανότητες οικονομικού και κοινωνικού αποκλεισμού.

Πρόσβαση σε υπηρεσίες υγείας και ψυχικής υγείας

Μία σημαντική ανισότητα που αντιμετωπίζει το Ελληνικό Σχέδιο είναι αυτή της πρόσβασης σε υπηρεσίες υγείας. Σε επίπεδο Ε.Ε.27, η Ελλάδα καταγράφει το δεύτερο μεγαλύτερο ποσοστό ατόμων άνω των 16 ετών που αναφέρουν ακάλυπτες από το σύστημα ανάγκες υγείας (8,1%, 2019) για λόγους κόστους, γεωγραφίας ή χρόνου αναμονής. Μεγάλο μέρος του προβλήματος οφείλεται σε ελλιπή λειτουργία και προσβασιμότητα στις υπηρεσίες πρωτοβάθμιας υγείας. Ένας από τους βασικούς στόχους της προτεινόμενης ανασυγκρότησης της πρωτοβάθμιας φροντίδας υγείας είναι η κάλυψη πληθυσμών που συχνά πέφτουν έξω από το «δίχτυ προστασίας» όπως οι ανασφάλιστοι, οι κάτοικοι των νησιωτικών και απομακρυσμένων περιοχών και οι ευάλωτες κοινωνικές ομάδες. Επιπλέον, το Σχέδιο περιέχει σημαντικές παρεμβάσεις στον τομέα των δημόσιων υπηρεσιών ψυχικής υγείας, δεδομένου τόσο των μακροχρόνιων τάσεων όσο και της αυξημένης ζήτησης κατά τη διάρκεια της πανδημίας, συμπεριλαμβανομένων νέων δομών που θα παρέχουν μεγαλύτερη πρόσβαση στους ψυχικά ασθενείς και στα άτομα με άνοια, διευκολύνοντας ταυτόχρονα το έργο των φροντιστών. Προτείνεται μια σειρά μέτρων για ανηλίκους και νεαρούς ενήλικες για την κάλυψη σημαντικών κενών στην πρόσβαση και την κοινωνική ένταξη νεότερων ασθενών και την πρόληψη του στιγματισμού. Το Σχέδιο προωθεί επίσης το μη στιγματισμό των ασθενών που αναρρώνουν από COVID-19 και υποστήριξη στους ανέργους μετά την πανδημία.

Αντιμετώπιση της ενεργειακής φτώχειας

Στην Ελλάδα, το 12,5% του πληθυσμού ζει σε σπίτια με σοβαρά προβλήματα υγρασίας, διαρροές και πολύ χαμηλές προδιαγραφές κουφωμάτων και πατωμάτων. Το 2019, το 17,9% του συνολικού πληθυσμού δήλωσε αδυναμία θέρμανσης του σπιτιού του (μέσος όρος ΕΕ 7,3%) και αυτό το ποσοστό αυξάνεται στο 34,1% μεταξύ των οικονομικά ευάλωτων. Τα περισσότερα σπίτια στη χώρα χτίστηκαν πριν από τη δεκαετία του 1980 και 5 στα 10 δεν περιλαμβάνουν θερμομόνωση.

Το Σχέδιο, επομένως, περιλαμβάνει μια στοχευμένη, προσπάθεια-ορόσημο για την ανακούφιση της ενεργειακής φτώχειας (Άξονας 1.2), που αποτελεί το νέο Εθνικό Σχέδιο Δράσης για την καταπολέμηση της ενεργειακής φτώχειας, το οποίο θα καθορίσει, θα αξιολογήσει και θα παρακολουθήσει το πρόβλημα,

ενεργώντας ως βάση για μελλοντικές πολιτικές με μέγιστο αποτέλεσμα. Ωστόσο, υπάρχει επίσης επείγουσα ανάγκη για βραχυπρόθεσμες δράσεις. Έτσι, η μεταρρύθμιση συνδυάζεται με ένα ειδικό υπο-πρόγραμμα για ενεργειακά φτωχά και ευάλωτα νοικοκυριά στο πλαίσιο της επένδυσης για ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση κτιρίων.

Πιο συγκεκριμένα, το σχέδιο δράσης θα περιλαμβάνει τόσο τον ορισμό των ενεργειακά φτωχών νοικοκυριών, μέσω συγκεκριμένων ποσοτικών κριτηρίων, όσο και μια συγκεκριμένη διαδικασία παρακολούθησης και αξιολόγησης της εξέλιξης του φαινομένου. Επιπλέον, θα καθοριστούν συγκεκριμένα μέτρα πολιτικής, σύμφωνα με τις απαιτήσεις της Οδηγίας 944/2019 όσο και της Οδηγίας 2002/2018, και θα αναπτυχθεί μια ειδική διαδικασία για την παρακολούθηση και τη μέτρηση του αντίκτυπου του κάθε μέτρου ξεχωριστά, προκειμένου είτε να επανασχεδιαστούν ή να υιοθετηθούν νέα μέτρα πολιτικής όπως χρηματοοικονομικά μέσα για ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση της κατοικίας ευάλωτων νοικοκυριών και άλλων κοινωνικών ομάδων με συγκεκριμένα πρότυπα κατανάλωσης ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας.

Η μεταρρύθμιση επιδιώκει να περιορίσει την ανισότητα, τόσο άμεσα - αυξάνοντας το βιοτικό επίπεδο και μειώνοντας τη σοβαρή στέρηση υλικών, και έμμεσα - δημιουργώντας σημαντική εξοικονόμηση για τα οικονομικά ευάλωτα νοικοκυριά -, ενώ παράλληλα προωθεί την ενεργειακή απόδοση των κτιρίων. Εν ολίγοις, αυτή είναι μια μεταρρύθμιση που συμβάλλει αποφασιστικά σε μια δίκαιη μετάβαση.

Πολιτικές για την αναπηρία

Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας προτείνει ένα ολοκληρωμένο σύνολο δράσεων που αποσκοπούν στην προώθηση της αποϊδρυματοποίησης, της κοινωνικής ένταξης και της συμμετοχής στην αγορά εργασίας των ατόμων με αναπηρίες, σε συμφωνία με το Εθνικό Σχέδιο Δράσης για τα Δικαιώματα των ΑμεΑ (2020).

Ο πρώτος πυλώνας αυτού του συνόλου δράσεων επικεντρώνεται στην προσβασιμότητα, βασική προϋπόθεση για την κοινωνική ένταξη και τη συμμετοχή στην αγορά εργασίας. Έτσι, ο Άξονας 3.4 υποστηρίζει παρεμβάσεις για την ενίσχυση της προσβασιμότητας σε ιδιωτικές κατοικίες, χώρους εργασίας και δημόσια κτίρια. Θα υποστηρίξει επίσης τον θεσμό προσωπικής βοήθειας σε άτομα με ειδικές ανάγκες, ο οποίος μπορεί να δράσει για την ενίσχυση της προώθησης της κοινωνικής ένταξης και των ευκαιριών απασχόλησης. Επιπλέον, για άτομα με μειωμένη όραση και / ή ικανότητα ακοής, το Σχέδιο προτείνει υποστήριξη για βασικά προγράμματα ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων, σχεδιασμένα να υποστηρίζουν την ενεργή συμμετοχή τους στη νέα ψηφιακή εποχή και την ίση πρόσβαση σε όλες τις κρατικές ηλεκτρονικές υπηρεσίες. Τέλος, η ενσωμάτωση της διαχείρισης χρόνιων ασθενειών ως μέρος της μεταρρύθμισης της Πρωτοβάθμιας Υγείας αναμένεται επίσης να δημιουργήσει οφέλη για τα άτομα με αναπηρίες, καθώς, αν και όχι πανομοιότυπα, οι χρόνιες αναπηρίες και οι χρόνιες ασθένειες επικαλύπτονται συχνά. Επιπλέον, η δημιουργία ενός δημόσιου συστήματος φροντίδας στο σπίτι θα αυξήσει την πρόσβαση σε ποιοτικές υπηρεσίες υγείας.

Η δεύτερη αρχή που στηρίζει τις προτάσεις του σχεδίου για την αναπηρία είναι η αποϊδρυματοποίηση. Ειδικότερα, για παιδιά και εφήβους με αναπηρία, το Σχέδιο προβλέπει τη θέσπιση επαγγελματικής ανάδοχης φροντίδας και τη μεταφορά εφήβων σε Στέγες Υποστηριζόμενης Διαβίωσης.

Ωστόσο, οι πολιτικές για τα παιδιά με αναπηρία υπερβαίνουν την αποϊδρυματοποίηση και τονίζουν την έγκαιρη παρέμβαση. Για τα παιδιά με διαταραχές φάσματος του αυτισμού (ASM), το Σχέδιο προβλέπει τη δημιουργία ολοκληρωμένων πρωτοκόλλων παρέμβασης που εκτείνονται πέρα από το ιατρικό-

κεντρικό μοντέλο, προωθώντας την ψυχική και κοινωνική ανάπτυξη των παιδιών με αυτισμό, και συμβάλλοντας σημαντικά στην ενσωμάτωση και την ένταξη. Τέλος, μέσω δράσεων για ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό της εκπαίδευσης του Άξονα 3.2, δίνεται ιδιαίτερη προσοχή στη γεφύρωση του χάσματος ψηφιακού χάσματος για παιδιά με αναπηρίες.

Αποδοχή της διαφορετικότητας

Η ευαισθητοποίηση για τη διαφορετικότητα στο χώρο εργασίας και η καθιέρωση μιας χωρίς αποκλεισμούς εργασιακής κουλτούρας μπορούν να βοηθήσουν σημαντικά στην καταπολέμηση κάθε διάκρισης. Η ένταξη και η διαφορετικότητα στο χώρο εργασίας, η κατάρρευση των στερεοτύπων και η ίση συμμετοχή σε ηγετικές θέσεις μπορούν να εγγυηθούν ένα εργατικό δυναμικό που θα βοηθήσει στην επέκταση της αγοράς εργασίας και στην ενίσχυση μιας ανοιχτής, καινοτόμου και βιώσιμης οικονομίας.

Η διαφορετικότητα μπορεί να προωθήσει τη βιώσιμη ανάπτυξη των εταιρειών και την ευημερία ολόκληρης της κοινωνίας, ενώ ταυτόχρονα απαιτεί τη συνεργασία και τον ανοιχτό διάλογο του ιδιωτικού τομέα, των κοινωνικών εταίρων, των δημόσιων φορέων και των οργανισμών. Η συλλογή δεδομένων και η επεξεργασία δεδομένων, που προτείνονται επίσης μέσω της ενίσχυσης του Παρατηρητηρίου Ισότητας, θα προωθήσουν την παροχή επαρκών και αξιόπιστων εκθέσεων σχετικά με την ισότητα και τις διακρίσεις, επιτρέποντας τη σχετική χάραξη πολιτικής και την εφαρμογή διεθνών βέλτιστων πρακτικών. Παράλληλα, προωθείται η δημιουργία ενός μηχανισμού που θα αξιολογεί εταιρείες και οργανισμούς λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τις πολιτικές και τις ενέργειές τους για την προώθηση των ίσων ευκαιριών, προκειμένου να αναπτυχθεί το "Σήμα Διαφορετικότητας" Επιπλέον, προτείνεται ένα οριζόντιο πρόγραμμα κατάρτισης σε θέματα που σχετίζονται με τη διαφορετικότητα στην εργασία, με υπαλλήλους τόσο του ιδιωτικού όσο και του δημόσιου τομέα και με προτεραιότητα να δίνεται σε δημόσιους οργανισμούς που επηρεάζουν κοινωνικές συμπεριφορές (π.χ. αστυνομία, υπηρεσίες που εξυπηρετούν πολίτες) και υπαλλήλους σε θέσεις ευθύνης και ενεργή επικοινωνία με το κοινό. Ο κύριος σκοπός αυτών των παρεμβάσεων είναι να ενθαρρύνουν την αποδοχή της διαφορετικότητας και να εξαλείψουν τα εμπόδια στη συμμετοχή στην αγορά εργασίας που σχετίζονται με στερεότυπα και διακρίσεις.

Συνεκτικότητα και συμπληρωματικότητα με άλλα προγράμματα

Συνεκτικότητα και συμπληρωματικότητα του σχεδίου (εντός Αξόνων) και συνοχή με τα σχετικά εθνικά πλαίσια πολιτικής, στρατηγικές και σχέδια

Συνεκτικότητα και συμπληρωματικότητα του σχεδίου

Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας της Ελλάδας παρουσιάζει ισχυρή εσωτερική συνοχή, σύμφωνα με τις διατάξεις του Κανονισμού για την Ανάκαμψη και Ανθεκτικότητα που συμφωνήθηκε μεταξύ του Ευρωπαϊκού Κοινοβουλίου και του Συμβουλίου τον Δεκέμβριο του 2020 (2020/0104 (COD)).

Το «Ελλάδα 2.0» διαρθρώνεται γύρω από τέσσερις (4) ξεχωριστούς πυλώνες («Πράσινη Μετάβαση», «Ψηφιακός Μετασχηματισμός», «Απασχόληση, Δεξιότητες και Κοινωνική Συνοχή», «Ιδιωτικές Επενδύσεις και Μετασχηματισμός της Οικονομίας») που λειτουργούν ως ένα συνεκτικό σύνολο και αναμένεται να δημιουργήσουν **συνέργειες** κατά την εφαρμογή.

Η πράσινη μετάβαση και ο ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός αναγνωρίζονται ως εξαιρετικά αλληλένδετες διαδικασίες, όπως περιγράφονται λεπτομερώς στην Πράσινη Συμφωνία της ΕΕ, στην Ψηφιακή Ατζέντα και στο Σχέδιο Ανάπτυξης για την Ελληνική Οικονομία (Έκθεση της Επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη). Ο ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός αποτελεί βασικό παράγοντα για την πράσινη και κυκλική μετάβαση, ενώ η συμπερίληψη κριτηρίων βιωσιμότητας και σχετικότητας με το κλίμα στο σχεδιασμό και την ανάπτυξη ψηφιακών τεχνολογιών έχει καταστεί κρίσιμος παράγοντας επιτυχίας για τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό.

Αλλά για να διασφαλιστεί ότι η πράσινη μετάβαση και ο ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός θα υλοποιηθούν, πρέπει να εξισορροπηθούν με μια φιλόδοξη στρατηγική για την ενίσχυση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και της καινοτομίας στην εθνική οικονομία, μέσω της κινητοποίησης επενδύσεων από ιδιωτικές και δημόσιες πηγές και τη δημιουργία ενός θεσμικού πλαισίου που να ευνοεί την επιχειρηματικότητα και την ανάπτυξη. Ομοίως, η πράσινη και ψηφιακή μετάβαση πρέπει να είναι δίκαιες, ενσωματώνοντας την κοινωνική διάσταση και δίνοντας προτεραιότητα στη δημιουργία βιώσιμων θέσεων εργασίας, στη βελτίωση της εκπαίδευσης και των δεξιοτήτων και στην παροχή υψηλής ποιότητας και αποτελεσματικών υπηρεσιών υγείας και κοινωνικής μέριμνας.

Κατά συνέπεια, οι τέσσερις πυλώνες του Σχεδίου **αλληλοσυνδέονται σημαντικά** ως προς το περιεχόμενό τους, ενισχύοντας τη συνοχή του Σχεδίου και τις συνέργειες και συμπληρωματικότητες που αναμένονται μεταξύ των αναπόσπαστων τμημάτων του.

Η συνοχή του Σχεδίου διασφαλίζεται επίσης μέσω της **δέσμευσής** του για προώθηση και κινητοποίηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και τη δημιουργία βιώσιμων θέσεων απασχόλησης, που **διατρέχουν** τους τέσσερις πυλώνες.

Είτε πρόκειται για τη βελτίωση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης των ανανεώσιμων πηγών ενέργειας και της ενεργειακής απόδοσης, της εγκατάστασης ευρυζωνικών δικτύων και της ανάπτυξης ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών ή της μεταποίησης, της γεωργίας, του τουρισμού και του πολιτισμού, το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας δίνει έμφαση στην προσέλκυση επενδύσεων και στη δημιουργία θέσεων εργασίας, ως κρίσιμες προϋποθέσεις για τη βιώσιμη ανάκαμψη της εθνικής οικονομίας. Οι τέσσερις πυλώνες του Σχεδίου παρουσιάζουν συνέπεια με αυτές τις οριζόντιες αρχές, οι οποίες με τη σειρά τους διασφαλίζουν τη συνοχή του Σχεδίου.

Εκτός από τη θεματική συνοχή, το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας παρουσιάζει σαφή και συνοπτικά **χρονοδιαγράμματα, στόχους και ορόσημα** για τους Άξονες και τα προτεινόμενα έργα, **δείκτες** που χρησιμοποιούνται για την παρακολούθηση της υλοποίησης των έργων, καθώς και συγκεκριμένα **μέτρα και βήματα** που απαιτούνται για την υλοποίηση των έργων - και του σχεδίου στο σύνολό του.

Τα προτεινόμενα ορόσημα και οι στόχοι για τις μεταρρυθμίσεις και τις επενδύσεις που περιλαμβάνονται στο Σχέδιο είναι σαφή και ρεαλιστικά, σύμφωνα με τις σχετικές προκλήσεις και προτεραιότητες ανά χώρα που προσδιορίζονται στο πλαίσιο του Ευρωπαϊκού Εξαμήνου, καθώς και με τις αναλύσεις, επιχειρήματα και συστάσεις του Σχεδίου Ανάπτυξης για την Ελληνική Οικονομία.

Το ίδιο ισχύει και για τους συγκεκριμένους δείκτες που προτείνονται προκειμένου να ακολουθηθεί η επίτευξη των ορόσημων και στόχων, οι οποίοι είναι σχετικοί και ισχυροί, και στηρίζονται στη μεθοδολογία που χρησιμοποιείται στην έκθεση της επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη και σε άλλες βασικές εθνικές και ενωσιακές στρατηγικές και σχέδια. Ως εκ τούτου, το Σχέδιο βασίζεται σε μια ολοκληρωμένη ανάλυση και είναι εξαιρετικά συνεκτικό εσωτερικά και στο σύνολό του, διευκολύνοντας την αποτελεσματική εφαρμογή του.

Ταυτόχρονα, το Σχέδιο περιγράφει ειδικές, συγκεκριμένες δράσεις και βήματα που απαιτούνται για την υλοποίηση των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων που προτείνονται. Η συμπερίληψη των βημάτων και των δράσεων παρέχει έναν χάρτη πορείας για την υλοποίηση έργων (μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις), ενώ επιτρέπει τον εντοπισμό και την αξιοποίηση πιθανών συνεργιών μεταξύ τους, ενισχύοντας τη συνοχή του Σχεδίου στο σύνολό του, όπως επίσης και τον κοινωνικοοικονομικό του αντίκτυπο.

Επιπλέον, το Σχέδιο «Ελλάδα 2.0» αναλύει τους **μηχανισμούς για την εξασφάλιση αποτελεσματικής και έγκαιρης εφαρμογής**, οι οποίοι συμβάλλουν επίσης στη συνοχή του.

Πρώτον, το Σχέδιο εισάγει και περιγράφει λεπτομερώς το Σύστημα Διαχείρισης και Ελέγχου που έχει συσταθεί από τις ελληνικές αρχές, προκειμένου να: (α) διασφαλίζει ότι τα έργα υλοποιούνται σύμφωνα με το Σχέδιο, (β) παρακολουθεί ενεργά τη διαδικασία υλοποίησης και να λαμβάνει διορθωτικά μέτρα όταν υπάρχουν καθυστερήσεις ή ασυμφωνίες από τους στόχους, (γ) διασφαλίζει ότι η εφαρμογή συμμορφώνεται με το εθνικό και κοινοτικό κανονιστικό πλαίσιο και ότι τα κονδύλια χρησιμοποιούνται αποτελεσματικά, και (δ) να υποβάλλει αναφορές για την επιτυχή επίτευξη των συμφωνημένων ορόσημων και στόχων.

Δεύτερον, το Σχέδιο περιγράφει με ακρίβεια τους κύριους παράγοντες (αρχές και φορείς) που συμμετέχουν στη διαχείριση, την επαλήθευση, το δημοσιονομικό έλεγχο και έλεγχο της εφαρμογής, οριοθετώντας τους ρόλους και τις ευθύνες τους, καθώς και τον τρόπο με τον οποίο παρεμβαίνουν - ανεξάρτητα και από κοινού – στον κύκλο ζωής των έργων. Η λεπτομερής περιγραφή των μηχανισμών διαχείρισης και ελέγχου συμβάλλει και προάγει τη συνοχή του σχεδίου.

Τρίτον, το Σχέδιο παρουσιάζει τις διαδικασίες που έχουν σχεδιαστεί για να διασφαλίσουν επαρκή διαδρομή ελέγχου (audit trail) και ειδική ρύθμιση για την πρόληψη, τον εντοπισμό και τη διόρθωση παρατυπιών, όπως απάτη, διαφθορά, συγκρούσεις συμφερόντων και διπλή χρηματοδότηση. Η συμπερίληψη συγκεκριμένων λεπτομερειών σχετικά με τον τρόπο αντιμετώπισης καθενός από τα κύρια ζητήματα που αντιμετωπίζονται στον έλεγχο και τον δημοσιονομικό έλεγχο στο πλαίσιο της εφαρμογής του σχεδίου, είναι ένας περαιτέρω δείκτης εσωτερικής συνοχής.

Ως εκ τούτου, το σύνολο των ρυθμίσεων που προτείνονται για την εξασφάλιση αποτελεσματικής παρακολούθησης και εφαρμογής του σχεδίου, καθώς και του ελέγχου και δημοσιονομικού ελέγχου σύμφωνα με το εθνικό και κοινοτικό κανονιστικό πλαίσιο, είναι σαφές και συνεκτικό, ενισχύοντας περαιτέρω τη συνολική συνοχή του σχεδίου.

Τέλος, το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας είναι συνεπές και από οικονομική άποψη. Παρέχονται λεπτομερείς αιτιολογήσεις σχετικά με το **εκτιμώμενο συνολικό κόστος** του σχεδίου και των Αξόνων του, καθώς και των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων που περιλαμβάνονται.

Τα αιτήματα εκταμίευσης ακολουθούν μια σαφή προσέγγιση και μεθοδολογία, η οποία περιγράφεται λεπτομερώς στο Σχέδιο, χρησιμοποιώντας κριτήρια όπως η ωριμότητα, η αποδοτικότητα κόστους και ο αναμενόμενος οικονομικός και κοινωνικός αντίκτυπος για την προτεραιοποίηση των έργων. Αυτές οι λεπτομερείς περιγραφές συμβάλλουν επίσης στην ενίσχυση της συνοχής του Σχεδίου.

Κατά συνέπεια, σε όλες τις προαναφερθείσες πτυχές και διαστάσεις, το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας της Ελλάδας θεωρείται ως ένα εξαιρετικά συνεκτικό Σχέδιο, σύμφωνα με τις κατευθυντήριες γραμμές και τις συστάσεις του Κανονισμού (2020/0104 (COD)). Η συνοχή του σχεδίου

εξασφαλίζει επίσης την αποτελεσματική εφαρμογή του, καθώς και την υλοποίηση των δυνατοτήτων του για σημαντικές οικονομικές και κοινωνικές επιπτώσεις για την Ελλάδα.

Συνεκτικότητα και συμπληρωματικότητα μεταξύ των Αξόνων

Κάθε Άξονας αντιπροσωπεύει **μια σειρά μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων** που στοχεύουν σε έναν συγκεκριμένο τομέα προτεραιότητας (π.χ. ενεργειακή απόδοση, ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός στο δημόσιο τομέα, μεταρρύθμιση της υγειονομικής περίθαλψης κ.λπ.). Αυτοί οι τομείς προτεραιότητας προσδιορίστηκαν ακολουθώντας τις σχετικές προκλήσεις και προτεραιότητες ανά χώρα στο πλαίσιο του Ευρωπαϊκού Εξαμήνου, τις προκλήσεις και προτεραιότητες που επισημαίνονται στο Σχέδιο Ανάπτυξης για την Ελληνική Οικονομία (έκθεση επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη) καθώς και σε βασικές εθνικές και κοινοτικές στρατηγικές, σχέδια και πλαίσια πολιτικής.

Τα στοιχεία παρουσιάζουν εσωτερική συνοχή και συνέπεια, καθώς οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι επενδύσεις που περιλαμβάνονται σε κάθε Άξονα, εστιάζουν στον ίδιο τομέα προτεραιότητας, αντιμετωπίζουν κοινές προκλήσεις και αναμένεται να αλληλοσυμπληρώνονται και να συμβάλλουν από κοινού στην επίτευξη κοινών στόχων.

Επιπλέον, η συνοχή του σχεδίου διασφαλίζεται από τη συνεκτικότητα και τη συμπληρωματικότητα **μεταξύ των Αξόνων**. Κάθε Άξονας συνδέεται όχι μόνο με τους Άξονες του ίδιου πυλώνα, αλλά και με τους Άξονες των υπολοίπων πυλώνων.

Για παράδειγμα, οι 'Αξονες 1.1 («Μετάβαση σε νέο ενεργειακό μοντέλο φιλικό στο περιβάλλον»), 1.2 («Ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση του κτιριακού αποθέματος της χώρας και χωροταξική μεταρρύθμιση») και 1.3 («Μετάβαση σε ένα πράσινο και βιώσιμο σύστημα μεταφορών») του Πυλώνα «Πράσινη Μετάβαση» του σχεδίου παρουσιάζουν σημαντική συνοχή, καθώς αναμένεται να προωθήσουν από κοινού το απαραίτητη ενεργειακή μετάβαση της χώρας και την επίτευξη των ενεργειακών και κλιματικών στόχων του ΕΣΕΚ και της ΕΕ για το 2030.

Ταυτόχρονα, λειτουργούν παράλληλα με τους Άξονες 2.1 («Συνδεσιμότητα για τους πολίτες, τις επιχειρήσεις, το κράτος»), 2.2 («Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του κράτους») και 2.3 («Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός των επιχειρήσεων»), καθώς η πράσινη μετάβαση και ο ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός συνδέονται βαθιά, και αναμένονται συνέργειες από την εφαρμογή των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων αυτών των αξόνων.

Ομοίως, οι Άξονες 2.1, 2.2 και 2.3, που σχετίζονται με τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό της οικονομίας και της κοινωνίας, συνάδουν και αλληλοστηρίζονται με τους άξονες 4.2 («Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης»), 4.5 («Προώθηση της έρευνας και της καινοτομίας») και 4.6 («Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας»). Η ψηφιοποίηση του δημόσιου τομέα λειτουργεί παράλληλα με τον εκσυγχρονισμό του, ενώ το ίδιο ισχύει και για τη σχέση μεταξύ της ψηφιοποίησης των επιχειρήσεων και της ενίσχυσης της καινοτομίας, της παραγωγικότητας και της ανθεκτικότητας των επιχειρήσεων.

Οι Άξονες των πυλώνων «Πράσινη Μετάβαση», «Ψηφιακός Μετασχηματισμός» και «Ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις και μετασχηματισμός της οικονομίας» που στοχεύουν στην ενίσχυση της επενδυτικής δραστηριότητας και στην κινητοποίηση ιδιωτικών και δημόσιων κεφαλαίων, είναι εξαιρετικά συνεκτικοί και συμπληρωματικοί με τους Άξονες 4.1 («Φορολογικά εργαλεία πιο φιλικά για την ανάπτυξη και βελτίωση της φορολογικής διοίκησης»), 4.2 («Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης»), 4.3 («Βελτίωση

της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης») και 4.4 (« Ενίσχυση του χρηματοπιστωτικού τομέα και των κεφαλαιαγορών»). Οι τελευταίοι Άξονες δημιουργούν ένα θεσμικό πλαίσιο που συμβάλλει στην προσέλκυση επενδύσεων και στη δημιουργία και ανάπτυξη επιχειρήσεων, συμπληρώνοντας και διευκολύνοντας τις μεταρρυθμίσεις και τις επενδύσεις των προηγούμενων Αξόνων.

Επιπλέον, οι Άξονες των πυλώνων «Πράσινη Μετάβαση», «Ψηφιακός Μετασχηματισμός» και «Ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις και μετασχηματισμός της οικονομίας» που στοχεύουν στην ενίσχυση της επενδυτικής δραστηριότητας σε διάφορους τομείς, συνάδουν ιδιαίτερα με τους Άξονες 3.1 («Αύξηση των θέσεων εργασίας και προώθηση της συμμετοχής στην αγορά εργασίας») και 3.2 («Ενίσχυση των ψηφιακών δυνατοτήτων της εκπαίδευσης και εκσυγχρονισμός της επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης»). Τα πολύπλοκα έργα που προτείνονται στο Σχέδιο «Ελλάδα 2.0» απαιτούν επαρκές και ικανό εργατικό δυναμικό σε διάφορα επαγγέλματα και ρόλους, ενώ δυναμικά αναπτυσσόμενοι τομείς δημιουργούν νέες βιώσιμες θέσεις απασχόλησης και μπορούν να απορροφήσουν μορφωμένα και εξειδικευμένα άτομα που ολοκληρώνουν την εκπαίδευση ή την κατάρτιση τους.

Τέλος, οι Άξονες και στους τέσσερις Πυλώνες στοχεύουν στην προώθηση της ανάπτυξης και της ανταγωνιστικότητας στην εθνική οικονομία, καθώς και της βιωσιμότητας και της απασχόλησης, είναι συνεκτικοί και συνεπείς με τους Άξονες 3.3 («Ενίσχυση της προσβασιμότητας, της αποτελεσματικότητας και της ποιότητας του συστήματος υγείας») και 3.4 («Αύξηση της πρόσβασης σε αποτελεσματικές και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς κοινωνικές πολιτικές») που διασφαλίζουν την κοινωνική ανθεκτικότητα και την πρόσβαση όλων των πολιτών σε υψηλής ποιότητας και αποτελεσματικές υπηρεσίες υγείας και κοινωνικής φροντίδας.

Ως αποτέλεσμα, το σύνολο των Αξόνων, έργων και μεταρρυθμίσεων που περιλαμβάνονται στο Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας παρουσιάζουν ισχυρή συνοχή και συνέπεια μεταξύ τους, καθώς και πολλαπλές συμπληρωματικότητες και συνέργειες στην εφαρμογή τους, συμβάλλοντας έτσι σε ένα εξαιρετικά συνεκτικό Σχέδιο στο σύνολό του.

Συνεκτικότητα και συμπληρωματικότητα με σχετικά εθνικά πλαίσια πολιτικής, στρατηγικές και σχέδια

Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας «Ελλάδα 2.0» αποτελεί αναπόσπαστο μέρος του Ενοποιημένου Σχεδίου Κυβερνητικής Πολιτικής 2021 (ΕΣΚΥΠ). Ως θεσμικό εργαλείο, το ΕΣΚΥΠ εκδόθηκε για πρώτη φορά το 2020 και δημοσιεύεται σε ετήσια βάση, όπως προβλέπει ο νόμος, παρουσιάζοντας το δεσμευτικό συνολικό σχέδιο πολιτικής της Κυβέρνησης για το επόμενο έτος, καθώς και το σκεπτικό που το διέπει. Το ΕΣΚΥΠ έχει συνταχθεί από την Προεδρία της Κυβέρνησης σε στενή συνεργασία με τα Υπουργεία. Η έκδοση 2021, που υποβλήθηκε τον Δεκέμβριο του 2020, περιλαμβάνει ήδη τις περισσότερες από τις προτεινόμενες πολιτικές του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας. Οι πολύ λίγες που ήταν ακόμη υπό εξέταση τότε, θα προστεθούν στο ΕΣΚΥΠ κατά την τακτική αναθεώρηση στα μέσα του έτους.

Το ίδιο ισχύει για τη σύνδεση των μεταρρυθμίσεων του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας με το Εθνικό Σχέδιο Μεταρρυθμίσεων (ΕΣΜ). Το Εθνικό Σχέδιο Μεταρρυθμίσεων λειτούργησε ως σημείο εκκίνησης για τον κατάλογο μεταρρυθμίσεων του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας «Ελλάδα 2.0» που προέκυψε μετά από απαραίτητη προσαρμογή. Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις του ΕΣΜ περιέχουν ή, συχνά, ταυτίζονται πλήρως με τις προτεινόμενες μεταρρυθμίσεις του «Ελλάδα 2.0». Σε λιγότερες περιπτώσεις, οι μεταρρυθμίσεις του «Ελλάδα 2.0» είναι ευρύτερες από τις αντίστοιχες εθνικές, καλύπτοντας περισσότερους τομείς. Συνολικά, οι μεταρρυθμίσεις που αναφέρονται μόνο στο «Ελλάδα 2.0» και είναι

νέες στο ΕΣΜ, ενδέχεται να κυμαίνονται μεταξύ 5-10% του ΕΣΜ (λιγότερες από 15 μεταρρυθμίσεις), και θα προστεθούν στο ΕΣΜ κατά την τακτική αναθεώρησή του.

Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, και τα περιεχόμενα του, είναι απόλυτα ευθυγραμμισμένα με τους στόχους, τις προτεραιότητες και τις προτάσεις πολιτικής και μεταρρυθμίσεων των υπολοίπων εθνικών σχεδίων και πρωτοβουλιών, λειτουργώντας συμπληρωματικά και συμβάλλοντας στην επίτευξη ευρύτερων οικονομικών και κοινωνικών στόχων.

Συνοχή με το Εθνικό Σχέδιο για την Ενέργεια και το Κλίμα (ΕΣΕΚ)

Το «Ελλάδα 2.0» στοχεύει στη διευκόλυνση της απαραίτητης μετάβασης στην Ελλάδα, ενσωματώνοντας τις στρατηγικές προτεραιότητες και τους συγκεκριμένους στόχους του ΕΣΕΚ, καθώς και τις σχετικές συστάσεις της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής για το πώς μπορεί να αξιοποιηθεί το Ταμείο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας για την επίτευξη των στόχων για την ενέργεια και το κλίμα για το 2030 και μετά. Οι βασικοί στόχοι του ελληνικού Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι επενδύσεις που έχουν σχεδιαστεί για την επίτευξή τους, ευθυγραμμίζονται με τους στόχους, τις προτεραιότητες πολιτικής και τα μέτρα που περιλαμβάνονται στο ΕΣΕΚ, με τα πρώτο να αναμένεται να επιτρέψει την ταχεία επίτευξη των στόχων και της συνεισφοράς που αναφέρονται στο τελευταίο.

Ο πυλώνας «Πράσινη Μετάβασης» και οι Άξονές του, μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις , επιτρέπουν τη μετάβαση προς ένα ενεργειακό σύστημα χαμηλών εκπομπών άνθρακα, με αυξημένη συμμετοχή ΑΠΕ στην κατανάλωση ενέργειας, βελτιωμένη ενεργειακή απόδοση του εγχώριου κτιριακού αποθέματος (κατοικίες, δημόσια και εμπορικά κτίρια), και ένα «πιο πράσινο» και πιο βιώσιμο σύστημα μεταφορών (με έμφαση στη χρήση ηλεκτροκίνησης και ηλεκτρικών οχημάτων). Αυτές οι προτεραιότητες ευθυγραμμίζονται πλήρως με αυτές που ορίζονται στο ΕΣΕΚ, και οι σχετικές μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις που περιλαμβάνονται στο Σχέδιο βοηθούν στην επίτευξη των αντίστοιχων στόχων του ΕΣΕΚ.

Ταυτόχρονα, οι Άξονες που σχετίζονται με τον μετριασμό της κλιματικής αλλαγής και την προσαρμογή σε αυτήν, για το αστικό και δομημένο περιβάλλον, την προώθηση της βιώσιμης αστικής κινητικότητας στις αστικές περιοχές, την προστασία του περιβάλλοντος και την αειφόρο χρήση των πόρων, ευθυγραμμίζονται επίσης με τους στόχους του ΕΣΕΚ για τη μείωση των εκπομπών άνθρακα και για τη διευκόλυνση της απαιτούμενης μετάβασης προς την ουδετερότητα του κλίματος έως το 2050, όπως τονίζεται στη στρατηγική της ΕΕ «Πράσινη Συμφωνία».

Πέραν των Αξόνων της «Πράσινης Μετάβασης», το υπόλοιπο Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας είναι επίσης συνεπές και ευθυγραμμισμένο με το σκοπό, τους στρατηγικούς στόχους, και τις προτεραιότητες πολιτικής του ΕΣΕΚ.

Το Σχέδιο «Ελλάδα 2.0», ως συνεκτικό σύνολο, συμβάλλει ολιστικά στην επίτευξη των στόχων του ΕΣΕΚ για τη μείωση των εκπομπών αερίων του θερμοκηπίου, τη βελτίωση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης και την αύξηση του μεριδίου ΑΠΕ στο ενεργειακό μείγμα έως το 2030, προωθώντας ταυτόχρονα την κοινωνικο-οικονομική ανάπτυξη, με προσέλκυση νέων επενδύσεων, δημιουργία νέων θέσεων απασχόλησης και ενίσχυση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και της καινοτομίας της εθνικής οικονομίας - με τους τελευταίους στόχους να είναι ιδιαίτερα σχετικοί στο πλαίσιο της μετα-COVID εποχής.

Συνοχή με το Εθνικό Σχέδιο Δίκαιης Μετάβασης

Η δέσμευση της ελληνικής κυβέρνησης για πλήρη κατάργηση της παραγωγής ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας από λιγνίτη έως το 2028 δημιουργεί πολλαπλές οικονομικές και κοινωνικές προκλήσεις για τις περιοχές που

πλήττονται (Δυτική Μακεδονία και Μεγαλόπολη) και την ανάγκη για ένα μοντέλο ισόρροπης και βιώσιμης ανάπτυξης.

Για να διασφαλιστεί η οικονομική και κοινωνικά δίκαιη μετάβαση αυτών των περιοχών, η κυβέρνηση ενέκρινε το Εθνικό Σχέδιο Δίκαιης Μετάβασης, ένα ολοκληρωμένο στρατηγικό σχέδιο με ένα συνδυασμό παρεμβάσεων και μέτρων για την οικονομική και παραγωγική διαφοροποίηση των περιοχών που επηρεάζονται από τον άνθρακα, που καθορίζονται στο ευρύτερο πλαίσιο του ΕΣΕΚ, της Στρατηγικής Πράσινης Συμφωνίας της ΕΕ και του Ενεργειακού Χάρτη Πορείας για το 2050. Το Εθνικό Σχέδιο Δίκαιης Μετάβασης αποτελεί συμβολή στην προετοιμασία των Εδαφικών Σχεδίων για τη Δυτική Μακεδονία και το Δήμο Μεγαλόπολης, σύμφωνα με τις απαιτήσεις της πρότασης του Κανονισμού για την ίδρυση του Ταμείου Δίκαιης Μετάβασης, καθώς και του Εδαφικού Σχεδίου Δίκαιης Αναπτυξιακής Μετάβασης για τα νησιά και την αποξήρανσή τους.

Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας ευθυγραμμίζεται με τους στόχους και τις προτεραιότητες που παρουσιάζονται στα εθνικά και εδαφικά σχέδια και διευκολύνει τη δίκαιη και βιώσιμη κοινωνικοοικονομική μετάβαση των περιοχών που εξαρτώνται από τον άνθρακα μέσω ειδικών μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων.

Ο Πυλώνας «Πράσινη Μετάβαση», και συγκεκριμένα ο Άξονας 1.1, περιλαμβάνει επενδύσεις για την αποκατάσταση, την επαναφορά και την αναβάθμιση των λιγνιτικών ζωνών στη Δυτική Μακεδονία και τη Μεγαλόπολη, προκειμένου να προσαρμοστούν σε νέες χρήσεις σύμφωνα με τους πέντε πυλώνες ανάπτυξης που περιγράφονται λεπτομερώς στο Σχέδιο Δίκαιης Μετάβασης: i) Καθαρή ενέργεια, (ii) έξυπνη γεωργική παραγωγή, (iii) Αειφόρος τουρισμός, (iv) Βιομηχανία, χειροτεχνία και εμπόριο, και (v) τεχνολογία και εκπαίδευση. Αυτά τα έργα αναμένεται να δημιουργήσουν νέες θέσεις εργασίας για το τοπικό εργατικό δυναμικό, καθώς και μια σειρά από νέες ευκαιρίες ανάπτυξης.

Επίσης, οι στόχοι και προτεραιότητες των εθνικών και εδαφικών σχεδίων δίκαιης μετάβασης συνδέονται με τις μεταρρυθμίσεις και τις επενδύσεις και άλλων Αξόνων των τεσσάρων πυλώνων του σχεδίου και ανεξάρτητα και από κοινού υποστηρίζουν την δίκαιη κοινωνικοοικονομική μετάβαση και αναζωογόνηση των περιοχών που πλήττονται από άνθρακα, τη προσέλκυση επενδύσεων και τη δημιουργία νέων θέσεων εργασίας, και τη προώθηση της κοινωνικής συνοχής και του βιοτικού επιπέδου για τους πολίτες, τους κατοίκους και τους επισκέπτες αυτών των περιοχών.

Συνοχή με το Σχέδιο Ανάπτυξης για την Ελληνική Οικονομία (Έκθεση επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη)

Το Σχέδιο Ανάπτυξης για την Ελληνική Οικονομία, που εκπονήθηκε από την ανεξάρτητη επιτροπή που συγκροτήθηκε από την Ελληνική Κυβέρνηση με επικεφαλής τον καθηγητή Χριστόφορο Πισσαρίδη, αποτελεί ένα ολοκληρωμένο σχέδιο για την ανάπτυξη της εθνικής οικονομίας. Η έκθεση της επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη παρέχει μια εις βάθος ανάλυση των εγχώριων και παγκόσμιων οικονομικών τάσεων και συστάσεις για μεταρρυθμίσεις και πολιτικές που μπορούν να προωθήσουν την ανάπτυξη, την ανταγωνιστικότητα και την απασχόληση, διασφαλίζοντας ταυτόχρονα κοινωνική συνοχή και βελτιωμένο βιοτικό επίπεδο για όλους τους πολίτες.

Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας συνδέεται με τους στόχους και τις προτεραιότητες που ορίζονται στο Σχέδιο Ανάπτυξης για την Ελληνική Οικονομία. Επιπλέον, οι Άξονες του σχεδίου ευθυγραμμίζονται πλήρως με τις συστάσεις πολιτικής και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις της έκθεσης της επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη και στοχεύουν στη διευκόλυνση και την ταχεία παρακολούθηση τους.

Ο Πυλώνας «Πράσινη Μετάβαση» ενσωματώνει τις προτεραιότητες της έκθεσης της επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη ώστε να ανοίξει το δρόμο προς την ουδετερότητα του κλίματος έως το 2050 και την επίτευξη των στόχων της ΕΣΕΚ και της ΕΕ για το 2030. Αυτές οι προτεραιότητες περιλαμβάνουν τον εκσυγχρονισμό του ενεργειακού συστήματος και τη σταδιακή κατάργηση της χρήσης των ορυκτών καυσίμων , τη στροφή προς τις ΑΠΕ και την «καθαρή» ενέργεια, την ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση των κατοικιών, τον εκσυγχρονισμό του αστικού και χωρικού σχεδιασμού και την προώθηση της ηλεκτροκίνησης και των βιώσιμων μεταφορών.

Ομοίως, η έκθεση αναγνωρίζει τη σημασία, της καλύτερης προστασίας και αποκατάστασης του φυσικού περιβάλλοντος και της βιοποικιλότητας, της βέλτιστης χρήσης των φυσικών πόρων (συμπεριλαμβανομένου του νερού), της ενίσχυσης της ανθεκτικότητας των οικοσυστημάτων έναντι της κλιματικής αλλαγής και των φυσικών κινδύνων, της προώθησης της βιώσιμης διαχείρισης αποβλήτων και της μετάβασης προς την κυκλική οικονομία. Αυτές οι προτεραιότητες αντιμετωπίζονται από τις μεταρρυθμίσεις και τις επενδύσεις του πυλώνα «Πράσινη Μετάβαση» του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας «Ελλαδα 2.0» και τους στόχους και συστάσεις του Εθνικού Σχεδίου για την Ενέργεια και το Κλίμα και των εθνικών στρατηγικών για την προσαρμογή στην κλιματική αλλαγή, την κυκλική οικονομία, τα δάση και τη βιοποικιλότητα.

Ο πυλώνας «Ψηφιακός Μετασχηματισμός» αντικατοπτρίζει και ανταποκρίνεται στα επιχειρήματα και τις συστάσεις της έκθεσης της επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη για ψηφιοποίηση και εκσυγχρονισμό του δημόσιου και του ιδιωτικού τομέα στην Ελλάδα. Οι προτεραιότητες αυξημένης συνδεσιμότητας με δίκτυα πολύ υψηλής χωρητικότητας και της εγκατάστασης και λειτουργίας δικτύων νέας γενιάς αναλύονται διεξοδικά στο Σχέδιο Ανάπτυξης για την Ελληνική Οικονομία και αντιμετωπίζονται μέσω των Αξόνων του σχεδίου.

Το ίδιο ισχύει για τον εκσυγχρονισμό και τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό της δημόσιας διοίκησης, την παροχή ποιοτικών δημόσιων υπηρεσιών σε πολίτες και επιχειρήσεις, τη βελτίωση της τεχνολογικής ετοιμότητας και των ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων των επιχειρήσεων (οι οποίες έχουν επίσης προτεραιότητα στην έκθεση της επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη ως μοχλοί ανάπτυξης και παραγωγικότητας) που αντιμετωπίζονται και διευκολύνονται μέσω των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων που προωθούνται από τον Πυλώνα «Ψηφιακός Μετασχηματισμός» του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας.

Ο πυλώνας «Απασχόληση, δεξιότητες και κοινωνική συνοχή» ενσωματώνει και ανταποκρίνεται στην ανάλυση και τις συστάσεις της έκθεσης της επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη σχετικά με τη δημιουργία νέων θέσεων εργασίας, την αύξηση της παραγωγικότητας της εργασίας και τη συμμετοχή στην αγορά εργασίας, την αναβάθμιση της εθνικής εκπαίδευσης, της κατάρτισης και του σχηματισμού συστημάτων δεξιοτήτων και τον εκσυγχρονισμό και τη βελτίωση της προσβασιμότητας σε υψηλής ποιότητας και αποτελεσματικές υπηρεσίες υγείας και κοινωνικής μέριμνας.

Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας αντικατοπτρίζει τους προαναφερθέντες τομείς προτεραιότητας και τους στόχους της έκθεσης της επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη και επιδιώκει να τους αντιμετωπίσει μέσω συνεκτικών μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων, με στόχο έντονες κοινωνικοοικονομικές επιδράσεις.

Τέλος, ο πυλώνας «Ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις και μετασχηματισμός της οικονομίας» ακολουθεί τις αναλύσεις και τις συστάσεις του Σχεδίου Ανάπτυξης για την Ελληνική Οικονομία για την ενίσχυση της ανάπτυξης μέσω μεταρρυθμίσεων στη φορολογία και τη δημόσια διοίκηση, στο σύστημα δικαιοσύνης και στις κεφαλαιαγορές μέσω της ενίσχυσης της καινοτομίας και του εξαγωγικού προσανατολισμού των επιχειρήσεων και μέσω της ενίσχυσης των βασικών τομέων της εθνικής οικονομίας.

Συγκεκριμένα, οι Άξονες του πυλώνα αντικατοπτρίζουν και ανταποκρίνονται στις προτεραιότητες που επισημαίνονται στην έκθεση για την ενίσχυση της δημόσιας διοίκησης και των υπηρεσιων είσπραξης φόρων, τη βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης, την αποτελεσματικότερη λειτουργία των χρηματοπιστωτικών αγορών και των κεφαλαιαγορών και την αντιμετώπιση θεμάτων που σχετίζονται με διαχείριση ιδιωτικού χρέους.

Παρομοίως, οι άξονες αυτού του πυλώνα αντιμετωπίζουν, μέσω ειδικών μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων, τις συστάσεις της έκθεσης για την ενίσχυση των δεσμών μεταξύ επιχειρηματικότητας και έρευνας και καινοτομίας, για την ενίσχυση της παραγωγικότητας, της ανταγωνιστικότητας και της ανθεκτικότητας των βασικών τομέων της εθνικής οικονομίας (τουρισμός, πολιτισμός, μεταποίηση, γεωργία και μεταφορές και εφοδιαστική) και για την παροχή κινήτρων σε ιδιωτικές επιχειρήσεις για να αυξηθούν και να γίνουν πιο ανταγωνιστικές και προσανατολισμένες στις εξαγωγές.

Συνοχή με το Εταιρικό Σύμφωνο για το Πλαίσιο Ανάπτυξης (ΕΣΠΑ)

Το Ελληνικό Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας έχει σχεδιαστεί ώστε να λειτουργεί σε συνάφεια και συμπληρωματικά με το νέο Εταιρικό Σύμφωνο για το Πλαίσιο Ανάπτυξης για την Προγραμματική Περίοδο 2021 – 2027, και τα τομεακά και περιφερειακά επιχειρησιακά του προγράμματα. Από τη μία πλευρά, ευθυγραμμίζεται με τις στρατηγικές κατευθύνσεις, τους στόχους και τις προτεραιότητες του σχεδιασμού, και από την άλλη πλευρά, βασίζεται και ενσωματώνει τα αποτελέσματα και την εμπειρία από την εφαρμογή του προηγούμενου ΕΣΠΑ (Προγραμματικής Περιόδου 2014 – 2020). Σε συνδυασμό με την Κοινή Αγροτική Πολιτική, τα τρία αυτά εργαλεία δύνανται να συνεισφέρουν το μεγαλύτερο μέρος των επενδυτικών κεφαλαίων που θα χρηματοδοτήσουν την ελληνική οικονομία για τα επόμενα εννέα έτη.

Το νέο Εταιρικό Σύμφωνο για το Πλαίσιο Ανάπτυξης 2021 – 2027 διαρθρώνεται σε 5 κύριους **Στόχους Πολιτικής (ΣΠ)**, και έναν **Ειδικό Στόχο** για το Ταμείο Δίκαιης Μετάβασης, που βρίσκονται σε άμεση συνάφεια με τις στρατηγικές προτεραιότητες, τους στόχους και τους επιμέρους άξονες του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας.

Ειδικότερα, ο ***ΣΠ1 - Μια εξυπνότερη Ευρώπη μέσω της προώθησης του καινοτόμου και έξυπνου οικονομικού μετασχηματισμού και των περιφερειακών διασυνδέσεων ΤΠΕ*** είναι σε άμεση σύνδεση με τις προτεραιότητες του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας για τον «Ψηφιακό Μετασχηματισμό» και τις «Ιδιωτικές Επενδύσεις και μετασχηματισμός της οικονομίας», με στόχο τη συστηματική ενίσχυση της παραγωγικότητας και της εξωστρέφειας της εθνικής οικονομίας, καθώς και τη στενότερη σύνδεση της παραγωγής με την τεχνολογία και την καινοτομία.

Το Σχέδιο προωθεί μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις για τη διεύρυνση της συνδεσιμότητας των νοικοκυριών και των επιχειρήσεων με δίκτυα υψηλής χωρητικότητας, για την ανάπτυξη και λειτουργία δικτύων νέας γενιάς, για την τεχνολογική και ψηφιακή αναβάθμιση των ΜμΕ και την ενίσχυση των ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων τους, και για τον εκσυγχρονισμό και τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό της δημόσιας διοίκησης, που αποτελούν επίσης προτεραιότητες του ΣΠ1. Το ίδιο ισχύει για τις μεταρρυθμίσεις και τις επενδύσεις που αφορούν την ενίσχυση των δεσμών παραγωγής με την έρευνα και την καινοτομία, καθώς και την ενίσχυση της παραγωγικότητας, της ανταγωνιστικότητας, της ανθεκτικότητας και της εξωστρέφειας ιδιωτικών επιχειρήσεων, οι οποίες ευθυγραμμίζονται επίσης με τον Στόχο Πολιτικής 1, με ισχυρή συμπληρωματικότητα των αντίστοιχων δράσεων.

Ο ***ΣΠ2 - Μια πιο πράσινη χαμηλών εκπομπών διοξειδίου του άνθρακα και ανθεκτική Ευρώπη μέσω της προώθησης της καθαρής και δίκαιης ενεργειακής μετάβασης, των πράσινων και γαλάζιων***

επενδύσεων, της κυκλικής οικονομίας, της προσαρμογής στην κλιματική αλλαγή και της πρόληψης και διαχείρισης κινδύνων αφορά στην αναγκαία για τη χώρα «πράσινη» μετάβαση και την ουσιαστική αντιμετώπιση της κλιματικής αλλαγής και των συνεπειών της. Ο ΣΠ2 συνδέεται άμεσα με το σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας, και την προτεραιότητα της «Πράσινης Μετάβασης», ενσωματώνοντας και εξειδικεύοντας τους στόχους και τις προτεραιότητες της Ευρωπαϊκής Πράσινης Συμφωνίας και του Εθνικού Σχεδίου για την Ενέργεια και το Κλίμα (ΕΣΕΚ).

Το Σχέδιο προωθεί μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις για την αύξηση της διείσδυσης των ΑΠΕ στο ενεργειακό μείγμα, για την αναβάθμιση και την ψηφιοποίηση των δικτύων μεταφοράς και διανομής ενέργειας, για τη σταδιακή απαλλαγή του ενεργειακού συστήματος από τον άνθρακα, για τη βελτίωση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης του εγχώριου κτιριακού αποθέματος και για την προώθηση της ηλεκτροκίνησης και των βιώσιμων μεταφορών. Αυτές οι επενδύσεις και οι μεταρρυθμίσεις είναι απόλυτα συνεπείς με τους στόχους και τις προτεραιότητες του Στόχου Πολιτικής 2 και αναμένεται να λειτουργήσουν συνεργικά και να συμβάλλουν από κοινού στην επίτευξη συναφών εθνικών και κοινοτικών στόχων.

Το Σχέδιο περιλαμβάνει επίσης μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις για την προστασία του φυσικού περιβάλλοντος και την αειφόρο διαχείριση των φυσικών πόρων, για την ενίσχυση της ανθεκτικότητας των φυσικών και αστικών οικοσυστημάτων, και για την αποτελεσματική διαχείριση των στερεών και υγρών αποβλήτων, όλα σε συμφωνία με το ΣΠ2 του ΕΣΠΑ.

Ο ***ΣΠ3 - Μια πιο διασυνδεδεμένη Ευρώπη μέσω της ενίσχυσης της κινητικότητας και των περιφερειακών διασυνδέσεων*** αποσκοπεί στην ανάπτυξη ασφαλών, ανθεκτικών στην κλιματική αλλαγή, προσβάσιμων, έξυπνων και βιώσιμων μεταφορικών υποδομών σε τοπικό, εθνικό και περιφερειακό επίπεδο.

Ο πυλώνας «Ψηφιακός Μετασχηματισμός» του «Ελλαδα 2.0» προάγει επενδύσεις για την αυξημένη συνδεσιμότητα των νοικοκυριών και των επιχειρήσεων σε ευρυζωνικά δίκτυα πολύ υψηλής χωρητικότητας και για την εγκατάσταση και λειτουργία δικτύων νέας γενιάς. Ο πυλώνας «Ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις και μετασχηματισμός της οικονομίας» προάγει τις επενδύσεις για την ολοκλήρωση και τη διασύνδεση υποδομών για επιβάτες και εμπορικούς σκοπούς σε τοπικό, εθνικό και περιφερειακό επίπεδο, για το συνεχή έλεγχο και συντήρηση των υποδομών και τον εκσυγχρονισμό τους με νέες φιλικές προς τον χρήστη υπηρεσίες και για τη βελτίωση της οδικής ασφάλειας. Τέλος, ο πυλώνας «Πράσινη Μετάβαση» προωθεί βιώσιμες μεταφορές και μεγαλύτερη χρήση φιλικών προς το περιβάλλον τύπων μεταφορών. Κατά συνέπεια, οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι επενδύσεις σε αυτούς τους τρεις πυλώνες ευθυγραμμίζονται και υποστηρίζουν τις προτεραιότητες του ΣΠ3.

Ο ***ΣΠ4 - Μια πιο κοινωνική Ευρώπη μέσω της υλοποίησης του ευρωπαϊκού πυλώνα κοινωνικών δικαιωμάτων*** έχει ως κεντρική επιδίωξη τη διασφάλιση ισότιμης πρόσβασης σε ποιοτικές υπηρεσίες και αγαθά για όλους τους πολίτες, και την επένδυση στο ανθρώπινο δυναμικό της χώρας.

Μέσω του πυλώνα «Απασχόληση, δεξιότητες και κοινωνική συνοχή», το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας προωθεί δράσεις για την ενίσχυση απασχόλησης, για τη βελτίωση της μακροχρόνιας απασχολησιμότητας και της παραγωγικότητας του τοπικού εργατικού δυναμικού (μέσω της ενίσχυσης της τριτοβάθμιας εκπαίδευσης, της επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης και των συστημάτων σχηματισμού δεξιοτήτων), για την αύξηση της αποτελεσματικότητας, της προσβασιμότητας και της οικονομικής βιωσιμότητας του συστήματος υγειονομικής περίθαλψης, για τον εκσυγχρονισμό των μηχανισμών κοινωνικής μέριμνας και αλληλεγγύης και για την εξασφάλιση ίσης πρόσβασης όλων των

πολιτών, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των πιο ευάλωτων, σε ποιοτικές κοινωνικές υπηρεσίες. Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι επενδύσεις αυτού του πυλώνα συνδέονται άμεσα με τον Στόχο Πολιτικής 4 και τις προτεραιότητες και τους στόχους του και αναμένεται να λειτουργήσουν συμπληρωματικά με τις δράσεις που χρηματοδοτούνται και διευκολύνονται μέσω του ΕΣΠΑ.

Ο ***ΣΠ5 - Μια Ευρώπη πιο κοντά στους πολίτες της, μέσω της προώθησης της βιώσιμης και ολοκληρωμένης ανάπτυξης, καθώς και μέσω της στήριξης τοπικών πρωτοβουλιών*** εστιάζει στην εφαρμογή ολοκληρωμένων χωρικών στρατηγικών, με την αξιοποίηση των εργαλείων των Ολοκληρωμένων Χωρικών Επενδύσεων (ΟΧΕ) και Τοπικής Ανάπτυξης με Πρωτοβουλία Τοπικών Κοινοτήτων (ΤΑΠΤΟΚ), και εφαρμογή σε περιοχές με βάση τις ιδιαίτερες ανάγκες και τα χαρακτηριστικά τους (αναπτυξιακές προοπτικές, περιβαλλοντικές προκλήσεις, κοινωνικό-οικονομική βαρύτητα κ.ο.κ.).

Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας προωθεί επίσης τη βιώσιμη εδαφική ανάπτυξη, με επενδύσεις και μεταρρυθμίσεις που περιλαμβάνονται στους πυλώνες «Πράσινη μετάβαση» και «Ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις και μετασχηματισμός της οικονομίας» που αλληλεπιδρούν και υποστηρίζουν τους στόχους του ΣΠ5 και του ΕΣΠΑ. Με αυτόν τον τρόπο, η προτεραιότητα του Στόχου Πολιτικής 5 για ολοκληρωμένες εδαφικές στρατηγικές καλύπτει τους πυλώνες του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, και διάφοροι Άξονες, και ομάδες μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων του σχεδίου λειτουργούν παράλληλα και συμπληρώνουν τις προτεραιότητες και τις δράσεις του ΣΠ5.

Ο ***Ειδικός Στόχος για το Ταμείο Δίκαιης Μετάβασης*** επικεντρώνεται στη δίκαιη και βιώσιμη μετάβαση για τις λιγνιτικές περιοχές (Δυτική Μακεδονία, Μεγαλόπολη) που επηρεάζονται από την εφαρμογή της στρατηγικής πλήρους απολιγνιτοποίησης της ηλεκτροπαραγωγής ως το 2028. Ο Ειδικός Στόχος του ΕΣΠΑ συμπληρώνει τους σχετικούς στόχους, τις προτεραιότητες και τα μέτρα πολιτικής του ΕΣΕΚ το οποίο εξειδικεύει τον εθνικό στόχο για πλήρη απεξάρτηση του ενεργειακού συστήματος από τον λιγνίτη, και του Εθνικού και Εδαφικών Σχεδίων Δίκαιης Μετάβασης, που διαμορφώνουν έναν ολοκληρωμένο οδικό χάρτη για τη δίκαιη οικονομική, κοινωνική και περιβαλλοντική μετάβαση των λιγνιτικών περιοχών.

Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας προτείνει επενδύσεις αποκατάστασης των εδαφών των λιγνιτικών πεδίων στη Δυτική Μακεδονία και τη Μεγαλόπολη, που συνδέεται με τους ευρύτερους στόχους του ΕΣΕΚ και των Σχεδίων Δίκαιης Μετάβασης για παραγωγική και περιβαλλοντική αναζωογόνηση των περιοχών και ανάπτυξη νέων χρήσεων γης που μπορούν να φιλοξενήσουν και να υποστηρίξουν διαφοροποιημένες δραστηριότητες. Σε αυτήν την κατεύθυνση, το «Ελλάδα 2.0» και οι συγκεκριμένες επενδύσεις του συμπληρώνουν τον Ειδικό Στόχο του ΕΣΠΑ και τις δράσεις που θα υλοποιηθούν μέσω αυτού.

Συνοχή με το Εθνικό Σχέδιο Εφαρμογής Εγγυήσεων για τη Νεολαία

Η ανεργία των νέων αποτελεί ένα από τα χρόνια προβλήματα και τις μεγάλες πολιτικές, οικονομικές και κοινωνικές προκλήσεις για την Ελλάδα, με μόνιμο σημαντικό αντίκτυπο στην κοινωνική συνοχή. Η Ελλάδα υπέβαλε το Σχέδιο Εφαρμογής Εγγυήσεων για τη Νεολαία το 2014, στη μέση της οικονομικής κρίσης, ενώ καταγράφει τα υψηλότερα ποσοστά ανεργίας στην ΕΕ (περίπου 60%), ακολουθούμενη από μια μαζική «διαρροή εγκεφάλων» νέων. Επί του παρόντος, και παρά τη σημαντική μείωση, το ποσοστό ανεργίας των νέων παραμένει μεγάλο και υπερβαίνει σημαντικά τον μέσο όρο της ΕΕ (34% τον Νοέμβριο του 2020).

Το **Ελληνικό Σχέδιο Εφαρμογής Εγγυήσεων για τη Νεολαία** παρουσιάστηκε τον Δεκέμβριο του 2013 και επικαιροποιήθηκε τον Ιούνιο του 2014, με βάση την εθνική στρατηγική που ορίζεται στο ΕΣΠΑ 2014-2020 και στο Σχέδιο Δράσης για τη Δημιουργία Νέων Θέσεων Εργασίας και Υποστήριξη των Ανέργων.

Περιλάμβανε δράσεις που απευθύνονται σε νέους ηλικίας 15-24 ετών, οι οποίοι δεν εργάστηκαν ή συμμετείχαν σε εκπαιδευτικά προγράμματα ή προγράμματα κατάρτισης.

Η αντιμετώπιση της ανεργίας και η δημιουργία νέων, βιώσιμων θέσεων εργασίας, ιδίως για τους νέους, αποτελεί βασική προτεραιότητα και στόχο για το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και τους πυλώνες του. Οι πυλώνες «Πράσινη Μετάβαση», «Ψηφιακός Μετασχηματισμός» και «Ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις και μετασχηματισμός της οικονομίας» περιλαμβάνουν επενδύσεις και μεταρρυθμίσεις που συμβάλλουν άμεσα και έμμεσα στη δημιουργία θέσεων εργασίας, ενώ ο πυλώνας «Απασχόληση, δεξιότητες και κοινωνική συνοχή» εξ ορισμού συνδέεται άμεσα με την ενίσχυση της απασχόλησης των νέων και αλληλεπιδρά με το Σχέδιο Εφαρμογής Εγγυήσεων για τη Νεολαία.

Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι επενδύσεις που περιλαμβάνονται στον πυλώνα «Απασχόληση, δεξιότητες και κοινωνική συνοχή» στοχεύουν στην αύξηση της μακροχρόνιας απασχόλησης, της απασχολησιμότητας και της παραγωγικότητας της εργασίας μέσω μεταρρυθμίσεων στην αγορά εργασίας, εκσυγχρονισμού ενεργών και παθητικών πολιτικών για την αγορά εργασίας (συμπεριλαμβανομένων μέτρων που απευθύνονται στα νεαρά άνεργα άτομα),την αναβάθμιση των μηχανισμών διάγνωσης των αναγκών της αγοράς εργασίας και τον εκσυγχρονισμό και την ψηφιοποίηση του Οργαισμού Απασχόλησης Εργατικού Δυναμικού (ΟΑΕΔ). Αυτές οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι επενδύσεις σχετίζονται άμεσα με τους στόχους και τις προτεραιότητες του Εθνικού Σχεδίου Εφαρμογής Εγγυήσεων για τη Νεολαία και συμπληρώνουν τις δραστηριότητές του, ενώ αναμένεται να λειτουργήσουν συμπληρωματικά για τον μετριασμό της απασχόλησης και του κοινωνικού αντίκτυπου της πανδημίας COVID-19.

Ένα άλλο σύνολο μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων που περιλαμβάνονται στον ίδιο πυλώνα, στοχεύει στην αύξηση της μακροχρόνιας απασχόλησης και της παραγωγικότητας της εργασίας, μέσω του εκσυγχρονισμού και της αναβάθμισης των συστημάτων Επαγγελματικής Εκπαίδευσης και Κατάρτισης (ΕΕΚ) και του σχηματισμού δεξιοτήτων (skilling, reskilling, upskilling). Αυτές οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι επενδύσεις αναμένεται να αντιμετωπίσουν την αναντιστοιχία προσφοράς / ζήτησης στην αγορά εργασίας που επηρεάζει κυρίως τους νέους και τους ανέργους, και να τους εξοπλίσει καλύτερα με τις απαραίτητες δεξιότητες και ικανότητες για μακροπρόθεσμη και βιώσιμη απασχόληση.

Με αυτόν τον τρόπο, το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας συνδέεται άμεσα με την πτυχή της εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης του Σχεδίου Εφαρμογής Εγγυήσεων για τη Νεολαία, συμπληρώνοντας επίσης δράσεις που προωθήθηκαν στο πλαίσιο του τελευταίου και συμβάλλοντας από κοινού στη βελτίωση των ποσοστών απασχόλησης των νέων.

Βίβλος Ψηφιακού Μετασχηματισμού 2020 – 2025

Η Βίβλος Ψηφιακού Μετασχηματισμού (ΒΨΜ) 2020 – 2025 αποτυπώνει τη στρατηγική της Ελλάδας για τη μετάβαση στην ψηφιακή εποχή, μέσα από ένα σύνολο οριζόντιων και κάθετων παρεμβάσεων που θα υλοποιήσουν τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό της ελληνικής κοινωνίας και οικονομίας. Επιπλέον, η ΒΨΜ προβλέπει ένα νέο μοντέλο ψηφιακής διακυβέρνησης, και νέους, ενισχυμένους μηχανισμούς για το σχεδιασμό, την υλοποίηση και την παρακολούθηση των έργων ψηφιακού σχεδιασμού.

Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας θέτει τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό στο επίκεντρο των αλλαγών που θα απελευθερώσουν τη δυναμική της οικονομίας και θα συμβάλλουν σε μια ισχυρή, βιώσιμη ανάπτυξη. Μέσω στοχευμένων μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων, το σχέδιο προάγει την επέκταση της σύνδεσης των νοικοκυριών και των επιχειρήσεων σε ευρυζωνικά δίκτυα υψηλής ταχύτητας και χωρητικότητας, την εγκατάσταση δικτύων νέας γενιάς σε ολόκληρη τη χώρα, τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό και τον εκσυγχρονισμό του δημόσιου τομέα, την τεχνολογική και ψηφιακή αναβάθμιση

των επιχειρήσεων και την ενίσχυση της τεχνολογικής ετοιμότητας και των ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων τους. Αυτές οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι επενδύσεις ευθυγραμμίζονται πλήρως με τους στόχους και τις προτεραιότητες της ΒΨΜ και αναμένεται να λειτουργούν παράλληλα, μέσω συνεργιών που θα προωθήσουν τους κοινούς στόχους τους.

Εθνική Στρατηγική Έρευνας και Καινοτομίας για την Έξυπνη Εξειδίκευση 2014-2020

Η Εθνική Στρατηγική Έρευνας και Καινοτομίας για την Έξυπνη Εξειδίκευση εκπονήθηκε στο πλαίσιο της Στρατηγικής «Ευρώπη 2020» της Ε.Ε. και της Πολιτικής Συνοχής για την Προγραμματική Περίοδο 2014 – 2020. Στόχος της Εθνικής Στρατηγικής είναι η παραγωγική ανασυγκρότηση της χώρας, με βασικό πυλώνα την έρευνα, την τεχνολογία και την καινοτομία για την άμβλυνση των περιφερειακών ανισοτήτων και τη δημιουργία βιώσιμης απασχόλησης. Σήμερα βρίσκεται σε εξέλιξη η διαδικασία επικαιροποίησής της, ώστε να προσαρμοστεί στις νέες συνθήκες καθώς και τις προτεραιότητες της νέας Προγραμματικής Περιόδου (2021 – 2027).

Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας συνδέεται άμεσα με τους στόχους και τις προτεραιότητες της Εθνικής Στρατηγικής Έξυπνης Ειδίκευσης, ενσωματώνοντας τα αποτελέσματα και την εμπειρία από την εφαρμογή της. Το Σχέδιο προωθεί μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις για την ενίσχυση της έρευνας και της καινοτομίας στο εκπαιδευτικό σύστημα, καθώς και για την ενίσχυση των δεσμών της επιχειρηματικότητας και της παραγωγής με την επιστημονική γνώση και την καινοτομία, σύμφωνα με τις προτεραιότητες και τους στόχους της Εθνικής Στρατηγικής Έξυπνης Ειδίκευσης.

Επιπλέον, υπάρχουν πολλές προτεραιότητες που μοιράζονται η Εθνική Στρατηγική Έρευνας και Καινοτομίας για την Έξυπνη Εξειδίκευση και το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, και υποστηρίζονται μέσω μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων του τελευταίου, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της ενεργειακής μετάβασης και της συνολικής αναβάθμισης των ενεργειακών υποδομών, τη βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας των φυσικών και αστικών οικοσυστημάτων στην κλιματική αλλαγή, και την αύξηση της παραγωγικότητας, της ανταγωνιστικότητας και της ανθεκτικότητας των βασικών τομέων για την εθνική οικονομία, όπως ο πολιτισμός, ο τουρισμός, η γεωργία, η μεταποίηση και οι μεταφορές / εφοδιαστική αλυσίδα.

Εθνική Στρατηγική για την Ανώτατη Εκπαίδευση (2016 – 2020)

Η Εθνική Στρατηγική για την Ανώτατη Εκπαίδευση αποτυπώνει τις στρατηγικές κατευθύνσεις και τους στόχους της χώρας σχετικά με την Ανώτατη Εκπαίδευση, την οργάνωση και λειτουργία των ιδρυμάτων και φορέων Ανώτατης Εκπαίδευσης, το πλαίσιο δικτύωσης και εξωστρέφειάς τους, και την ανταπόκρισή τους στις ανάγκες των εκπαιδευόμενων, της κοινωνίας και της οικονομίας.

Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, μέσω του πυλώνα «Απασχόληση, δεξιότητες και κοινωνική συνοχή», ενσωματώνει τις προτεραιότητες και τους στόχους της Εθνικής Στρατηγικής για την Ανώτατη Εκπαίδευση και δίνει προτεραιότητα στις μεταρρυθμίσεις και τις επενδύσεις για τη βελτίωση του συστήματος τριτοβάθμιας εκπαίδευσης, τη λειτουργία των ακαδημαϊκών ιδρυμάτων και τις διδακτικές και ερευνητικές δραστηριότητες. Επιπλέον, το Σχέδιο στοχεύει στην ενίσχυση των δεσμών της επιχειρηματικότητας και της παραγωγής με τις επιστημονικές γνώσεις, την τεχνολογία και την καινοτομία, σύμφωνα με την έμφαση που δίνει η Εθνική Στρατηγική για την Ανώτατη Εκπαίδευση στη σύνδεση της εκπαίδευσης, της έρευνας και της παραγωγής.

Εθνική Στρατηγική για την Ένταξη

Η Εθνική Στρατηγική για την Ένταξη αποτελεί ένα ολοκληρωμένο σχέδιο για την ένταξη των πολιτών τρίτων χωρών στην Ελλάδα, λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τα δεδομένα που έχουν διαμορφωθεί τα τελευταία έτη σε τοπικό, περιφερειακό, εθνικό, ευρωπαϊκό, και διεθνές επίπεδο, τις ανάγκες και τις δυνατότητες, και την εναρμόνιση της χώρας με το ευρωπαϊκό πλαίσιο αρχών και αξιών.

Το "Ελλάδα 2.0" ενσωματώνει τις κατευθυντήριες γραμμές και τους στόχους της Εθνικής Στρατηγικής για την Ένταξη και ανταποκρίνεται μέσω παρεμβάσεων στη διευκόλυνση της κοινωνικής ένταξης των μεταναστών και των δικαιούχων διεθνούς προστασίας, μέσω της εισαγωγής τους στην αγορά εργασίας και της παροχής εξειδικευμένων υπηρεσιών σχετικά με τη διάγνωση δεξιοτήτων, τη διαβούλευση, την εκπαίδευση και την επανειδίκευση/αναβάθμιση δεξιοτήτων. Επιπλέον, προωθεί την ψηφιοποίηση των διαδικασιών του συστήματος μετανάστευσης και των αρχείων της Υπηρεσίας Ασύλου, για τη βελτίωση του ελέγχου των μεταναστευτικών ροών και την ταχύτερη ένταξη των νόμιμων μεταναστών, αιτούντων άσυλο και προσφύγων, σε συμφωνία με τις προτεραιότητες της Εθνικής Στρατηγικής για την Ένταξη.

Εθνικό Σχέδιο Δράσης για τα Δικαιώματα των ΑμεΑ

Το Εθνικό Σχέδιο Δράσης για τα Δικαιώματα των Ατόμων με Αναπηρία (ΑμεΑ) καταρτίστηκε το 2020, και αποτελεί έναν ολοκληρωμένο οδικό χάρτη για το συντονισμό και τον έλεγχο των επιμέρους δράσεων και πολιτικών για τα δικαιώματα των ατόμων με αναπηρία.

Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας συνδέεται με το Εθνικό Σχέδιο Δράσης για τα Δικαιώματα των ΑμεΑ, και προωθεί μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις που θα ενισχύσουν την ανεξάρτητη διαβίωση και την πρόσβαση των ΑμεΑ σε κρίσιμες για την καθημερινότητα υπηρεσίες και λειτουργίες, καθώς και την κοινωνική και εργασιακή ένταξή τους. Πρόκειται για μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις που έρχονται να ενισχύσουν την προσβασιμότητα των ΑμεΑ σε κρίσιμες υπηρεσίες, να συμβάλλουν στην αποϊδρυματοποίηση παιδιών και ενηλίκων με αναπηρίες, και στην παροχή άμεσων, αποτελεσματικών υπηρεσιών φροντίδας προς τα άτομα αυτά. Επιπλέον, πρόκειται για μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις που ενισχύουν τις δεξιότητες, την προσβασιμότητα του εκπαιδευτικού περιεχομένου και εξοπλισμού, και την απασχολησιμότητα των ΑμεΑ, με στόχο την ομαλή εργασιακή ένταξή τους. Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας είναι συμπληρωματικές των επιμέρους δράσεων που περιλαμβάνει το Εθνικό Σχέδιο Δράσης για τα Δικαιώματα των ΑμεΑ, και λειτουργούν προσθετικά μεταξύ τους προς επίτευξη των κοινών στόχων.

Εθνικό Στρατηγικό Σχέδιο Μεταφορών

Το Εθνικό Στρατηγικό Σχέδιο Μεταφορών αποτελεί τη βάση για την αειφόρο ανάπτυξη των υποδομών και υπηρεσιών του συστήματος μεταφορών της Ελλάδας, μεσοπρόθεσμα και μακροπρόθεσμα, και θα συμβάλλει στην ανταγωνιστικότητα του τομέα μεταφορών της χώρας.

Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας χαρακτηρίζεται από υψηλή συνάφεια με το Εθνικό Στρατηγικό Σχέδιο Μεταφορών, και θέτει ως προτεραιότητα για την οικονομική ανάκαμψη την ανάπτυξη του τομέα των μεταφορών και την ανάπτυξη σύγχρονων, βιώσιμων, προσβάσιμων και ανθεκτικών στην κλιματική αλλαγή μεταφορικών υποδομών. Μέσω κατάλληλων επενδύσεων, επιδιώκεται η ανάπτυξη των απαιτούμενων μεταφορικών υποδομών σε τοπικό, περιφερειακό και διεθνές επίπεδο, με στόχο τη διασύνδεση όλων των περιοχών της Ελλάδας, την άρση του αποκλεισμού, και τη σημαντική διευκόλυνση των πολιτών και των επιχειρήσεων. Παράλληλα, προάγεται η οδική ασφάλεια μέσω εκπαίδευσης και ενημέρωσης, ενώ προωθείται ευρύτερα η βιώσιμη αστική κινητικότητα στις πόλεις και τις μητροπολιτικές περιοχές και η στροφή σε πιο φιλικά στο περιβάλλον μεταφορικά μέσα. Οι δράσεις του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας θα λειτουργήσουν συμπληρωματικά με τα έργα που έχουν

ενταχθεί στο Εθνικό Στρατηγικό Σχέδιο Μεταφορών, συμβάλλοντας από κοινού στην επίτευξη των επιδιωκόμενων αποτελεσμάτων.

Εθνικός Μηχανισμός Διαχείρισης Κρίσεων και Αντιμετώπισης Κινδύνων

Ο Εθνικός Μηχανισμός Διαχείρισης Κρίσεων και Αντιμετώπισης Κινδύνων εισάγει ένα ολοκληρωμένο πλέγμα δράσεων για την έγκαιρη και αποτελεσματική διαχείριση κρίσεων από όλες τις συντρέχουσες επιχειρησιακές, επιτελικές και υποστηρικτικές δομές, με στόχο την έγκαιρη και αποτελεσματική ανταπόκριση σε παντός είδους καταστάσεις έκτακτης ανάγκης, λόγω φυσικών, τεχνολογικών ή άλλων καταστροφών και απειλών.

Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας αναγνωρίζει την ενίσχυση της ανθεκτικότητας της κοινωνίας απέναντι σε κάθε είδους απειλές και κινδύνους ως βασική παράμετρο για την οικονομική, κοινωνική ανάπτυξη και πρόοδο. Ενσωματώνει δε πλήρως τις στρατηγικές κατευθύνσεις, τις προτεραιότητες και τους ειδικότερους στόχους του Εθνικού Μηχανισμού Διαχείρισης Κρίσεων και Αντιμετώπισης Κινδύνων. Ειδικότερα, προωθεί μέσω ειδικών παρεμβάσεων την ενίσχυση της ανθεκτικότητας των φυσικών και των αστικών οικοσυστημάτων απέναντι στην κλιματική αλλαγή, καθώς και την ενίσχυση των μηχανισμών έγκαιρης πρόγνωσης και αντιμετώπισης.

Επιπλέον, το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, και οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις του, ενσωματώνουν προβλέψεις για την αποτελεσματική αντιμετώπιση κινδύνων και ρίσκων σχετικών με τη δημόσια υγεία και τις τεχνολογικές και μεταφορικές υποδομές. Με αυτόν τον τρόπο, το Σχέδιο λειτουργεί συμπληρωματικά ως προς τον Εθνικό Μηχανισμό Διαχείρισης Κρίσεων και Αντιμετώπισης Κινδύνων, και τις δράσεις που αυτός περιλαμβάνει, ενισχύοντας συνολικά την ανθεκτικότητα απέναντι στους παράγοντες κινδύνου σε όλα τα επίπεδα.

Συνοχή μεταξύ μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων

Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας της Ελλάδας «Ελλάδα 2.0» αντικατοπτρίζει μια ουσιαστική προσπάθεια μεταρρύθμισης και επενδύσεων. **Κάθε Άξονας περιλαμβάνει μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις** που είναι συνεκτικές, ενισχύουν και συμπληρώνουν τον αντίκτυπο του άλλου και βοηθούν στην αντιμετώπιση των σχετικών με τη χώρα προκλήσεων στο πλαίσιο του ευρωπαϊκού εξαμήνου, των προκλήσεων και προτεραιοτήτων που επισημαίνονται στο σχέδιο ανάπτυξης για Ελληνική Οικονομία (έκθεση επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη) καθώς και σε βασικές εθνικές και ενωσιακές στρατηγικές, σχέδια και πλαίσια πολιτικής.

Άξονας 1.1 Μετάβαση σε νέο ενεργειακό μοντέλο φιλικό στο περιβάλλον

Ο στόχος των μεταρρυθμίσεων του Άξονα είναι να συμβάλει στα σχέδια για το κλίμα και την ενέργεια μέσω επενδύσεων και μεταρρυθμίσεων που σκοπεύουν να επιταχύνουν την ανάπτυξη των ανανεώσιμων πηγών ενέργειας καθώς και την ολοκλήρωσή τους μέσω αναβαθμισμένων δικτύων και ενισχυμένης διασύνδεσης.

Η μεταρρύθμιση «Μεταρρύθμιση και διασφάλιση βιωσιμότητας του ειδικού λογαριασμού για τις ανανεώσιμες πηγές ενέργειας (ΕΛΑΠΕ)» καθορίζει μέτρα που αντιμετωπίζουν την οικονομική βιωσιμότητα του Λογαριασμού όσον αφορά τις υπάρχουσες μονάδες ΑΠΕ και την οικονομική βιωσιμότητα του Λογαριασμού όσον αφορά τις νέες μονάδες ΑΠΕ (δηλαδή μονάδες που τέθηκαν σε λειτουργία μετά την 1.1.2021), εξασφαλίζοντας στους μελλοντικούς επενδυτές ΑΠΕ σιγουριά ότι οι νέες επενδύσεις ΑΠΕ που απαιτούνται για την επίτευξη των στόχων του ΕΣΕΚ θα είναι οικονομικά ασφαλείς.

Η μεταρρύθμιση σε συνδυασμό με τη μεταρρύθμιση «Απλοποίηση αδειοδοτικής διαδικασίας επενδύσεων σε ανανεώσιμες πηγές ενέργειας» και με επενδύσεις όπως «Αύξηση ισχύος υποσταθμών διανομής ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας για να διευκολυνθεί η σύνδεση νέων ΑΠΕ» και« Προώθηση ηλεκτρικής διασύνδεσης των νησιών και αναβάθμιση του συστήματος μεταφοράς» δημιουργούν το κατάλληλο περιβάλλον για την απαραίτητη δυναμικότητα σε ΑΠΕ ώστε να ενσωματωθούν έγκαιρα στο σύστημα για τους ενεργειακούς και κλιματικούς στόχους της χώρας για 2030.

Η μεταρρύθμιση «Απλοποίηση αδειοδοτικής διαδικασίας επενδύσεων σε ανανεώσιμες πηγές ενέργειας» σκοπεύει να αντιμετωπίσει περιβαλλοντικά εμπόδια, εμπόδια σύνδεσης και γενικά διοικητικά εμπόδια και καθυστερήσεις, καθώς και να διαφοροποιήσει το μίγμα της τεχνολογίας ΑΠΕ επιτρέποντας την ανάπτυξη και λειτουργία υπεράκτιων αιολικών πάρκων. Η μεταρρύθμιση μαζί με επενδύσεις του Άξονα, όπως «Αύξηση ισχύος υποσταθμών διανομής ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας για να διευκολυνθεί η σύνδεση νέων ΑΠΕ» και «Προώθηση ηλεκτρικής διασύνδεσης των νησιών και αναβάθμιση του συστήματος μεταφοράς» καθώς και η μεταρρύθμιση του ειδικού λογαριασμού RES-CHP («Μεταρρύθμιση και διασφάλιση βιωσιμότητας του ειδικού λογαριασμού για τις ανανεώσιμες πηγές ενέργειας (ΕΛΑΠΕ)») δημιουργούν το κατάλληλο περιβάλλον για την ανάπτυξη νέας ικανότητας παραγωγής από ΑΠΕ, προκειμένου να επιτευχθεί ο στόχος της ενέργειας και του κλίματος για το 2030.

Άξονας 1.2 Ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση του κτιριακού αποθέματος της χώρας και χωροταξική μεταρρύθμιση

Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι επενδύσεις του Άξονα στοχεύουν στην αύξηση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης, στην ενίσχυση της οικονομικής ανάπτυξης, στη δημιουργία ευκαιριών απασχόλησης και στην προώθηση της κοινωνικής ανθεκτικότητας.

Η μεταρρύθμιση «Αντιμετώπιση της ενεργειακής φτώχειας» συνδέεται με την επένδυση «*Εξοικονομώ κάτ'οίκον*», καθώς στοχεύει στην παροχή ενός πλαισίου για την ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση των οικιστικών κτιρίων ενεργειακά ευάλωτων νοικοκυριών και άλλων κοινωνικών ομάδων. Η μεταρρύθμιση θα υποστηρίξει την επένδυση με την προετοιμασία ενός σχεδίου δράσης για την αντιμετώπιση της ενεργειακής φτώχειας. Το σχέδιο θα περιλαμβάνει δράσεις και άλλα μέτρα κοινωνικής πολιτικής, ή την ενεργειακή τιμολόγηση για τη βελτίωση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης και θα καθορίσει τα κριτήρια για τον εντοπισμό των ενεργειακά ευάλωτων νοικοκυριών.

Η μεταρρύθμιση «Πολεοδομικά σχέδια σε ολόκληρη την Ελλάδα» στοχεύει στην ανάπτυξη αστικών σχεδίων για την εφαρμογή της αστικής πολιτικής και των σχετικών συστημάτων σχεδιασμού και συνδέεται με τις επενδύσεις «Εξοικονομώ επιχειρώντας», «*Εξοικονομώ κατ' οίκον*» και «Στρατηγικές αστικές αναπλάσεις». Παρόλο που οι 3 επενδύσεις έχουν διαφορετικούς στόχους και αποτελέσματα, το νέο πλαίσιο αστικής πολιτικής, σε συνδυασμό με φορολογικά, οικονομικά και πολεοδομικά κίνητρα, αναμένεται να υποστηρίξει την ανάπτυξη αστικών χώρων που θα έχουν θετικό αντίκτυπο στο αστικό περιβάλλον και στους δημόσιους χώρους και ταυτόχρονα να αυξήσει τον ρυθμό ενεργειακής αναβάθμισης τόσο των κτιρίων κατοικιών όσο και των επιχειρήσεων.

Άξονας 1.3 Μετάβαση σε ένα πράσινο και βιώσιμο σύστημα μεταφορών

Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι επενδύσεις του Άξονα στοχεύουν στην αύξηση της βιώσιμης κινητικότητας, στην ενίσχυση της οικονομικής ανάπτυξης, στη δημιουργία ευκαιριών απασχόλησης και στην προώθηση της κοινωνικής ανθεκτικότητας. Η μεταρρύθμιση «Πλαίσιο εγκατάστασης & λειτουργίας φορτιστών ηλεκτρικών οχημάτων» συνδέεται με την επένδυση «Ηλεκτροκίνηση συγκοινωνιών (φορτιστές παντού,

ηλεκτρικά αστικά λεωφορεία, ηλεκτρικά ταξί)» με στόχο την παροχή νομοθετικών τροποποιήσεων για την ηλεκτροκίνηση του ελληνικού τομέα μεταφορών. Η επένδυση «Ηλεκτροκίνηση συγκοινωνιών (φορτιστές παντού, ηλεκτρικά αστικά λεωφορεία, ηλεκτρικά ταξί)» προτείνει την ανάπτυξη βιώσιμων μέσων μεταφοράς (π.χ. λεωφορεία, ταξί) και τη δημιουργία προσβάσιμων σημείων φόρτισης σε στρατηγικές αστικές και προαστιακές τοποθεσίες εντός πόλεων και σε σημεία ενδιαφέροντος (π.χ. αεροδρόμια, αυτοκινητόδρομοι, λιμάνια και ιδιωτικά χώροι στάθμευσης). Για το σκοπό αυτό, η μεταρρύθμιση θα παρέχει το πλαίσιο για την εφαρμογή των συγκεκριμένων πρωτοβουλιών, με στόχο την αντιμετώπιση των προκλήσεων που σχετίζονται με τη μεγάλη εξάρτηση των καυσίμων με βάση το πετρέλαιο στον τομέα των μεταφορών.

Άξονας 1.4 Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και διατήρηση της βιοποικιλότητας

Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι επενδύσεις του Άξονα στοχεύουν στη βελτίωση της αειφόρου διαχείρισης, στην προώθηση της προστασίας του φυσικού περιβάλλοντος, στην εφαρμογή της κυκλικής οικονομίας και στην ενίσχυση της πολιτικής προστασίας. Η μεταρρύθμιση «Ίδρυση νέας ρυθμιστικής αρχής για τα ύδατα και τα λύματα» συνδέεται με τις επενδύσεις «Επεξεργασία και καθαρισμός αστικών λυμάτων περιβαλλοντικά ευαίσθητων οικισμών και εκσυγχρονισμός εγκαταστάσεων σε επιλεγμένες πόλεις» και «Έργα παροχής και εξοικονόμησης πόσιμου νερού». Η εθνική ρυθμιστική αρχή για τα ύδατα που θα συσταθεί με τη συγκεκριμένη μεταρρύθμιση θα είναι υπεύθυνη για την ορθολογική διαχείριση των υδάτινων πόρων. Μέσω της αρχής θα αναθεωρηθούν αποφάσεις σχετικά με τη διαχείριση των λυμάτων και των υδάτων, θα ληφθούν αποφάσεις για καλύτερη λειτουργία της υποδομής και θα προωθηθούν νέες πρωτοβουλίες για την εξοικονόμηση νερού.

Άξονας 2.1 Συνδεσιμότητα για τους πολίτες, τις επιχειρήσεις, το κράτος

Οι βασικοί στόχοι του Άξονα είναι, αφενός, να καθιερώσουν τις απαραίτητες μεταρρυθμίσεις για να διασφαλίσουν τη μετάβαση σε γρήγορες ευρυζωνικές συνδέσεις και να ανοίξουν το δρόμο προς την τεχνολογία 5G και, αφετέρου να εφαρμόσουν επενδύσεις που εστιάζουν στην ψηφιακή μετάβαση και ιδιαίτερα στην ψηφιακή υποδομή πολύ υψηλής χωρητικότητας, με σκοπό την αύξηση της κάλυψης και της απορρόφησης ευρυζωνικών υπηρεσιών μέσω κινητής και σταθερής τηλεφωνίας.

Ο Άξονας περιλαμβάνει ένα σταθερό και δομημένο σύνολο πρωτοβουλιών και δράσεων, οι οποίες πρόκειται να υλοποιηθούν μέσω ενός συνεκτικού συνόλου διασυνδεδεμένων μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων, για την προώθηση των στόχων της Gigabit Society της ΕΕ το 2025 και τη διασφάλιση ότι, έως το 2025, θα επιτευχθεί η ευρύτερη δυνατή αδιάλειπτη κάλυψη 5G. Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι επενδύσεις του συγκεκριμένου Άξονα θα δημιουργήσουν σημαντικές θετικές συνέπειες σε ολόκληρη την κοινωνία και την οικονομία, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της δημιουργίας θέσεων εργασίας, νέων και καλύτερων ευκαιριών για τον κλάδο της βιομηχανίας, της υψηλότερης απόδοσης και της παραγωγικότητας τόσο για τους πολίτες όσο και για τις επιχειρήσεις, αυξάνοντας παράλληλα την ψηφιακή στρατηγική αυτονομία της Ευρώπης.

Η μεταρρύθμιση «Μετάβαση στην τεχνολογία 5G και διευκόλυνση της ανάπτυξης καινοτόμων ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών» συνδέεται με την επένδυση «Ασύρματα δίκτυα πέμπτης γενιάς (5G) στο εθνικό δίκτυο αυτοκινητοδρόμων», καθώς στοχεύει να δημιουργήσει μια καλά σχεδιασμένη βάση για την ανάπτυξη δικτύων 5ης γενιάς και την εφαρμογή ενός συνεκτικού σχεδίου για τη σημαντική βελτίωση της συνδεσιμότητας στην Ελλάδα, και για να ξεκλειδώσει ένα ευρύ φάσμα ευκαιριών για οικονομική ανάκαμψη, ανάπτυξη και ανθεκτικότητα στη χώρα. Η μεταρρύθμιση θα υποστηρίξει την επένδυση μέσω της καθιέρωσης των απαραίτητων αλλαγών στο κανονιστικό και νομοθετικό πλαίσιο για την ενθάρρυνση

επενδύσεων σε υποδομές 5G και τη δημιουργία μιας προγραμματισμένης και συντονισμένης διαδικασίας μέσω ενός αναλυτικού σχεδίου δράσης και ενός χάρτη πορείας για την ανάπτυξη δικτύων επόμενης γενιάς και την ενσωμάτωσή τους στην εθνική οικονομία.

Η μεταρρύθμιση «Μετάβαση σε γρήγορες ευζωνικές συνδέσεις - 100/200 Mbps (UltraFast)» στοχεύει στην αύξηση της διαθεσιμότητας ευρυζωνικών υπηρεσιών επόμενης γενιάς σε ολόκληρη τη χώρα και συνδέεται με τις επενδύσεις «Υποδομές οπτικών ινών σε κτίρια» και «Υποθαλάσσια καλώδια στα ελληνικά νησιά», οι οποίες θα ενισχύσουν την επιτάχυνση της ανάπτυξης δικτύων «Fiber to Home» και τη μετάβαση σε γρήγορες ευρυζωνικές συνδέσεις, υποστηρίζοντας αναδυόμενες και μελλοντικές ψηφιακές υπηρεσίες και εφαρμογές και συμβάλλοντας άμεσα στην ανάπτυξη και τη δημιουργία νέων θέσεων εργασίας, ως μέρος της οικονομικής ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας της χώρας. Η μεταρρύθμιση θα στηρίξει τις επενδύσεις θέτοντας τα θεμέλια για τη μετάβαση σε ευρυζωνικές συνδέσεις 100/200 Mbps (Ultrafast) μέσω του σχεδιασμού και της εφαρμογής ενός σχεδίου δράσης / χάρτη πορείας, που θα επικεντρωθεί σε δράσεις, προαπαιτούμενες δραστηριότητες, χρονοδιαγράμματα, όλες τις σχετικές ευρυζωνικές αλλαγές, εθνικούς στόχους, ευρωπαϊκές υποχρεώσεις, σχέδια κινδύνου και μετριασμού του καθώς και τυχόν απαιτούμενες αλλαγές στο υφιστάμενο νομοθετικό και κανονιστικό πλαίσιο.

Άξονας 2.2 Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του κράτους

Ο γενικός στόχος του Άξονα 2.2 είναι ο εκσυγχρονισμός του Ελληνικού Δημόσιου Τομέα βελτιώνοντας το λειτουργικό του μοντέλο και επιτυγχάνοντας την παροχή βελτιωμένων, ποιοτικών υπηρεσιών σε πολίτες και επιχειρήσεις. Η επιτάχυνση των προσπαθειών για τη βελτίωση της ψηφιακής απόδοσης της χώρας θα καταστεί δυνατή μέσω ενός συνεκτικού συνόλου μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων που στοχεύουν (α) στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό των οργανισμών του Δημόσιου Τομέα και στην ενίσχυση των ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών τους, (β) στις βελτιώσεις επιχειρηματικών διαδικασιών ακολουθούμενες από την ενσωμάτωση σύγχρονων συστημάτων πληροφοριών, (γ) στην αυξημένη διαλειτουργικότητα συστημάτων και δεδομένων, (δ) στις στρατηγικές και πολιτικές ευρείας διάδοσης της κυβερνοασφάλειας, καθώς και (ε) στην εκτεταμένη χρήση προηγμένων τεχνολογιών όπως το cloud computing και τα μαζικά δεδομένα (big data).

Η εφαρμογή των προβλεπόμενων μέτρων αναμένεται να έχει μακροχρόνιο αντίκτυπο στη δημόσια διοίκηση, καθώς και στους πολίτες και τις επιχειρήσεις, συμβάλλοντας σε ψηφιακές δημόσιες υπηρεσίες στην Ελλάδα που θα εστιάζουν περισσότερο στον πολίτη, χωρίς αποκλεισμούς, και θα είναι αξιόπιστες, ασφαλείς, αυτόνομες, καινοτόμες, διασυνοριακές και διαλειτουργικές.

Οι βασικοί στόχοι της μεταρρύθμισης «Σχέδιο δράσης για την παροχή «πελατοκεντρικών» ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών από την πλευρά της δημόσιας διοίκησης» είναι η ανάπτυξη ενός ολιστικού πλαισίου και η εφαρμογή ψηφιακών λύσεων στη δημόσια διοίκηση για την παροχή «προσανατολισμένων προς τον πελάτη» υπηρεσιών σε Έλληνες πολίτες που είναι, εξ ορισμού, ψηφιακές, διασυνοριακές και διαλειτουργικές, επικεντρωμένες στο χρήστη, χωρίς αποκλεισμούς και προσβάσιμες, ανοιχτές, με διαφάνεια, αξιόπιστες και ασφαλείς, βασισμένες στην αρχή της μοναδικότητας.

Η προτεινόμενες μεταρρυθμίσεις εισάγονται για να εξασφαλιστεί ότι θα υπάρχει ένα ισχυρό σχέδιο δράσης και οδικός χάρτης μαζί με το κατάλληλο νομοθετικό πλαίσιο για την εξασφάλιση της έγκαιρης και πλήρους εφαρμογής των συνδεδεμένων επενδύσεων, συγκεκριμένα «Δημιουργία ολοκληρωμένου συστήματος διαχείρισης σχέσεων (CRM) με πολίτες και επιχειρήσεις & ανάπτυξη κεντρικού κόμβου αδειοδότησης», «Νέο σύστημα δημοσίων συμβάσεων», «Ψηφιοποίηση των αρχείων του κράτους», «Επέκταση του κεντρικού συστήματος διαχείρισης εγγράφων», «Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός των ΚΕΠ», «Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός Υπουργείου Εξωτερικών», «Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του ΕΟΤ» και «Αναβάθμιση ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων στην στρατιωτική θητεία» . Επιπλέον, για να εξασφαλιστεί η συνοχή

και η αποτελεσματική εφαρμογή του συνολικού προγράμματος πρωτοβουλιών, θα δημιουργηθεί μια υποστηρικτική δομή μεταρρυθμίσεων για την παρακολούθηση της κατάστασης και της προόδου των επενδύσεων καθ' όλη τη διάρκεια της περιόδου εφαρμογής και στη συνέχεια για την πρόταση δράσεων αποκατάστασης, βελτίωσης, και αξιολογήσεις τελικών παραδοτέων.

Η μεταρρύθμιση «Διασύνδεση και διαλειτουργικότητα μητρώων & συστημάτων του δημοσίου» στοχεύει στην ανάπτυξη ενός ολοκληρωμένου πλαισίου και χάρτη πορείας για τη διασύνδεση και τη διαλειτουργικότητα των μητρώων και των υπηρεσιών ανταλλαγής δεδομένων μεταξύ δημόσιων οργανισμών, σύμφωνα με το νέο Ευρωπαϊκό Πλαίσιο Διαλειτουργικότητας. Η μεταρρύθμιση συνδέεται με μια σειρά επενδύσεων, συγκεκριμένα «Διαλειτουργικότητα και ανάπτυξη υπηρεσιών Διαδικτύου», «Διαλειτουργικότητα των υπολογιστικών συστημάτων και μητρώων του δημοσίου & ανάπτυξη υπηρεσιών διαδικτύου », «Επέκταση μητρώου επιχειρήσεων (ψηφιακές υπογραφές για δικηγόρους και λογιστές)» και «Ανάπτυξη ψηφιακού μητρώου τουριστικών επιχειρήσεων», με στόχο τη ριζική ενίσχυση της διαλειτουργικότητας μεταξύ των συστημάτων πληροφορικής και ανταλλαγής δεδομένων του δημόσιου τομέα για την παροχή διαλειτουργικών, εξατομικευμένων και φιλικών προς τον χρήστη ψηφιακών δημόσιων υπηρεσιών. Η μεταρρύθμιση θα υποστηρίξει την υλοποίηση των προτεινόμενων επενδύσεων εισάγοντας τις κατάλληλες οργανωτικές, διαδικαστικές και νομοθετικές αλλαγές μέσω μιας προγραμματισμένης και συντονισμένης διαδικασίας. Νέες διαδικασίες, εργαλεία υποστήριξης και μέτρα ανάπτυξης ικανοτήτων (εκπαίδευση σε μεμονωμένες διοικήσεις, ανάπτυξη μεθόδων αναφοράς για την παρακολούθηση της συμμόρφωσης με το Σχέδιο) θα αναπτυχθούν για να υποστηρίξουν τη διαφανή, τεκμηριωμένη και ανοικτή διαδικασία επέκτασης / ανάπτυξης διαλειτουργικότητας.

Η μεταρρύθμιση «Διαχείριση και διακυβέρνηση δεδομένων δημοσίου τομέα και διασφάλιση της συμμόρφωσης με τον ΓΚΠΔ (GDPR)» στοχεύει στον καθορισμό μιας σαφούς στρατηγικής για τη διακυβέρνηση δεδομένων στον δημόσιο τομέα, την ανάπτυξη και εφαρμογή των σχετικών πολιτικών και την αναθεώρηση και επικαιροποίηση του υφιστάμενου νομικού πλαισίου για ανοιχτά δεδομένα και την περαιτέρω χρήση πληροφοριών του δημόσιου τομέα, οι διατάξεις των οποίων επεκτείνουν τις αρχές της ανοιχτής διαθεσιμότητας και της επαναχρησιμοποίησης εγγράφων, πληροφοριών και δεδομένων που βρίσκονται είτε στην κατοχή δημόσιων οργανισμών είτε χρηματοδοτούνται από δημόσιους πόρους. Η μεταρρύθμιση συνδέεται με την επένδυση «Αναβάθμιση υποδομών & υπηρεσιών της Γενικής Γραμματείας Πληροφοριακών Συστημάτων Δημόσιας Διοίκησης» με στόχο την παροχή του συνολικού πλαισίου για την ανάπτυξη μιας ολοκληρωμένης στρατηγικής διακυβέρνησης δεδομένων και τη θέσπιση των σχετικών πολιτικών διακυβέρνησης δεδομένων για τον δημόσιο τομέα. Η επένδυση προτείνει την τυποποίηση των μελετών ταξινόμησης δεδομένων για όλα τα κεντρικά συστήματα πληροφοριών και εφαρμογές του δημόσιου τομέα για τη δημιουργία ενός πλαισίου για την ταξινόμηση των δημόσιων δεδομένων με βάση το επίπεδο ευαισθησίας, αξίας και κρισιμότητάς τους όπως απαιτείται από το εθνικό πλαίσιο διακυβέρνησης και ασφάλειας πληροφοριών. Η μεταρρύθμιση θα υποστηρίξει την επένδυση με την προετοιμασία ενός σχεδίου δράσης που θα καθορίσει το πεδίο εφαρμογής, τους στόχους, τους κινδύνους και τον μετριασμό τους, τα χαρακτηριστικά και τις απαιτήσεις, τις διαδικασίες για την ομαλή εφαρμογή των σχετικών πρωτοβουλιών και μέτρων. Θα διενεργηθεί επίσης ανάλυση κόστους-οφέλους για να υποδειχθούν οι καταλληλότερες αλλαγές, πολιτικές και τεχνολογίες που πρέπει να αναπτυχθούν και να εφαρμοστούν.

Η μεταρρύθμιση «Επένδυση στην βελτίωση της κυβερνοασφάλειας στο δημόσιο & δημιουργία εθνικού κέντρου κυβερνοασφάλειας» αφορά την ανάπτυξη και την εφαρμογή μιας στρατηγικής για την ασφάλεια στον κυβερνοχώρο και ένα σύνολο πολιτικών για την ασφάλεια στον κυβερνοχώρο, οι οποίες θα αυξήσουν την αξιοπιστία και την ασφάλεια των συστημάτων και δεδομένων του δημόσιου τομέα και θα βελτιώσουν την εμπιστοσύνη των πολιτών στην αλληλεπίδρασή τους με το δημόσιο τομέα. Επιπλέον, η μεταρρύθμιση περιλαμβάνει την υλοποίηση του Εθνικού Κέντρου Επιχειρήσεων Ασφάλειας στον

κυβερνοχώρο, καθώς και την παροχή προηγμένων υπηρεσιών ασφαλείας σε υποδομές ζωτικής σημασίας G-Cloud, με στόχο τη συστηματική και συνεχή βελτίωση της ασφάλειας και τον περιορισμό των απειλών στον κυβερνοασφάλεια τις κεντρικές υποδομές του δημόσιου τομέα και τα συστήματα πληροφοριών που λειτουργούν μέσω αυτού. Η μεταρρύθμιση πρόκειται να εφαρμοστεί μέσω μιας συνεκτικής και καλά δομημένης σειράς παρεμβάσεων και δράσεων που στοχεύουν σε ένα ομοιόμορφο πλαίσιο διακυβέρνησης, διαχείρισης κινδύνων και διαχείρισης ασφάλειας για κυβερνητικές υπηρεσίες, παρέχοντας καθοδήγηση για λεπτομερείς έννοιες και βήματα για το μετασχηματισμό της ασφάλειας στον κυβερνοχώρο και την ευθυγράμμισή τους με την υφιστάμενη εθνική στρατηγική και διαδικασίες για την ασφάλεια στον κυβερνοχώρο. Επιπλέον, η μεταρρύθμιση προάγει την ενίσχυση των υπηρεσιών ασφαλείας στην κεντρική υποδομή του G-Cloud, προκειμένου να διασφαλιστεί η συνεχής παρακολούθηση, καθώς και η ανίχνευση και η πρόληψη συμβάντων ασφαλείας, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των κυβερνοεπιθέσεων και, συνεπώς, η ολιστική προβολή των δεδομένων του δημόσιου τομέα και της ασφάλειας των συστημάτων πληροφοριών.

Η μεταρρύθμιση «Διαρκής ενσωμάτωση νέων τεχνολογιών (cloud computing, business intelligence -ai, artificial intelligence-ai, machine learning κα) στη δημόσια διοίκηση» στοχεύει στη δημιουργία ενός πλαισίου για τη βελτίωση των υπηρεσιών, πολιτικών, διαδικασιών λήψης αποφάσεων της Δημόσιας Διοίκησης μέσω της ενσωμάτωσης προηγμένων τεχνολογιών, όπως ψηφιακών πλατφορμών, υποδομών και υπηρεσιών υπολογιστικού νέφους, ανάλυσης δεδομένων, τεχνητής νοημοσύνης, Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT), έξυπνων πόλεων κ.λπ. Η μεταρρύθμιση αφορά τον ορισμό μιας σαφούς στρατηγικής και σχεδίου δράσης για την υλοποίηση των προηγμένων τεχνολογιών και τάσεων στην Ελληνική Δημόσια Διοίκηση και συνδέεται με μια σειρά επενδύσεων, όπως το «Κεντρικός κόμβος διαχείρισης και ανάλυσης πολυδιάστατων δεδομένων μεγάλου όγκου (Big Data)» , «Διασφάλιση της επιχειρησιακής συνέχειας (business continuity) του δημοσίου», «Αναβάθμιση κεντρικής υποδομής υπολογιστικού νέφους», «Αναβάθμιση του εθνικού δικτύου υποδομών τεχνολογίας και έρευνας (ΕΔΥΤΕ)», ««Συζευξις ΙΙ» για αναβαθμισμένες τηλεπικοινωνιακές υπηρεσίες στο δημόσιο» και «Έξυπνες πόλεις». Η μεταρρύθμιση πρόκειται να υποστηρίξει τις προτεινόμενες επενδύσεις μέσω μιας προγραμματισμένης και συντονισμένης διαδικασίας προς την καθιέρωση και εφαρμογή νέων διαδικασιών, σχεδίων υποδομής, εργαλείων προηγμένων ψηφιακών τεχνολογιών, καθώς και ενός κατάλληλου μηχανισμού διαχείρισης κινδύνου για τον εντοπισμό, την αξιολόγηση και την πρόληψη τυχόν εμποδίων, κινδύνων ή / και ασυνέπεια που ενδέχεται να εμποδίσει την εφαρμογή τους.

Άξονας 2.3 Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός των επιχειρήσεων

Ο στόχος του Άξονα είναι να αυξήσει την αφομοίωση των ψηφιακών τεχνολογιών από τις επιχειρήσεις, μειώνοντας το ψηφιακό χάσμα μεταξύ των ελληνικών ΜμΕ και εκείνων του ευρωπαϊκού μέσου όρου. Η ψηφιοποίηση των επιχειρηματικών δραστηριοτήτων προβλέπει να αλλάξει το επιχειρηματικό περιβάλλον και να ξεκινήσει μια μετατόπιση παραδείγματος για την εθνική οικονομία προς την υλοποίηση μιας ψηφιακής ενιαίας αγοράς και την ανάπτυξη της οικονομίας δεδομένων.

Η μεταρρύθμιση «Δημιουργία ψηφιακού οικοσυστήματος επιχειρήσεων και εισαγωγή φορολογικών κινήτρων για τη διευκόλυνση του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού των ΜΜΕ» στοχεύει στη διαμόρφωση ενός σχεδίου για την εφαρμογή των κατάλληλων πολιτικών, προγραμμάτων και κινήτρων από την κυβέρνηση για την ενίσχυση του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού των επιχειρήσεων, την ενίσχυση της βιομηχανικής ανταγωνιστικότητας και τον εκσυγχρονισμό της χώρας και διασφαλίζει τη βιωσιμότητα και την ανθεκτικότητα του τομέα των ΜμΕ. Η μεταρρύθμιση συνδέεται με την επένδυση «Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός μικρομεσαίων επιχειρήσεων» με στόχο (α) τη δημιουργία ψηφιακής υποδομής μέσω χρηματοδότησης για την προμήθεια και εγκατάσταση ψηφιακών εργαλείων και υπηρεσιών και αύξηση της ψηφιακής ευαισθητοποίησης των στελεχών επιχειρήσεων, β) την άμεση ενθάρρυνση για επενδύσεις

σε σύγχρονες ψηφιακές τεχνολογίες, χρησιμοποιώντας φορολογικά κίνητρα για απτά και άυλα περιουσιακά στοιχεία, και (γ) την αναβάθμιση των ταμειακών μηχανών και του οικοσυστήματος POS, προκειμένου να αλλάξει το επιχειρηματικό περιβάλλον, να ενισχυθεί η διαφάνεια και να προαχθεί ο υγιής ανταγωνισμός. Για το σκοπό αυτό, η μεταρρύθμιση θα παρέχει το πλαίσιο για την εφαρμογή αυτών των πρωτοβουλιών, καθορίζοντας μια σαφή στρατηγική και σχέδιο δράσης για τη δημιουργία ενός ψηφιακού επιχειρηματικού οικοσυστήματος που προωθεί τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό των ΜΜΕ. Το Σχέδιο αξιολογεί και προσδιορίζει τις κατάλληλες πρωτοβουλίες χάραξης πολιτικής, συμπεριλαμβανομένων (α) των νέων ψηφιακών τεχνολογιών , (β) των εργαλείων για την υποστήριξη του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού των επιχειρήσεων, γ) του χάσματος των ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων των στελεχών επιχειρήσεων και (δ) του κατάλληλου συνδυασμού φορολογικών κινήτρων που απαιτούνται για την αλλαγή του επιχειρηματικού περιβάλλοντος και της αύξησης των επενδύσεων στην ψηφιοποίηση των επιχειρηματικών δραστηριοτήτων.

Άξονας 3.1 Αύξηση των θέσεων εργασίας και προώθηση της συμμετοχής στην αγορά εργασίας

Ο γενικός στόχος του Άξονα είναι η ενίσχυση της συμμετοχής στην αγορά εργασίας και ο μετριασμός των επιπτώσεων της πανδημίας στην απασχόληση. Οι προτεινόμενες πολιτικές για την ενεργή αγορά εργασίας ευθυγραμμίζονται άμεσα και συμπληρώνουν τη μεταρρύθμιση των παθητικών πολιτικών για την αγορά εργασίας, καθώς και οι δύο ενισχύουν την είσοδο στην αγορά εργασίας, εξαλείφοντας τα εμπόδια σχετικά με τη συμμετοχή στην αγορά εργασίας και ενεργοποιώντας τον άνεργο πληθυσμό μέσω στοχευμένων προγραμμάτων αναβάθμισης και επιδοτούμενης εργασίας. Μέσω της «Μεταρρύθμισης των παθητικών πολιτικών για την αγορά εργασίας και την μετάβαση από την ανεργία στην απασχόληση», το προτεινόμενο μέτρο αποσκοπεί στη βελτίωση της κάλυψης και της δίκαιης κατανομής των παροχών ανεργίας, στην ενίσχυση του δικτύου κοινωνικής ασφάλειας, στην προώθηση της συμμετοχής στην αγορά εργασίας, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των ευάλωτων ομάδων, και στη βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος κοινωνικής προστασίας. Για το σκοπό αυτό, η αναδιάρθρωση και η αναδιαμόρφωση των τοπικών κέντρων προώθησης της απασχόλησης του ΟΑΕΔ «Εκσυγχρονισμός & επαναπροσδιορισμός ρόλου των τοπικών κέντρων προώθησης της απασχόλησης του ΟΑΕΔ» θα στηρίξουν περαιτέρω τον γενικό στόχο της δημιουργίας συστηματικής σχέσης των υπηρεσιών απασχόλησης με την αγορά εργασίας. Η «Ψηφιοποίηση του ΟΑΕΔ» επενδύει περαιτέρω στη διευκόλυνση μιας πιο αποτελεσματικής αντιστοίχισης θέσεων εργασίας και αποτελεσματικής προσφοράς εργασίας για την κάλυψη της ζήτησης των εργοδοτών.

Η μεταρρύθμιση του εργατικού δικαίου λειτουργεί ως «ομπρέλα» που θα προωθήσει υψηλότερα ποσοστά απασχόλησης, ευελιξία και ισορροπία μεταξύ προσωπικής και επαγγελματικής ζωής. Όταν συνδυάζεται με τη σχετική επένδυση για τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό των εργασιακών συστημάτων, το αναμενόμενο αποτέλεσμα είναι η σημαντική επίδραση στην καταπολέμηση της αδήλωτης και ελλιπώς δηλωμένης εργασίας, μειώνοντας παράλληλα το διοικητικό φόρτο και τη γραφειοκρατία.

Άξονας 3.2 Ενίσχυση των ψηφιακών δυνατοτήτων της εκπαίδευσης και εκσυγχρονισμός της επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης

Ο γενικός στόχος του Άξονα είναι να αντιμετωπίσει αποτελεσματικά την τρέχουσα αναντιστοιχία δεξιοτήτων και να δημιουργήσει έναν άμεσο σύνδεσμο μεταξύ προσόντων και θέσεων εργασίας. Προς το σκοπό αυτό, τόσο οι μεταρρυθμίσεις του ΟΑΕΔ (συγκεκριμένα «Εκσυγχρονισμός του συστήματος επαγγελματικής κατάρτισης του ΟΑΕΔ & του ΛΑΕΚ» και «Μεταρρύθμιση και ανάπτυξη του συστήματος μαθητείας του ΟΑΕΔ») και η μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση του Υπουργείου Παιδείας και Θρησκευμάτων (συγκεκριμένα «Μεταρρύθμιση της επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης» και «Αναβάθμιση

επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης – προμήθεια εργαστηριακού εξοπλισμού για ΙΕΚ, ΕΠΑΛ κ.λπ») θα αναβαθμίσουν περαιτέρω την Επαγγελματική Εκπαίδευση και Κατάρτιση (ΕΕΚ) στην Ελλάδα, θα δημιουργήσουν ευκαιρίες για αποτελεσματική αντίδραση στην ανεργία και στην αντιμετώπιση ανισορροπιών στην αγορά εργασίας, συμβάλλοντας ταυτόχρονα στο να καταστήσει το σύστημα ΕΕΚ ένα ελκυστικό εκπαιδευτικό μονοπάτι. Τα προαναφερθέντα έργα επενδύουν επίσης στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό του συστήματος ΕΕΚ και στην παροχή του απαιτούμενου εξοπλισμού και εργαλείων που θα βοηθήσουν στην κάλυψη των μετατοπίσεων στη ζήτηση και την προσφορά δεξιοτήτων που αντικατοπτρίζονται στην αδυναμία των εργοδοτών να καλύψουν τις κενές θέσεις τους με άτομα που έχουν τις σωστές δεξιότητες. Προς αυτόν τον στόχο, το Οριζόντιο Πρόγραμμα Αναβάθμισης θα υποστηρίξει περαιτέρω τις πολιτικές ανάληψης για τη μείωση της αναντιστοιχίας δεξιοτήτων. Η μεταρρύθμιση «Νέα στρατηγική για τη δια βίου μάθηση & το εθνικό σύστημα αναβάθμισης δεξιοτήτων» θα λειτουργήσει ως ακρογωνιαίος λίθος για την αποτελεσματική υλοποίηση των προγραμμάτων αναβάθμισης δεξιοτήτων και επανειδίκευσης, μέσω ενός μηχανισμού που θα βασίζεται στα αποτελέσματα και θα έχει ως στόχο την «απόδοση της επένδυσης» (ROI) και ένα βελτιωμένο σχέδιο διακυβέρνησης. Η Επαγγελματική εκπαίδευση και κατάρτιση καλής ποιότητας και σχετική με την αγορά εργασίας και ένα μεταρρυθμισμένο σύστημα διά βίου μάθησης θα συμπληρωθεί με την επένδυση στην τριτοβάθμια εκπαίδευση, προωθώντας κυρίως τη σύνδεσή της με την αγορά εργασίας. Η γεφύρωση του ψηφιακού χάσματος και η πραγματοποίηση του άλματος στα κενά ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων απαιτεί σημαντικό εκσυγχρονισμό των συστημάτων εκπαίδευσης και ΕΕΚ της χώρας, κάτι που είναι εμφανές σε ολόκληρο τον Άξονα. Οι ψηφιακές δεξιότητες και ο ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός των μεθοδολογιών, το εκπαιδευτικό υλικό και η εκπαιδευτική προσέγγιση διαδραματίζουν καθοριστικό ρόλο στη διατήρηση μιας υγιούς ισορροπίας μεταξύ της αλλαγής των απαιτήσεων των δεξιοτήτων στις θέσεις εργασίας και των δεξιοτήτων του εργατικού δυναμικού.

Άξονας 3.3: Ενίσχυση της προσβασιμότητας, της αποτελεσματικότητας και της ποιότητας του συστήματος υγείας

Ο πυλώνας «Υγείας» έχει σχεδιαστεί για να αυξήσει την ετοιμότητα και την ικανότητα αντιμετώπισης κρίσεων, ιδίως βελτιώνοντας την προσβασιμότητα και την ικανότητα των συστημάτων υγείας και φροντίδας. Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι επενδύσεις του Άξονα στοχεύουν στην ενίσχυση της αποτελεσματικότητας του εθνικού συστήματος υγείας, στην επίτευξη ίσης πρόσβασης στις υπηρεσίες υγείας και στη διασφάλιση της οικονομικής βιωσιμότητας του συστήματος.

Η μεταρρύθμιση «Οργανωτικές μεταρρυθμίσεις στο σύστημα υγείας (ΚΕΤΕΚΝΥ, ΟΔΙΠΥ)» στοχεύει στον εξορθολογισμό της επιστροφής των εξόδων νοσοκομειακών ιατρικών διαδικασιών και στη δημιουργία ενός πλαισίου που θα διασφαλίσει την καθιέρωση αξιόπιστων, ποιοτικών διαδικασιών και μετρήσεων απόδοσης που σχετίζονται με τη φροντίδα των ασθενών, τις ανάγκες υγείας και την παροχή φροντίδας. Βασική απαίτηση για αυτήν τη μεταρρύθμιση είναι να σκιαγραφηθεί η συνολική αρχιτεκτονική των συστημάτων που θα υποστηρίξουν καλύτερα τη διαλειτουργικότητα με την υπάρχουσα υποδομή πληροφορικής. Αυτή η μεταρρύθμιση συνδέεται με την επένδυση «Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του τομέα της υγείας», και στοχεύει στη βελτίωση της ψηφιακής ετοιμότητας των νοσοκομείων και των δυνατοτήτων τους να ανταποκριθούν στα πρότυπα που απαιτούνται για ασφαλή, αποτελεσματική και αποδοτική υγειονομική περίθαλψη.

Ένας από τους στόχους της «Μεταρρύθμιση της πρωτοβάθμιας υγειονομικής περίθαλψη» είναι η αναβάθμιση της υποδομής και του ιατρικού εξοπλισμού των κέντρων υγείας. Αυτή η μεταρρύθμιση συνδέεται με την επένδυση «Ανακαινίσεις και εκσυγχρονισμός νοσοκομείων σε ολόκληρη την Ελλάδα», καθώς στοχεύει στην πλήρη παρέμβαση για τον εκσυγχρονισμό της υλικοτεχνικής υποδομής των

νοσοκομείων σε όλη την Ελλάδα με την ανακαίνιση κτιρίων και την προμήθεια νέου ιατρικού εξοπλισμού.

Άξονας 3.4 Αύξηση της πρόσβασης σε αποτελεσματικές και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς κοινωνικές πολιτικές

Ο γενικός στόχος του Άξονα είναι η προώθηση της κοινωνικής συνοχής και των ίσων ευκαιριών για όλους. Η «Ενίσχυση παιδικής προστασίας» και η «Υποστήριξη ατόμων με αναπηρία» αλληλοσυνδέονται καθώς αντιμετωπίζουν και οι δύο τις ανάγκες των ατόμων με αναπηρία. Η πρώτη με την καθιέρωση της έγκαιρης διάγνωσης της μαθησιακής και αναπτυξιακής διαταραχής για παιδιά ηλικίας από 3 μηνών έως 4 ετών και μια ολοκληρωμένη προσέγγιση για παρεμβάσεις σε παιδιά με αυτισμό, ενώ η δεύτερη προωθεί πλήρως την αποϊδρυματοποίηση παιδιών και εφήβων (υποστηριζόμενη φροντίδα, στέγη υποστηριζόμενης διαβίωσης). Η «Υποστήριξη ατόμων με αναπηρία» προάγει επίσης την κοινωνική ένταξη και τη συμμετοχή στην αγορά εργασίας μέσω (α) της δημιουργίας προσωπικής βοήθειας για άτομα με αναπηρίες και (β) προγραμμάτων απασχόλησης για άτομα με διαταραχή φάσματος αυτισμού. Αυτά τα δύο έργα μπορούν να θεωρηθούν συμπληρωματικά με την επένδυση «Κοινωνική ενσωμάτωση ευάλωτων ομάδων» που προωθεί ενεργά τη συμμετοχή των ευάλωτων ομάδων στην αγορά εργασίας και την επένδυση «Ένταξη των προσφύγων στην αγορά εργασίας» που δίνει ιδιαίτερη έμφαση στους πρόσφυγες.

Επιπλέον, ο Άξονας προωθεί την απασχόληση νέων γονέων και ιδίως των νέων μητέρων, καθώς δημιουργεί περισσότερες επιλογές υπηρεσιών παιδικής μέριμνας μέσω (α) της δημιουργίας μονάδων παιδικής μέριμνας εντός εταιρειών και (β) επιδότησης της έναρξης / δημιουργίας κέντρων νέας πρόωρης φροντίδας παιδιών ή νέα μέρη σε υπάρχοντα κέντρα παιδικής μέριμνας για μωρά από 2 μηνών έως 2,5 ετών. Αυτά τα μέτρα θα ανταποκριθούν από κοινού στην πρόκληση της χώρας να ενισχύσει τη μετάβαση του μικρού παιδιού στην ημερήσια φροντίδα εκτός σπιτιού και ταυτόχρονα να υποστηρίξει την ομαλή μετάβαση των γυναικών στην απασχόληση.

Επιπλέον, και τα δύο ψηφιακά έργα (δηλαδή «Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός κοινωνικής υποστήριξης» και «Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός συστήματος μετανάστευσης και ασύλου») θα ενισχύσουν τη συνολική ψηφιακή μετάβαση των υπηρεσιών που παρέχονται στις πιο ευάλωτες και περιθωριοποιημένες ομάδες. Και τα δύο στοχεύουν στην κάλυψη της αναδυόμενης ανάγκης διαλειτουργικών συστημάτων και στη μείωση του διοικητικού φόρτου για διάφορες διαδικασίες και διεργασίες σχετικά με τις κοινωνικές παροχές, τη συλλογή δεδομένων, την παρακολούθηση των δικαιούχων και την αποτελεσματική ανταπόκριση στις αιτήσεις.

Άξονας 4.1 Φορολογικά εργαλεία πιο φιλικά για την ανάπτυξη και βελτίωση της φορολογικής διοίκησης

Ο Άξονας 4.1 στοχεύει στην επίτευξη φορολογικής ακεραιότητας στο ελληνικό οικοσύστημα με παρεμβάσεις που στοχεύουν να το ενισχύσουν και να θεραπεύσουν τις τρέχουσες αδυναμίες του.

Πιο συγκεκριμένα, οι μεταρρυθμίσεις μπορούν να ομαδοποιηθούν σε δύο διακριτές αλλά συμπληρωματικές κατηγορίες, οι οποίες εστιάζουν στη φορολογική πολιτική και φορολογική διοίκηση. Η πρώτη κατηγορία μεταρρυθμίσεων στοχεύει στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό των φορολογικών ελέγχων, στην προώθηση της επιτάχυνσης των επιστροφών ΦΠΑ και στη δημιουργία ενός εκσυγχρονισμένου πλαισίου για την καταπολέμηση του λαθρεμπορίου, ενώ η δεύτερη αφορά στην κωδικοποίηση και την απλούστευση του υφιστάμενου φορολογικού νομοθετικού πλαισίου, την παροχή κινήτρων και την ενίσχυση των ηλεκτρονικών συναλλαγών και την εισαγωγή υπερ-αποσβέσεων των δαπανών για την πράσινη οικονομία, την ενέργεια και την ψηφιοποίηση.

Προκειμένου να διασφαλιστεί η αποτελεσματική εφαρμογή των παραπάνω μεταρρυθμίσεων για τη δραστική ενίσχυση του φορολογικού οικοσυστήματος της Ελλάδας, ο Άξονας περιλαμβάνει μια σημαντική επένδυση για τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό της φορολογικής και τελωνειακής διοίκησης. Αυτή η επένδυση ενοποιεί 14 επιμέρους έργα ψηφιακής υποδομής που είναι απαραίτητα για την εφαρμογή του πακέτου μεταρρυθμίσεων του Άξονα και υποστηρίζει ολιστικά τους στόχους του, ενισχύοντας τη θεσμική ικανότητα και την ετοιμότητα των φορολογικών και τελωνειακών αρχών της χώρας.

Άξονας 4.2 Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης

Ο Άξονας 4.2 στοχεύει στην καταπολέμηση της διαφθοράς και στην επιδίωξη της διαφάνειας στο ελληνικό οικοσύστημα, στον εκσυγχρονισμό της δημόσιας διοίκησης της χώρας και του πλαίσιου της διαχείρισης των δημόσιων οικονομικών, ενώ ταυτόχρονα αυξάνει την αποτελεσματικότητα των δημόσιων επενδύσεων.

Για το πρώτο από τα παραπάνω, θα επιδιωχθεί μια σειρά μεταρρυθμίσεων με στόχο την καταπολέμηση του παράνομου εμπορίου και την προστασία της πνευματικής ιδιοκτησίας, την ενίσχυση του πλαισίου για την καταπολέμηση της νομιμοποίησης εσόδων από παράνομες δραστηριότητες / την καταπολέμηση της χρηματοδότησης της τρομοκρατίας (AML/CFT) και άλλες νομοθετικές τροποποιήσεις που συνδέονται στενά με ορισμένες μορφές διαφθοράς. Αυτές συνοδεύονται από μια σημαντική πρωτοβουλία της Εθνικής Αρχής Διαφάνειας, η οποία αφορά περαιτέρω σχετικές μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις στο οικοσύστημα, συμπεριλαμβανομένης, μεταξύ άλλων, της ανάπτυξης ενός περιεκτικού πλαισίου πολιτικής εγκληματολογίας και ενός πακέτου κατάρτισης και αναβάθμισης του Εθνικού Συστήματος Ακεραιότητας.

Όσον αφορά τις υπόλοιπες δύο, οι παρεμβάσεις που σχετίζονται με την «Μεταρρύθμιση της δημόσιας διοίκησης», «Πλατφόρμα κρατικών ενισχύσεων» και «Σύγχρονο θεσμικό πλαίσιο για τις κρατικές επιχειρήσεις» συμπληρώνονται με τις σχετικές επενδύσεις σχετικά με το «Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός δημοσιονομικής διαχείρισης και εποπτείας στη γενική κυβέρνηση & ηλεκτρονική τιμολόγηση» και «Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του Ταμείου Παρακαταθηκών & Δανείων»

Άξονας 4.3 Βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης

Ο Άξονας επικεντρώνεται στη δραστική ενίσχυση του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης, αντιμετωπίζοντας τα τρέχοντα ζητήματα και τις ελλείψεις με ολιστικό τρόπο.

Πιο συγκεκριμένα, περιλαμβάνει μια μεταρρύθμιση που στοχεύει στην επιτάχυνση της απονομής της δικαιοσύνης μέσω στοχοθετημένων παρεμβάσεων στο νομοθετικό πλαίσιο, καθώς και κίνητρα για τους δικαστικούς υπαλλήλους. Αυτό συνδυάζεται με σχετικές μεταρρυθμίσεις που επιδιώκουν να αυξήσουν τις ψηφιακές ικανότητες του ελληνικού δικαστικού συστήματος (σχετικά με την ψηφιοποίηση εγγράφων και την ολοκλήρωση των σχετικών συστημάτων πληροφορικής, καθώς και την απλούστευση και την τυποποίηση των διαδικασιών) και επίσης με την αναβάθμιση δεξιοτήτων/ επανειδίκευση του δικαστικού προσωπικού ακολουθώντας διεθνείς καλές πρακτικές μέσω ενός προγράμματος δεξιοτήτων που σχετίζεται με τη δικαιοσύνη.

Οι παραπάνω μεταρρυθμίσεις συμπληρώνονται από μια σημαντική επένδυση που επιδιώκει την αναβάθμιση των υποδομών δικαιοσύνης και αναμένεται να λειτουργήσει ως επιταχυντής για την

εκπλήρωσή τους, επιτυγχάνοντας τον εκσυγχρονισμό παλαιών κατασκευών και κτιρίων, υποστηρίζοντας σημαντικά το έργο των αξιωματούχων της δικαιοσύνης.

Άξονας 4.4 Ενίσχυση του χρηματοπιστωτικού τομέα και των κεφαλαιαγορών

Ο Άξονας 4.4 στοχεύει μέσω ολοκληρωμένων παρεμβάσεων στην ενίσχυση της ικανότητας του χρηματοπιστωτικού συστήματος να υποστηρίζει την ανάπτυξη της οικονομίας, μέσω της χρηματοδότησης εταιρειών και ατόμων σε νέες επιχειρήσεις.

Οι παρεμβάσεις που περιλαμβάνονται χαρακτηρίζονται ως μεταρρυθμίσεις, λόγω του ότι αποσκοπούν στην ενίσχυση του οικοσυστήματος των χρηματοπιστωτικών αγορών και των κεφαλαιαγορών μέσω των αντίστοιχων νομοθετικών και κανονιστικών παρεμβάσεων (δηλαδή την εφαρμογή του νέου ενοποιημένου πλαισίου αφερεγγυότητας για την αναδιάρθρωση του χρέους και «Επιτάχυνση διαδικασιών αναδιάρθρωσης ιδιωτικού χρέους – δεύτερη ευκαιρία» ή την κωδικοποίηση και τον εκσυγχρονισμό του ρυθμιστικού και νομοθετικού περιβάλλοντος της κεφαλαιαγοράς).

Τα παραπάνω συνδέονται σε μεγάλο βαθμό με τις ειδικές επενδύσεις (σε κάθε αντίστοιχη παρέμβαση), με τη μορφή συστημάτων πληροφορικής που θα εισαχθούν προκειμένου να υποστηρίξουν την καλύτερη λειτουργία του χρηματοπιστωτικού συστήματος και των κεφαλαιαγορών. Αυτές οι επενδύσεις θα επιδιώξουν να διασφαλίσουν ότι τα εμπλεκόμενα ενδιαφερόμενα μέρη είναι κατάλληλα εξοπλισμένα για να υποστηρίξουν την καλύτερη λειτουργία και ανάπτυξη του συστήματος, καθώς και την εξάλειψη των επικρατέστερων ασυμμετριών πληροφορίας.

Άξονας 4.5 Προώθηση της έρευνας και της καινοτομίας

Ο Άξονας 4.5 στοχεύει μέσω παρεμβάσεων στην ενίσχυση της σύνδεσης μεταξύ ακαδημαϊκού και παραγωγικού τομέα, προωθώντας καινοτόμες εταιρείες start-up.

Η προτεινόμενη μεταρρύθμιση του Άξονα, στοχεύει μέσω της πλατφόρμας Elevate Greece στην αύξηση της συνεργασίας μεταξύ του ελληνικού οικοσυστήματος έρευνας και καινοτομίας με τους ομολόγους του στο εξωτερικό. Η πλατφόρμα θα εξυπηρετήσει τις νεοσύστατες επιχειρήσεις προωθώντας τις παγκοσμίως και, κυρίως, η πλατφόρμα θα αναβαθμιστεί και θα επεκταθεί προκειμένου να επεκταθεί το δίκτυο καινοτομίας της Ελλάδας σε ευρύτερη κλίμακα, συμπεριλαμβανομένων Ερευνητικών Κέντρων, Πόλων Καινοτομίας, Κέντρων Ικανότητας και ιδιαίτερα καινοτόμων τοπικών εταιρειών.

Η παραπάνω μεταρρύθμιση συνδέεται στενά με τις επενδύσεις, καθώς οι περισσότερες επενδύσεις θα χρηματοδοτούν νέες καινοτόμες ιδέες που προέρχονται από τον τομέα της παραγωγικότητας, τα ερευνητικά κέντρα και τον ακαδημαϊκό χώρο. Αυτές οι επενδύσεις μπορούν να αποτελέσουν την ευκαιρία για τη δημιουργία καινοτόμων νεοσύστατων επιχειρήσεων με τεράστιες δυνατότητες που μπορούν να επωφεληθούν από τη μεταρρύθμιση προκειμένου να προωθήσουν το έργο και τη δραστηριότητά τους και να ενισχύσουν τη συνεργασία τους με ομολόγους τους στο εξωτερικό.

Άξονας 4.6 Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας

Ο Άξονας μέσω στοχευμένων μεταρρυθμίσεων εστιάζει καταρχάς στον εκσυγχρονισμό του επενδυτικού περιβάλλοντος σε βασικούς οικονομικούς τομείς απλοποιώντας τις διαδικασίες και, δεύτερον, στην ενίσχυση του εμπορίου για ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις. Αυτές οι δύο δράσεις αποσκοπούν στην προσέλκυση στρατηγικών επενδύσεων και στην επίτευξη ανθεκτικότητας στους κύριους κλάδους της οικονομίας.

Στο πλαίσιο του εθνικού σχεδίου για την απλούστευση των διαδικασιών, η μεταρρύθμιση στοχεύει στην απλούστευση και τον εκσυγχρονισμό των διαδικασιών του Υπουργείου Υποδομών & Μεταφορών προς μια ουσιαστική αναβάθμιση των παρεχόμενων υπηρεσιών και την ανάπτυξη προηγμένων ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών στους πολίτες. Επιπλέον, η μεταρρύθμιση «Ολοκληρωμένο σύστημα διαχείρισης υποδομών και μεταφορών» θα παρέχει ένα εργαλείο για την παρακολούθηση και διαχείριση του χαρτοφυλακίου όλων των τεχνικών έργων και περιουσιακών στοιχείων. Η συνολική πρωτοβουλία πρόκειται να διευκολυνθεί μέσω επενδύσεων για τη συστηματική ανάλυση, τον επανασχεδιασμό και την απλούστευση των διαδικασιών, την εφαρμογή σύγχρονων συστημάτων πληροφοριών και εφαρμογών και την ενσωμάτωση τεχνολογιών αιχμής που οδηγούν σε σημαντικές επιπτώσεις στο λειτουργικό μοντέλο της δημόσιας διοίκησης και της ποιότητας των υπηρεσιών της. Επιπλέον, το σύστημα θα παρέχει ακριβείς πληροφορίες σε πραγματικό χρόνο σχετικά με τα παραδοτέα, το κόστος και το χρονοδιάγραμμα σε όλα τα στάδια και τον κύκλο ζωής των εκτελούμενων έργων, όπως (α) αυξημένα κέρδη παραγωγικότητας και εξοικονόμηση κόστους, (β) βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας και της ποιότητας των λειτουργιών και υπηρεσιών του δημοσίου τομέα, (γ) διαφάνεια, λογοδοσία και νομιμότητα, και (δ) ενίσχυση της εμπιστοσύνης των πολιτών στις υπηρεσίες του Υπουργείου Υποδομών και Μεταφορών και γενικά στη Δημόσια Διοίκηση.

Επιπλέον, οι μεταρρυθμίσεις του Άξονα επιδιώκουν να βελτιώσουν το πλαίσιο προσέλκυσης ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων στην ελληνική κοινωνία και να ενισχύσουν τον εξαγωγικό προσανατολισμό της οικονομίας. Η παραπάνω πρωτοβουλία θα διευκολυνθεί μέσω των επενδύσεων του ίδιου Άξονα σε βασικούς οικονομικούς τομείς όπως ο τουρισμός, η βιομηχανία, ο πολιτισμός και ο πρωτογενής τομέας και αναμένεται όχι μόνο να προσελκύσουν περαιτέρω επενδύσεις σε αυτούς τους τομείς αλλά κυρίως να ενισχύσουν την εμπορική τους δύναμη.

Άξονας 4.7 Βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και προώθηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και εξαγωγών

Ο Άξονας 4.7 επιδιώκει τη μεταρρύθμιση του ελληνικού επιχειρηματικού περιβάλλοντος, σε συνδυασμό με την παροχή των σχετικών οικονομικών κινήτρων για ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις.

Αναλυτικότερα, οι μεταρρυθμίσεις που τον αποτελούν περιστρέφονται γύρω από την απλοποίηση του επιχειρηματικού περιβάλλοντος και την αναβάθμιση της ποιότητας και της ασφάλειας, ενώ ταυτόχρονα διασφαλίζουν ότι, μέσω στοχευμένων παρεμβάσεων, δημιουργείται ένα φιλικό προς τις επιχειρήσεις οικοσύστημα, μειώνοντας σημαντικά τη γραφειοκρατία και τις διοικητικές δαπάνες.

Τα παραπάνω συμπληρώνονται με οικονομικά κίνητρα για ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις (τα δάνεια από το Ταμείο, που χρησιμοποιούνται με τρόπους συμβατούς με τη δημοσιονομική βιωσιμότητα και περιορίζουν την έκθεση των φορολογούμενων) που θα χρησιμοποιηθούν για την προώθηση των επενδύσεων με κριτήρια επιλεξιμότητας που στηρίζονται σε σταθερά οικονομικά θεμέλια, συμπεριλαμβανομένων της πράσινης μετάβασης και του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού.

Μέρος 2: Περιγραφή των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων, Πράσινη Μετάβαση

Άξονας 1.1: Μετάβαση σε νέο ενεργειακό μοντέλο φιλικό στο περιβάλλον

1. Περιγραφή του Άξονα

Περιοχές πολιτικής/τομέας: Αγορά ενέργειας, ανανεώσιμες πηγές ενέργειας (ΑΠΕ), διασυνδέσεις ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας (μεταφορά και διανομή), ασφάλεια παροχής ενέργειας, κλιματική αλλαγή.

Περίληψη: Η μετάβαση σε ένα νέο ενεργειακό μοντέλο, χαμηλών εκπομπών διοξειδίου του άνθρακα αποτελεί βασική προτεραιότητα για την Ελλάδα. Τα φιλόδοξα σχέδια για το κλίμα και την ενέργεια περιλαμβάνουν τη μείωση των εκπομπών αερίων του θερμοκηπίου, την αύξηση του μεριδίου ΑΠΕ στην ακαθάριστη τελική κατανάλωση ενέργειας και τη βελτίωση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης σε οικίες και επιχειρήσεις.

Ο στόχος του Άξονα είναι να συμβάλει στα σχέδια για το κλίμα και την ενέργεια, μέσω μιας δέσμης επενδύσεων που αυξάνουν την ανθεκτικότητα του δικτύου διανομής ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας, της δυναμικότητας και των δυνατοτήτων αποθήκευσης ενέργειας, επιτρέποντας έτσι μεγαλύτερη διείσδυση των ανανεώσιμων πηγών ενέργειας (ΑΠΕ) στο ενεργειακό μείγμα. Ιδιαίτερη έμφαση δίνεται στις διασυνδέσεις ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας μεταξύ των νησιών και της ηπειρωτικής χώρας, και ιδίως στη σύνδεση των Κυκλάδων με το σύστημα μεταφοράς ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας της ηπειρωτικής χώρας. Αυτές οι παρεμβάσεις στοχεύουν στη μείωση του ενεργειακού κόστους, τη σταδιακή κατάργηση της παραγωγής ενέργειας με πετρέλαιο και την αύξηση του δυναμικού των νησιών να υποστηρίξουν την παραγωγή ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας από ΑΠΕ. Επιπλέον, ο Άξονας εισάγει μεταρρυθμίσεις που διασφαλίζουν την οικονομική σταθερότητα και τη μακροπρόθεσμη βιωσιμότητα του ειδικού λογαριασμού ΑΠΕ-ΣΗΘΥΑ και επιταχύνουν τη διαδικασία αδειοδότησης για νέους σταθμούς ΑΠΕ.

Τέλος, ο Άξονας προωθεί τον εθνικό στόχο της Ελλάδας για πλήρη απολιγνιτοποίηση έως το 2028 και σταδιακή κατάργηση της χρήσης ορυκτών καυσίμων, ενώ εισαγάγει ολοκληρωμένα μέτρα στήριξης, συμπεριλαμβανομένων μέτρων κοινωνικοοικονομικής και περιβαλλοντικής αποκατάστασης, για την ανάπλαση των περιοχών που πλήττονται από την απολιγνιτοποίηση, διασφαλίζοντας τη δίκαιη μετάβαση.

Στόχος: Ο Άξονας προωθεί την πράσινη μετάβαση, με στόχο την αύξηση του μεριδίου των ΑΠΕ στην ακαθάριστη τελική κατανάλωση ενέργειας, τη βελτίωση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης και τη μείωση των εκπομπών αερίων του θερμοκηπίου. Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι επενδύσεις προωθούν την απολιγνιτοποίηση και την σταδιακή κατάργηση των ορυκτών καυσίμων στην παραγωγή ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας, ενώ συμβάλουν στους στόχους του Κανονισμού για την Ταξινομία της ΕΕ (EU Taxonomy Regulation) σχετικά με τη μείωση των επιπτώσεων της κλιματικής αλλαγής και την πρόληψη και τον έλεγχο της μόλυνσης του περιβάλλοντος. Επιπλέον, οι προτεινόμενες μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις, συμβάλλουν στην ενεργειακή ασφάλεια της Ελλάδας και της ευρύτερης περιοχής, διαφοροποιώντας τις πηγές παροχής ενέργειας και περιορίζοντας τις ευπάθειες των υποδομών διασύνδεσης της χώρας, ενώ παράλληλα δημιουργούν νέες θέσεις εργασίας.

Σύνδεση με την Ευρωπαϊκή Εμβληματική Πρωτοβουλία (flagship): «Ενίσχυση της ενέργειας»

Μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις

Μεταρρυθμίσεις

- **Μεταρρύθμιση 1.** Μεταρρύθμιση και διασφάλιση της βιωσιμότητας του Ειδικού

Λογαριασμού για τις ανανεώσιμες πηγές ενέργειας (ΕΛΑΠΕ) (ID:16865, COFOG 04.3)

- **Μεταρρύθμιση 2.** Απλοποίηση αδειοδοτικής διαδικασίας επενδύσεων σε ανανεώσιμες πηγές ενέργειας (ID:16860)

Επενδύσεις

- **Επένδυση 1.** Προώθηση ηλεκτρικής διασύνδεσης των νησιών και αναβάθμιση του συστήματος μεταφοράς (ID:16870, COFOG 04.3)
- **Επένδυση 2.** Αύξηση ισχύος υποσταθμών διανομής ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας για να διευκολυνθεί η σύνδεση νέων ΑΠΕ (ID:16899, COFOG 04.3)
- **Επένδυση 3.** Υπογειοποίηση και αναβάθμιση Δικτύου Διανομής Ηλεκτρικής Ενέργειας σε αστικές περιοχές για τη θωράκισή τους έναντι ακραίων καιρικών φαινομένων (ID:16901, COFOG 04.3)
- **Επένδυση 4.** Αναβάθμιση Δικτύου Διανομής Ηλεκτρικής Ενέργειας σε δασικές περιοχές για την αποτροπή πυρκαγιών (ID:16900, COFOG 04.3)
- **Επένδυση 5.** Αποκατάσταση εδαφών παλαιών λιγνιτωρυχείων στη Δυτική Μακεδονία και Μεγαλόπολη (ID: 16871 ,COFOG 05.4)
- **Επένδυση 6.** Δημιουργία Συστημάτων Αποθήκευσης Ηλεκτρικής Ενέργειας καθοριστικών για την ανάπτυξη των ΑΠΕ (ID:16926, COFOG 04.3)

Εκτιμώμενο ποσό επιχορηγήσεων και δανείων: 2.348 εκατομμύρια ευρώ, εκ των οποίων 1.200 εκατομμύρια ευρώ (51%) καλύπτονται από το Ταμείο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας

2. Κύριες προκλήσεις και στόχοι

α) Κύριες προκλήσεις

Οι ειδικές ανά χώρα συστάσεις – (Country Specific Recommendations – CSR) 2019 και 2020 εντοπίζουν πολλές προκλήσεις που σχετίζονται με τη μείωση των αερίων του θερμοκηπίου και την αύξηση της διείσδυσης ΑΠΕ[12]. Οι περιορισμοί σε υποδομές ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας και η έλλειψη διασυνδέσεων δικτύου με νησιά, περιορίζουν την περαιτέρω απορρόφηση ανανεώσιμων πηγών ενέργειας και την εκμετάλλευση του υψηλού τοπικού δυναμικού ΑΠΕ τόσο στην ξηρά όσο και στην θάλασσα. Τέλος, η αναβάθμιση της επένδυσης σε ενεργειακές υποδομές θα μπορούσε να οδηγήσει σε μειωμένο κόστος ενέργειας για επιχειρήσεις και νοικοκυριά και να βελτιώσει τις συνθήκες ανταγωνισμού για την εθνική οικονομία. Προκειμένου να αξιοποιηθεί πλήρως το δυναμικό των νέων υποδομών, οι αγορές ενέργειας πρέπει να μεταρρυθμιστούν. Στο πλαίσιο των μεταπρογραμματικών δεσμεύσεων που συμφωνήθηκαν στο Eurogroup της 22ας Ιουνίου 2018, η ολοκλήρωση των οποίων αποτελεί ειδική σύσταση, το Μοντέλο-Στόχος (Target Model) είναι διαθέσιμο online από τον Νοέμβριο του 2020[13]. Οι ειδικές συστάσεις απαιτούν επίσης την άμεση υλοποίηση των προγραμματισμένων επενδύσεων σε ανανεώσιμες πηγές ενέργειας και σε ενεργειακή απόδοση, προκειμένου να υποστηρίξουν την μετά COVID-19 οικονομική ανάκαμψη και τις επενδύσεις που διασφαλίζουν τη δίκαιη μετάβαση των περιφερειών που πλήττονται περισσότερο, μέσω του φιλόδοξου σχεδίου της απολιγνιτοποίησης[14] της Ελλάδας.

[12] Recital 17/20, CSRs 2019

[13] Recital 24, CSRs 2020

[14] CSR 1, 2019; CSR 4, 2020

Οι κύριες προκλήσεις που αντιμετωπίζονται μέσω των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων που παρουσιάζονται σε αυτόν τον Άξονα είναι οι εξής:

Επίτευξη στόχων του Εθνικού Σχεδίου Ενέργειας και Κλίματος (ΕΣΕΚ) (έως το 2030) και άνοιγμα του δρόμου προς την ουδετερότητα του κλίματος έως το 2050. Μέσω του ΕΣΕΚ, η Ελλάδα έχει δεσμευτεί για συγκεκριμένους κλιματικούς στόχους έως το 2030, οι οποίοι περιλαμβάνουν τη μείωση των εκπομπών αερίων του θερμοκηπίου κατά περισσότερο από 42% σε σύγκριση με τις εκπομπές του 1990 και κατά περισσότερο από 56% σε σύγκριση με τις εκπομπές του 2005, στόχο για ένα ελάχιστο μερίδιο 35% στην ακαθάριστη τελική κατανάλωση ενέργειας από ανανεώσιμες πηγές ενέργειας, καθώς και τη βελτίωση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης κατά 38% (σε σύγκριση με τις προβλέψεις του 2007). Οι σχετικοί στόχοι ευθυγραμμίζονται με τη στρατηγική της ΕΕ για την Πράσινη Συμφωνία και συμβάλλουν στη συνολική στρατηγική για την κλιματική ουδετερότητα έως το 2050.

Συστηματικές προκλήσεις στη μεταρρύθμιση της αγοράς ενέργειας. Η αναδιοργάνωση της εγχώριας αγοράς ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας και η εναρμόνισή της με τις αντίστοιχες ευρωπαϊκές αγορές είναι μία από τις προϋποθέσεις για την επίτευξη των στόχων του ΕΣΕΚ για το κλίμα και την ενέργεια, ενισχύοντας παράλληλα την ανταγωνιστικότητα της ελληνικής οικονομίας. Στο πλαίσιο της Ενισχυμένης Εποπτείας, η Ελλάδα καλείται να μεταρρυθμίσει την αγορά ενέργειας[15] και να αντιμετωπίσει συστημικές και έκτακτες προκλήσεις, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των συνεπειών της πανδημίας COVID-19 και της αντίστοιχης μείωσης των τιμών και της κατανάλωσης ενέργειας.

Η βιωσιμότητα του Ειδικού Λογαριασμού Ανανεώσιμων Πηγών Ενέργειας και Συμπαραγωγής Ηλεκτρισμού και Θερμότητας Υψηλής Απόδοσης (ΣΗΘΥΑ) έχει επηρεαστεί σοβαρά από την πανδημία covid-19. Πρόκειται για βασική ανησυχία, η οποία επισημαίνεται επίσης στην έκθεση ενισχυμένης εποπτείας[16] του Σεπτεμβρίου 2020. Στο πλαίσιο της μεταρρύθμισης της αγοράς ενέργειας, ο Ειδικός Λογαριασμός αποτελεί την κύρια πηγή αμοιβών των παραγωγών ΑΠΕ που λειτουργούν και, ως εκ τούτου, αποτελεί σημαντικό μέσο για την επίτευξη των εθνικών στόχων μετάβασης της ενέργειας όσον αφορά τη διείσδυση ΑΠΕ.

Η υποδομή ενεργειακού δικτύου δεν ανταποκρίνεται πλήρως στις ανάγκες της χώρας και αυξάνει τους κινδύνους που σχετίζονται με την παροχή ενέργειας και την ασφάλεια. Η Ελλάδα είναι μια χώρα με γεωγραφικές ιδιαιτερότητες που προκαλούν προκλήσεις στο δίκτυο διανομής ενέργειας. Αυτές οι προκλήσεις σχετίζονται με περιορισμούς υποδομής που αυξάνουν το ενεργειακό κόστος για τις επιχειρήσεις και τα νοικοκυριά και επιβραδύνουν την ενθάρρυνση χρήσης ενέργειας από ανανεώσιμες πηγές. Η Ελλάδα οφείλει να αντιμετωπίσει ζητήματα που σχετίζονται με την υποδομή του ενεργειακού δικτύου, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της ηλεκτρικής διασύνδεσης των νησιών και την ενίσχυση και αναβάθμιση της λειτουργίας του δικτύου σε επίπεδο συστήματος και διανομής[17].

Η ανάγκη ταχείας εξάλειψης του λιγνίτη δημιουργεί οικονομικές και κοινωνικές προκλήσεις για τις περιοχές μετάβασης και αυξάνει την ενεργειακή φτώχεια. Η επίτευξη των εθνικών και ευρωπαϊκών στόχων της Ελλάδας για την ενέργεια και το κλίμα για το 2030, θα ολοκληρωθεί έως το 2028 με τη συνολική σταδιακή εξάλειψη του λιγνίτη. Ωστόσο, ο παροπλισμός των μονάδων παραγωγής λιγνίτη και το κλείσιμο των ορυχείων λιγνίτη δημιουργούν σημαντικές προκλήσεις για την πληγείσες περιοχές,

[15] Enhanced Surveillance Report, Greece, Σεπτέμβριος 2020 (σελ.77)

[16] Enhanced Surveillance Report, Greece, Σεπτέμβριος 2020 (σελ.77

[17] Recital 17, CSRs 2019

συμπεριλαμβανομένης της μείωσης του ΑΕΠ, της αύξησης της ανεργίας και της ενεργειακής φτώχειας. Αυτό το σύνολο προκλήσεων αναγνωρίζεται ιδιαίτερα στο πλαίσιο των CSR του 2020[18].

β) Στόχοι

Ο Άξονας συμβαδίζει με τις ειδικές συστάσεις για τη χώρα για τα έτη 2019 και 2020, οι οποίες συνιστούν την στόχευση στις επενδύσεις και στις επενδυτικές πολιτικές στην πράσινη μετάβαση, εστιάζοντας στην καθαρή και αποδοτική παραγωγή και χρήση ενέργειας και στην προώθηση της διείσδυσης των ΑΠΕ. Αυτός ο στόχος αναλύεται σε συγκεκριμένους στόχους που συμφωνούν πλήρως με τις συστάσεις που δόθηκαν στην Ελλάδα από το Συμβούλιο το 2019 και το 2020.

Οι προτεινόμενες δράσεις ευθυγραμμίζονται με την Ευρωπαϊκή Εμβληματική Πρωτοβουλία «Ενίσχυση της ενέργειας» (COM (2020) 575).

1. Πράσινη μετάβαση: Οι προτεινόμενες μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις ευθυγραμμίζονται πλήρως με τη στρατηγική της ΕΕ για την πράσινη συμφωνία σχετικά με την κλιματική ουδετερότητα και την ενδιάμεση στρατηγική του 2030. Για να εφαρμοστεί αυτή η στρατηγική, οι ροές κεφαλαίων πρέπει να ενσωματώνουν κριτήρια περιβαλλοντικής, κοινωνικής και διακυβέρνησης (ESG) και να προωθούν τη διαφάνεια και τη βιώσιμη ανάπτυξη. Σε αυτό το πλαίσιο, η χρηματοδότηση των δράσεων αυτού του Άξονα εξυπηρετεί δύο περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους του κανονισμού για την ταξινομία της ΕΕ[19], προωθώντας την καταπολέμηση της κλιματικής αλλαγής, καθώς και την πρόληψη και τον έλεγχο της ρύπανσης μέσω της αύξησης της διείσδυσης των ΑΠΕ. Ο Άξονας προωθεί την οικονομική σταθερότητα του Ειδικού Λογαριασμού ΑΠΕ και ΣΗΘΥΑ και την αναβάθμιση του ενεργειακού δικτύου, στοιχεία τα οποία αποτελούν προϋποθέσεις προκειμένου να διασφαλιστεί ένα ελκυστικό επενδυτικό περιβάλλον ΑΠΕ και να δημιουργηθεί η απαιτούμενη υποδομή που αφ΄ενός θα επιτρέψει τη διείσδυση των ΑΠΕ και, ως εκ τούτου, τη μείωση των εκπομπών αερίων του θερμοκηπίου και αφ'ετέρου θα συμβάλλει στους κλιματικούς στόχους. Επιπλέον, οι επενδύσεις θα συμβάλλουν στην επίτευξη των ενεργειακών στόχων του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας της Ελλάδας, οι οποίοι θα υλοποιηθούν μέσω της ενίσχυσης του συστήματος διασύνδεσης ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας, της ανάπτυξης εγκαταστάσεων αποθήκευσης ενέργειας και της σταδιακής κατάργησης των σταθμών ηλεκτροπαραγωγής με πετρέλαιο συνδέοντας τα νησιά με το σύστημα ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας της ηπειρωτικής χώρας. Τέλος, οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι επενδύσεις θα συμβάλλουν στους στόχους της απεξάρτησης από τον άνθρακα και θα διασφαλίσουν μια ομαλή ενεργειακή μετάβαση, μετά το κλείσιμο των μονάδων λιγνίτη στην Ελλάδα έως το 2028.

2. Οικονομική και κοινωνική ανθεκτικότητα: Η εφαρμογή του Άξονα στοχεύει στην αύξηση της ασφάλειας της παροχής ενέργειας της Ελλάδας. Θα επιτρέψει στην Ελλάδα να μειώσει την εξάρτησή της από εξωτερικές πηγές, να διαφοροποιήσει τους τρόπους παροχής ενέργειας και να ενισχύσει την ασφάλεια παροχής ενέργειας τόσο στην Ελλάδα όσο και στην ευρύτερη περιοχή της ΝΑ Ευρώπης. Θα συμβάλλει στην ομαλή, αδιάλειπτη και αξιόπιστη κάλυψη τόσο των εγχώριων όσο και των περιφερειακών ενεργειακών αναγκών, καθώς και στην πρόσβαση όλων των καταναλωτών (πολιτών, επιχειρήσεων και δημόσιων φορέων) σε προσιτή και ασφαλή ενέργεια. Ο Άξονας εξυπηρετεί επίσης τους

[18] Recital 24, CSRs 2020,"*Related investments could include … measures to ensure the just transition of the regions most affected by Greece's ambitious plan to move away from lignite-based power generation*"

[19] Σύμφωνα με τους περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους όπως αναφέρεται στο άρθρο 9 - Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (EU Taxonomy)

στόχους βιώσιμης ανάπτυξης (SDG) σχετικά με τη διασφάλιση της πρόσβασης σε προσιτή, αξιόπιστη, βιώσιμη και σύγχρονη ενέργεια για όλους, και πιο συγκεκριμένα, τους στόχους 7.1 και 7.2.

3. Οικονομική, κοινωνική και εδαφική συνοχή και σύγκλιση, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της δυνητικής ανάπτυξης και θέσεων εργασίας*:* Η κατά προτεραιότητα επικέντρωση της επενδυτικής δραστηριότητας σε έργα ανανεώσιμης ενέργειας θα συμβάλει στην μετά COVID-19 οικονομική ανάκαμψη, που αποτελεί τον βασικό στόχο του μηχανισμού Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας. Ο Άξονας θα αυξήσει την ανταγωνιστικότητα για τις τοπικές επιχειρήσεις μειώνοντας το ενεργειακό κόστος και αυξάνοντας την ενεργειακή απόδοση (η οποία ορίζεται ως ο λόγος του παραγομένου αποτελέσματος, των υπηρεσιών, των αγαθών ή της ενέργειας, προς την καταναλισκόμενη ενέργεια). Όλες οι προτεινόμενες δράσεις ανταποκρίνονται σε προκλήσεις που σχετίζονται με την ανάκαμψη και τη μακροπρόθεσμη βιώσιμη ανάπτυξη της ελληνικής οικονομίας. Η προώθηση των επενδύσεων στον τομέα της ενέργειας έχει ως αποτέλεσμα οικονομικά κίνητρα, τεχνολογικά πλεονεκτήματα και σημαντικό αριθμό άμεσων και έμμεσων ευκαιριών απασχόλησης. Η εφαρμογή αυτού του Άξονα θα μειώσει το ενεργειακό κόστος, αυξάνοντας έτσι την ανταγωνιστικότητα της ελληνικής οικονομίας και θα αυξήσει τις ευκαιρίες απασχόλησης. Ο θετικός κοινωνικός αντίκτυπος αυτού του Άξονα είναι επίσης σημαντικός. Μπορεί να οδηγήσει στην αναζωογόνηση των κοινωνικο-οικονομικά μειονεκτικών περιοχών και να γίνει πολλαπλασιαστής της τοπικής ανάπτυξης, προωθώντας περαιτέρω επενδύσεις.

γ) Εθνικό στρατηγικό πλαίσιο

Στο εθνικό στρατηγικό πλαίσιο, η έκθεση της Επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη η οποία αποτελεί το σχέδιο ανάπτυξης για την ελληνική οικονομία έχει προσδιορίσει ότι η ανάπτυξη του ενεργειακού τομέα και η συμβολή του στην ανάπτυξη της εθνικής οικονομίας για τα επόμενα χρόνια καθορίζεται από τις επενδύσεις που θα λάβουν χώρα στο υπάρχον ενεργειακό σύστημα και τη βελτίωση του ανταγωνισμού στην εγχώρια αγορά ενέργειας.

Ο Άξονας εντάσσεται επίσης σε ένα συνολικό εθνικό στρατηγικό πλαίσιο στον τομέα της ενεργειακής ασφάλειας και της εσωτερικής αγοράς ενέργειας, οι οποίοι αποτελούν βασικούς πυλώνες για την επίτευξη των στόχων των στρατηγικών ΕΣΕΚ, σύμφωνα με τους στόχους της ΕΕ το 2030. Χρησιμεύει για να επιτρέψει στο δίκτυο ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας να υποστηρίξει την αύξηση της διείσδυσης ΑΠΕ και την απρόσκοπτη, ασφαλή και αδιάλειπτη μεταφορά ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας από τους χώρους παραγωγής στους χώρους κατανάλωσης. Όλες οι προτεινόμενες μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις στοχεύουν είτε άμεσα είτε έμμεσα στη διευκόλυνση των επενδύσεων στην προώθηση των ΑΠΕ.

Ο Άξονας ευθυγραμμίζεται επίσης με τους στόχους και τις προτεραιότητες του Σχεδίου Δίκαιης Αναπτυξιακής Μετάβασης των περιοχών λιγνίτη, υποστηρίζοντας τη μετάβαση των παλαιών περιοχών λιγνίτη με στοχευμένες επενδύσεις που θα τους προετοιμάσουν να δραστηριοποιηθούν στις νέες οικονομικές δραστηριότητες.

3. Μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις

Η λεπτομερής περιγραφή των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων βρίσκεται στα Παραρτήματα.

α) Μεταρρυθμίσεις

Μεταρρύθμιση 1. Μεταρρύθμιση και διασφάλιση της βιωσιμότητας του Ειδικού Λογαριασμού για τις ανανεώσιμες πηγές ενέργειας (ΕΛΑΠΕ) (ID:16865, COFOG 04.3)

Μεταρρύθμιση 2. Απλοποίηση αδειοδοτικής διαδικασίας επενδύσεων σε ανανεώσιμες πηγές ενέργειας (ID:16860)

β) Επενδύσεις

Επένδυση 1. Προώθηση ηλεκτρικής διασύνδεσης των νησιών και αναβάθμιση του συστήματος μεταφοράς (ID:16870, COFOG 04.3)

Επένδυση 2. Αύξηση ισχύος υποσταθμών διανομής ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας για να διευκολυνθεί η σύνδεση νέων ΑΠΕ (ID:16899, COFOG 04.3)

Επένδυση 3. Υπογειοποίηση και αναβάθμιση Δικτύου Διανομής Ηλεκτρικής Ενέργειας σε αστικές περιοχές για τη θωράκισή τους έναντι ακραίων καιρικών φαινομένων (ID:16901, COFOG 04.3)

Επένδυση 4. Αναβάθμιση Δικτύου Διανομής Ηλεκτρικής Ενέργειας σε δασικές περιοχές για την αποτροπή πυρκαγιών (ID:16900, COFOG 04.3)

Επένδυση 5. Αποκατάσταση εδαφών παλαιών λιγνιτωρυχείων στη Δυτική Μακεδονία και Μεγαλόπολη (ID: 16871 ,COFOG 05.4)

Επένδυση 6. Δημιουργία Συστημάτων Αποθήκευσης Ηλεκτρικής Ενέργειας καθοριστικών για την ανάπτυξη των ΑΠΕ (ID:16926, COFOG 04.3)

4. Ανοιχτά στρατηγικά θέματα αυτονομίας και ασφάλειας

Η επίτευξη των κλιματικών στόχων για το 2030 και η κλιματική ουδετερότητα 2050 θα επιτρέψει στην ΕΕ να στηρίξει την πράσινη οικονομία και να μειώσει το μερίδιο των συμβατικών πηγών ενέργειας που αντιπροσωπεύουν βασική πηγή εξωτερικής εξάρτησης στον ενεργειακό τομέα, ενισχύοντας έτσι το επίπεδο αυτονομίας της.

Στο βαθμό αυτό, η ενίσχυση των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων που συμβάλλουν στους στόχους της ΕΕ για το 2030 και στο εθνικό σχέδιο ενέργειας και κλίματος, στοχεύει στην αύξηση του μεριδίου των ανανεώσιμων πηγών ενέργειας στην τελική κατανάλωση ενέργειας και ηλεκτρικού ρεύματος, στην προώθηση της αποθήκευσης ενέργειας και στη μείωση της χρήσης πετρελαίου για παραγωγή ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας στα ελληνικά νησιά καθώς και στην ενίσχυση των κρίσιμων υποδομών παραγωγής ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας, όπως το δίκτυο διανομής και το σύστημα μεταφοράς ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας.

5. Διασυνοριακά και διακρατικά έργα

Κανένα διασυνοριακό ή διακρατικό έργο δεν περιλαμβάνεται στον Άξονα.

6. Πράσινες διαστάσεις του Άξονα

Η Ευρωπαϊκή Πράσινη Συμφωνία αναφέρεται στον στόχο ότι όλες οι χώρες της ΕΕ πρέπει να είναι 100% κλιματικά ουδέτερες έως το 2050 και να πετύχουν τον στόχο 50% έως το 2030. Ευθυγραμμισμένη με τη φιλοδοξία της ΕΕ για την κλιματική αλλαγή για την κλιματική ουδετερότητα έως το 2050, η Ελλάδα έχει θέσει έναν φιλόδοξο στόχο, όπως περιγράφεται στο Εθνικό Σχέδιο Ενέργειας και Κλίματος (ΕΣΕΚ), για μείωση των εκπομπών αερίων θερμοκηπίου κατά 56% το 2030 σε σχέση με τα εθνικά δεδομένα του 2005 και επίτευξη 35% του μεριδίου ΑΠΕ στην ακαθάριστη τελική κατανάλωση ενέργειας και τουλάχιστον 60% στην ακαθάριστη τελική κατανάλωση ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας.

Ο Άξονας προωθεί την οικονομική σταθερότητα του Ειδικού Λογαριασμού ΑΠΕ και ΣΗΘΥΑ και την αναβάθμιση των δικτύων ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας, τα οποία αποτελούν προϋποθέσεις προκειμένου να διασφαλιστεί ένα ελκυστικό επενδυτικό περιβάλλον ΑΠΕ και να δημιουργηθεί η απαιτούμενη υποδομή που θα επιτρέψει τη διείσδυση ΑΠΕ, όπως η ενίσχυση του δικτύου ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας και η δημιουργία εγκαταστάσεων αποθήκευσης ενέργειας με αποτέλεσμα τη μείωση των εκπομπών αερίων του θερμοκηπίου και τη συμβολή στους κλιματικούς στόχους.

Επιπλέον, ο Άξονας εισάγει την απλούστευση των διαδικασιών αδειοδότησης ΑΠΕ, καθώς και ένα κανονιστικό πλαίσιο για υπεράκτιες εγκαταστάσεις ΑΠΕ / αιολικής ενέργειας για τη διευκόλυνση νέων επενδύσεων στον τομέα αυξάνοντας το μερίδιο των ΑΠΕ και επιτυγχάνοντας τους στόχους του ΕΣΕΚ. Στοχεύει επίσης στην ενίσχυση νέων αγορών ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας στην Ελλάδα με τη δημιουργία σαφούς και διαφανούς Μηχανισμού Παρακολούθησης και Εποπτείας της Αγοράς των τεσσάρων (4) αγορών ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας, δηλαδή της αγοράς παραγώγων, της Αγοράς Επόμενης Ημέρας (Day-Ahead Market), της Ενδοημερήσιας Αγοράς (Intra-Day Market) και της αγοράς εξισορρόπησης και στη βελτιστοποίηση της απόδοσης των αγορών εισάγοντας τις υπόλοιπες τεχνικές λεπτομέρειες που σχετίζονται με τη συμμετοχή των προγραμμάτων ανταπόκρισης στη ζήτηση (demand-side response DSR) στην αγορά εξισορρόπησης.

Επιπλέον, οι επενδύσεις του Άξονα συμβάλλουν στην επίτευξη των ενεργειακών στόχων του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας της Ελλάδας, με σκοπό τη σταδιακή κατάργηση των σταθμών ηλεκτροπαραγωγής με πετρέλαιο διασυνδέοντας τα νησιά με το σύστημα παραγωγής ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας της ηπειρωτικής Ελλάδας, με αποτέλεσμα τη μείωση των εκπομπών CO_2 και του κόστους της ενέργειας, καθώς και την ενίσχυση της ασφάλειας παροχής ενέργειας της χώρας και την περαιτέρω ενίσχυση των ΑΠΕ. Επιπλέον, οι προτεινόμενες επενδύσεις στοχεύουν στην ανάπτυξη εγκαταστάσεων αποθήκευσης ενέργειας που μπορούν να ενισχύσουν την ευελιξία του συστήματος ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας παρέχοντας υποστήριξη στην ασυνεχή παραγωγή από ανανεώσιμες πηγές ενέργειας. Τέλος, οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι επενδύσεις συμβάλλουν στους στόχους για τη μείωση των εκπομπών διοξειδίου του άνθρακα και διασφαλίζουν μια ομαλή μετάβαση ενέργειας, μετά το κλείσιμο των μονάδων λιγνίτη στην Ελλάδα έως το 2028.

7. Ψηφιακές διαστάσεις του Άξονα

Μη εφαρμόσιμο.

8. Συμβολή στον κλιματικό και ψηφιακό στόχο

Η Ετήσια Στρατηγική Βιώσιμης Ανάπτυξης (COM (2020) 575) θέτει έναν ελάχιστο στόχο 37% των συνολικών δαπανών του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας που πρέπει να σχετίζεται με το κλίμα, προκειμένου να ακολουθηθεί η δέσμευση του Ευρωπαϊκού Συμβουλίου να επιτύχει ενσωμάτωση του στόχου του κλίματος ίση με 30%, τόσο για το πολυετές δημοσιονομικό πλαίσιο όσο και για το Next Generation EU. Ο κανονισμός COM (2020) 408 θέτει δεσμευτικό στόχο τουλάχιστον 20% της συνολικής κατανομής του σχεδίου για να συμβάλει στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό ή στις προκλήσεις που προκύπτουν από αυτόν.

Τίτλος μεταρρύθμισης ή επένδυσης	Κλιματικός Στόχος (%)	Ψηφιακό Στόχος (%)
Προώθηση ηλεκτρικής διασύνδεσης των νησιών και αναβάθμιση του συστήματος μεταφοράς (ID:16870)	100%	0%
Αύξηση ισχύος υποσταθμών διανομής ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας για να διευκολυνθεί η σύνδεση νέων ΑΠΕ (ID:16899)	100%	0%
Υπογειοποίηση και αναβάθμιση Δικτύου Διανομής Ηλεκτρικής Ενέργειας σε αστικές περιοχές για την θωράκισή τους έναντι ακραίων καιρικών φαινομένων (ID:16901)	100%	0%
Αναβάθμιση Δικτύου Διανομής Ηλεκτρικής Ενέργειας σε δασικές περιοχές για την αποτροπή πυρκαγιών (ID:16900)	100%	0%
Αποκατάσταση εδαφών παλαιών λιγνιτωρυχείων στη Δυτική Μακεδονία και Μεγαλόπολη (ID: 16871)	0%	0%
Αποκατάσταση εδαφών παλαιών λιγνιτωρυχείων στη Δυτική Μακεδονία και Μεγαλόπολη (ID: 16871)	40%	0%
Δημιουργία Συστημάτων Αποθήκευσης Ηλεκτρικής Ενέργειας καθοριστικών για την ανάπτυξη των ΑΠΕ (ID:16926)	100%	0%
Μεταρρύθμιση και διασφάλιση της βιωσιμότητας του Ειδικού Λογαριασμού για τις ανανεώσιμες πηγές ενέργειας (ΕΛΑΠΕ) (ID:16865)	100%	0%

Απλοποίηση αδειοδοτικής διαδικασίας επενδύσεων σε ανανεώσιμες πηγές ενέργειας (ID:16860)	100%	0%

9. Αρχή της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης»

Η αρχή της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» αξιολογήθηκε για κάθε μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση αυτού του Άξονα. Η αξιολόγηση κατέληξε στο συμπέρασμα ότι κανένα από τα προτεινόμενα μέτρα δεν θα προκαλέσει σημαντική ζημιά σε κανέναν από τους έξι περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους, όπως ορίζονται στο άρθρο 17 του κανονισμού για την ταξινομία της ΕΕ (EU Taxonomy Regulation). Ακολουθήθηκε μεθοδολογία δύο βημάτων με (α) την αναθεώρηση της λίστας ελέγχου έξι στόχων και (β) την ουσιαστική αξιολόγηση της μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης (DNSH).

Κάθε μία από τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις του Άξονα «Μετάβαση σε νέο ενεργειακό μοντέλο φιλικό στο περιβάλλον» αξιολογήθηκαν με την λίστα ελέγχου για να προσδιοριστεί εάν και για ποιον από τους έξι περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους απαιτείται μια πιο ουσιαστική αξιολόγηση DNSH (καταπολέμηση της κλιματικής αλλαγής, προσαρμογή στην κλιματική αλλαγή, βιώσιμη χρήση και προστασία του νερού και των θαλάσσιων πόρων, κυκλική οικονομία, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της πρόληψης και της ανακύκλωσης των αποβλήτων, της πρόληψης και του ελέγχου της ρύπανσης στον αέρα, το νερό ή την γη και την προστασία και αποκατάσταση της βιοποικιλότητας και των οικοσυστημάτων). Η αξιολόγηση της λίστας ελέγχου κατέληξε στο συμπέρασμα ότι κανένα από τα μέτρα του Άξονα δεν απαιτεί ουσιαστική αξιολόγηση DNSH καθώς κανένα από τα μέτρα δεν θα προκαλέσει σημαντική ζημιά σε κανέναν από τους έξι περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους.

Η λεπτομερής αξιολόγηση για κάθε μέτρο βρίσκεται στα Παραρτήματα.

10. Ορόσημα, στόχοι και χρονοδιάγραμμα

Δείτε το σχετικό κεφάλαιο των οροσήμων στο Μέρος 3.

11. Χρηματοδότηση και κόστος

Γενικές αρχές και οδηγίες

Έχοντας προσδιορίσει τις κύριες προκλήσεις και τους στόχους του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και τα ορόσημα, το στόχο και το χρονοδιάγραμμα των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων που καθορίστηκαν, παρουσιάζονται παρακάτω οι βασικές αρχές καθώς και η ακολουθούμενη διαδικασία και μεθοδολογία σχετικά με τη χρηματοδότηση και την αξιολόγηση του κόστους.

Πρώτον, σημειώνεται ότι η εκτίμηση κόστους του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας εφαρμόζεται σύμφωνα με τις βασικές απαιτήσεις του Κανονισμού που προβλέπουν ότι το κόστος για κάθε επένδυση και μεταρρύθμιση οφείλει να είναι:

- **Λογικό:** Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας παρέχει επαρκείς πληροφορίες και αποδεικτικά στοιχεία ότι το ποσό του εκτιμώμενου συνολικού κόστους του κάθε Άξονα είναι κατάλληλο.
- **Εύλογο:** Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας παρέχει επαρκείς πληροφορίες και αποδεικτικά στοιχεία ότι το ποσό του εκτιμώμενου συνολικού κόστους του κάθε Άξονα είναι σύμφωνο με τη φύση και τον τύπο των προβλεπόμενων επενδύσεων μέσω της εφαρμογής μιας οριζόντιας αξιολόγησης που εξασφαλίζει την ευθυγράμμιση μεταξύ του χαρακτήρα της κάθε επένδυσης και του κόστους της.
- **Ανάλογο:** Το ποσό του συνολικού κόστους του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας αντιστοιχεί στον αναμενόμενο αντίκτυπο του σχεδιαζόμενου μέτρου στην οικονομία και την απασχόληση στην Ελλάδα. Συγκεκριμένα, αξιολογείται εάν το σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας θα έχει οικονομικό αντίκτυπο που να ευθυγραμμίζεται με το ποσό του εκτιμώμενου κόστους του.

Επιπλέον, η μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση και η διαδικασία που ακολουθήθηκε σε σχέση με το κόστος και την αιτιολόγηση για κάθε μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση αναπτύσσεται με βάση τέσσερις βασικές αρχές που πληρούν τους ακόλουθους στόχους:

- **Ακρίβεια**: Η προσέγγιση και τα εργαλεία μεθοδολογίας που χρησιμοποιούνται διασφαλίζουν ότι το εκτιμώμενο κόστος είναι εύλογο κοντά στο πραγματικό κόστος μέσω της χρήσης λογιστικών, ιστορικών, στατιστικών στοιχείων καθώς και του προσδιορισμού των τιμών της αγοράς.
- **Λογοδοσία και διαφάνεια:** Το κόστος των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων εκτιμήθηκε με τρόπο που να είναι σαφώς ανιχνεύσιμος και κατανοητός, μέσω εφαρμοσμένης ανάλυσης που περιλαμβάνει λεπτομερείς πληροφορίες για κάθε παράμετρο που χρησιμοποιείται στον υπολογισμό του κόστους (π.χ. κόστος μονάδας βασικών παραγόντων, απαιτούμενος αριθμός μονάδων, κλπ)
- **Απλότητα**: Η προσέγγιση μεθοδολογίας κόστους που ακολουθήθηκε χρησιμοποιεί απλά εργαλεία και μεθόδους υπολογισμού κόστους, ώστε να επιτρέπεται η αξιολόγηση των στοιχείων που σχετίζονται με το κόστος μαζί με την αξιολόγηση των άλλων στοιχείων του σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας σε σύντομο χρονικό διάστημα. Αυτό έχει ως στόχο να διατηρήσει το διοικητικό φόρτο όσο το δυνατόν πιο διαχειρίσιμο για όλα τα μέρη.

- **Συνέπεια:** Το κόστος που εκτιμάται ανά μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση συνάδει με άλλες πολιτικές της ΕΕ και είναι σύμφωνο με το κόστος που εφαρμόζεται σε παρόμοια έργα μέσω άλλων κοινοτικών χρηματοδοτήσεων.

Λαμβάνοντας υπόψη αυτές τις αρχές και απαιτήσεις, η μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση που αναπτύχθηκε για τις εκτιμήσεις κόστους κάθε επένδυσης και μεταρρύθμισης του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας ακολουθεί ορισμένες κοινές κατευθυντήριες γραμμές. Πιο συγκεκριμένα, περιλαμβάνει:

- Σαφή και τεκμηριωμένη ανάλυση των προκλήσεων που αντιμετωπίζονται και των στόχων των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων.
- Λεπτομερείς πληροφορίες σχετικά με το αναμενόμενο αποτέλεσμα των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων.
- Λεπτομερή περιγραφή του τρόπου εφαρμογής των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων (μέσα εφαρμογής).
- Πληροφορίες σχετικά με τη φύση και το μέγεθος των προτεινόμενων επενδύσεων και μεταρρυθμίσεων, καθώς και το χρονοδιάγραμμά τους και τα σχετικά ορόσημα.

Διαδικασία επικύρωσης κόστους και μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση

Με βάση τις προαναφερθείσες αρχές και κατευθυντήριες γραμμές, αναπτύσσεται μια συγκεκριμένη διαδικασία επικύρωσης του κόστους και μεθοδολογίας που επιτρέπει την κοστολόγηση για κάθε επένδυση και μεταρρύθμιση του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και διασφαλίζει την ακρίβεια, τη διαφάνεια, την απλότητα και τη συνέπεια των εκτιμήσεων.

Η διαδικασία ανάλυσης κόστους του σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας περιλαμβάνει τέσσερα βασικά βήματα που στοχεύουν στην εφαρμογή των εξής:

- 1ο βήμα: Ανάπτυξη μιας συγκεκριμένης έκθεσης ανά μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση με ξεχωριστή ανάλυση ανά επιμέρους έργο.
- 2ο βήμα: Εξέταση όλων των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και δεδομένων.
- 3ο βήμα: Λεπτομερής ανάλυση όλων των στοιχείων κόστους των κύριων έργων μέσω της εφαρμογής της πιο κατάλληλης μεθοδολογίας επικύρωσης κόστους.
- 4ο βήμα: Επαλήθευση κόστους ανά έργο, Άξονα, και Πυλώνα του σχεδίου.

1ο βήμα - Ανάπτυξη αναφορών ανάλυσης κόστους

Το περιεχόμενο της αναφοράς ανάλυσης κόστους για κάθε μία από τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας περιλαμβάνει τις ακόλουθες κοινές παραμέτρους / λεπτομέρειες:

- **Σύνοψη έργου** : Περιλαμβάνει την αποτύπωση των χαρακτηριστικών του κάθε έργου (π.χ. Πυλώνας, Άξονας, τίτλος έργου και υποέργα, ενδιαφερόμενα μέρη), την κωδικοποίηση βασικών οικονομικών μεγεθών (συνολικός και εκτιμώμενος προϋπολογισμός) καθώς και μια σύντομη επισκόπηση του πεδίου εφαρμογής του έργου.
- **Μέσα εφαρμογής:** Αποτυπώνει μια περίληψη του σχετικού κανονιστικού πλαισίου (εάν υπάρχει), μια γενική προοπτική όσον αφορά τη διαδικασία ωριμότητας και έναν συγκεντρωτικό πίνακα σχετικά με το χρονοδιάγραμμα του έργου και με τα ορόσημα που πρέπει να επιτευχθούν.

- **Προϋπολογισμός έργου**: Περιλαμβάνει:
    - ανάλυση (προσδιορισμός βασικών παραμέτρων κόστους, επισκόπηση των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών, επιβεβαίωση ότι το εκτιμώμενο κόστος δεν περιλαμβάνει ΦΠΑ, δεν είναι επαναλαμβανόμενο και δεν πραγματοποιείται πριν από την 1η Φεβρουαρίου 2020),
    - ένδειξη του κατά πόσον τμήματα του προϋπολογισμού του έργου καλύπτονται από άλλα ιδιωτικά κονδύλια ή κοινοτική χρηματοδότηση – επιβεβαίωση ότι αυτά τα ποσά έχουν αφαιρεθεί από το κόστος που θα χρηματοδοτηθεί από το Ταμείο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και
    - αξιολόγηση και επικύρωση προϋπολογισμού (συγκεκριμένη μεθοδολογία για την εκτίμηση του κόστους, ανάλυση κόστους ανά καθοριστικό παράγοντα, προσδιορισμός του κόστους μονάδας, προσδιορισμός του συνολικού αριθμού μονάδων, εκτίμηση του συνολικού απαιτούμενου προϋπολογισμού ανά έργο).
- **Υποστηρικτικό υλικό:** Αποτυπώνει μια σύντομη επισκόπηση των σχετικών μελετών ή / και πληροφοριών που χρησιμοποιούνται για την επικύρωση του συνολικού κόστους καθώς και τη χαρτογράφηση σημείων αναφοράς που χρησιμοποιήθηκαν κατά την ανάλυση του κόστους (ιστορικό, συγκριτικό κόστος σε παρόμοια έργα) και παροχή σχετικών αποδεικτικών στοιχείων (π.χ. πηγές).

2ο βήμα - Εξέταση όλων των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και δεδομένων

Προκειμένου να διασφαλιστεί η ακρίβεια και η συνέπεια των εκτιμήσεων κόστους, πραγματοποιείται μια συγκριτική ανάλυση δεδομένων κοστολόγησης μέσω της συλλογής και εξέτασης όλων των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και δεδομένων σχετικά με το πραγματικό κόστος παρόμοιων μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων που έχουν πραγματοποιηθεί στο παρελθόν. Αυτό το βήμα περιλαμβάνει κυρίως όλες τις ενέργειες που σχετίζονται με τη συλλογή και εξέταση του συνόλου των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και του υποστηρικτικού υλικού, καθώς και την άντληση δεδομένων και την εις βάθος ανάλυση της σχετικής τεκμηρίωσης.

3ο βήμα - Ανάπτυξη μεθοδολογίας ανάλυσης κόστους

Προκειμένου να εφαρμοστεί η κοστολόγηση των έργων, αναπτύχθηκαν τρεις βασικές μεθοδολογικές αναλύσεις που χρησιμοποιήθηκαν με βάση την καταλληλότητά τους για καθεμία από τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις που περιλαμβάνονται στο Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας:

Εκτίμηση από κάτω προς τα πάνω (bottom-up)

Η πρώτη μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση της ανάλυσης κόστους περιλαμβάνει εκτιμήσεις σε αναλυτικό επίπεδο για κάθε παράμετρο κόστους του έργου, οι οποίες στη συνέχεια συγκεντρώνονται σε μια συνολική εκτίμηση για ολόκληρο το έργο. Τα κύρια βήματα αυτής της μεθοδολογικής προσέγγισης περιλαμβάνουν τα ακόλουθα:

- Επανεξέταση ιστορικών τιμών/κριτηρίων ανά παράμετρο κόστους από παρόμοια έργα και εκτίμηση του κόστους αξίας της μονάδας.
- Προσδιορισμός του συνολικού αριθμού μονάδων που απαιτούνται και εφαρμογή της τιμής μονάδας για τις σχετικές εκτιμήσεις ανά παράμετρο κόστους.
- Τελική συγκέντρωση και εκτίμηση του συνολικού κόστους ανά έργο.

Παραμετρική προσέγγιση

Αυτή η προσέγγιση αναφέρεται στην εκτίμηση του συνολικού προϋπολογισμού ανά έργο βάσει σχετικών ιστορικών στοιχείων / σημείων αναφοράς. Συγκεκριμένα, τα κύρια βήματα της παραμετρικής μεθοδολογικής προσέγγισης περιλαμβάνουν τα ακόλουθα:

- Προσδιορισμός μεμονωμένων παραμέτρων κόστους βάσει σχετικών ιστορικών στοιχείων / σημείων αναφοράς
- Εξέταση της συνεισφοράς κάθε παραμέτρου κόστους στο συνολικό προϋπολογισμό
- Αξιολόγηση κάθε παραμέτρου κόστους ως ποσοστό του συνολικού κόστους

Εκτίμηση από πάνω προς τα κάτω (top down)

Τέλος, η τεχνική μεθοδολογίας από πάνω προς τα κάτω περιλαμβάνει τα ακόλουθα κύρια βήματα:

- Εκτίμηση του συνολικού προϋπολογισμού ανά έργο βάσει σχετικών ιστορικών στοιχείων.
- Κατανομή του συνολικού κόστους ανά μεμονωμένη παράμετρο κόστους βάσει των σχετικών κριτηρίων αναφοράς για κάθε κόστος μονάδας.

Σημειώνεται ότι σε ορισμένες περιπτώσεις όπου υπάρχει περιορισμένη διαθεσιμότητα συγκριτικών ιστορικών στοιχείων / σημείων αναφοράς, προκειμένου να προχωρήσουμε σε μια ακριβή και αιτιολογημένη εκτίμηση των παραμέτρων κόστους, ζητήθηκε άποψη από εμπειρογνώμονες. Ειδικότερα, η κρίση των εμπειρογνωμόνων στοχεύει να παρέχει τα ακόλουθα:

- Επανεξέταση των σχετικών σημείων αναφοράς σχετικά με το κόστος παρόμοιων έργων.
- Παροχή εξειδικευμένης γνώμης με βάση την εμπειρία και γνώση που έχει αποκτηθεί σε έναν συγκεκριμένο τομέα και την επισήμανση κρίσιμων παραγόντων και πιθανών κινδύνων.
- Ολοκλήρωση και αξιολόγηση των υπαρχόντων δεδομένων και επικύρωση του εκτιμώμενου κόστους.

4ο βήμα - Διαδικασία αξιολόγησης και επικύρωσης

Η ακρίβεια και η επικύρωση της ανάλυσης κόστους για κάθε επένδυση και έργο επιτυγχάνεται μέσω της αξιολόγησης του κόστους του σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας από έναν ανεξάρτητο φορέα. Συγκεκριμένα, η επικύρωση και αποτίμηση της ανάλυσης κόστους διασφαλίστηκε μέσω των ακόλουθων ενεργειών:

- Συλλογή, επεξεργασία και αναθεώρηση δεδομένων
- Συνεχής επικοινωνία και υλοποίηση συναντήσεων με τους υπεύθυνους ενδιαφερόμενους φορείς και οντότητες
- Αναζήτηση πρόσθετων δεδομένων και πληροφοριών
- Επαλήθευση μεγέθους επένδυσης και προσδιορισμός κόστους
- Προετοιμασία και επανεξέταση των αναφορών ανάλυσης κόστους

Κύρια στοιχεία μεθοδολογίας προσέγγισης και παραμέτρων κόστους

Τα έργα που ανήκουν στον Άξονα 1.1 παρουσιάζουν γενικά ομοιότητες από άποψη κόστους. Ειδικά για έργα που σχετίζονται με δίκτυα μεταφοράς και διανομής ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας, ακολουθήθηκε μια

προσέγγιση «top down» σε συνδυασμό με «bottom up» στοιχεία όπου υπήρχαν λεπτομερείς προϋπολογισμοί:

- Λεπτομερής ανάλυση κόστους ανά έργο και υποέργο
- Επανεξέταση ιστορικών στοιχείων / κριτηρίων ανά παράμετρο κόστους από παρόμοια έργα και εκτίμηση του κόστους αξίας μονάδας
- Ανάλυση έργων που έχουν ήδη ανατεθεί στην Ελλάδα
- Ανάπτυξη και σύγκριση κόστους μονάδας με παρόμοια ελληνικά και ευρωπαϊκά έργα
- Διευκρινίσεις με τους φορείς ανάπτυξης των έργων για την περαιτέρω αιτιολόγηση των στοιχείων κόστους

Για ορισμένα έργα που είναι πιο συγκεκριμένα στη φύση, όπως εκείνα που σχετίζονται με την αποκατάσταση εδαφικών περιοχών, χρησιμοποιήθηκαν προσεγγίσεις «από πάνω προς τα κάτω» για την επικύρωση του κόστους του έργου βάσει διεθνών σημείων αναφοράς.

Η λεπτομερής εκτίμηση κόστους για κάθε έργο βρίσκεται στα Παραρτήματα.

12. Αίτημα δανείου

Μη εφαρμόσιμο.

Άξονας 1.2: Ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση του κτιριακού αποθέματος της χώρας και χωροταξική μεταρρύθμιση

1. Περιγραφή του Άξονα

Περιοχές πολιτικής/τομέας: Ενεργειακή απόδοση, αναβάθμιση κτιρίων, κατασκευή/στέγαση, κλιματική πολιτική, κοινωνική πολιτική, βιώσιμη χρήση φυσικών πόρων, κυκλική οικονομία, αναβάθμιση αστικών περιοχών.

Περίληψη: Ο Άξονας περιλαμβάνει μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις που προωθούν:

(i) την ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση των κτιρίων, συμπεριλαμβανομένων κατοικιών, επιχειρήσεων (δευτερογενούς και τριτογενούς τομέα), δημόσιων κτιρίων και σημείων δημόσιου φωτισμού.

(ii) την υλοποίηση εμβληματικών στρατηγικών αναπλάσεων με έμφαση στην πράσινη μετάβαση, στις οποίες περιλαμβάνεται η Διπλή Ανάπλαση του Βοτανικού- Ελαιώνα, η ανάπλαση του παραλιακού μετώπου της Αθήνας, η ανακαίνιση και αναβάθμιση υφιστάμενων εγκαταστάσεων του ΟΑΚΑ καθώς και η ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση κτιρίων και δικτύων υποδομών στα πρώην βασιλικά κτήματα στο Τατόι.

(iii) την κατάρτιση και επικύρωση τοπικών πολεοδομικών σχεδίων (LUPs), βιώσιμων πολεοδομικών σχεδίων (SUPs), Ζωνών Υποδοχής Συντελεστή δόμησης (ΖΥΣ) κτιρίων, οριοθέτηση περιοχών, σχέδια χαρακτηρισμών επαρχιακών οδών σε όλη την επικράτεια.

(iv) τη κατάρτιση της θαλάσσιας και παράκτιας πολιτικής καθώς και νέου χωροταξικού σχεδιασμού για ΑΠΕ, τη βιομηχανία, τον τουρισμό και τις υδατοκαλλιέργειες.

(v) την αντιμετώπιση της ενεργειακής φτώχειας.

Οι δράσεις που περιλαμβάνονται στον Άξονα θα συμβάλλουν άμεσα και έμμεσα στην ανάπτυξη της εθνικής οικονομίας και στη δημιουργία νέων ευκαιριών απασχόλησης σε πολλούς τομείς. Η παροχή κινήτρων για την ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση των κτιρίων ευνοεί την προσέλκυση επενδύσεων, τη δημιουργία νέων θέσεων εργασίας και τη βιώσιμη ανάπτυξη και ενισχύει την ανθεκτικότητα της ελληνικής οικονομίας. Παράλληλα, οι σχετικές δράσεις προάγουν την πράσινη μετάβαση και συμβάλλουν στους εθνικούς και κοινοτικούς στόχους για το κλίμα που συνδέονται με τη μείωση των εκπομπών αερίων του θερμοκηπίου, καθώς και στη συνολική βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας των πόλεων στις επιπτώσεις της κλιματικής αλλαγής.

Στόχος: Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι επενδύσεις του συγκεκριμένου Άξονα συνδέονται με τη μείωση των εκπομπών CO_2 και την κλιματική «ουδετερότητα» των αστικών περιοχών, καθώς και με τους στόχους που σχετίζονται με την προσαρμογή των πόλεων και των κτιρίων στην κλιματική αλλαγή. Οι δράσεις που περιλαμβάνονται στον Άξονα παρέχουν κίνητρα για την ανακαίνιση και την ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση κτιρίων, με στόχο την αναγέννηση αστικών περιοχών, την προσέλκυση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και τον περιορισμό της ενεργειακής φτώχειας. Τέλος, οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι επενδύσεις του Άξονα προωθούν την ανάκαμψη, την ευημερία και την ανθεκτικότητα της ελληνικής οικονομίας, μέσω επενδύσεων στον κατασκευαστικό τομέα, τη βιομηχανία και το αστικό περιβάλλον. Οι δράσεις θα δημιουργήσουν νέες θέσεις εργασίας, συμπεριλαμβανομένων θέσεων εργασίας για νέους ή/και ανειδίκευτους εργάτες και θα συμβάλλουν θετικά στο ΑΕΠ της χώρας. Επιπλέον, οι

δράσεις προάγουν την εδαφική συνοχή, καθώς η πλειοψηφία των έργων ή προγραμμάτων θα εφαρμοστεί σε Δήμους ή/ και Περιφέρειες σε όλη την επικράτεια.

Σύνδεση με την Ευρωπαϊκή Εμβληματική Πρωτοβουλία: «Ανακαίνιση»

Μεταρρυθμίσεις και Επενδύσεις:

Μεταρρυθμίσεις:

- **Μεταρρύθμιση 1.** Πολεοδομικά σχέδια σε ολόκληρη την Ελλάδα (ID: 16879, COFOG 06.2)
- **Μεταρρύθμιση 2.** Αντιμετώπιση της ενεργειακής φτώχειας (ID: 16920)
- **Μεταρρύθμιση 3**. Δημιουργία νέου θαλάσσιου χωροταξικού σχεδιασμού (ID: 16891)
- **Μεταρρύθμιση 4**. Δημιουργία νέου χωροταξικού σχεδιασμού για ΑΠΕ, βιομηχανία, τουρισμό και υδατοκαλλιέργειες (ID: 16894)

Επενδύσεις

- **Επένδυση 1**. Εξοικονομώ κατ' οίκον (ID: 16872, COFOG 04.3)
- **Επένδυση 2**. Εξοικονομώ επιχειρώντας (ID: 16874, COFOG 04.3)
- **Επένδυση 3**. Εξοικονομώ στο δημόσιο (ID: 16876, COFOG 04.3)
- **Επένδυση 4**. Στρατηγικές αστικές αναπλάσεις (ID: 16873, COFOG 06.6)
- **Επένδυση 5**. Ανακαίνιση ΟΑΚΑ(ID: 16932, COFOG 08.1)
- **Επένδυση 6.** Ανάπλαση πρώην βασιλικών κτημάτων Τατοΐου (ID: 16875, COFOG 08.6)

Εκτιμώμενο ποσό επιχορηγήσεων και δανείων: 5.225 εκατομμύρια ευρώ, εκ των οποίων 2.711 εκατομμύρια ευρώ (52%) καλύπτονται από το Ταμείο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας

2. Κύριες προκλήσεις και στόχοι

α) Κύριες προκλήσεις

Η ενεργειακή απόδοση και η αστική ανάπλαση συγκαταλέγονται στις κύριες επενδυτικές πολιτικές στις οποίες οι Ειδικές Συστάσεις για το 2019 (CSR) προσκαλούν την Ελλάδα να εστιάσει. Η αναβάθμιση των αστικών περιοχών και η αναβάθμιση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης των κτιρίων προσδιορίζονται εντός των ειδικών συστάσεων για τη χώρα για τα έτη 2019 και 2020 ως βασικοί τομείς πολιτικής, προκειμένου να επιτευχθούν οι πράσινοι στόχοι μετάβασης και κοινωνικής ανθεκτικότητας. Η ανάγκη αναβάθμισης του υπάρχοντος κτιριακού αποθέματος χαρακτηρίζεται επίσης ως αδιαμφισβήτητη από το ΕΣΕΚ και το Αναπτυξιακό Σχέδιο για την Ελληνική Οικονομία, καθώς η τρέχουσα κατάστασή του παρουσιάζει ανεπάρκειες ενέργειας και κόστους και αυξάνει τον κίνδυνο ενεργειακής φτώχειας. Οι κύριες προκλήσεις του άξονα παρουσιάζονται παρακάτω:

Επίτευξη των στόχων του ΕΣΕΚ 2030 και κατεύθυνση προς την κλιματική ουδετερότητα έως το 2050

- Υψηλή απόδοση του κτιριακού αποθέματος & υφιστάμενες ανεπάρκειες

Το ΕΣΕΚ έχει θέσει φιλόδοξους στόχους για το 2030, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της μείωσης των εκπομπών αερίων του θερμοκηπίου κατά 56% σε σύγκριση με το 2005, οι οποίοι υπερβαίνουν ακόμη και τον Ευρωπαϊκό Στόχο[20] όπως ορίστηκε από την Ευρωπαϊκή Πράσινη Συμφωνία για την Κλιματική Ουδετερότητα έως το 2050. Επιπλέον, το ΕΣΕΚ στοχεύει στην επίτευξη μείωσης κατά τουλάχιστον 38% στην τελική κατανάλωση ενέργειας (βάσει του 2007) και συνεισφορά ΑΠΕ κατά 35% στο ενεργειακό μείγμα. Ωστόσο, όπως σημειώνεται στην Έκθεση Χώρας[21] για την Ελλάδα το 2020, το ελληνικό οικοδομικό απόθεμα αποτελεί από μόνο του μια πρόκληση. Ο τομέας των κτιρίων στην Ελλάδα και κυρίως ο οικιακός τομέας, αντιπροσωπεύει το 41% της συνολικής τελικής κατανάλωσης ενέργειας. Παρά τις προσπάθειες των προηγούμενων ετών, η ειδική κατανάλωση ενέργειας των κτιρίων παραμένει υψηλή. Η ηλικία του κτιριακού αποθέματος, με πολλά κτίρια κατοικιών και εμπορικών κατασκευών που χτίστηκαν πριν από το 1980, χωρίς θερμική προστασία και κατάλληλη θερμική γέφυρα, αποτελεί σημαντική πηγή χαμηλής ενεργειακής απόδοσης. Ο κτιριακός τομέας θα είναι βασικός τομέας εξοικονόμησης ενέργειας.

Επιπλέον, οι προκλήσεις που σχετίζονται με την χαμηλή ενεργειακή απόδοση των κτιρίων περιλαμβάνουν τον αυξημένο κίνδυνο ενεργειακής φτώχειας, απειλώντας έτσι την κοινωνική ανθεκτικότητα. Η χαμηλή ενεργειακή απόδοση των κατοικιών οδηγεί σε υψηλό ενεργειακό κόστος, επηρεάζοντας τα νοικοκυριά χαμηλού εισοδήματος δυσανάλογα και επιδεινώνοντας τις υπάρχουσες ανισότητες και δημιουργώντας πρόσθετες προκλήσεις. Από αυτήν την άποψη, τα σχέδια αναβάθμισης κτιρίων θα είναι απαραίτητα για τη στήριξη της οικονομικής ανάκαμψης, μέσω της δημιουργίας θέσεων εργασίας στον κατασκευαστικό τομέα, της εξοικονόμησης ενεργειακών λογαριασμών, των υγιέστερων συνθηκών διαβίωσης και της μειωμένης ενεργειακής φτώχειας[22]. Είναι ενδεικτικό ότι το 2018, το 22,7% του πληθυσμού (πολύ πάνω από τον μέσο όρο της ΕΕ 7,4%) δεν μπόρεσαν να διατηρήσουν το σπίτι τους επαρκώς ζεστό και το 35,6% είχε καθυστερήσεις πληρωμής στους λογαριασμούς κοινής ωφέλειας[23].

- Έλλειψη επενδύσεων, υψηλό κόστος, άλλα εμπόδια στην αγορά και εκτός αγοράς

Τα οφέλη από τη βελτίωση των προτύπων ενεργειακής απόδοσης στον τομέα των κτιρίων και στις οικιακές συσκευές είναι σημαντικά, αλλά δημιουργούν επίσης προκλήσεις όσον αφορά το σημαντικό επίπεδο επενδύσεων που απαιτούνται[24]. Υποφέροντας από μια δεκαετία οικονομικής κρίσης πριν από την πανδημία, με σημαντική πτώση τόσο στις αξίες ακινήτων όσο και στις επενδύσεις, οι ιδιοκτησίες και ο τομέας των κατασκευών έμειναν πίσω. Το υψηλό επενδυτικό κόστος που απαιτείται για τη σημαντική βελτίωση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης και των πόρων των κτιρίων αποτελεί αποτρεπτικό παράγοντα για τους πολίτες. Σε αυτό το πλαίσιο, παρουσιάζονται εμπόδια που σχετίζονται περισσότερο ή λιγότερο με την αγορά ακινήτων. Τα κίνητρα για επενδύσεις στην ενεργειακή απόδοση και την αποδοτική χρήση πόρων στα κτίρια παρεμποδίζονται επί του παρόντος από σχετικά υψηλό αρχικό κόστος σε σύγκριση με τη προοδευτική εξοικονόμηση ενεργειακού κόστους μακροπρόθεσμα. Τα θεσμικά και διοικητικά εμπόδια για την παροχή αδειών και την πιστοποίηση για την υλοποίηση μέτρων ενεργειακής απόδοσης

[20] ΕΣΕΚ σελ. 42

[21] 2020 Country Report, σελ.69

[22] 2021 Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy (σελ.5-6)

[23] 2020 Country Report, σελ.70

[24] 2020 Country Report, σελ.69-70

θεωρείται ότι αποτελούν σημαντική πρόκληση και κόστος στην ανάπτυξη επενδύσεων στην ενεργειακή απόδοση και την αποδοτική χρήση πόρων. Η απώλεια επενδυτικού ενδιαφέροντος και η αδράνεια οδήγησε σε έλλειψη ενημέρωσης των καταναλωτών, ανεπαρκή εξοικείωση με τεχνικά ζητήματα και χαμηλή ικανότητα των καταναλωτών να αντιλαμβάνονται και να επωφελούνται από τις ενεργειακές αναβαθμίσεις των νοικοκυριών. Η αβεβαιότητα σχετικά με τις εξελίξεις στις τιμές και τις τεχνολογίες ενέργειας αποτελεί επίσης πρόκληση για την προσέλκυση πρόσθετων επενδύσεων στον τομέα της ενεργειακής αναβάθμισης.

Ο μη βιώσιμος πολεοδομικός σχεδιασμός δημιουργεί προκλήσεις τόσο για την πράσινη μετάβαση όσο και για την κοινωνική ανθεκτικότητα. Το τρέχον αναποτελεσματικό πλαίσιο αστικής ανάπλασης μειώνει τις πιθανότητες για υγιή βιοκλιματική αναδιάρθρωση, αποτελεσματική διαχείριση στην κατανάλωση ενέργειας και τις επενδύσεις, οδηγώντας κάθε σχέδιο βιώσιμης ανάπτυξης σε αποδυνάμωση. Μέχρι σήμερα, στο 80% της χώρας δεν υπάρχουν θεσμοθετημένες χρήσεις γης. Αυτή η έλλειψη αποδεκατίζει την εφαρμογή χρήσιμων αστικών εργαλείων για την επιτάχυνση των δημόσιων ή ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και εμποδίζει τις αστικές και αγροτικές περιοχές να είναι αποτελεσματικές και ανθεκτικές. Η έλλειψη θεσμοθετημένων χρήσεων γης οδηγεί σε πληθώρα προκλήσεων: καθιστά επισφαλή την κατανομή των επενδύσεων, καθώς οι επενδυτές δεν μπορούν να είναι σίγουροι για το τί επιτρέπεται και τί απαγορεύεται στην περιοχή που τους ενδιαφέρει, παρατείνει το χρόνο που απαιτείται για να εγκριθεί ένα επενδυτικό σχέδιο από τις δημόσιες υπηρεσίες που συμμετέχουν στις διάφορες διαδικασίες, οι εγκεκριμένες επενδύσεις καθυστερούν ή ακυρώνονται πολύ συχνά λόγω προσφυγών που οφείλονται στην υπάρχουσα έλλειψη θεσμοθετημένων χρήσεων γης, οι υπάρχουσες επιχειρήσεις / εγκαταστάσεις αντιμετωπίζουν δυσκολίες στην επέκταση ή στον μετασχηματισμό της λειτουργίας τους λόγω του αβέβαιου νομικού καθεστώτος των χρήσεων γης.

Επιπλέον, η έλλειψη βιώσιμων συστημάτων αστικής ανανέωσης δημιουργεί προκλήσεις για την επίτευξη κοινωνικής ανθεκτικότητας. Όπως αναφέρεται στην Έκθεση Χώρας για το 2020, η Ελλάδα πέφτει σημαντικά κάτω από τον μέσο όρο της ΕΕ στις δημόσιες δαπάνες για κοινωνική ένταξη στο πλαίσιο του πολεοδομικού σχεδιασμού και της στέγασης. Από την άποψη αυτή, ο ανεπαρκής πολεοδομικός σχεδιασμός δεν θα επιτρέπει κοινωνικές παρεμβάσεις.

Επιπτώσεις της κρίσης και COVID-19 στην απασχόληση. Ο μετριασμός του αντίκτυπου της κρίσης στην απασχόληση δημιουργεί σημαντικές προκλήσεις για την Ελλάδα και αποτελεί σημαντικό τομέα πολιτικής που περιλαμβάνεται εντός των ειδικών συστάσεων για τη χώρα για τα έτη 2019 και 2020[25]. Απαιτούνται επενδύσεις για την ανάπλαση αστικών περιοχών για την αντιμετώπιση της απώλειας και της υποβαθμισμένης ποιότητας του φυσικού και ανθρώπινου κεφαλαίου της χώρας που έλαβε χώρα κατά τη διάρκεια της οικονομικής κρίσης[26]. Ο στόχος του ποσοστού απασχόλησης «Ευρώπη 2020» που ορίζεται στο 70% του πληθυσμού ηλικίας 20-64 ετών[27], είναι δύσκολο να επιτευχθεί χωρίς επενδύσεις σε οικονομικές δραστηριότητες όπως ο κατασκευαστικός τομέας, που πλήττεται σοβαρά από την προηγούμενη, καθώς και την τρέχουσα κρίση COVID-19.

[25] CSR2, 2019

[26] Recital 20, CSR 2019

[27] 2020 Country Report, σελ. 78

β) Στόχοι

Ο Άξονας είναι σύμφωνος με τις Ειδικές Συστάσεις για τη χώρα (CSR) για τα έτη 2019 και 2020, οι οποίες προτείνουν την εστίαση στις επενδύσεις και τις πολιτικές που σχετίζονται με την ενεργειακή απόδοση και την αναγέννηση των υποβαθμισμένων αστικών περιοχών μέσω των αρχών βιοκλιματικού σχεδιασμού.

- **Μεταρρύθμιση 1**. Η προετοιμασία των πολεοδομικών σχεδίων σε ολόκληρη την Ελλάδα για την εφαρμογή της μεταρρύθμισης της αστικής πολιτικής στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση των συστάσεων 2:2019 και 3:2020 προωθώντας την ανανέωση των αστικών περιοχών, λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τις περιφερειακές ανισότητες και την ανάγκη διασφάλισης της κοινωνικής ένταξης.

- **Μεταρρύθμιση 2**: Η καθιέρωση νέου θαλάσσιου χωροταξικού σχεδιασμού στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση των συστάσεων 2:2019 και 3:2020 με την εισαγωγή ενός νέου χωροταξικού σχεδίου για το θαλάσσιο περιβάλλον.

- **Μεταρρύθμιση 3.** Η καθιέρωση νέου ειδικού χωροταξικού σχεδιασμού για ΑΠΕ, βιομηχανία, τουρισμό και υδατοκαλλιέργειες στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση των συστάσεων 2:2019 και 3:2020 με τη θέσπιση νέων χωρικών σχεδίων για πολλαπλές δραστηριότητες και τομείς.

- **Μεταρρύθμιση 4**. Το σχέδιο δράσης για την αντιμετώπιση της ενεργειακής φτώχειας στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση των συστάσεων 2:2019 και 3:2020 προωθώντας κανονισμούς που σχετίζονται με την αύξηση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης.

- **Επένδυση 1**. Το Εξοικονομώ κατ' οίκον στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση των συστάσεων 2:2019 και 3:2020 εστιάζοντας τις επενδύσεις στην πράσινη μετάβαση και ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό και στην ενεργειακή απόδοση των κτιρίων, λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τις περιφερειακές ανισότητες και την ανάγκη διασφάλισης της κοινωνικής ένταξης.

- **Επένδυση 2.** Το Εξοικονομώ επιχειρώντας στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση των συστάσεων 2:2019 και 3:2020 εστιάζοντας στις επενδύσεις για την πράσινη μετάβαση και τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό και την ενεργειακή απόδοση των κτιρίων, λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τις περιφερειακές ανισότητες και την ανάγκη διασφάλισης της κοινωνικής ένταξης.

- **Επένδυση 3.** Το Εξοικονομώ στο δημόσιο στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση των συστάσεων 2:2019 και 3:2020 εστιάζοντας στην αναγέννηση των αστικών περιοχών και προωθώντας την ενεργειακή απόδοση λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τις περιφερειακές ανισότητες και την ανάγκη για κοινωνική ένταξη.

- **Επένδυση 4**. Οι Στρατηγικές αστικές αναπλάσεις αποσκοπούν στην αντιμετώπιση των συστάσεων 2:2019 και 3:2020 εστιάζοντας στην αναγέννηση των αστικών περιοχών και προωθώντας την ενεργειακή απόδοση, λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τις περιφερειακές ανισότητες και την ανάγκη διασφάλισης της κοινωνικής ένταξης.

- **Επένδυση 5.** Η Ανακαίνιση ΟΑΚΑ στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση των συστάσεων 2: 2019 και 3: 2020 εστιάζοντας στην αναγέννηση των αστικών περιοχών, λαμβάνοντας παράλληλα υπόψη την ανάγκη διασφάλισης της κοινωνικής ένταξης.

- **Επένδυση 6.** Η ανάπτυξη υποδομών και η αποκατάσταση κτιρίων σε πρώην βασιλικά κτήματα στο Τατόι στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση των συστάσεων 2:2019 και 3:2020 εστιάζοντας στην αναγέννηση των αστικών περιοχών και προωθώντας την ενεργειακή απόδοση διασφαλίζοντας παράλληλα την κοινωνική ένταξη.

Όλες οι προτεινόμενες μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι επενδύσεις του Άξονα «Ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση του κτιριακού αποθέματος της χώρας και χωροταξική μεταρρύθμιση» συμβάλλουν στην αναβάθμιση του υπάρχοντος κτιριακού αποθέματος και στην αναγέννηση των αστικών περιοχών, μεγιστοποιώντας την επίτευξη περιβαλλοντικών και κοινωνικών προτεραιοτήτων, λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τις ειδικές ανά χώρα συστάσεις 2020[28]. Επίσης, ο Άξονας εξυπηρετεί στόχους μετριασμού της κλιματικής αλλαγής που συνδέονται με τη μείωση των εκπομπών CO_2 και την «κλιματική ουδετερότητα» των αστικών περιοχών, αλλά και τους στόχους προσαρμογής του κλίματος που σχετίζονται με την ανθεκτικότητα των πόλεων και του κτιριακού τους αποθέματος έναντι της κλιματικής αλλαγής. Σε αυτό το πλαίσιο, αυτός ο Άξονας ευθυγραμμίζεται με τη δέσμευση που απορρέει από τη συμφωνία του Παρισιού για την αλλαγή του κλίματος, καθώς και με την ατζέντα του 2030 για την αειφόρο ανάπτυξη. Ο Άξονας εξυπηρετεί άμεσα ή έμμεσα τρεις στόχους αειφόρου ανάπτυξης, συγκεκριμένα τους στόχους βιώσιμης ανάπτυξης SDG 7, 11 και 13[29], στο πλαίσιο της επίτευξης της πράσινης μετάβασης καθώς και της κοινωνικής ανθεκτικότητας.

Ο Άξονας υποστηρίζει επίσης την Ευρωπαϊκή Εμβληματική Πρωτοβουλία «Ανακαίνιση» (COM (2020) 575) βελτιώνοντας την ενεργειακή απόδοση και την αποδοτικότητα χρήσης πόρων δημόσιων και ιδιωτικών κτιρίων και συμβάλλοντας στον διπλασιασμό του ρυθμού ανακαίνισης και την ενίσχυση των ριζικών ανακαινίσεων έως το 2025. Όπως δείχνει η Ετήσια Στρατηγική Βιώσιμης Ανάπτυξης του 2021[30], η βελτίωση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης και των πόρων των δημόσιων και ιδιωτικών κτιρίων θα συμβάλλει ουσιαστικά στην επίτευξη των στόχων της ΕΕ για το κλίμα, καθώς και στη δημιουργία τοπικών θέσεων εργασίας σε όλα τα κράτη μέλη. Η στρατηγική «Κύμα ανακαινίσεων», της ΕΕ που ξεκίνησε το 2020[31] στο πλαίσιο της Ευρωπαϊκής Πράσινης Συμφωνίας ευθυγραμμίζεται ειδικά με τις δράσεις που περιλαμβάνονται στον Άξονα.

Οι προτεινόμενες επενδύσεις θα συμβάλλουν στην επιτάχυνση της οικονομικής και βιώσιμης ανάπτυξης σε τοπικό και εθνικό επίπεδο, καθώς η υλοποίησή τους θα συμβάλει στην ανάπτυξη παραγωγικών δραστηριοτήτων στους τομείς της οικοδόμησης κτιρίων και της αστικής βιοκλιματικής αναδιάρθρωσης, των ΑΠΕ, της ανάπτυξης «πράσινων» προϊόντων (π.χ. μονωτικά υλικά), υλικών μέσω τεχνολογίας ΤΠΕ, κυκλική οικονομία κ.λπ.

Η επένδυση στην ενεργειακή απόδοση των κτιρίων θα βοηθήσει επίσης στην άμβλυνση της ενεργειακής φτώχειας στην Ελλάδα και θα ξεκλειδώσει σημαντικά οικονομικά και κοινωνικά οφέλη πλέον των περιβαλλοντικών[32]. Με την ανακαίνιση υφιστάμενων κατοικιών και μικρότερων εμπορικών ακινήτων, οι δαπάνες για λογαριασμούς ενέργειας και νερού θα μειωθούν σημαντικά, αυξάνοντας έτσι το διαθέσιμο

[28] Recital 24, CSR 2020

[29] Οι στόχοι Βιώσιμης Ανάπτυξης των Ηνωμένων Εθνών (SDGs) που εξυπηρετούνται σε αυτόν τον Άξονα είναι: SDG7: Διασφαλίζουμε την πρόσβαση σε οικονομική, αξιόπιστη, βιώσιμη και σύγχρονη ενέργεια για όλους SDG11: Δημιουργούμε ασφαλείς, προσαρμοστικές βιώσιμες πόλεις και ανθρώπινους οικισμούς, χωρίς αποκλεισμούς, SDG13: Αναλαμβάνουμε άμεση δράση για την καταπολέμηση της κλιματικής αλλαγής και των συνεπειών της

[30] 2021 Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy, σελ.9

[31] COM (2020) 662 final of 14.10.2020

[32] 2020 Country Report σελ.70

εισόδημα των μεσαίων και χαμηλότερων οικονομικών στρωμάτων. Οι ευάλωτες κοινωνικές ομάδες θα έχουν την ευκαιρία να ζήσουν σε σπίτια που προστατεύουν από το υπάρχον κλίμα και είναι έτοιμα να αντέξουν τις επικείμενες κλιματολογικές προκλήσεις. Καλύτερες συνθήκες διαβίωσης (θερμική άνεση, εξαερισμός, απομάκρυνση επιβλαβών ουσιών (π.χ. αμίαντος, παλιοί σωλήνες μολύβδου, τεχνικά συστήματα κ.λπ.)), αναμένεται να βελτιώσουν την υγεία και την ευημερία και να μετριάσουν τις επιπτώσεις που έχει η φτώχεια στις προοπτικές των παιδιών στη ζωή. Νέες χρήσεις γης και δραστηριότητες για εγκαταλελειμμένες και υπολειτουργούσες αστικές περιοχές μπορούν να αυξήσουν τον βαθμό πληρότητας των ακινήτων και να δημιουργήσουν προσβάσιμους χώρους για επιχειρηματικές, κοινωνικές πρωτοβουλίες και τοπικές ομάδες. Οι δράσεις ανακαίνισης και αστικής αναγέννησης παρέχουν την ευκαιρία να βελτιωθεί η ποιότητα ζωής και η βιωσιμότητα των κατοικημένων περιοχών και των αστικών χώρων με μια συνολική προσέγγιση, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της προσβασιμότητας, της κινητικότητας, των χώρων για κοινωνικές υπηρεσίες και της οικονομικής δραστηριότητας (π.χ. χώροι συνεργασίας για τηλεεργασία, καταστήματα, Θερμοκοιτίδες Υποστήριξης Νεοφυών Επιχειρήσεων).

Ο Άξονας ανταποκρίνεται στις ειδικές ανά χώρα συστάσεις (CSR) του 2020 σχετικά με τον μετριασμό των οικονομικών και κοινωνικών επιπτώσεων της κρίσης αντιμετωπίζοντας προκλήσεις που σχετίζονται με την ανάκαμψη, την ευημερία και την ανθεκτικότητα της ελληνικής οικονομίας. Σε αυτό το πλαίσιο, οι επενδύσεις του Άξονα επικεντρώνονται στην προετοιμασία των οικονομιών των πόλεων για να ανακάμψουν και να αντιμετωπίσουν μελλοντικές προκλήσεις, προστατεύοντας και προωθώντας την αστική κληρονομιά και το περιβάλλον της χώρας και έχοντας θετικά αποτελέσματα στην τουριστική οικονομία, καθώς και με την τόνωση της οικονομικής δραστηριότητας στον κατασκευαστικό τομέα και στην παραγωγή δομικών υλικών.

Επιπλέον, η ζήτηση για νέες πράσινες τεχνολογίες θα κινητοποιήσει την οικονομική δραστηριότητα σε νέους πράσινους τεχνολογικούς τομείς προϊόντων και υπηρεσιών και αναμένεται να δημιουργήσει νέες θέσεις εργασίας, συμπεριλαμβανομένων και αυτών για ανθρώπινο δυναμικό υψηλής ειδίκευσης, συμβάλλοντας έτσι στην αντιμετώπιση της έντονης μετανάστευσης Ελλήνων επιστημόνων και της ανεργίας των νέων.

γ) Εθνικό στρατηγικό πλαίσιο

Οι στρατηγικοί στόχοι και οι προτεραιότητες του Άξονα «Ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση του κτιριακού αποθέματος της χώρας και χωροταξική μεταρρύθμιση» ευθυγραμμίζονται με τους στόχους, τις προτεραιότητες και τις πολιτικές των εθνικών και ευρωπαϊκών αναπτυξιακών σχεδίων, συμβάλλοντας στην επίτευξη ευρύτερων οικονομικών και κοινωνικών στόχων.

Η Ελλάδα μέσω του Εθνικού Σχεδίου Ενέργειας και Κλίματος (ΕΣΕΚ), υιοθέτησε φιλόδοξους ενεργειακούς και κλιματικούς στόχους για το 2030, οι οποίοι συνδέονται άμεσα με την Ευρωπαϊκή Πράσινη Συμφωνία και τη στρατηγική μετάβαση στην κλιματική ουδετερότητα το 2050, και με τους Στόχους Αειφόρου Ανάπτυξης των Ηνωμένων Εθνών. Οι στόχοι και οι προτεραιότητες που προτείνονται από το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και ιδίως του Άξονα «Ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση του κτιριακού αποθέματος της χώρας και χωροταξική μεταρρύθμιση» ευθυγραμμίζονται με τους στόχους και τις πολιτικές του ΕΣΕΚ.

Στο εθνικό στρατηγικό πλαίσιο, το Αναπτυξιακό Σχέδιο για την Ελληνική Οικονομία[33] αναφέρει σαφώς ότι ο μετασχηματισμός του ενεργειακού τομέα στη χώρα θα απαιτήσει σημαντικό επίπεδο επενδύσεων μέσα στα επόμενα χρόνια, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της προώθησης της ενεργειακής απόδοσης ως μιας από τις σχετικές εθνικές πολιτικές προτεραιότητας. Ο οικοδομικός τομέας πρέπει να συμβάλλει σημαντικά στην επίτευξη της κλιματικής ουδετερότητας έως το 2050. Η προσαρμογή στις επιπτώσεις της παγκόσμιας κλιματικής αλλαγής, παρουσιάζει σημαντικές προκλήσεις για τον τομέα των κτιρίων καθ' όλη τη διάρκεια του κύκλου ζωής, από την κατασκευή προϊόντων δομικών κατασκευών, το σχεδιασμό, την κατασκευή, τη χρήση και το τέλος της ζωής των υλικών.

Επιπλέον, το ΕΣΕΚ έχει θέσει συγκεκριμένους φιλόδοξους στόχους για το 2030 σε σχέση με τη βελτίωση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης και την αναβάθμιση των κτιρίων. Οι δράσεις ανακαίνισης κτιρίων που σκοπεύουν στην ενίσχυση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης και της αποδοτικής χρήσης των πόρων λαμβάνει χώρα στο πλαίσιο μιας υφιστάμενης εθνικής στρατηγικής που συμβάλλει κατ 'αυτόν τον τρόπο στην επίτευξη του σχετικού στόχου του ΕΣΕΚ, την αντιμετώπιση της ενεργειακής φτώχειας, καθώς και την προσέλκυση επενδύσεων και τη δημιουργία νέων θέσεων εργασίας σε συναφή επαγγέλματα και τομείς. Σύμφωνα με τη μακροπρόθεσμη στρατηγική ανακαίνισης και το ΕΣΕΚ, και σύμφωνα με την οδηγία για την ενεργειακή απόδοση των κτιρίων (οδηγία 2010/31/ΕΕ), τα εθνικά αποθέματα κτιρίων πρέπει να μην παράγουν CO_2 έως το 2050.

Με την αναβάθμιση του εξοπλισμού και των υλικών σε οικιστικά, εμπορικά και βιομηχανικά κτίρια, η κατανάλωση ενέργειας μπορεί να μειωθεί σημαντικά και να αυξηθεί η χρήση ανανεώσιμων πηγών ενέργειας για παραγωγή ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας. Περαιτέρω εξοικονόμηση πόρων θα μπορούσε να επιτευχθεί σε διάφορους τομείς με τη μείωση των έμμεσων εκπομπών που προκύπτουν από την παραγωγή δομικών υλικών, δομικών στοιχείων και τεχνολογίας εγκαταστάσεων. Σύμφωνα με το εθνικό στρατηγικό πλαίσιο, ο Άξονας θα αποτρέψει την παραγωγή αποβλήτων λόγω κατασκευής των κτιρίων και την αύξηση του ανακυκλωμένου περιεχομένου των δομικών υλικών. Έτσι, προωθείται η αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων στον οικοδομικό τομέα. Πρόσθετες λειτουργίες κτιρίων και υποδομών θα οδηγήσουν σε μείωση των εκπομπών διοξειδίου του άνθρακα, για παράδειγμα, με υποδομές για την υποστήριξη μεταφορικών μέσων χαμηλών εκπομπών άνθρακα (π.χ. σημεία φόρτισης ηλεκτρικών οχημάτων, θέσεις στάθμευσης για ποδήλατα) και με την προώθηση του παθητικού σχεδιασμού κτιρίων που μειώνει την ανάγκη για ψύξη ή θέρμανση με μη φυσικούς τρόπους.

Στο εθνικό στρατηγικό πλαίσιο, ο Άξονας ευθυγραμμίζεται επίσης με τη μεταρρύθμιση της πολεοδομικής πολιτικής που προωθείται από τον εκσυγχρονισμό της χωροταξικής και πολεοδομικής νομοθεσίας. Στόχος αυτής της μεταρρύθμισης είναι να απλοποιήσει τη διαδικασία εφαρμογής των πολεοδομικών σχεδίων, να αναβαθμίσει το περιεχόμενό τους, προκειμένου να συμπεριλάβει τη διάσταση της προσαρμογής στην κλιματική αλλαγή και να βελτιώσει την ενεργειακή συμπεριφορά του αστικού δημόσιου χώρου και του οικοδομικού περιβάλλοντος και να ελαχιστοποιήσει τις καθυστερήσεις στη διαδικασία εφαρμογής των διαφόρων έργων (υποδομές & επενδύσεις). Αυτή η μεταρρύθμιση στοχεύει στη μετατροπή του χωροταξικού / πολεοδομικού σχεδιασμού από έναν παράγοντα επενδυτικού φραγμού σε έναν παράγοντα παραγωγής παραγωγικών επενδύσεων και βιώσιμης ανάπτυξης.

[33] Σχέδιο Ανάπτυξης για την Ελληνική Οικονομία, ενδιάμεση έκθεση (2020), σελ. 115-125.

3. Μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις

Η λεπτομερής περιγραφή των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων βρίσκεται στα Παραρτήματα.

Μεταρρυθμίσεις:

Μεταρρύθμιση 1. Πολεοδομικά σχέδια σε ολόκληρη την Ελλάδα (ID: 16879, COFOG 06.2)

Μεταρρύθμιση 2. Αντιμετώπιση της ενεργειακής φτώχειας (ID: 16920)

Μεταρρύθμιση 3. Δημιουργία νέου θαλάσσιου χωροταξικού σχεδιασμού (ID: 16891)

Μεταρρύθμιση 4. Δημιουργία νέου χωροταξικού σχεδιασμού για ΑΠΕ, βιομηχανία, τουρισμό και υδατοκαλλιέργειες (ID: 16894)

Επενδύσεις:

Επένδυση 1. Εξοικονομώ κατ' οίκον (ID: 16872)

Επένδυση 2. Εξοικονομώ επιχειρώντας (ID: 16874)

Επένδυση 3. Εξοικονομώ στο δημόσιο (ID: 16876)

Επένδυση 4. Στρατηγικές αστικές αναπλάσεις (ID: 16873)

Επένδυση 5. Ανακαίνιση ΟΑΚΑ (ID: 16932)

Επένδυση 6. Ανάπλαση πρώην βασιλικών κτημάτων Τατοΐου (ID: 16875)

4. Ανοιχτά στρατηγικά θέματα αυτονομίας και ασφάλειας

Οι τέσσερις διαστάσεις της περιβαλλοντικής βιωσιμότητας, της παραγωγικότητας, της δικαιοσύνης και της μακροοικονομικής σταθερότητας που προσδιορίζονται στην Ετήσια Στρατηγική Βιώσιμης Ανάπτυξης 2020, είναι οι κατευθυντήριες αρχές που στηρίζουν τον Άξονα «Ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση του κτιριακού αποθέματος της χώρας και χωροταξική μεταρρύθμιση». Ο Άξονας ευθυγραμμίζεται με τον στόχο της ΕΕ για επίτευξη ανταγωνιστικής βιωσιμότητας και συνοχής μέσω μιας νέας αναπτυξιακής στρατηγικής, της Ευρωπαϊκής Πράσινης Συμφωνίας και στοχεύει στο να βοηθήσει στην αποκατάσταση των επιπτώσεων από την κρίση COVID-19 και να προετοιμάσει ένα καλύτερο μέλλον για τις επόμενες γενιές.

Ο Άξονας επικεντρώνεται κυρίως στις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις που υποστηρίζουν την πράσινη μετάβαση, συμπεριλαμβανομένου τουλάχιστον του 37% των δαπανών που σχετίζονται με το κλίμα. Οι προτεινόμενες επενδύσεις θα βελτιώσουν την ενεργειακή απόδοση και την αποδοτικότητα χρήσης πόρων δημόσιων και ιδιωτικών κτιρίων και θα συμβάλλουν ουσιαστικά στην επίτευξη των στόχων της ΕΕ για το κλίμα. Οι επενδύσεις συνοδεύονται από τις απαραίτητες ρυθμιστικές μεταρρυθμίσεις για τη διευκόλυνση των αλλαγών και την επιβολή της εφαρμογής τους.

Τα προγράμματα αναβάθμισης κτιρίων είναι απαραίτητα για τη στήριξη της οικονομικής ανάκαμψης σε μια χώρα της οποίας τα ποσοστά απασχόλησης έχουν επηρεαστεί όχι μόνο από την πρόσφατη πανδημία αλλά και από τη μακρά ύφεση πριν από το COVID -19. Νέες ευκαιρίες απασχόλησης σε όλη τη χώρα θα δημιουργηθούν στους τομείς των κατασκευών και της ενέργειας για τους ανθρώπινους πόρους υψηλής ειδίκευσης. Θα εξοικονομηθούν λογαριασμοί ενέργειας και θα βελτιωθούν οι συνολικές συνθήκες διαβίωσης, οδηγώντας σε έναν υγιέστερο πληθυσμό τόσο σωματικά όσο και ψυχικά.

5. Διασυνοριακά και διακρατικά έργα

Μη εφαρμόσιμο.

6. Πράσινες διαστάσεις του Άξονα

Τα κτίρια ευθύνονται για περίπου το 40% της κατανάλωσης ενέργειας στην ΕΕ και το 36% των εκπομπών αερίων του θερμοκηπίου και ως εκ τούτου είναι ο μοναδικός μεγαλύτερος καταναλωτής ενέργειας στην Ευρώπη. Ευθυγραμμισμένη με τη φιλοδοξία της ΕΕ για τον μετριασμό της κλιματικής αλλαγής και την "κλιματική ουδετερότητα" έως το 2050, η Ελλάδα έχει θέσει έναν φιλόδοξο στόχο, όπως περιγράφεται στο Εθνικό Σχέδιο Ενέργειας και Κλίματος (ΕΣΕΚ) για τη μείωση των εκπομπών αερίων θερμοκηπίου κατά 56% το 2030 σε σύγκριση με το 2005.

Ο κτιριακός τομέας είναι ένας από τους κύριους συντελεστές στις εκπομπές αερίων θερμοκηπίου της χώρας και στο ΕΣΕΚ η χώρα έχει θέσει στόχο να ανακαινίσει 600.000 κτίρια έως το 2030. Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι επενδύσεις αυτού του Άξονα στοχεύουν στην επιτάχυνση της μείωσης των εκπομπών αερίων θερμοκηπίου μέσω της ενέργειας αποτελεσματικότητα κατοικιών, εμπορικών, βιομηχανικών και δημόσιων κτιρίων. Οι ανακαινίσεις κατοικιών και εμπορικών κατασκευών στοχεύουν σε μια ετήσια μείωση των 550 kt CO_{2e} και 90 kt CO_{2e} αντίστοιχα. Οι εκπομπές αερίων του θερμοκηπίου θα μειωθούν περαιτέρω από τις 210 ανακαινίσεις δημοσίων κτιρίων και 500.000 αντικαταστάσεις οδικού φωτισμού. Οι κτιριακές αναβαθμίσεις θα συμβάλλουν επιπλέον στην οικονομική ανάκαμψη, μέσω της δημιουργίας θέσεων εργασίας στον κατασκευαστικό τομέα, της εξοικονόμησης ενέργειας, των υγιών συνθηκών διαβίωσης και της μειωμένης ενεργειακής φτώχειας. Η αντιμετώπιση του φαινομένου της ενεργειακής φτώχειας είναι επιτακτική λόγω της σταδιακής αύξησής της τα τελευταία χρόνια που αποδίδεται στην οικονομική ύφεση. Ενδεικτικά αναφέρεται ότι περίπου το 23% του συνολικού πληθυσμού φαίνεται ότι δεν μπορεί να θερμάνει επαρκώς τα σπίτια του, ενώ στην περίπτωση του οικονομικά ευάλωτου πληθυσμού, το αντίστοιχο ποσοστό ανέρχεται σε 41% το 2017. Ένας περιβαλλοντικός στόχος για όλους τους πολίτες, ευάλωτους και μη, είναι η μείωση της ατμοσφαιρικής ρύπανσης, ιδίως στα αστικά κέντρα. Ο στόχος είναι η μείωση τουλάχιστον του 50% των σχετικών δεικτών ενεργειακής φτώχειας έως το 2025, και 75% έως το 2030, ορίζοντας ως έτος βάσης το 2016.

Υπάρχουν επίσης επενδύσεις και μεταρρυθμίσεις στον Άξονα που στοχεύουν στη θέσπιση χωροταξικού και πολεοδομικού σχεδιασμού και στη δημιουργία ενός πιο πράσινου περιβάλλοντος οικοδομικών κατασκευών. Αυτά τα μέτρα στοχεύουν στην προσαρμογή του αστικού περιβάλλοντος στην κλιματική αλλαγή και στην αναβάθμιση των υπαρχόντων χώρων με χρήση περιβαλλοντικών υλικών που προωθούν την κυκλικότητα, όπως περιγράφεται στο σχέδιο δράσης για την Πράσινη Συμφωνία για την κυκλική οικονομία και παρέχουν ανοιχτούς χώρους στο κοινό, βελτιώνοντας την πρόσβαση στη φύση μέσα στο περιβάλλον των οικοδομικών κατασκευών και, συνεπώς, βελτιώνοντας την ποιότητα ζωής του.

Επιπλέον, τα προτεινόμενα μέτρα του Άξονα συμβάλλουν στην πράσινη μετάβαση, λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τους έξι στόχους για το κλίμα και το περιβάλλον, όπως ορίζονται στον κανονισμό (ΕΕ) 2020/852 (EU Taxonomy Regulation). Η προτεινόμενη μεταρρύθμιση και οι επενδύσεις θα συμβάλουν:

- Στον μετριασμό της κλιματικής αλλαγής με την προώθηση της ενεργειακής μετάβασης και της ροής κεφαλαίων προς υποδομές με μειωμένες ενεργειακές απαιτήσεις και βελτιωμένο αποτύπωμα εκπομπών CO_2.
- Στην προσαρμογή στην κλιματική αλλαγή με τη ριζική ανακαίνιση κτιρίων κατοικίας και εμπορικών κατασκευών με μακροπρόθεσμη προοπτική, λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τους κινδύνους καταστροφών και τις κλιματικές συνθήκες (π.χ. αύξηση της πιθανότητας συχνότερων και πιο σοβαρών ακραίων καιρικών φαινομένων) και την συνολική τους ανθεκτικότητα.
- Στην πρόληψη και τον έλεγχο της ρύπανσης που συνδέονται με την κατανάλωση ενέργειας των κτιρίων. Η αντικατάσταση εγκαταστάσεων θέρμανσης με βάση τα ορυκτά καύσιμα που συμβάλλουν στην υπερβολική ρύπανση του ατμοσφαιρικού αέρα από καθαρότερες

εναλλακτικές λύσεις που τροφοδοτούνται με ανανεώσιμες πηγές ενέργειας και η σταδιακή κατάργηση των ορυκτών καυσίμων στα κτίρια είναι επίσης μέρος αυτού του Άξονα.

- Στην αειφόρο χρήση και προστασία των υδάτων και των θαλάσσιων πόρων, καθώς όλες οι δράσεις θα υλοποιηθούν με σεβασμό στους πόρους και βελτίωση της βιωσιμότητας όλων των λειτουργιών στο δομημένο περιβάλλον, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των ανακαινίσεων.
- Στην κυκλική οικονομία, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της πρόληψης δημιουργίας και της ανακύκλωσης αποβλήτων. Δεδομένου ότι θα απαιτηθούν περισσότερα δομικά υλικά για την εφαρμογή αυτού του Άξονα, οι αρχές κυκλικότητας ενσωματώνονται στις φάσεις σχεδιασμού της ανακαίνισης και κατασκευής, και προβλέπονται επαναχρησιμοποιήσεις, καθώς και πλατφόρμες ανακύκλωσης για δομικά υλικά και απορρίμματα κατεδάφισης. Η διαχείριση των κατασκευαστικών αποβλήτων υποστηρίζεται και έχει προτεραιότητα, όπως υποδεικνύεται από την ιεράρχηση των αποβλήτων.
- Προστασία και αποκατάσταση της βιοποικιλότητας και των οικοσυστημάτων, καθώς η ανάπτυξη χώρων πρασίνου και η βελτίωση των ήδη υπαρχόντων θα δημιουργήσουν νέους οικοτόπους εντός των αστικών περιοχών που θα προσελκύσουν τη βιοποικιλότητα.

7. Ψηφιακές διαστάσεις του Άξονα

Ο κανονισμός COM (2020) 408 για τη θέσπιση του Μηχανισμού Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας θέτει δεσμευτικό στόχο τουλάχιστον 20% της συνολικής δαπάνης του σχεδίου για να συμβάλει στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό ή στις προκλήσεις που προκύπτουν από αυτόν.

Η ανακαίνιση οικιστικών, εμπορικών και δημόσιων κτιρίων, ως μέρος του Άξονα περιλαμβάνει την εγκατάσταση έξυπνων ενεργειακών συστημάτων και συσκευών, τα οποία επιτρέπουν την λειτουργία υπηρεσιών που βασίζονται σε ΤΠΕ και βάσεις δεδομένων, αυξάνουν την ενεργειακή τους απόδοση και υποστηρίζουν την καλύτερη ενσωμάτωση των κτιρίων στο ενεργειακό σύστημα, σε έξυπνες περιοχές και πόλεις (συμπεριλαμβανομένων συνδέσεων με μεταφορές μέσω υποδομών έξυπνης φόρτισης). Οι δράσεις ανακαίνισης θα παράσχουν επίσης μια ευκαιρία για την εφαρμογή αποτελεσμάτων έρευνας και καινοτομίας και θα κλιμακώσουν τόσο τις επιτυχημένες πρωτοβουλίες βιομηχανικών εφαρμογών όσο και τις επιτυχημένες πρωτοβουλίες μετάβασης σε εφαρμογές καθαρής ενέργειας.

Οι πληροφορίες, τα δεδομένα και η τεκμηρίωση που δημιουργούνται στα διάφορα στάδια του κύκλου ζωής των κτιρίων έχουν τεράστια αξία για την επίτευξη ποιοτικών ανακαινίσεων, αναβαθμίσεων, διαχείρισης ενός κτιρίου με βιώσιμο τρόπο και επικοινωνίας σε ολόκληρο το οικοσύστημα των κατασκευών, μεταξύ ιδιοκτητών, επενδυτών και αρχών. Τα ψηφιακά ημερολόγια κτιρίων και τα έγγραφα των πιστοποιημένων υλικών θα διευκολύνουν τη συλλογή, οργάνωση και αποθήκευση των πληροφοριών ενός κτιρίου και θα είναι προσβάσιμα από μια και μοναδική πύλη, όπου και θα διασυνδέονται με πιστοποιητικά ενεργειακής απόδοσης, οδικούς χάρτες ανακαινίσεων και πληροφορίες που συλλέγονται στο πλαίσιο του δείκτη ετοιμότητας για "έξυπνες" υποδομές.

8. Συμβολή στον κλιματικό και ψηφιακό στόχο

Η Ετήσια Στρατηγική Βιώσιμης Ανάπτυξης (COM (2020) 575) θέτει έναν ελάχιστο στόχο 37% των συνολικών δαπανών του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας που πρέπει να σχετίζεται με το κλίμα, προκειμένου να ακολουθηθεί η δέσμευση του Ευρωπαϊκού Συμβουλίου να επιτύχει ενσωμάτωση του στόχου του κλίματος ίση με 30%, τόσο για το πολυετές δημοσιονομικό πλαίσιο όσο και για το Next Generation EU. Ο κανονισμός COM (2020) 408 θέτει δεσμευτικό στόχο τουλάχιστον 20% της συνολικής δαπάνης του σχεδίου για να συμβάλει στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό ή στις προκλήσεις που προκύπτουν από αυτόν.

Η επισήμανση έχει πραγματοποιηθεί σε επίπεδο υποέργου για τις παρεμβάσεις σε κατοικημένες περιοχές και στην επένδυση κτιριακών αποθεμάτων.

Τίτλος μεταρρύθμισης ή επένδυσης	Κλιματικός Στόχος (%)	Ψηφιακός Στόχος (%)
Αντιμετώπιση της ενεργειακής φτώχειας (ID: 16920)	100%	0%
Εξοικονομώ κατ' οίκον (ID: 16872)	100%	0%
Στρατηγικές αστικές αναπλάσεις (ID: 16873) - Πράσινες παρεμβάσεις - Παρεμβάσεις σε κατοικημένες περιοχές και στο κτίριο - Προσαρμογή στα μέτρα αλλαγής του κλίματος και πρόληψη και διαχείριση κινδύνων που σχετίζονται με το κλίμα	100%	0%
Στρατηγικές αστικές αναπλάσεις (ID: 16873) - Ελαιώνας / Βοτανικός - Παρεμβάσεις σε κατοικημένες περιοχές και στο κτιριακό υλικό - Μέτρα ενεργειακής απόδοσης για δημόσιες υποδομές, έργα επίδειξης και υποστηρικτικά μέτρα	40%	0%

Στρατηγικές αστικές αναπλάσεις (ID: 16873) - Αθηναϊκή Ριβιέρα - Παρεμβάσεις σε κατοικημένες περιοχές και στο κτιριακό υλικό - Ποδηλατική υποδομή	100%	0%
Στρατηγικές αστικές αναπλάσεις (ID: 16873) - Παρεμβάσεις σε κατοικημένες περιοχές και στο κτίριο - Έργα ενεργειακής απόδοσης και επίδειξης σε μεγάλες επιχειρήσεις και υποστηρικτικά μέτρα σύμφωνα με τα κριτήρια ενεργειακής απόδοσης	40%	0%
Στρατηγικές αστικές αναπλάσεις (ID: 16873) - Παρεμβάσεις σε κατοικημένες περιοχές και στο απόθεμα κτιρίων - Κατασκευή νέων ενεργειακά αποδοτικών κτιρίων	100%	0%
Στρατηγικές αστικές αναπλάσεις (ID: 16873)- Παρεμβάσεις σε κατοικημένες περιοχές και στο κτίριο - προστασία της φύσης και της βιοποικιλότητας, φυσική κληρονομιά και πόροι, πράσινες και μπλε υποδομές	40%	0%
Εξοικονομώ επιχειρώντας(ID: 16874)	100%	0%
Εξοικονομώ στο δημόσιο (ID: 16876)	100%	0%
Ανάπλαση πρώην βασιλικών κτημάτων Τατοΐου (ID: 16875)	40%	0%
Ανακαίνιση ΟΑΚΑ (ID: 16932)	40%	0%

Ανακαίνιση ΟΑΚΑ (ID: 16932)	0%	0%
Πολεοδομικά σχέδια σε ολόκληρη την Ελλάδα (ID: 16879)	100%	0%
Δημιουργία νέου θαλάσσιου χωροταξικού σχεδιασμού (ID: 16891)	100%	0%
Δημιουργία νέου χωροταξικού σχεδιασμού για ΑΠΕ, βιομηχανία, τουρισμό και υδατοκαλλιέργειες (ID: 16894)	100%	0%

9. Αρχή της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης»

Η αρχή της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» αξιολογήθηκε για κάθε μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση αυτού του Άξονα. Η αξιολόγηση κατέληξε στο συμπέρασμα ότι κανένα από τα προτεινόμενα μέτρα δεν θα προκαλέσει σημαντική ζημιά σε κανέναν από τους έξι περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους, όπως ορίζονται στο άρθρο 17 του κανονισμού ταξινόμησης της ΕΕ (EU Taxonomy Regulation). Ακολουθήθηκε μεθοδολογία δύο βημάτων με (α) την αναθεώρηση της λίστας ελέγχου έξι στόχων και (β) την ουσιαστική αξιολόγηση αρχή της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» DNSH.

Κάθε μία από τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις του Άξονα «Ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση του κτιριακού αποθέματος της χώρας και χωροταξική μεταρρύθμιση» αξιολογήθηκε στη λίστα ελέγχου για να προσδιοριστεί εάν και για ποιους από τους έξι περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους απαιτείται ουσιαστική αξιολόγηση DNSH (μετριασμός της κλιματικής αλλαγής, προσαρμογή στην κλιματική αλλαγή, βιώσιμη χρήση και προστασία για τα ύδατα και τα θαλάσσια πόροι, κυκλική οικονομία, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της πρόληψης και της ανακύκλωσης των αποβλήτων, της πρόληψης και του ελέγχου της ρύπανσης στον αέρα, το νερό ή τη γη και την προστασία και αποκατάσταση της βιοποικιλότητας και των οικοσυστημάτων). Η αξιολόγηση της λίστας ελέγχου κατέληξε στο συμπέρασμα ότι κανένα από τα μέτρα αυτής του Άξονα δεν απαιτεί ουσιαστική αξιολόγηση DNSH, καθώς κανένα από τα μέτρα δεν θα προκαλέσει σημαντική ζημιά σε κανέναν από τους έξι περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους.

Η λεπτομερής αξιολόγηση για κάθε μέτρο βρίσκεται στα Παραρτήματα.

10. Ορόσημα, στόχοι και χρονοδιάγραμμα

Δείτε το σχετικό κεφάλαιο των οροσήμων στο Μέρος 3.

11. Χρηματοδότηση και κόστος

Γενικές αρχές και οδηγίες

Έχοντας προσδιορίσει τις κύριες προκλήσεις και τους στόχους του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και τα ορόσημα, το στόχο και το χρονοδιάγραμμα των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων που καθορίστηκαν, παρουσιάζονται παρακάτω οι βασικές αρχές καθώς και η ακολουθούμενη διαδικασία και μεθοδολογία σχετικά με τη χρηματοδότηση και την αξιολόγηση του κόστους.

Πρώτον, σημειώνεται ότι η εκτίμηση κόστους του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας εφαρμόζεται σύμφωνα με τις βασικές απαιτήσεις του Κανονισμού που προβλέπουν ότι το κόστος για κάθε επένδυση και μεταρρύθμιση οφείλει να είναι:

- **Λογικό:** Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας παρέχει επαρκείς πληροφορίες και αποδεικτικά στοιχεία ότι το ποσό του εκτιμώμενου συνολικού κόστους του κάθε Άξονα είναι κατάλληλο.
- **Εύλογο:** Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας παρέχει επαρκείς πληροφορίες και αποδεικτικά στοιχεία ότι το ποσό του εκτιμώμενου συνολικού κόστους του κάθε Άξονα είναι σύμφωνο με τη φύση και τον τύπο των προβλεπόμενων επενδύσεων μέσω της εφαρμογής μιας οριζόντιας αξιολόγησης που εξασφαλίζει την ευθυγράμμιση μεταξύ του χαρακτήρα της κάθε επένδυσης και του κόστους της.
- **Ανάλογο:** Το ποσό του συνολικού κόστους του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας αντιστοιχεί στον αναμενόμενο αντίκτυπο του σχεδιαζόμενου μέτρου στην οικονομία και την απασχόληση στην Ελλάδα. Συγκεκριμένα, αξιολογείται εάν το σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας θα έχει οικονομικό αντίκτυπο που να ευθυγραμμίζεται με το ποσό του εκτιμώμενου κόστους του.

Επιπλέον, η μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση και η διαδικασία που ακολουθήθηκε σε σχέση με το κόστος και την αιτιολόγηση για κάθε μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση αναπτύσσεται με βάση τέσσερις βασικές αρχές που πληρούν τους ακόλουθους στόχους:

- **Ακρίβεια**: Η προσέγγιση και τα εργαλεία μεθοδολογίας που χρησιμοποιούνται διασφαλίζουν ότι το εκτιμώμενο κόστος είναι εύλογο κοντά στο πραγματικό κόστος μέσω της χρήσης λογιστικών, ιστορικών, στατιστικών στοιχείων καθώς και του προσδιορισμού των τιμών της αγοράς.
- **Λογοδοσία και διαφάνεια:** Το κόστος των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων εκτιμήθηκε με τρόπο που να είναι σαφώς ανιχνεύσιμος και κατανοητός, μέσω εφαρμοσμένης ανάλυσης που περιλαμβάνει λεπτομερείς πληροφορίες για κάθε παράμετρο που χρησιμοποιείται στον υπολογισμό του κόστους (π.χ. κόστος μονάδας βασικών παραγόντων, απαιτούμενος αριθμός μονάδων, κλπ)
- **Απλότητα**: Η προσέγγιση μεθοδολογίας κόστους που ακολουθήθηκε χρησιμοποιεί απλά εργαλεία και μεθόδους υπολογισμού κόστους, ώστε να επιτρέπεται η αξιολόγηση των στοιχείων που σχετίζονται με το κόστος μαζί με την αξιολόγηση των άλλων στοιχείων του σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας σε σύντομο χρονικό διάστημα. Αυτό έχει ως στόχο να διατηρήσει το διοικητικό φόρτο όσο το δυνατόν πιο διαχειρίσιμο για όλα τα μέρη.

- **Συνέπεια:** Το κόστος που εκτιμάται ανά μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση συνάδει με άλλες πολιτικές της ΕΕ και είναι σύμφωνο με το κόστος που εφαρμόζεται σε παρόμοια έργα μέσω άλλων κοινοτικών χρηματοδοτήσεων.

Λαμβάνοντας υπόψη αυτές τις αρχές και απαιτήσεις, η μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση που αναπτύχθηκε για τις εκτιμήσεις κόστους κάθε επένδυσης και μεταρρύθμισης του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας ακολουθεί ορισμένες κοινές κατευθυντήριες γραμμές. Πιο συγκεκριμένα, περιλαμβάνει:

- Σαφή και τεκμηριωμένη ανάλυση των προκλήσεων που αντιμετωπίζονται και των στόχων των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων.
- Λεπτομερείς πληροφορίες σχετικά με το αναμενόμενο αποτέλεσμα των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων.
- Λεπτομερή περιγραφή του τρόπου εφαρμογής των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων (μέσα εφαρμογής).
- Πληροφορίες σχετικά με τη φύση και το μέγεθος των προτεινόμενων επενδύσεων και μεταρρυθμίσεων, καθώς και το χρονοδιάγραμμά τους και τα σχετικά ορόσημα.

Διαδικασία επικύρωσης κόστους και μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση

Με βάση τις προαναφερθείσες αρχές και κατευθυντήριες γραμμές, αναπτύσσεται μια συγκεκριμένη διαδικασία επικύρωσης του κόστους και μεθοδολογίας που επιτρέπει την κοστολόγηση για κάθε επένδυση και μεταρρύθμιση του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και διασφαλίζει την ακρίβεια, τη διαφάνεια, την απλότητα και τη συνέπεια των εκτιμήσεων.

Η διαδικασία ανάλυσης κόστους του σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας περιλαμβάνει τέσσερα βασικά βήματα που στοχεύουν στην εφαρμογή των εξής:

- 1ο βήμα: Ανάπτυξη μιας συγκεκριμένης έκθεσης ανά μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση με ξεχωριστή ανάλυση ανά επιμέρους έργο.
- 2ο βήμα: Εξέταση όλων των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και δεδομένων.
- 3ο βήμα: Λεπτομερής ανάλυση όλων των στοιχείων κόστους των κύριων έργων μέσω της εφαρμογής της πιο κατάλληλης μεθοδολογίας επικύρωσης κόστους.
- 4ο βήμα: Επαλήθευση κόστους ανά έργο, Άξονα, και Πυλώνα του σχεδίου.

1ο βήμα - Ανάπτυξη αναφορών ανάλυσης κόστους

Το περιεχόμενο της αναφοράς ανάλυσης κόστους για κάθε μία από τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας περιλαμβάνει τις ακόλουθες κοινές παραμέτρους / λεπτομέρειες:

- **Σύνοψη έργου** : Περιλαμβάνει την αποτύπωση των χαρακτηριστικών του κάθε έργου (π.χ. Πυλώνας, Άξονας, τίτλος έργου και υποέργα, ενδιαφερόμενα μέρη), την κωδικοποίηση βασικών οικονομικών μεγεθών (συνολικός και εκτιμώμενος προϋπολογισμός) καθώς και μια σύντομη επισκόπηση του πεδίου εφαρμογής του έργου.
- **Μέσα εφαρμογής:** Αποτυπώνει μια περίληψη του σχετικού κανονιστικού πλαισίου (εάν υπάρχει), μια γενική προοπτική όσον αφορά τη διαδικασία ωριμότητας και έναν συγκεντρωτικό πίνακα σχετικά με το χρονοδιάγραμμα του έργου και με τα ορόσημα που πρέπει να επιτευχθούν.

- **Προϋπολογισμός έργου**: Περιλαμβάνει:
    - ανάλυση (προσδιορισμός βασικών παραμέτρων κόστους, επισκόπηση των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών, επιβεβαίωση ότι το εκτιμώμενο κόστος δεν περιλαμβάνει ΦΠΑ, δεν είναι επαναλαμβανόμενο και δεν πραγματοποιείται πριν από την 1η Φεβρουαρίου 2020),
    - ένδειξη του κατά πόσον τμήματα του προϋπολογισμού του έργου καλύπτονται από άλλα ιδιωτικά κονδύλια ή κοινοτική χρηματοδότηση – επιβεβαίωση ότι αυτά τα ποσά έχουν αφαιρεθεί από το κόστος που θα χρηματοδοτηθεί από το Ταμείο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και
    - αξιολόγηση και επικύρωση προϋπολογισμού (συγκεκριμένη μεθοδολογία για την εκτίμηση του κόστους, ανάλυση κόστους ανά καθοριστικό παράγοντα, προσδιορισμός του κόστους μονάδας, προσδιορισμός του συνολικού αριθμού μονάδων, εκτίμηση του συνολικού απαιτούμενου προϋπολογισμού ανά έργο).
- **Υποστηρικτικό υλικό:** Αποτυπώνει μια σύντομη επισκόπηση των σχετικών μελετών ή / και πληροφοριών που χρησιμοποιούνται για την επικύρωση του συνολικού κόστους καθώς και τη χαρτογράφηση σημείων αναφοράς που χρησιμοποιήθηκαν κατά την ανάλυση του κόστους (ιστορικό, συγκριτικό κόστος σε παρόμοια έργα) και παροχή σχετικών αποδεικτικών στοιχείων (π.χ. πηγές).

2ο βήμα - Εξέταση όλων των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και δεδομένων

Προκειμένου να διασφαλιστεί η ακρίβεια και η συνέπεια των εκτιμήσεων κόστους, πραγματοποιείται μια συγκριτική ανάλυση δεδομένων κοστολόγησης μέσω της συλλογής και εξέτασης όλων των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και δεδομένων σχετικά με το πραγματικό κόστος παρόμοιων μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων που έχουν πραγματοποιηθεί στο παρελθόν. Αυτό το βήμα περιλαμβάνει κυρίως όλες τις ενέργειες που σχετίζονται με τη συλλογή και εξέταση του συνόλου των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και του υποστηρικτικού υλικού, καθώς και την άντληση δεδομένων και την εις βάθος ανάλυση της σχετικής τεκμηρίωσης.

3ο βήμα - Ανάπτυξη μεθοδολογίας ανάλυσης κόστους

Προκειμένου να εφαρμοστεί η κοστολόγηση των έργων, αναπτύχθηκαν τρεις βασικές μεθοδολογικές αναλύσεις που χρησιμοποιήθηκαν με βάση την καταλληλότητά τους για καθεμία από τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις που περιλαμβάνονται στο Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας:

Εκτίμηση από κάτω προς τα πάνω (bottom-up)

Η πρώτη μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση της ανάλυσης κόστους περιλαμβάνει εκτιμήσεις σε αναλυτικό επίπεδο για κάθε παράμετρο κόστους του έργου, οι οποίες στη συνέχεια συγκεντρώνονται σε μια συνολική εκτίμηση για ολόκληρο το έργο. Τα κύρια βήματα αυτής της μεθοδολογικής προσέγγισης περιλαμβάνουν τα ακόλουθα:

- Επανεξέταση ιστορικών τιμών/κριτηρίων ανά παράμετρο κόστους από παρόμοια έργα και εκτίμηση του κόστους αξίας της μονάδας.
- Προσδιορισμός του συνολικού αριθμού μονάδων που απαιτούνται και εφαρμογή της τιμής μονάδας για τις σχετικές εκτιμήσεις ανά παράμετρο κόστους.
- Τελική συγκέντρωση και εκτίμηση του συνολικού κόστους ανά έργο.

Παραμετρική προσέγγιση

Αυτή η προσέγγιση αναφέρεται στην εκτίμηση του συνολικού προϋπολογισμού ανά έργο βάσει σχετικών ιστορικών στοιχείων / σημείων αναφοράς. Συγκεκριμένα, τα κύρια βήματα της παραμετρικής μεθοδολογικής προσέγγισης περιλαμβάνουν τα ακόλουθα:

- Προσδιορισμός μεμονωμένων παραμέτρων κόστους βάσει σχετικών ιστορικών στοιχείων / σημείων αναφοράς
- Εξέταση της συνεισφοράς κάθε παραμέτρου κόστους στο συνολικό προϋπολογισμό
- Αξιολόγηση κάθε παραμέτρου κόστους ως ποσοστό του συνολικού κόστους

Εκτίμηση από πάνω προς τα κάτω (top down)

Τέλος, η τεχνική μεθοδολογίας από πάνω προς τα κάτω περιλαμβάνει τα ακόλουθα κύρια βήματα:

- Εκτίμηση του συνολικού προϋπολογισμού ανά έργο βάσει σχετικών ιστορικών στοιχείων.
- Κατανομή του συνολικού κόστους ανά μεμονωμένη παράμετρο κόστους βάσει των σχετικών κριτηρίων αναφοράς για κάθε κόστος μονάδας.

Σημειώνεται ότι σε ορισμένες περιπτώσεις όπου υπάρχει περιορισμένη διαθεσιμότητα συγκριτικών ιστορικών στοιχείων / σημείων αναφοράς, προκειμένου να προχωρήσουμε σε μια ακριβή και αιτιολογημένη εκτίμηση των παραμέτρων κόστους, ζητήθηκε άποψη από εμπειρογνώμονες. Ειδικότερα, η κρίση των εμπειρογνωμόνων στοχεύει να παρέχει τα ακόλουθα:

- Επανεξέταση των σχετικών σημείων αναφοράς σχετικά με το κόστος παρόμοιων έργων.
- Παροχή εξειδικευμένης γνώμης με βάση την εμπειρία και γνώση που έχει αποκτηθεί σε έναν συγκεκριμένο τομέα και την επισήμανση κρίσιμων παραγόντων και πιθανών κινδύνων.
- Ολοκλήρωση και αξιολόγηση των υπαρχόντων δεδομένων και επικύρωση του εκτιμώμενου κόστους.

4ο βήμα - Διαδικασία αξιολόγησης και επικύρωσης

Η ακρίβεια και η επικύρωση της ανάλυσης κόστους για κάθε επένδυση και έργο επιτυγχάνεται μέσω της αξιολόγησης του κόστους του σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας από έναν ανεξάρτητο φορέα. Συγκεκριμένα, η επικύρωση και αποτίμηση της ανάλυσης κόστους διασφαλίστηκε μέσω των ακόλουθων ενεργειών:

- Συλλογή, επεξεργασία και αναθεώρηση δεδομένων
- Συνεχής επικοινωνία και υλοποίηση συναντήσεων με τους υπεύθυνους ενδιαφερόμενους φορείς και οντότητες
- Αναζήτηση πρόσθετων δεδομένων και πληροφοριών
- Επαλήθευση μεγέθους επένδυσης και προσδιορισμός κόστους
- Προετοιμασία και επανεξέταση των αναφορών ανάλυσης κόστους

Κύρια στοιχεία μεθοδολογίας προσέγγισης και παραμέτρων κόστους

Τα έργα που ανήκουν στον Άξονα 1.1 παρουσιάζουν γενικά ομοιότητες από άποψη κόστους. Ειδικά για έργα που σχετίζονται με δίκτυα μεταφοράς και διανομής ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας, ακολουθήθηκε μια

προσέγγιση «top down» σε συνδυασμό με «bottom up» στοιχεία όπου υπήρχαν λεπτομερείς προϋπολογισμοί:

- Λεπτομερής ανάλυση κόστους ανά έργο και υποέργο
- Επανεξέταση ιστορικών στοιχείων / κριτηρίων ανά παράμετρο κόστους από παρόμοια έργα και εκτίμηση του κόστους αξίας μονάδας
- Ανάλυση έργων που έχουν ήδη ανατεθεί στην Ελλάδα
- Ανάπτυξη και σύγκριση κόστους μονάδας με παρόμοια ελληνικά και ευρωπαϊκά έργα
- Διευκρινίσεις με τους φορείς ανάπτυξης των έργων για την περαιτέρω αιτιολόγηση των στοιχείων κόστους

Για ορισμένα έργα που είναι πιο συγκεκριμένα στη φύση, όπως εκείνα που σχετίζονται με την αποκατάσταση εδαφικών περιοχών, χρησιμοποιήθηκαν προσεγγίσεις «από πάνω προς τα κάτω» για την επικύρωση του κόστους του έργου βάσει διεθνών σημείων αναφοράς.

Η λεπτομερής εκτίμηση κόστους για κάθε έργο βρίσκεται στα Παραρτήματα.

12. Αίτημα δανείου

Μη εφαρμόσιμο.

Άξονας 1.3: Μετάβαση σε ένα πράσινο και βιώσιμο σύστημα μεταφορών

1. Περιγραφή του Άξονα

Περιοχές πολιτικής/ τομέας: Αστική κινητικότητα και μεταφορές.

Περίληψη: Η μετάβαση σε ένα πράσινο και βιώσιμο σύστημα μεταφορών αποτελεί βασική προτεραιότητα για την Ελλάδα. Οι δράσεις που περιλαμβάνονται στον Άξονα προωθούν την ηλεκτροκίνηση, μέσω της εγκατάστασης περισσότερων από 8.000 σημείων φόρτισης ηλεκτρικών οχημάτων σε όλη την επικράτεια και της αύξησης των ηλεκτρικών οχημάτων, μέσω της παροχής κινήτρων για την αντικατάσταση των υπαρχόντων οχημάτων με ηλεκτρικά. Επιπλέον ο Άξονας προωθεί επενδύσεις που στοχεύουν στη δημιουργία βιομηχανικών μονάδων καινοτόμου πράσινης τεχνολογίας ενώ εισάγει μεταρρυθμίσεις που επιτρέπουν την εγκατάσταση και τη λειτουργία εξοπλισμού φόρτισης ηλεκτρικών οχημάτων.

Η ηλεκτροκίνηση συμβάλλει σημαντικά στη μείωση των εκπομπών αερίων του θερμοκηπίου και ευνοεί τη διείσδυση των ΑΠΕ στο ενεργειακό μείγμα. Εξυπηρετεί επίσης τρεις στόχους του κανονισμού για την ταξινομία της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης (EU Taxonomy Regulation) και συγκεκριμένα τον περιορισμό της κλιματικής αλλαγής, τη μετάβαση σε μια κυκλική οικονομία, καθώς και την πρόληψη και τον έλεγχο της μόλυνσης του περιβάλλοντος. Επιπλέον, οι δράσεις του συγκεκριμένου Άξονα προωθούν τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό εισάγοντας το σχεδιασμό και την εφαρμογή νέων τεχνολογιών και υποστηρίζοντας την καινοτομία.

Στόχος: Ο κύριος στόχος των επενδύσεων που περιλαμβάνονται στο συγκεκριμένο Άξονα είναι η προώθηση της πράσινης μετάβασης, με στόχο τον συντονισμό δράσεων που αποσκοπούν στη πράσινη, έξυπνη, ασφαλέστερη και δίκαιη αστική κινητικότητα. Ο στόχος αυτός ευθυγραμμίζεται και αποτελεί μέρος των σχεδίων βιώσιμης αστικής κινητικότητας και της εθνικής στρατηγικής για τη βιώσιμη κινητικότητα (όπως απεικονίζεται στο Εθνικό Σχέδιο Ενέργειας και Κλίματος- ΕΣΕΚ). Οι σχετικές επενδύσεις, οι οποίες αποσκοπούν στη βελτίωση του τομέα των μεταφορών μέσω της ηλεκτροκίνησης, αναμένεται να συμβάλλουν σημαντικά στη μείωση των εκπομπών αερίων του θερμοκηπίου. Επιπλέον, ο Άξονας συμβάλλει στην ανάκαμψη, την ευημερία και την ανθεκτικότητα της ελληνικής οικονομίας μέσω της ενίσχυσης των νέων τεχνολογιών στους τομείς της κατασκευής, της διαχείρισης έργων, της παραγωγής βιομηχανικών προϊόντων και των υπηρεσιών, συμβάλλοντας στη μείωση της ανεργίας των νέων και δημιουργώντας ευκαιρίες απασχόλησης για ανθρώπινο δυναμικό υψηλής ειδίκευσης. Επιπλέον, οι δράσεις προάγουν την εδαφική συνοχή, καθώς η πλειονότητα των έργων ή προγραμμάτων θα εφαρμοστεί σε Δήμους ή/ και Περιφέρειες σε όλη την επικράτεια.

Σύνδεση με την Ευρωπαϊκή Εμβληματική Πρωτοβουλία: «Επαναφόρτιση και ανεφοδιασμός»

Μεταρρυθμίσεις

- **Μεταρρύθμιση 1.** Πλαίσιο εγκατάστασης & λειτουργίας φορτιστών ηλεκτρικών οχημάτων (ID: 16281)

Επενδύσεις

- **Επένδυση 1.** Ηλεκτροκίνηση συγκοινωνιών (φορτιστές παντού, ηλεκτρικά αστικά λεωφορεία, ηλεκτρικά ταξί) (ID: 16924, COFOG 04.5)

- **Επένδυση 2.** Υποστήριξη πράσινης μεταποίησης & μεταφορών – ανάπτυξη τεχνολογίας δέσμευσης & αποθήκευσης διοξειδίου του άνθρακα (ID: 16831, COFOG 04.3)

Εκτιμώμενο ποσό επιχορηγήσεων και δανείων: 1.305 εκατομμύρια ευρώ, εκ των οποίων 520 εκατομμύρια ευρώ (40%) καλύπτονται από το Ταμείο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας

2. Κύριες προκλήσεις και στόχοι

α) Κύριες προκλήσεις

Σύμφωνα με τη στρατηγική της ΕΕ για την Πράσινη Συμφωνία, η ανάγκη μείωσης των εκπομπών αερίων θερμοκηπίου της ΕΕ μέσω των μεταφορών αποτελεί μια κύρια πρόκληση προς την «κλιματική ουδετερότητα», θέτοντας τον στόχο για μείωση κατά 90% των εκπομπών στις μεταφορές έως το 2050[34]. Η Ελλάδα ανοίγει το δρόμο προς την «κλιματική ουδετερότητα» μέσω του ΕΣΕΚ, το οποίο περιλαμβάνει την προώθηση βιώσιμων μεταφορών και ηλεκτρονικής κινητικότητας, καθώς ο τομέας των μεταφορών ευθύνεται για το 21% των εθνικών εκπομπών αερίων του θερμοκηπίου το 2020.

Η σταδιακή ηλεκτροδότηση του τομέα των μεταφορών που θα συμβάλει σε διάφορες διαστάσεις του ΕΣΕΚ, αποτελεί μείζονα πρόκληση για την Ελλάδα. Η αγορά ηλεκτρικής κινητικότητας βρίσκεται σε πρώιμο στάδιο ανάπτυξης σε εθνικό επίπεδο, ειδικά σε σύγκριση με την ΕΕ και σε παγκόσμιο επίπεδο. Παρατηρείται ότι το πιο σημαντικό πρόβλημα της ηλεκτρικής κινητικότητας είναι το υψηλό αρχικό κόστος των ηλεκτρικών οχημάτων, καθώς και η έλλειψη της απαιτούμενης υποδομής φόρτισης[35]. Ταυτόχρονα, η μη ύπαρξη ενός επαρκούς δικτύου σταθμών φόρτισης έχει ως αποτέλεσμα την απροθυμία του κοινού σχετικά με την αντικατάσταση των σημερινών συμβατικών οχημάτων. Ως εκ τούτου, η ανάπτυξη της απαιτούμενης υποδομής είναι ένας σημαντικός παράγοντας για την επίτευξη σημαντικής διείσδυσης της ηλεκτρικής κινητικότητας στο στόλο της χώρας. Τα μοτίβα συμπεριφοράς είναι επίσης ένα ζήτημα που πρέπει να αντιμετωπιστεί σχετικά με τη μετάβαση στην ηλεκτρική κινητικότητα, καθώς οι συμβατικοί σταθμοί καυσίμων με βάση το πετρέλαιο δεν πληρούν τις απαιτήσεις των προτύπων φόρτισης ηλεκτρικών οχημάτων (σε σχέση με την τοποθεσία και τον χρόνο που απαιτείται για τη φόρτιση του οχήματος). Η μείωση εκπομπών CO_2 στον τομέα των μεταφορών, μετά την επικείμενη αύξηση της χρήσης αστικών ηλεκτρικών οχημάτων, θα οδηγήσει σε σημαντικές επενδύσεις σε αναβαθμίσεις δικτύου διανομής ενέργειας που είναι απαραίτητες για την κάλυψη των αυξανόμενων αναγκών ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας[36]. Όσον αφορά τις νέες δραστηριότητες που σχετίζονται με την παραγωγή στον τομέα της ηλεκτρικής κινητικότητας, οι αναπτυσσόμενες ελληνικές εταιρείες και οι νεοφυείς επιχειρήσεις αναζητούν τρόπους χρηματοδότησης ή περαιτέρω ανάπτυξης της παραγωγής ηλεκτρικών δικύκλων, αυτοκινήτων και φορτιστών. Επίσης, ξένες εταιρείες αναζητούν ευκαιρίες να εισέλθουν στην ελληνική αγορά για τη δημιουργία μονάδων παραγωγής ηλεκτρικών οχημάτων, ενώ η ανάπτυξη τεχνολογίας δέσμευσης & αποθήκευσης διοξειδίου του άνθρακα θα συμβάλει στη σημαντική μείωση των εκπομπών.

[34] Ευρωπαϊκή Πράσινη Συμφωνία, Κεφάλαιο 2.1.5

[35] ΕΣΕΚ, Κεφάλαιο 2.3.2

[36] Αναμενόμενες απαιτήσεις βάσει της προβλεπόμενης εγκατάστασης γρήγορων και εξαιρετικά γρήγορων υποδομών φόρτισης

β) Στόχοι

Ο κύριος στόχος αυτού του Άξονα είναι η προώθηση βιώσιμων μεταφορών και ηλεκτροκίνησης στην Ελλάδα. Το ΕΣΕΚ θέτει σαφείς ετήσιους στόχους για την υιοθέτηση επιβατικών ηλεκτρικών οχημάτων στον στόλο οχημάτων της χώρας έως το 2030, με αποτέλεσμα συνολικά 330.000 ηλεκτρικά οχήματα σε κυκλοφορία εντός των επόμενων 10 ετών. Η επένδυση στην ηλεκτρική κινητικότητα έχει τη δυνατότητα να μειώσει τις εκπομπές αερίων του θερμοκηπίου κατά 900 kt CO_{2e} κατά την περίοδο 2021-2030 (-5%).

Όλες οι προτεινόμενες επενδύσεις συμβάλλουν στη μείωση των εκπομπών CO_2 και της εξάρτησης από το πετρέλαιο, καθώς και στην αύξηση της παραγωγής ΑΠΕ στο ενεργειακό μείγμα. Όπως αναγνωρίζεται από την Ετήσια Στρατηγική Βιώσιμης Ανάπτυξης του 2021, οι επενδύσεις στη βιώσιμη κινητικότητα μπορούν να συμβάλουν τόσο στη μείωση των αερίων του θερμοκηπίου όσο και στη βελτίωση της ποιότητας του αέρα, ενισχύοντας ταυτόχρονα την αύξηση της παραγωγικότητας. Επιπλέον, η Ευρωπαϊκή Πράσινη Συμφωνία ζήτησε να επιταχυνθεί η μετάβαση σε βιώσιμη και έξυπνη κινητικότητα, σύμφωνα με τους στόχους του ΕΣΕΚ. Ο Άξονας εξυπηρετεί στόχους μετριασμού της κλιματικής αλλαγής που συνδέονται με την κυκλική οικονομία χαμηλών εκπομπών διοξειδίου του άνθρακα και είναι σύμφωνη με τη δέσμευση βάσει της Συμφωνίας του Παρισιού για την κλιματική αλλαγή, καθώς και σύμφωνα με την Ατζέντα του 2030 για την αειφόρο ανάπτυξη. Συγκεκριμένα, ο Άξονας εξυπηρετεί άμεσα ή έμμεσα πέντε στόχους αειφόρου ανάπτυξης, συγκεκριμένα οι στόχοι βιώσιμης ανάπτυξης SDGs 7, 9, 11, 12 και 13[37], στο πλαίσιο της επίτευξης της πράσινης μετάβασης, καθώς και της κοινωνικής ανθεκτικότητας.

Σε αυτό το πλαίσιο, ο Άξονας ευθυγραμμίζεται με τις ειδικές συστάσεις ανά χώρα (CSR) 2020 και παλαιότερες για την Ελλάδα, οι οποίες τονίζουν την ανάγκη υποστήριξης της πράσινης και ψηφιακής μετάβασης, ασφαλών και βιώσιμων μεταφορών και εφοδιαστικής, καθαρής και αποτελεσματικής παραγωγής και χρήσης ενέργειας όπως επίσης και ψηφιακές υποδομές πολύ υψηλής χωρητικότητας. Ο στόχος αυτός αναλύεται σε συγκεκριμένους στόχους που συμφωνούν πλήρως με τις συστάσεις που απευθύνθηκαν στην Ελλάδα από το Συμβούλιο το 2019 και το 2020. Συγκεκριμένα:

I. **Μεταρρύθμιση 1:** Το πλαίσιο για την εγκατάσταση και τη λειτουργία της υποδομής φόρτισης ηλεκτρικών οχημάτων στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση των συστάσεων 2:2019 και 3:2020 μέσω της εστίασης στις πράσινες και ψηφιακές μεταβάσεις και στις βιώσιμες μεταφορές.

II. **Επένδυση 1:** Η ηλεκτροκίνηση στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση των συστάσεων 2:2019 και 3:2020 εστιάζοντας στις πράσινες και ψηφιακές μεταβάσεις και στις βιώσιμες μεταφορές.

III. **Επένδυση 2:** Η υποστήριξη πράσινης μεταποίησης & μεταφορών – ανάπτυξη τεχνολογίας δέσμευσης & αποθήκευσης διοξειδίου του άνθρακα στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση των συστάσεων 2:2019 και 3:2020 εστιάζοντας στις πράσινες και ψηφιακές μεταβάσεις και στις βιώσιμες μεταφορές.

Ο Άξονας υποστηρίζει επίσης την Ευρωπαϊκή Εμβληματική Πρωτοβουλία «Επαναφόρτιση και ανεφοδιασμός»[38] προωθώντας καθαρές τεχνολογίες μελλοντικής απόδειξης για την επιτάχυνση της χρήσης βιώσιμων, προσβάσιμων και έξυπνων μεταφορών, οι σταθμοί φόρτισης και ανεφοδιασμού θα κάνουν τις ευρωπαϊκές πόλεις και περιοχές καθαρότερες, θα επιταχύνουν τη βιομηχανική μετάβαση και θα συμβάλλουν στην επίτευξη των κλιματικών στόχων του Παρισιού. Μέχρι το 2025, η Ευρωπαϊκή

[37]Οι στόχοι Βιώσιμης Ανάπτυξης των Ηνωμένων Εθνών (SDGs) που εξυπηρετούνται σε αυτόν τον Άξονα είναι: SDG7: Διασφαλίζουμε την πρόσβαση σε οικονομική, αξιόπιστη, βιώσιμη και σύγχρονη ενέργεια για όλους, SDG9: Διασφαλίζουμε τη βιώσιμη κατανάλωση και μεθόδους παραγωγής SDG11: Δημιουργούμε ασφαλείς, προσαρμοστικές βιώσιμες πόλεις και ανθρώπινους οικισμούς, χωρίς αποκλεισμούς, SDG12: Διασφαλίζουμε τη βιώσιμη κατανάλωση και μεθόδους παραγωγής SDG13: Αναλαμβάνουμε άμεση δράση για την καταπολέμηση της κλιματικής αλλαγής και των συνεπειών της

[38] EU COM (2020) 575, "Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy 2021

Πρωτοβουλία θα στοχεύσει στην κατασκευή ενός από τα τρία εκατομμύρια σημεία φόρτισης που απαιτούνται το 2030 και τους μισούς από τους 1.000 σταθμούς υδρογόνου που χρειάζονται.

Επίσης, ο Άξονας εξυπηρετεί άμεσα ή έμμεσα τις φιλοδοξίες της Ευρωπαϊκής Πρωτοβουλίας «Εκσυγχρονισμός» μέσω των επενδύσεων 1,2 και 3.

γ) Εθνικό στρατηγικό πλαίσιο

Οι στρατηγικοί στόχοι και οι προτεραιότητες του Άξονα «Μετάβαση σε ένα πράσινο και βιώσιμο σύστημα μεταφορών» ευθυγραμμίζονται με τους στόχους, τις προτεραιότητες και τις πολιτικές των εθνικών και ευρωπαϊκών αναπτυξιακών σχεδίων, συμβάλλοντας στην επίτευξη ευρύτερων οικονομικών και κοινωνικών στόχων.

Η Ελλάδα μέσω του ΕΣΕΚ, έχει υιοθετήσει φιλόδοξους ενεργειακούς και κλιματικούς στόχους για το 2030, οι οποίοι συνδέονται άμεσα με την Ευρωπαϊκή Πράσινη Συμφωνία και τη στρατηγική μετάβασης στην «κλιματική ουδετερότητα» το 2050, και με τους Στόχους Αειφόρου Ανάπτυξης των Ηνωμένων Εθνών. Οι στόχοι και οι προτεραιότητες που προτείνονται από το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και ιδίως ο Άξονας «Μετάβαση σε ένα πράσινο και βιώσιμο σύστημα μεταφορών» συνάδουν με τους στόχους και τις πολιτικές του ΕΣΕΚ.

Σε άμεση σύνδεση με τους στόχους του ΕΣΕΚ, ο Άξονας 1.3 προωθεί ένα πιο «πράσινο» και βιώσιμο σύστημα μεταφορών στην Ελλάδα, μέσω της προώθησης ηλεκτρικών οχημάτων, το οποίο αναμένεται να συμβάλει τόσο στη μείωση των εκπομπών αερίων του θερμοκηπίου όσο και στην επίτευξη εξοικονόμησης ενέργειας, που οδηγεί στη βελτίωση του ενεργειακού και περιβαλλοντικού αποτυπώματος του τομέα των μεταφορών. Το ΕΣΕΚ έχει θέσει ως στόχο το 30% της εγχώριας αγοράς οχημάτων να αντιπροσωπεύει ηλεκτρικά οχήματα έως το 2030, ενώ το 2020 εκδόθηκε ο νόμος 4710/2020 «Προώθηση της ηλεκτρονικής κινητικότητας στην Ελλάδα». Αυτός ο νόμος εισάγει την υποχρέωση για όλες τις Τοπικές Αρχές να τοποθετήσουν την απαραίτητη δημόσια προσβάσιμη υποδομή φόρτισης στην επικράτειά τους έως το 2022, μετά την οποία, θα χρειαστεί η εγκατάσταση σημαντικού αριθμού σημείων φόρτισης σε όλες τις ελληνικές πόλεις.

Στο εθνικό στρατηγικό πλαίσιο, η έκθεση της Επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη[39], ορίζει την ηλεκτρονική κινητικότητα ως σημαντική παράμετρο στο πλαίσιο της αύξησης της διείσδυσης ΑΠΕ στην εγχώρια αγορά ενέργειας. Επιπλέον, αυτός ο Άξονας ενεργεί συμπληρωματικά με μια σειρά μεταρρυθμίσεων που εφαρμόστηκαν ή βρίσκονται υπό εφαρμογή, ήτοι τη δημιουργία ενός «Εθνικού Μητρώου Υποδομών», τη μεταρρύθμιση του νομοθετικού πλαισίου για τα Δημόσια Έργα και τις Υποδομές & Υπηρεσίες Μεταφορών, το νέο θεσμικό πλαίσιο για την «Προώθηση της Ασφαλούς Κινητικότητας και της Οδικής Ασφάλειας», όλα υπό την αρμοδιότητα του Υπουργείου Υποδομών και Μεταφορών.

3. Μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις

Η λεπτομερής περιγραφή των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων βρίσκεται στα Παραρτήματα.

α) Μεταρρυθμίσεις

[39] Σχέδιο Ανάπτυξης για την Ελληνική Οικονομία, ενδιάμεση έκθεση (2020), σελ. 115-125

Μεταρρύθμιση 1. Πλαίσιο εγκατάστασης & λειτουργίας φορτιστών ηλεκτρικών οχημάτων (ID: 16281)

β) Επενδύσεις

Επένδυση 1. Ηλεκτροκίνηση συγκοινωνιών (φορτιστές παντού, ηλεκτρικά αστικά λεωφορεία, ηλεκτρικά ταξί) (ID: 16924)

Επένδυση 2. Υποστήριξη πράσινης μεταποίησης & μεταφορών – ανάπτυξη τεχνολογίας δέσμευσης & αποθήκευσης διοξειδίου του άνθρακα (ID: 16831)

4. Ανοιχτά στρατηγικά θέματα αυτονομίας και ασφάλειας

Οι τέσσερις διαστάσεις της περιβαλλοντικής βιωσιμότητας, της παραγωγικότητας, της δικαιοσύνης και της μακροοικονομικής σταθερότητας που προσδιορίζονται στην Ετήσια Στρατηγική Βιώσιμης Ανάπτυξης του 2020 είναι οι κατευθυντήριες αρχές που στηρίζουν τον Άξονα «Μετάβαση σε ένα πράσινο και βιώσιμο σύστημα μεταφορών». Ο Άξονας ευθυγραμμίζεται με τον στόχο της ΕΕ για επίτευξη ανταγωνιστικής βιωσιμότητας και συνοχής μέσω μιας νέας αναπτυξιακής στρατηγικής, της Ευρωπαϊκής Πράσινης Συμφωνίας και στοχεύει να βοηθήσει στην αποκατάσταση των ζημιών από την κρίση COVID-19 και να προετοιμάσει ένα καλύτερο μέλλον για τις επόμενες γενιές.

Ο Άξονας επικεντρώνεται στην προώθηση καθαρών τεχνολογιών μελλοντικής απόδειξης για την επιτάχυνση της χρήσης βιώσιμων, προσβάσιμων και έξυπνων σταθμών μεταφοράς, φόρτισης και ανεφοδιασμού καυσίμων και η επέκταση των δημόσιων μεταφορών θα κάνει τις ευρωπαϊκές πόλεις και περιοχές καθαρότερες, θα επιταχύνει τη βιομηχανική μετάβαση και θα συμβάλει στην επίτευξη των κλιματικών στόχων του Παρισιού. Μέχρι το 2025, η εμβληματική πρωτοβουλία θα στοχεύσει στην κατασκευή ενός από τα τρία εκατομμύρια σημεία φόρτισης που απαιτούνται το 2030 και τους μισούς από τους 1.000 σταθμούς υδρογόνου που απαιτούνται.

Επιπλέον, ο Άξονας συμβάλλει στην ανάκαμψη, την ευημερία και την ανθεκτικότητα της ελληνικής οικονομίας μέσω επενδύσεων που αποσκοπούν στην ενίσχυση της ζήτησης για οχήματα με μηδενικές και χαμηλές εκπομπές ρύπων, την αντικατάσταση λεωφορείων με ηλεκτρικά και την επιτάχυνση της ανάπτυξης υποδομών επαναφόρτισης που είναι επίσης βασικά για την επίτευξη αυτού του στόχου. Όλες οι επενδύσεις του Άξονα θα συμβάλλουν στην άμβλυνση της τοπικής ανεργίας και θα ενισχύσουν την παραγωγικότητα. Αυτές οι επενδύσεις συνοδεύονται από την απαραίτητη κανονιστική μεταρρύθμιση προκειμένου να καταστούν δυνατές και να γίνουν βιώσιμες.

5. Διασυνοριακά και διακρατικά έργα

Μη εφαρμόσιμο.

6. Πράσινες διαστάσεις του Άξονα

Η Ευρώπη κατευθύνεται προς την ουδετερότητα του κλίματος έως το 2050 και πρόκειται να αυξήσει σημαντικά τη φιλοδοξία της για μείωση των εκπομπών αερίων θερμοκηπίου για το 2030. Ευθυγραμμισμένη με τη φιλοδοξία της ΕΕ για την κλιματική αλλαγή, η Ελλάδα έχει θέσει έναν φιλόδοξο στόχο, όπως περιγράφεται στο Εθνικό Σχέδιο Ενέργειας και Κλίματος (ΕΣΕΚ,) για μείωση εκπομπών αερίων θερμοκηπίου κατά 56% το 2030 σε σύγκριση με το 2005.

Η Ελλάδα έχει εντοπίσει τους τομείς που συμβάλλουν στην παραγωγή αερίων θερμοκηπίου και στο πλαίσιο του ΕΣΕΚ περιγράφονται οι δράσεις που θα μετριάσουν τις εκπομπές και την κλιματική αλλαγή. Οι μεταφορές ευθύνονται για το 21% των εθνικών εκπομπών αερίων του θερμοκηπίου το 2020. Σύμφωνα με τα στοιχεία του ΕΣΕΚ για το 2017[40], ο τομέας των μεταφορών έχει τη μεγαλύτερη συμβολή ως μερίδιο στην τελική κατανάλωση ενέργειας (41%). Ο τομέας είναι περαιτέρω υπεύθυνος για τις υψηλές περιβαλλοντικές επιπτώσεις όσον αφορά τη ρύπανση του αέρα, του νερού, του εδάφους και την ηχορύπανση. Όσον αφορά τα καύσιμα κίνησης, τα ορυκτά καύσιμα αντιπροσωπεύουν σήμερα το 97% της χρήσης ενέργειας στη χώρα[41]. Τα μέτρα σχετικά με τον τομέα των μεταφορών μπορούν να επιφέρουν σημαντικές μειώσεις και βελτιώσεις σχετικά με τις εκπομπές αερίων του θερμοκηπίου στην ποιότητα του αέρα, ενώ παράλληλα ενισχύουν την αύξηση της παραγωγικότητας. Στο ΕΣΕΚ έχει τεθεί στόχος για αύξηση του ποσοστού των ηλεκτρικών οχημάτων κατά 30% έως το 2030.

Η μεταρρύθμιση και οι επενδύσεις του Άξονα στοχεύουν στην ενίσχυση της ζήτησης για οχήματα μηδενικών και χαμηλών εκπομπών αερίων θερμοκηπίου, στην αντικατάσταση λεωφορείων με ηλεκτρικά και στην επιτάχυνση της ανάπτυξης υποδομών επαναφόρτισης που είναι επίσης βασικές για την επίτευξη αυτού του στόχου. Αυτό συμπληρώνεται από επενδύσεις που θα χρηματοδοτήσουν βιομηχανικές μονάδες πράσινης παραγωγής με τμήματα Ε & Α και επενδύσεις που θα οδηγήσουν στην ανάπτυξη της πρώτης εγκατάστασης ανάπτυξης τεχνολογίας δέσμευσης και αποθήκευσης διοξειδίου του άνθρακα στην Ελλάδα. Σημαντικά περιβαλλοντικά οφέλη αναμένονται επίσης από την αντικατάσταση των ορυκτών καυσίμων με άλλα, ανανεώσιμα καύσιμα και ηλεκτρική ενέργεια όσον αφορά τη μείωση της ατμοσφαιρικής ρύπανσης, του νερού, του εδάφους και της ηχορύπανσης.

Επιπλέον, τα προτεινόμενα μέτρα του Άξονα συμβάλλουν στην πράσινη μετάβαση, λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τους έξι στόχους για το κλίμα και το περιβάλλον, όπως ορίζονται στον κανονισμό (ΕΕ) 2020/852 (EU Taxonomy Regulation). Η προτεινόμενη μεταρρύθμιση και οι επενδύσεις θα συμβάλουν:

- Στον μετριασμό της κλιματικής αλλαγής, καθώς τα προτεινόμενα μέτρα θα οδηγήσουν σε άμεση μείωση των αερίων του θερμοκηπίου μέσω της ηλεκτροδότησης του τομέα των μεταφορών.
- Στην προσαρμογή στην κλιματική αλλαγή, καθώς οι επενδύσεις και οι μεταρρυθμίσεις θα αντιστρέψουν τις τρέχουσες δυσμενείς επιπτώσεις στο κλίμα και θα ενισχύσουν το μελλοντικό κλίμα για τους ανθρώπους, τη φύση ή τα περιουσιακά στοιχεία.
- Στην πρόληψη και στον έλεγχο της ρύπανσης λόγω της σημαντικής μείωσης των εκπομπών ρύπων στον αέρα σε σύγκριση με την τρέχουσα κατάσταση.

Υπάρχουν επίσης σαφείς δεσμεύσεις και μηχανισμοί σε καθεμία από τις μεταρρυθμίσεις και τις επενδύσεις για να διασφαλιστεί ότι τηρείται η αρχή της μη σημαντικής βλάβης και εφαρμόζεται αποτελεσματικά για τους άλλους περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους, όπως ορίζονται στον κανονισμό για την ταξινομία της ΕΕ (EU Taxonomy Regulation). Τα μέτρα δεν θα επηρεάσουν την αειφόρο χρήση και

[40] ΕΣΕΚ, Κεφάλαιο 3.8

[41] Country Report, Greece, 2020, Κεφάλαιο 4.5

προστασία των υδάτινων και θαλάσσιων πόρων, τη μετάβαση σε μια κυκλική οικονομία, ούτε την προστασία και την αποκατάσταση της βιοποικιλότητας και των οικοσυστημάτων.

7. Ψηφιακές διαστάσεις του Άξονα

Ο κανονισμός COM (2020) 408 για τη δημιουργία ενός Μηχανισμού Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας θέτει δεσμευτικό στόχο τουλάχιστον 20% της συνολικής δαπάνης του σχεδίου για να συμβάλει στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό ή στις προκλήσεις που προκύπτουν από αυτόν.

Τα μέτρα που περιγράφονται σε αυτό τον Άξονα θα συμβάλλουν στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό μέσω της προώθησης έξυπνων, ολοκληρωμένων λύσεων κινητικότητας. Νέα και υψηλής τεχνολογίας προηγμένα καθαρά οχήματα είναι εξοπλισμένα με ψηφιακά εξαρτήματα. Η ανάπτυξη έξυπνων συστημάτων μεταφοράς και υποδομής 5G για συνδεδεμένη και αυτοματοποιημένη κινητικότητα θα ενισχύσει τη διαχείριση της κυκλοφορίας και της κινητικότητας σε αστικό επίπεδο, μαζί με τη συλλογή δεδομένων κινητικότητας, τη συστηματική χρήση ψηφιακών εισιτηρίων και ψηφιακών συστημάτων πληρωμών. Ο Άξονας στοχεύει επίσης στη διευκόλυνση της εισαγωγής νέων και καινοτόμων λύσεων ψηφιακής κινητικότητας, κυρίως στο πίσω μέρος της πρόσβασης σε δεδομένα κινητικότητας.

8. Συμβολή στον κλιματικό και ψηφιακό στόχο

Η Ετήσια Στρατηγική Βιώσιμης Ανάπτυξης (COM (2020) 575) θέτει έναν ελάχιστο στόχο 37% των συνολικών δαπανών του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας που πρέπει να σχετίζεται με το κλίμα, προκειμένου να ακολουθηθεί η δέσμευση του Ευρωπαϊκού Συμβουλίου να επιτύχει την ενσωμάτωση του κλιματικού στόχου 30% τόσο για το πολυετές δημοσιονομικό πλαίσιο όσο και για την ΕΕ επόμενης γενιάς. Ο κανονισμός COM (2020) 408 θέτει δεσμευτικό στόχο για τουλάχιστον το 20% της συνολικής διάθεσης του σχεδίου για να συμβάλει στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό ή στις προκλήσεις που προκύπτουν από αυτόν.

Η επισήμανση έχει πραγματοποιηθεί σε επίπεδο υποέργου για το υποπρόγραμμα για την επένδυση Ηλεκτροκινητικότητας.

Τίτλος μεταρρύθμισης ή επένδυσης	**Κλιματικός Στόχος (%)**	**Ψηφιακός Στόχος (%)**
Υποστήριξη πράσινης μεταποίησης & μεταφορών – ανάπτυξη τεχνολογίας δέσμευσης & αποθήκευσης διοξειδίου του άνθρακα (ID: 16831)	100%	0%
Πλαίσιο εγκατάστασης & λειτουργίας φορτιστών ηλεκτρικών οχημάτων (ID: 16281)	100%	0%
Ηλεκτροκίνηση συγκοινωνιών (Φορτιστές παντού) (ID: 16924)	100%	0%
Ηλεκτροκίνηση συγκοινωνιών (Ηλεκτρικά αστικά λεωφορεία /Ηλεκτρικά ταξί) (ID: 16924)	100%	0%

9. Αρχή της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης»

Η αρχή της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» αξιολογήθηκε για κάθε μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση αυτού του Άξονα. Η αξιολόγηση κατέληξε στο συμπέρασμα ότι κανένα από τα προτεινόμενα μέτρα δεν θα προκαλέσει σημαντική ζημιά σε κανέναν από τους έξι περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους, όπως ορίζονται στο άρθρο 17 του κανονισμού για την ταξινομία της ΕΕ (EU Taxonomy Regulation). Ακολουθήθηκε μεθοδολογία δύο βημάτων με (α) την αναθεώρηση της λίστας ελέγχου έξι στόχων και (β) την ουσιαστική αξιολόγηση της μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης (DNSH).

Κάθε μία από τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις του Άξονα «Μετάβαση σε ένα πράσινο και βιώσιμο σύστημα μεταφορών» αξιολογήθηκαν με την λίστα ελέγχου για να προσδιοριστεί εάν και για ποιον από τους έξι περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους απαιτείται μια πιο ουσιαστική αξιολόγηση DNSH (μετριασμός της κλιματικής αλλαγής, προσαρμογή στην κλιματική αλλαγή, βιώσιμη χρήση και προστασία του νερού και των θαλάσσιων πόρων, κυκλική οικονομία, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της πρόληψης και της ανακύκλωσης των αποβλήτων, της πρόληψης και του ελέγχου της ρύπανσης στον αέρα, το νερό ή τη γη και την προστασία και αποκατάσταση της βιοποικιλότητας και των οικοσυστημάτων). Η αξιολόγηση της λίστας ελέγχου κατέληξε στο συμπέρασμα ότι κανένα από τα μέτρα του Άξονα δεν απαιτεί ουσιαστική αξιολόγηση DNSH καθώς κανένα από τα μέτρα δεν θα προκαλέσει σημαντική ζημιά σε κανέναν από τους έξι περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους.

Η λεπτομερής αξιολόγηση για κάθε μέτρο βρίσκεται στα Παραρτήματα.

10. Ορόσημα, στόχοι και χρονοδιάγραμμα

Δείτε το σχετικό κεφάλαιο των οροσήμων στο Μέρος 3.

11. Χρηματοδότηση και κόστος

Γενικές αρχές και οδηγίες

Έχοντας προσδιορίσει τις κύριες προκλήσεις και τους στόχους του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και τα ορόσημα, το στόχο και το χρονοδιάγραμμα των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων που καθορίστηκαν, παρουσιάζονται παρακάτω οι βασικές αρχές καθώς και η ακολουθούμενη διαδικασία και μεθοδολογία σχετικά με τη χρηματοδότηση και την αξιολόγηση του κόστους.

Πρώτον, σημειώνεται ότι η εκτίμηση κόστους του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας εφαρμόζεται σύμφωνα με τις βασικές απαιτήσεις κανονισμού που προβλέπουν ότι το κόστος για κάθε επένδυση και μεταρρύθμιση είναι:

- **Λογικό:** Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας παρέχει επαρκείς πληροφορίες και αποδεικτικά στοιχεία ότι το ποσό του εκτιμώμενου συνολικού κόστους του Άξονα είναι κατάλληλο.
- **Εύλογο:** Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας παρέχει επαρκείς πληροφορίες και αποδεικτικά στοιχεία ότι το ποσό του εκτιμώμενου συνολικού κόστους του Άξονα είναι σύμφωνο με τη φύση και τον τύπο των προβλεπόμενων επενδύσεων μέσω της εφαρμογής μιας οριζόντιας αξιολόγησης που εξασφαλίζει την ευθυγράμμιση μεταξύ του ποιοτικού χαρακτήρα της επένδυσης και του κόστους της.
- **Ανάλογο:** Το ποσό του συνολικού κόστους του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας αντιστοιχεί στον αναμενόμενο αντίκτυπο του σχεδιαζόμενου μέτρου στην οικονομία και την απασχόληση της Ελλάδας. Συγκεκριμένα, αξιολογείται εάν το σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας θα έχει οικονομικό αντίκτυπο που να ευθυγραμμίζεται με το ποσό του εκτιμώμενου κόστους του.

Επιπλέον, η μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση και η διαδικασία που ακολουθήθηκε σε σχέση με το κόστος και την αιτιολόγηση για κάθε μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση αναπτύσσεται με βάση τέσσερις βασικές αρχές που πληρούν τους ακόλουθους στόχους:

- **Ακρίβεια**: Η προσέγγιση και τα εργαλεία μεθοδολογίας που χρησιμοποιούνται διασφαλίζουν ότι το εκτιμώμενο κόστος είναι εύλογα κοντά στο πραγματικό κόστος μέσω της χρήσης λογιστικών, ιστορικών, στατιστικών στοιχείων καθώς και του προσδιορισμού των τιμών της αγοράς.
- **Λογοδοσία και διαφάνεια:** Το κόστος των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων εκτιμήθηκε με τρόπο που είναι σαφώς ανιχνεύσιμος και κατανοητός, μέσω εφαρμογής ανάλυσης που περιλαμβάνει λεπτομερείς πληροφορίες για κάθε παράμετρο που χρησιμοποιείται στον υπολογισμό του κόστους (π.χ. κόστος μονάδας των βασικών παραγόντων, απαιτούμενος αριθμός μονάδων)
- **Απλότητα**: Η προσέγγιση μεθοδολογίας κόστους που ακολουθήθηκε χρησιμοποιεί απλά εργαλεία και μεθόδους υπολογισμού κόστους, ώστε να επιτρέπεται η αξιολόγηση των στοιχείων που σχετίζονται με το κόστος μαζί με την αξιολόγηση των άλλων στοιχείων του σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας σε σύντομο χρονικό διάστημα. Αυτό έχει ως στόχο να διατηρήσει το διοικητικό φόρτο όσο το δυνατόν πιο διαχειρίσιμο για όλα τα μέρη.

- **Συνέπεια:** Το κόστος που εκτιμάται ανά μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση συνάδει με άλλες πολιτικές της ΕΕ και είναι σύμφωνο με το κόστος που εφαρμόζεται σε παρόμοια έργα μέσω άλλων κοινοτικών χρηματοδοτήσεων.

Λαμβάνοντας υπόψη αυτές τις αρχές και απαιτήσεις, η μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση που αναπτύχθηκε για τις εκτιμήσεις κόστους κάθε επένδυσης και μεταρρύθμισης του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας ακολουθεί ορισμένες κοινές κατευθυντήριες γραμμές. Πιο συγκεκριμένα, περιλαμβάνει:

- Σαφή και τεκμηριωμένη ανάλυση των προκλήσεων που αντιμετωπίζονται και των στόχων των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων.
- Λεπτομερείς πληροφορίες σχετικά με το αναμενόμενο αποτέλεσμα των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων.
- Λεπτομερή περιγραφή του τρόπου εφαρμογής των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων (μέσα εφαρμογής).

Πληροφορίες σχετικά με τη φύση και το μέγεθος των προτεινόμενων επενδύσεων και μεταρρυθμίσεων, καθώς και το χρονοδιάγραμμά τους και τα σχετικά ορόσημα.

Διαδικασία επικύρωσης κόστους και προσέγγιση μεθοδολογίας

Με βάση τις προαναφερθείσες αρχές και κατευθυντήριες γραμμές, αναπτύσσεται μια συγκεκριμένη διαδικασία επικύρωσης κόστους και μεθοδολογίας που επιτρέπει την κοστολόγηση για κάθε επένδυση και μεταρρύθμιση του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και διασφαλίζει την ακρίβεια, τη διαφάνεια, την απλότητα και τη συνέπεια των εκτιμήσεων.

Η διαδικασία ανάλυσης κόστους του σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας περιλαμβάνει τέσσερα βασικά βήματα που στοχεύουν στην εφαρμογή των εξής:

- 1ο βήμα: Ανάπτυξη μιας συγκεκριμένης έκθεσης ανά μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση με ξεχωριστή ανάλυση ανά επιμέρους έργο.
- 2ο βήμα: Εξέταση όλων των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και δεδομένων.
- 3ο βήμα: Λεπτομερής ανάλυση όλων των στοιχείων κόστους των κύριων έργων μέσω της εφαρμογής της πιο κατάλληλης μεθοδολογίας επικύρωσης κόστους.
- 4ο βήμα: Επαλήθευση κόστους ανά έργο, Άξονα, και Πυλώνα του σχεδίου.

1ο βήμα - Ανάπτυξη αναφορών ανάλυσης κόστους

Το περιεχόμενο της αναφοράς ανάλυσης κόστους για κάθε μία από τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας περιλαμβάνει τις ακόλουθες κοινές παραμέτρους / λεπτομέρειες:

- **Σύνοψη έργου**: Περιλαμβάνει την εισαγωγή των χαρακτηριστικών του κύριου έργου (π.χ. Πυλώνας, Άξονας, τίτλος έργου και υποέργα, ενδιαφερόμενα μέρη), την κωδικοποίηση βασικών οικονομικών μεγεθών (συνολικός και εκτιμώμενος προϋπολογισμός) καθώς και χρήση του ίδιου αριθμού στα δελτία κοστολόγησης, στα τεχνικά δελτία και μια σύντομη επισκόπηση του πεδίου εφαρμογής του έργου.

- **Μέσα εφαρμογής:** Περίληψη του σχετικού κανονιστικού πλαισίου (εάν υπάρχει), παρέχει μια γενική προοπτική όσον αφορά τη διαδικασία ωριμότητας και περιλαμβάνει έναν αθροιστικό πίνακα σχετικά με το χρονοδιάγραμμα του έργου και με τα ορόσημα που πρέπει να επιτευχθούν.
- **Προϋπολογισμός έργου**: Περιλαμβάνει:
    - Ανάλυση (προσδιορισμός βασικών παραμέτρων κόστους, επισκόπηση των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών, επιβεβαίωση ότι το εκτιμώμενο κόστος δεν περιλαμβάνει ΦΠΑ, δεν είναι επαναλαμβανόμενο και δεν πραγματοποιείται πριν από την 1η Φεβρουαρίου 2020),
    - ένδειξη του κατά πόσον τμήματα του προϋπολογισμού του έργου καλύπτονται από άλλα ιδιωτικά κονδύλια ή κοινοτική χρηματοδότηση - απόδειξη ότι αυτά τα ποσά έχουν αφαιρεθεί από το κόστος που θα χρηματοδοτηθεί από το Ταμείο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και
    - αποτίμηση και επικύρωση προϋπολογισμού (σαφής μεθοδολογία για την εκτίμηση του κόστους, ανάλυση κόστους ανά καθοριστικό παράγοντα κόστους, προσδιορισμός του κόστους μονάδας, προσδιορισμός του συνολικού αριθμού μονάδων, εκτίμηση του συνολικού απαιτούμενου προϋπολογισμού ανά έργο).
- **Υποστηρικτικό υλικό:** Αναφέρεται στη σύντομη επισκόπηση των σχετικών μελετών ή / και πληροφοριών που χρησιμοποιούνται για την επικύρωση του συνολικού κόστους καθώς και τη χαρτογράφηση σημείων αναφοράς που χρησιμοποιήθηκαν κατά την ανάλυση κόστους (ιστορικό, συγκριτικό κόστος σε παρόμοια έργα) και παροχή σχετικών αποδεικτικών στοιχείων (π.χ. πηγές).

2ο βήμα - Εξέταση όλων των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και δεδομένων

Προκειμένου να διασφαλιστεί η ακρίβεια και η συνέπεια των εκτιμήσεων κόστους, πραγματοποιείται μια συγκριτική ανάλυση δεδομένων κοστολόγησης μέσω της συλλογής και εξέτασης όλων των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και δεδομένων σχετικά με το πραγματικό κόστος παρόμοιων μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων που έχουν πραγματοποιηθεί στο παρελθόν. Αυτό το βήμα περιλαμβάνει κυρίως όλες τις ενέργειες που σχετίζονται με τη συλλογή και εξέταση του συνόλου των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και του υποστηρικτικού υλικού, καθώς και την άντληση δεδομένων και την εις βάθος ανάλυση της σχετικής τεκμηρίωσης.

3ο βήμα - Ανάπτυξη μεθοδολογίας ανάλυσης κόστους

Προκειμένου να εφαρμοστεί η κοστολόγηση και η αιτιολόγηση των έργων, αναπτύχθηκαν τρεις βασικές μεθοδολογικές αναλύσεις που χρησιμοποιήθηκαν με βάση την καταλληλότητά τους για καθεμία από τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις που περιλαμβάνονται στο Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας:

Εκτίμηση από κάτω προς τα πάνω (bottom-up)

Η πρώτη μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση της ανάλυσης κόστους περιλαμβάνει εκτιμήσεις σε αναλυτικό επίπεδο για κάθε παράμετρο κόστους του έργου, οι οποίες στη συνέχεια συγκεντρώνονται σε μια συνολική εκτίμηση για ολόκληρο το έργο. Τα κύρια βήματα αυτής της μεθοδολογικής προσέγγισης περιλαμβάνουν τα ακόλουθα:

- Επανεξέταση ιστορικών τιμών/κριτηρίων ανά παράμετρο κόστους από παρόμοια έργα και εκτίμηση του κόστους αξίας της μονάδας.
- Προσδιορισμός του συνολικού αριθμού μονάδων που απαιτούνται και εφαρμογή της τιμής μονάδας για τις σχετικές εκτιμήσεις ανά παράμετρο κόστους.
- Τελική συγκέντρωση και εκτίμηση του συνολικού κόστους ανά έργο.

Παραμετρική προσέγγιση

Αυτή η προσέγγιση αναφέρεται στην εκτίμηση του συνολικού προϋπολογισμού ανά έργο βάσει σχετικών ιστορικών στοιχείων / σημείων αναφοράς. Συγκεκριμένα, τα κύρια βήματα της παραμετρικής μεθοδολογικής προσέγγισης περιλαμβάνουν τα ακόλουθα:

- Προσδιορισμός μεμονωμένων παραμέτρων κόστους βάσει σχετικών ιστορικών στοιχείων / σημείων αναφοράς
- Εξέταση της συνεισφοράς κάθε παραμέτρου κόστους στο συνολικό προϋπολογισμό
- Αξιολόγηση κάθε παραμέτρου κόστους ως ποσοστό του συνολικού κόστους

Εκτίμηση από πάνω προς τα κάτω (top down ή analogous)

Τέλος, η τεχνική μεθοδολογίας από πάνω προς τα κάτω περιλαμβάνει τα ακόλουθα κύρια βήματα:

- Εκτίμηση του συνολικού προϋπολογισμού ανά έργο βάσει σχετικών ιστορικών στοιχείων.
- Κατανομή του συνολικού κόστους ανά μεμονωμένη παράμετρο κόστους βάσει των σχετικών κριτηρίων αναφοράς για κάθε κόστος μονάδας.

Σημειώνεται ότι σε ορισμένες περιπτώσεις όπου υπάρχει περιορισμένη διαθεσιμότητα συγκριτικών ιστορικών στοιχείων / σημείων αναφοράς, προκειμένου να προχωρήσουμε σε μια ακριβή και αιτιολογημένη εκτίμηση των παραμέτρων κόστους, ζητήθηκε άποψη από εμπειρογνώμονες. Ειδικότερα, η κρίση των εμπειρογνωμόνων στοχεύει να παρέχει τα ακόλουθα:

- Επανεξέταση των σχετικών σημείων αναφοράς σχετικά με το κόστος παρόμοιων έργων.
- Παροχή εξειδικευμένης γνώμης με βάση την εμπειρία και γνώση που έχει αποκτηθεί σε έναν συγκεκριμένο τομέα και την επισήμανση κρίσιμων παραγόντων και πιθανών κινδύνων.
- Ολοκλήρωση και αξιολόγηση των υπαρχόντων δεδομένων και επικύρωση του εκτιμώμενου κόστους.

4ο βήμα - Διαδικασία αποτίμησης και επικύρωσης

Η ακρίβεια και η επικύρωση της ανάλυσης κόστους για κάθε επένδυση και έργο επιτυγχάνεται μέσω της εφαρμογής της αποτίμησης κόστους του σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας από έναν ανεξάρτητο φορέα. Συγκεκριμένα, η επικύρωση και αποτίμηση της ανάλυσης κόστους διασφαλίστηκε μέσω των ακόλουθων ενεργειών:

- Συλλογή, επεξεργασία και αναθεώρηση δεδομένων.
- Συνεχής επικοινωνία και υλοποίηση συναντήσεων με τους υπεύθυνους ενδιαφερόμενους φορείς και οντότητες.
- Αίτημα για απαιτούμενα ή πρόσθετα δεδομένα και πληροφορίες.
- Επαλήθευση μεγέθους επένδυσης και προσδιορισμός κόστους.

Προετοιμασία και επανεξέταση των αναφορών ανάλυσης κόστους.

Κύρια στοιχεία προσέγγισης μεθοδολογίας και παραμέτρων κόστους

Το έργο που περιλαμβάνεται στον Άξονα 1.3 στοχεύει στην προώθηση της βιώσιμης αστικής κινητικότητας και αποθήκευσης ενέργειας, καθώς και στη στήριξη της μικρής και μεγάλης κλίμακας βιομηχανικής παραγωγής που σχετίζεται με τα προαναφερθέντα θέματα. Οι μεθοδολογίες εκτίμησης κόστους που έχουν χρησιμοποιηθεί είναι γενικά προσεγγίσεις από πάνω προς τα κάτω (top down) σε

συνδυασμό με παραμετρικά στοιχεία ανάλογα με την περίπτωση. Για όλες τις δραστηριότητες που σχετίζονται με την ηλεκτροκίνηση (οχήματα ή φορτιστές) έχει γίνει εκτεταμένη έρευνα αγοράς για να χαρτογραφηθούν οι τρέχουσες τιμές αγοράς. Η ανάλυση κοστολόγησης για την υποστήριξη μικρών και μεγάλων βιομηχανικών μονάδων ήταν γενικά πιο περίπλοκη λόγω της ιδιαιτερότητας του θέματος και της δυσκολίας λήψης ευαίσθητων εμπορικών δεδομένων.

Γενικά, έχουν χρησιμοποιηθεί τα ακόλουθα εργαλεία:

- Λεπτομερής ανάλυση κατανομής κόστους και προσδιορισμός των οδηγών κόστους
- Ανάλυση προκαταρκτικών μελετών για παρόμοια έργα
- Εξέταση της συνεισφοράς κάθε παραμέτρου κόστους στο συνολικό προϋπολογισμό
- Σύγκριση με κόστος μονάδας και ιστορικά στοιχεία από παρόμοια έργα και τεχνολογίες

Η λεπτομερής εκτίμηση κόστους για κάθε έργο βρίσκεται στα Παραρτήματα.

12. Αίτημα δανείου

Μη εφαρμόσιμο.

Άξονας 1.4: Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και διατήρηση της βιοποικιλότητας

1. Περιγραφή του Άξονα

Περιοχές πολιτικής/τομέας: Βιώσιμη διαχείριση και προστασία των υδάτινων και θαλάσσιων πόρων, κυκλική οικονομία, ανακύκλωση, βιοποικιλότητα, προσαρμογή στην κλιματική αλλαγή, ισορροπημένη περιφερειακή ανάπτυξη αγροτικών περιοχών- συμπεριλαμβανομένων ορεινών και νησιωτικών περιοχών στο πλαίσιο της αποκέντρωσης, μετασχηματισμός του γεωργικού τομέα, πολιτική προστασία και διαχείριση φυσικών καταστροφών, προσαρμογή των στρατηγικών προστασίας από πλημμύρες στην κλιματική αλλαγή.

Περίληψη: Η Ευρώπη στοχεύει να καταστήσει την οικονομία της ΕΕ βιώσιμη μετατρέποντας τις κλιματικές και περιβαλλοντικές προκλήσεις σε ευκαιρίες και κάνοντας τη μετάβαση δίκαιη και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς. Αυτός ο Άξονας εισάγει μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις που σχετίζονται με την αναδάσωση και την προστασία της βιοποικιλότητας, το εθνικό δίκτυο άρδευσης, τη διαχείριση των λυμάτων και των υδάτων, την εφαρμογή της νομοθεσίας για τη διαχείριση των αποβλήτων, το έργο για την ύδρευση και τον μετριασμό των πλημμυρών και τον εξοπλισμό που θα αποτρέψει και θα εξασφαλίσει γρήγορες, αποτελεσματικές και συντονισμένες αντιδράσεις κατά των καταστροφών που προκύπτουν από φυσικά φαινόμενα και την κλιματική αλλαγή. Έτσι προωθείται η προστασία του περιβάλλοντος και βελτιώνεται η ανθεκτικότητα ενάντια στους φυσικούς κινδύνους.

Η Ελλάδα έχει ευθυγραμμίσει τη στρατηγική της με την Πράσινη Συμφωνία της ΕΕ και έχει αναπτύξει ένα συγκεκριμένο σχέδιο δράσης που θα ενισχύσει την αποτελεσματική χρήση των πόρων μεταβαίνοντας σε μια καθαρή, κυκλική οικονομία: θα αποκαταστήσει τη βιοποικιλότητα και θα εξαλείψει τη ρύπανση. Ο Άξονας εξυπηρετεί τους στόχους του κανονισμού για την ταξινομία της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης (EU Taxonomy Regulation) και ευθυγραμμίζεται με το πεδίο εφαρμογής του ΤΑΑ γύρω από έξι πυλώνες: πράσινη μετάβαση, ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός, οικονομική συνοχή, παραγωγικότητα και ανταγωνιστικότητα, κοινωνική και εδαφική συνοχή, υγεία, οικονομική, κοινωνική και θεσμική ανθεκτικότητα, πολιτικές για την επόμενη γενιά.

Στόχος: Ο κύριος στόχος του Άξονα είναι η προώθηση της πράσινης μετάβασης μέσω της βελτιωμένης αποτελεσματικής χρήσης των φυσικών πόρων, ιδίως μέσω της διαχείρισης αποβλήτων και της προστασίας και αποκατάστασης του φυσικού περιβάλλοντος. Οι στόχοι περιλαμβάνουν τη βελτίωση των περιβαλλοντικών υποδομών, την προστασία της βιοποικιλότητας καθώς και την αποκατάσταση των απωλειών δασικής κάλυψης. Οι στόχοι συνολικά θα προωθήσουν την προστασία της κοινωνίας και της οικονομίας από περιβαλλοντικούς κινδύνους και τις επιπτώσεις τους. Επιπλέον, ο Άξονας συμβάλλει στην ανάκαμψη, την ευημερία και την ανθεκτικότητα της ελληνικής οικονομίας μέσω επενδύσεων που στοχεύουν στη βελτίωση της παροχής πόσιμου νερού και στη δημιουργία και διαχείριση ποιοτικών υποδομών ανακουφίζοντας έτσι την τοπική ανεργία και δημιουργώντας ευκαιρίες απασχόλησης για υψηλά καταρτισμένους ανθρώπινους πόρους.

Μεταρρυθμίσεις και Επενδύσεις:

Μεταρρυθμίσεις*:*

- **Μεταρρύθμιση 1**. Μεταρρύθμιση στη διαχείριση αποβλήτων με νέα νομοθεσία για την υλοποίηση βιώσιμων χώρων υγειονομικής ταφής και κέντρων ανακύκλωσης (ID: 16772)
- **Μεταρρύθμιση 2**. Σύσταση νέας ρυθμιστικής αρχής για τα ύδατα και τα λύματα (ID: 16979)

Επενδύσεις*:*

- **Επένδυση 1**. Επεξεργασία και καθαρισμός αστικών λυμάτων περιβαλλοντικά ευαίσθητων οικισμών και εκσυγχρονισμός εγκαταστάσεων σε επιλεγμένες πόλεις (ID: 16846, COFOG 05.2)
- **Επένδυση 2**. Έργα παροχής και εξοικονόμησης πόσιμου νερού (ID: 16850, COFOG 06.3)
- **Επένδυση 3**. Δράσεις προστασίας της βιοποικιλότητας (ID: 16851, COFOG 05.4)
- **Επένδυση 4.** Εθνικό σχέδιο αναδάσωσης (ID: 16849, COFOG 05.4)
- **Επένδυση 5.** Επενδύσεις εκσυγχρονισμού εναέριων μέσων για την πολιτική προστασία (ID: 16911, COFOG 02.2)
- **Επένδυση 6**. Αναβάθμιση εξοπλισμού πολιτικής προστασίας (ID: 16910, COFOG 02.2)
- **Επένδυση 7**. Έργα ανάπτυξης του στρατηγικού σχεδίου διαχείρισης κινδύνων της πολιτικής προστασίας (ID: 16909, COFOG 02.2)
- **Επένδυση 8**. Ενίσχυση αντιπυρικής & αντιπλημμυρικής προστασίας (οχήματα, εξοπλισμός κλπ.) (ID: 16912, COFOG 02.2)
- **Επένδυση 9**. Μεγάλο πρόγραμμα αρδευτικών έργων με ΣΔΙΤ για την ενίσχυση της γεωργικής παραγωγής (ID: 16285, COFOG)
- **Επένδυση 10**. Αντιπλημμυρικά έργα (ID: 16882, COFOG)
- **Επένδυση 11**. Κατασκευή 13 περιφερειακών κέντρων πολιτικής προστασίας (ID: 16283, COFOG)
- **Επένδυση 12**. Αναβάθμιση ύδρευσης αναπτυσσόμενων περιοχών (ID: 16898, COFOG)

Εκτιμώμενο κόστος: 2.726 εκατομμύρια ευρώ, εκ των οποίων 1.763 εκατομμύρια ευρώ (65%) καλύπτονται από το Ταμείο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας

2. Κύριες προκλήσεις και στόχοι

α) Κύριες προκλήσεις

Η αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, η ανθεκτικότητα του κλίματος και η προστασία του περιβάλλοντος περιλαμβάνουν τομείς πολιτικής που χαρακτηρίζονται ως ιδιαίτερα απαιτητικοί για την Ελλάδα από τις Ειδικές Συστάσεις για τη χώρα για το 2019 και 2020. Η Ευρωπαϊκή Πράσινη Συμφωνία οδήγησε την Ελλάδα να επικεντρωθεί σε περιβαλλοντικά ζητήματα που σχετίζονται με τη διαχείριση των αποβλήτων και των λυμάτων, του πόσιμου νερού, της βιοποικιλότητας, της αναδάσωσης και της προστασίας από τα φαινόμενα της κλιματικής αλλαγής, προκειμένου να ενσωματωθούν σχέδια δράσεων στις εθνικές στρατηγικές.

Η προστασία του περιβάλλοντος υπήρξε ένας τομέας στον οποίο η Ελλάδα παρουσιάζει σοβαρές και μακροχρόνιες ανεπάρκειες, ιδίως στη διαχείριση των στερεών αποβλήτων και των λυμάτων[42]. Όπως υπογραμμίζεται σαφώς στις ειδικές ανά χώρα συστάσεις (CSR) του 2019[43], προκειμένου να ευθυγραμμιστούν τα πρότυπα προστασίας του περιβάλλοντος της χώρας με την υπόλοιπη ΕΕ, η χώρα θα πρέπει να επικεντρωθεί κυρίως σε πρόσθετες μεταρρυθμίσεις που θα διασφαλίσουν την ορθή επεξεργασία τόσο των στερεών αποβλήτων όσο και των αστικών και βιομηχανικών λυμάτων. Απαιτούνται επίσης αυξημένες επενδύσεις για να συμμορφωθούν πλήρως με την οδηγία πλαίσιο για τα ύδατα και την οδηγία για τις πλημμύρες και προκειμένου να προχωρήσει στην εφαρμογή σημαντικών δράσεων όπως η άρση των εμποδίων στη μετανάστευση των ψαριών, η εκ νέου αποκατάσταση της φυσικής ροής των ποταμών καθώς και μέτρα για την πρόληψη και τον μετριασμό των πλημμυρών. Εν τω μεταξύ, η Ετήσια Στρατηγική Βιώσιμης Ανάπτυξης του 2021 παροτρύνει ρητά τα κράτη μέλη να αναλάβουν δράσεις προκειμένου να προωθήσουν μια πιο κυκλική οικονομία, να βελτιώσουν τις περιβαλλοντικές υποδομές καθώς και να προστατεύσουν και να αποκαταστήσουν τη βιοποικιλότητα.

Η αναποτελεσματική επεξεργασία λυμάτων παρουσιάζει σημαντικούς κινδύνους και επηρεάζει σφαιρικά την περιβαλλοντική διαχείριση σε εθνικό επίπεδο. Μόνο περίπου το 90% του παραγόμενου φορτίου επεξεργασίας αστικών λυμάτων συνδέεται με συστήματα συλλογής, που αντιπροσωπεύουν λίγο περισσότερο από το ήμισυ των ελληνικών οικισμών[44]. Αυτό δημιουργεί μια μεγάλη πρόκληση, καθώς υπάρχουν περιοχές που δεν μπορούν να εξυπηρετηθούν από δίκτυα αποχέτευσης και απαιτούν τη χρήση σηπτικών δεξαμενών. Λόγω της κακής δομικής κατασκευής και της ηλικίας τους, οι σηπτικές δεξαμενές είναι απορροφητικές, με αποτέλεσμα τη ρύπανση του ευρύτερου φυσικού και τεχνητού περιβάλλοντος. Σημειώνεται ότι η Οδηγία ΕΚ 91/271 και η Οδηγία 60/2000 για τα ύδατα απαιτούν επαρκή επεξεργασία αστικών λυμάτων προκειμένου να διασφαλιστεί η ασφάλεια, ο έλεγχος και η ποιότητα του φυσικού νερού. Η μη συμμόρφωση με το αντίστοιχο κανονιστικό πλαίσιο όχι μόνο οδηγεί σε υποβάθμιση του περιβάλλοντος και δυσμενέστερες συνθήκες ποιότητας ζωής στις κοινότητες, αλλά και στην επιβολή χρηματικών προστίμων.

[42] 2020 Country Report σελ.16
[43] Recital 16, CSRs 2019
[44] 2020 Country Report, σελ. 57

Η λειτουργία εγκαταστάσεων επεξεργασίας αστικών λυμάτων αποτελεί πιθανή απειλή ρύπανσης για το φυσικό και ανθρωπογενές περιβάλλον σε μεγάλες πόλεις ή / και σε περιοχές με αυξημένο πληθυσμό. Η τρέχουσα κοινή πρακτική περιλαμβάνει τη διάθεση των εκροών της μονάδας επεξεργασίας λυμάτων σε αποδέκτες νερού, με αποτέλεσμα την απώλεια σημαντικών ποσοτήτων που θα μπορούσαν ενδεχομένως να χρησιμοποιηθούν για άρδευση (δημόσιοι χώροι ή / και καλλιέργειες). Η διαχείριση της ιλύος δημιουργεί περαιτέρω προκλήσεις που προκύπτουν από την επεξεργασία αστικών λυμάτων, ως υποπροϊόν. Η κοινή πρακτική για διαχείριση αστικών λυμάτων συνίσταται στη απόθεση, είτε σε ανεξέλεγκτους και παράνομους χώρους υγειονομικής ταφής, είτε σε νόμιμους χώρους υγειονομικής ταφής. Ωστόσο, σύμφωνα με την οδηγία 2008/98 της ΕΕ και τις πρόσφατες οδηγίες 850 & 851/2018 της κυκλικής οικονομίας, αυτή η πρακτική πρέπει να τερματιστεί. Η συσσώρευση αυτών των ποσοτήτων λάσπης ενέχει περιβαλλοντικό κίνδυνο (και σε ορισμένες περιπτώσεις κίνδυνο τοξικότητας) και θα μπορούσε να αντιμετωπιστεί με κατάλληλες μεθόδους και ακόμη και να αξιοποιηθεί στη γεωργία.

Το δίκτυο υποδομής πόσιμου νερού δεν ανταποκρίνεται στις υπάρχουσες ανάγκες εφοδιασμού και διαχείρισης. Η παλαιότητα των δικτύων ύδρευσης θέτει σε κίνδυνο την επάρκεια του εφοδιασμού και την ποιότητα του πόσιμου νερού, ενώ δημιουργεί επίσης πιθανές απειλές για τη δημόσια υγεία. Πολλά από τα δίκτυα ύδρευσης είναι κατασκευασμένα από αμιαντοσωλήνες και δεν έχουν συστήματα ανίχνευσης διαρροών. Αυτό έχει ως αποτέλεσμα την απώλεια νερού και μη ορθολογική διαχείριση των υδάτινων πόρων, οδηγώντας στη συνέχεια σε υπερβολικό κόστος.

Στα απομακρυσμένα νησιά το νερό προέρχεται από γεωτρήσεις ή πηγάδια και, συμπληρωματικά, πραγματοποιείται μεταφορά νερού από υδροφόρες περιοχές, με θαλάσσια φορτηγά ή δεξαμενόπλοια. Παρόμοιες προκλήσεις αντιμετωπίζουν οι παράκτιες περιοχές, όπου είναι τεχνικά αδύνατο να αντληθούν οι απαραίτητες ποσότητες πόσιμου νερού υψηλής ποιότητας από τη γεώτρηση. Επιπλέον, η άντληση νερού σε ορισμένες περιοχές πραγματοποιείται μέσω γεωλογικών σχηματισμών που οδηγούν στον εμπλουτισμό του νερού με επικίνδυνες ουσίες και βαρέα μέταλλα. Αυτές οι πρακτικές δημιουργούν απειλές τόσο για τη δημόσια υγεία όσο και για τη βιωσιμότητα της παροχής πόσιμου νερού. Σε αυτό το πλαίσιο, τέτοια προβλήματα παροχής πόσιμου νερού προκαλούν δυσανάλογα γεωγραφικά μειονεκτικές περιοχές και δημιουργούν απειλές για την επίτευξη οικονομικής, κοινωνικής και εδαφικής συνοχής.

Αδυναμίες στο εθνικό πλαίσιο προστασίας της βιοποικιλότητας. Η φυσική προστασία και αποκατάσταση θα διαδραματίσουν κρίσιμο ρόλο στην οικονομική ανάκαμψη της Ευρώπης από την κρίση COVID-19[45]. Το ελληνικό οικοσύστημα, παρά το σχετικά μικρό μέγεθος της χώρας (1,3% της Ευρώπης και 3% της περιοχής της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης), συμβάλλει σημαντικά στην ευρωπαϊκή βιοποικιλότητα, με σχεδόν το 32% των γνωστών ευρωπαϊκών ειδών να υπάρχουν στην Ελλάδα. Σημειώνεται ότι το 27,3% της χερσαίας έκτασης της χώρας και σχεδόν το 20% των θαλάσσιων περιοχών του έχουν συμπεριληφθεί στο δίκτυο Natura 2000. Ωστόσο, τα ακόλουθα ζητήματα εξακολουθούν να είναι μείζονα: α) ο βαθμός παρακολούθησης της βιοποικιλότητας και οι απειλές της, β) πόσο αποτελεσματικά επιτυγχάνεται η διατήρηση της βιοποικιλότητας σε προστατευόμενες περιοχές και γ) εάν οι προστατευόμενες περιοχές της χώρας και η μοναδική βιοποικιλότητα εμπλέκονται αποτελεσματικά στην προώθηση τοπικής και περιφερειακής ανάπτυξης και απασχόλησης. Σε αυτό το πλαίσιο, η επένδυση στο εθνικό πλαίσιο

[45] COM(2020) 380 final

προστασίας της βιοποικιλότητας, όχι μόνο θα πρέπει να ανασχέσει την απώλεια της βιοποικιλότητας, αλλά και να ενισχύσει την πράσινη οικονομία, να συνδυάσει την προστασία του περιβάλλοντος με την κοινωνικοοικονομική ανάπτυξη, καθώς και να αποκαταστήσει τα οικοσυστήματα και τις υπηρεσίες τους μέσω βελτιώσεων της υποδομής.

Οι στρατηγικές και οι υποδομές που σχετίζονται με την προσαρμογή στην κλιματική αλλαγή χρειάζονται ενίσχυση. Η κλιματική αλλαγή[46] αποτελεί σημαντικό παράγοντα που σχετίζεται με πολλές φυσικές καταστροφές που έχει βιώσει η χώρα. Τα δάση είναι πολύ περισσότερο ευάλωτα στην αλλαγή του κλίματος. Είναι επομένως σημαντικό να διατηρηθεί και να ενισχυθεί η ανθεκτικότητά τους μέσω λύσεων προσαρμογής[47]. Τα τελευταία 4 χρόνια στην Ελλάδα –ιδίως το 2017 και το 2018– σημειώθηκε αύξηση του αριθμού των δασικών πυρκαγιών. Ενδεικτικά το 2017 καταγράφηκαν περισσότερες από 1.000 πυρκαγιές, με πληγείσα καμένη έκταση περίπου 14.000 εκταρίων, κυρίως δάση. Η αιτία για τα περισσότερα από αυτά τα περιστατικά σχετίζεται με παραδοσιακές γεωργικές πρακτικές καύσης ή εκούσια εκκαθάριση περιοχών για κατασκευή κατοικιών. Ωστόσο, για πολλά περιστατικά πυρκαγιάς, η αιτία παραμένει άγνωστη. Αναγνωρίζεται ευρέως ότι τα φαινόμενα της κλιματικής αλλαγής, όπως οι εξαιρετικά ζεστές καιρικές συνθήκες του καλοκαιριού, που συχνά συνδυάζονται με ισχυρούς ανέμους οδηγούν σε αυξημένο κίνδυνο πυρκαγιάς.

Ως αποτέλεσμα, η απώλεια δασικής κάλυψης δημιουργεί μεγάλες πιέσεις στο οικοσύστημα και μπορεί να είναι υπεύθυνη για αυξημένες πλημμύρες. Από επενδυτική σκοπιά, η αποκατάσταση καμένων δασών μέσω της αναδάσωσης προκαλεί πρόσθετες προκλήσεις, καθώς η αναδάσωση μπορεί να έχει υψηλό αρχικό κόστος, ειδικά σε σύγκριση με το αρχικό κόστος που απαιτείται από άλλους τύπους δασικών έργων, με το κόστος εργασίας να αποτελεί την κατηγορία υψηλότερων δαπανών.

β) Στόχοι

Ακολουθώντας τις αντίστοιχες ειδικές ανά χώρα συστάσεις (CSR) 2019 και 2020[48], τις στρατηγικές κατευθυντήριες γραμμές της Ευρωπαϊκής Πράσινης Συμφωνίας καθώς και την Ετήσια Στρατηγική Βιώσιμης Ανάπτυξης του 2021, ο παρών άξονας στοχεύει στην επίτευξη των στόχων αειφορίας της ΕΕ μέσω δράσεων που υποστηρίζουν την κυκλική οικονομία και τη διαχείριση των υδάτων, περιβαλλοντικές υποδομές, μετριασμό της κλιματικής αλλαγής και προσαρμογής, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της βιοποικιλότητας. Οι προτεινόμενες δράσεις αναγνωρίζουν ότι, προκειμένου να επιτευχθεί μια ανθεκτική οικονομική και κοινωνική ανάκαμψη από την κρίση της πανδημίας, είναι ζωτικής σημασίας να επενδύσουμε στην προστασία και την αποκατάσταση της φύσης. Επίσης, στο πλαίσιο της στρατηγικής της ΕΕ για τη βιοποικιλότητα για το 2030[49], αυτός ο Άξονας ευθυγραμμίζεται πλήρως με την Ευρωπαϊκή Πράσινη Συμφωνία ως αναπτυξιακή στρατηγική της ΕΕ με στόχο να διασφαλίσει ότι η «*οικονομία*

[46] Όσον αφορά την προσαρμογή στην κλιματική αλλαγή, η Ελλάδα έχει ήδη αναπτύξει και υιοθετήσει με το Νόμο 4414/20 την Εθνική Στρατηγική για την Προσαρμογή στην Κλιματική Αλλαγή, η οποία καθορίζει τους γενικούς στόχους, τις κατευθυντήριες γραμμές και τα μέσα εφαρμογής μιας σύγχρονης, αποτελεσματικής και αναπτυξιακής στρατηγικής προσαρμογής στην κλιματική αλλαγή στο πλαίσιο που ορίζεται από το πλαίσιο των Ηνωμένων Εθνών για την κλιματική αλλαγή, τις οδηγίες της ΕΕ και τη διεθνή εμπειρία

[47] COM (2013)659 final, pp 8-9

[48] CSR 2, 2019; CSR 3, 2020

[49] COM(2020) 380 final

εξυπηρετεί τους ανθρώπους και την κοινωνία και δίνει πίσω στη φύση περισσότερα από όσα απομακρύνει». Το σχέδιο δράσης της ΕΕ για την κυκλική οικονομία σχετίζεται επίσης στενά με τους στόχους αυτής του Άξονα όσον αφορά την επίτευξη αποτελεσματικής διαχείρισης αποβλήτων. Επενδύσεις που σχετίζονται με την αλλαγή του κλίματος με στόχο την αποκατάσταση των δασικών οικοσυστημάτων και την παροχή αντιπλημμυρικής προστασίας, εξυπηρετούν επιπλέον τους στόχους της ΕΣΕΚ που σχετίζονται με την κλιματική αλλαγή και τη μείωση των εκπομπών αερίων του θερμοκηπίου. Ειδικότερα,

i. **Μεταρρύθμιση 1:** Η μεταρρύθμιση στη διαχείριση αποβλήτων με νέα νομοθεσία για την υλοποίηση βιώσιμων χώρων υγειονομικής ταφής και κέντρων ανακύκλωσης, αποσκοπεί στην αντιμετώπιση των συστάσεων 2:2019 και 3:2020 εστιάζοντας στη διαχείριση των αποβλήτων, την κυκλική οικονομία και την ανακύκλωση.

ii. **Μεταρρύθμιση 2:** Η σύσταση νέας ρυθμιστικής αρχής για τα ύδατα και τα λύματα αποσκοπεί στην αντιμετώπιση των συστάσεων 2:2019 και 3:2020 εστιάζοντας στην κυκλική οικονομία και την κατανάλωση νερού.

iii. **Επένδυση 1:** Το Εθνικό Σχέδιο Αναδάσωσης αποσκοπεί στην αντιμετώπιση των συστάσεων 2:2019 και 3:2020 εστιάζοντας στην προστασία του περιβάλλοντος, μέσω δραστηριοτήτων αναδάσωσης.

iv. **Επένδυση 2:** Το μεγάλο πρόγραμμα αρδευτικών έργων με ΣΔΙΤ για την ενίσχυση της γεωργικής παραγωγής αποσκοπεί στην αντιμετώπιση των συστάσεων 2:2019 και 3:2020 εστιάζοντας στην κυκλική οικονομία και την κατανάλωση νερού.

v. **Επένδυση 3:** Τα αντιπλημμυρικά έργα στοχεύουν στην αντιμετώπιση των συστάσεων 2:2019 και 3:2020 εστιάζοντας στην προστασία από τις φυσικές καταστροφές και τον μετριασμό της κλιματικής αλλαγής, μέσω έργων αντιμετώπισης των πλημμυρών.

vi. **Επένδυση 4:** Οι επενδύσεις εκσυγχρονισμού εναέριων μέσων για την πολιτική προστασία αποσκοπούν στην αντιμετώπιση των συστάσεων 2:2019 και 3:2020 εστιάζοντας στην πράσινη μετάβαση και στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό, καθώς και στην πολιτική προστασία.

vii. **Επένδυση 5:** Αναβάθμιση εξοπλισμού πολιτικής προστασίας στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση των συστάσεων 2:2019 και 3:2020 εστιάζοντας στην πράσινη μετάβαση και στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό, καθώς και στην πολιτική προστασία.

viii. **Επένδυση 6:** Τα έργα ανάπτυξης του στρατηγικού σχεδιασμού διαχείρισης κινδύνων της πολιτικής προστασίας στοχεύουν στην αντιμετώπιση των συστάσεων 2:2019 και 3 2020 εστιάζοντας στην πράσινη μετάβαση και στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό, καθώς και στην πολιτική προστασία.

ix. **Επένδυση 7:** Ενίσχυση αντιπυρικής και αντιπλημμυρικής προστασίας (οχήματα, εξοπλισμός κλπ.) στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση των συστάσεων 2:2019 και 3:2020 εστιάζοντας στην πράσινη μετάβαση και στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό, καθώς και στην πολιτική προστασία.

x. **Επένδυση 8:** Οι δράσεις προστασίας της βιοποικιλότητας στοχεύουν στην αντιμετώπιση των συστάσεων 2:2019 και 3:2020 εστιάζοντας στην προστασία της βιοποικιλότητας.

xi. **Επένδυση 9:** Η επεξεργασία και ο καθαρισμός αστικών λυμάτων περιβαλλοντικά ευαίσθητων οικισμών και εκσυγχρονισμός εγκαταστάσεων σε επιλεγμένες πόλεις στοχεύουν στην αντιμετώπιση των συστάσεων 2:2019 και 3:2020 εστιάζοντας στην κυκλική οικονομία και την κατανάλωση νερού.

xii. **Επένδυση 10:** Τα έργα παροχής και εξοικονόμησης πόσιμου νερού αποσκοπούν στην αντιμετώπιση των συστάσεων 2:2019 και 3:2020 εστιάζοντας στην κατανάλωση νερού.

xiii. **Επένδυση 11:** Η κατασκευή 13 περιφερειακών κέντρων πολιτικής προστασίας στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση των συστάσεων 2:2019 και 3:2020 εστιάζοντας στην πράσινη μετάβαση και στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό, καθώς και στην πολιτική προστασία.

xiv. **Επένδυση 12:** Η αναβάθμιση ύδρευσης αναπτυσσόμενων περιοχών αποσκοπεί στην αντιμετώπιση των συστάσεων 2:2019 και 3:2020 εστιάζοντας στην κατανάλωση νερού.

Οι ενέργειες αυτού του Άξονα ευθυγραμμίζονται με έναν αριθμό στόχων αειφόρου ανάπτυξης, δηλαδή τους στόχους βιώσιμης ανάπτυξης SDGs 11, 13 και 15[50].

γ) Εθνικό στρατηγικό πλαίσιο

Οι στρατηγικοί στόχοι και οι προτεραιότητες του Άξονα «Ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση του κτιριακού αποθέματος της χώρας και χωροταξική μεταρρύθμιση» ευθυγραμμίζονται με τους στόχους, τις προτεραιότητες και τις πολιτικές των εθνικών και ευρωπαϊκών αναπτυξιακών σχεδίων, συμβάλλοντας στην επίτευξη ευρύτερων οικονομικών και κοινωνικών στόχων.

Στο εθνικό στρατηγικό πλαίσιο, ο Άξονας «Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και διατήρηση της βιοποικιλότητας» προωθεί την αποτελεσματική προστασία και αποκατάσταση του φυσικού περιβάλλοντος, την ενίσχυση της κυκλικής οικονομίας και τη βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας στην αλλαγή του κλίματος. Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι επενδύσεις του Άξονα ευθυγραμμίζονται με την Ευρωπαϊκή Πράσινη Συμφωνία και το ΕΣΕΚ, καθώς και με τις εθνικές στρατηγικές για την Κυκλική Οικονομία, τη βιοποικιλότητα και την προστασία των δασών. Επιπλέον, ο Άξονας περιλαμβάνει, εθνικά σχέδια διαχείρισης κρίσεων και διαχείρισης κινδύνων που προωθούν δράσεις για συντονισμό και εφαρμογή αποτελεσματικής διαχείρισης κρίσεων και αποτελεσματική αντιμετώπιση όλων των ειδών έκτακτης ανάγκης, λόγω φυσικών, τεχνολογικών ή άλλων καταστροφών και απειλών. Ο στόχος του Άξονα είναι να δημιουργήσει ένα ολοκληρωμένο και συνεκτικό πλαίσιο για την αειφόρο ανάπτυξη στην Ελλάδα.

Πιο συγκεκριμένα, οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι επενδύσεις στοχεύουν στον εκσυγχρονισμό των δικτύων παροχής και άρδευσης πόσιμου νερού, τη βελτιστοποίηση της χρήσης νερού και τη μείωση των απωλειών, την προώθηση φιλικών προς το περιβάλλον μεθόδων γεωργίας, εκτεταμένη αναδάσωση για την αποκατάσταση των δασικών οικοσυστημάτων σε ολόκληρη τη χώρα, καθώς και δράσεις για την προστασία της βιοποικιλότητας και τη διατήρηση και προώθηση των οικιακών οικοσυστημάτων. Μέσω αυτών των επενδύσεων, ενισχύεται η προστασία του περιβάλλοντος, η αειφόρος διαχείριση των φυσικών πόρων και η προστασία από την κλιματική αλλαγή, ενώ ενθαρρύνεται η τοπική κοινωνικοοικονομική ανάπτυξη και η δημιουργία νέων θέσεων εργασίας και νέων ευκαιριών. Επίσης, οι επενδύσεις και οι μεταρρυθμίσεις που στοχεύουν στην ενίσχυση των μηχανισμών έγκαιρης πρόγνωσης και αντιμετώπισης φυσικών καταστροφών και κάθε είδους έκτακτης ανάγκης.

[50] SDG:11 Δημιουργούμε ασφαλείς, προσαρμοστικές βιώσιμες πόλεις και ανθρώπινους οικισμούς, χωρίς αποκλεισμούς, SDG 13:Αναλαμβάνουμε άμεση δράση για την καταπολέμηση της κλιματικής αλλαγής και των συνεπειών της, SDG 15: Προωθούμε τη βιώσιμη χρήση των χερσαίων οικοσυστημάτων και δασών, καταπολεμούμε την ερημοποίηση, αναστρέφουμε την υποβάθμιση του εδάφους και της βιοποικιλότητας

3. Μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις

Η λεπτομερής περιγραφή των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων βρίσκεται στα Παραρτήματα.

α) Μεταρρυθμίσεις

- **Μεταρρύθμιση 1**. Μεταρρύθμιση στη διαχείριση αποβλήτων με νέα νομοθεσία για την υλοποίηση βιώσιμων χώρων υγειονομικής ταφής και κέντρων ανακύκλωσης (ID: 16772)
- **Μεταρρύθμιση 2**. Σύσταση νέας ρυθμιστικής αρχής για τα ύδατα και τα λύματα (ID: 16979)

β) Επενδύσεις

- **Επένδυση 1**. επεξεργασία και καθαρισμός αστικών λυμάτων περιβαλλοντικά ευαίσθητων οικισμών και εκσυγχρονισμός εγκαταστάσεων σε επιλεγμένες πόλεις (ID: 16846, COFOG 05.2)
- **Επένδυση 2**. Έργα παροχής και εξοικονόμησης πόσιμου νερού (ID: 16850, COFOG 06.3)
- **Επένδυση 3**. Δράσεις προστασίας της βιοποικιλότητας (ID: 16851, COFOG 05.4)
- **Επένδυση 4.** Εθνικό σχέδιο αναδάσωσης (ID: 16849, COFOG 05.4)
- **Επένδυση 5.** Επενδύσεις εκσυγχρονισμού εναέριων μέσων για την πολιτική προστασία (ID: 16911, COFOG 02.2)
- **Επένδυση 6**. Αναβάθμιση εξοπλισμού πολιτικής προστασίας (ID: 16910, COFOG 02.2)
- **Επένδυση 7**. Έργα ανάπτυξης του στρατηγικού σχεδίου διαχείρισης κινδύνων της πολιτικής προστασίας (ID: 16909, COFOG 02.2)
- **Επένδυση 8**. Ενίσχυση αντιπυρικής & αντιπλημμυρικής προστασίας (οχήματα, εξοπλισμός κλπ.) (ID: 16912, COFOG 02.2)
- **Επένδυση 9**. Μεγάλο πρόγραμμα αρδευτικών έργων με ΣΔΙΤ για την ενίσχυση της γεωργικής παραγωγής (ID: 16285, COFOG)
- **Επένδυση 10**. Αντιπλημμυρικά έργα (ID: 16882)
- **Επένδυση 11**. Κατασκευή 13 περιφερειακών κέντρων πολιτικής προστασίας: 16283, COFOG)
- **Επένδυση 12**. Αναβάθμιση ύδρευσης αναπτυσσόμενων περιοχών (ID: 16898, COFOG)

4. Ανοιχτά στρατηγικά θέματα αυτονομίας και ασφάλειας

Οι τέσσερις διαστάσεις της περιβαλλοντικής βιωσιμότητας, της παραγωγικότητας, της δικαιοσύνης και της μακροοικονομικής σταθερότητας που προσδιορίζονται στην Ετήσια Στρατηγική Βιώσιμης Ανάπτυξης 2020 είναι οι κατευθυντήριες αρχές που στηρίζουν τους στόχους του Άξονα. Ο Άξονας ευθυγραμμίζεται με τον στόχο της ΕΕ για επίτευξη ανταγωνιστικής βιωσιμότητας και συνοχής μέσω μιας νέας αναπτυξιακής στρατηγικής και στοχεύει στο να βοηθήσει στην αποκατάσταση των ζημιών από την κρίση της πανδημίας COVID-19 και να προετοιμάσει ένα καλύτερο μέλλον για τις επόμενες γενιές.

Ο Άξονας εστιάζει έντονα στις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις που υποστηρίζουν την πράσινη μετάβαση. Κάθε επένδυση και μεταρρύθμιση περιλαμβάνει τουλάχιστον 37% των δαπανών που σχετίζονται με το κλίμα, όπως προτείνει το Ευρωπαϊκό Συμβούλιο, για την επίτευξη ενός στόχου ενσωμάτωσης του κλίματος του 30% τόσο για το πολυετές δημοσιονομικό πλαίσιο όσο και για το Next Generation EU. Επίσης, ο Άξονας θα βελτιώσει την ενεργειακή και την αποδοτικότητα των πόρων μέσω της βελτιωμένης αποδοτικής χρήσης των φυσικών πόρων, ειδικά μέσω της διαχείρισης αποβλήτων και της προστασίας και αποκατάστασης του φυσικού περιβάλλοντος.

Επιπλέον, ο Άξονας συμβάλλει στην ανάκαμψη, την ευημερία και την ανθεκτικότητα της ελληνικής οικονομίας μέσω επενδύσεων στη βελτίωση της παροχής πόσιμου νερού, ποιοτικών υποδομών και

έργων που θα ενισχύσουν την εθνική ασφάλεια και διοίκηση. Επίσης, οι μηχανισμοί πολιτικής προστασίας θα παρέχουν άμεση αντιμετώπιση φυσικών καταστροφών ή αεροπορικών μεταφορών έκτακτης ανάγκης. Όλες οι επενδύσεις του Άξονα θα συμβάλουν στην ανακούφιση της τοπικής ανεργίας και θα ενισχύσουν την παραγωγικότητα.

5. Διασυνοριακά και διακρατικά έργα

Μη εφαρμόσιμο.

6. Πράσινες διαστάσεις του Άξονα

Η Ευρώπη στοχεύει στην ανάπτυξη μιας βιώσιμης οικονομίας που μετατρέπει τις κλιματικές και περιβαλλοντικές προκλήσεις σε ευκαιρίες και κάνει τη μετάβαση δίκαιη και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς για όλους. Η Ελλάδα έχει ευθυγραμμίσει τη στρατηγική της με την Πράσινη Συμφωνία της ΕΕ και έχει αναπτύξει ένα συγκεκριμένο σχέδιο δράσης που θα ενισχύσει την αποτελεσματική χρήση των πόρων μεταβαίνοντας σε μια καθαρή, κυκλική οικονομία και θα αποκαταστήσει επίσης τη βιοποικιλότητα και θα μειώσει τη ρύπανση.

Αυτός ο Άξονας εξυπηρετεί αποτελεσματικά ένα ευρύ φάσμα στόχων για την Πράσινη μετάβαση. Αυτό επιτυγχάνεται μέσω δύο κύριων αξόνων δράσεων: (i) Αποτελεσματική χρήση των φυσικών πόρων και προώθηση της κυκλικής οικονομίας, ιδίως μέσω της αποτελεσματικής διαχείρισης των αποβλήτων και (ii) Προσαρμογή και μετριασμός της κλιματικής αλλαγής μέσω της προστασίας και αποκατάστασης του φυσικού περιβάλλοντος.

Σύμφωνα με τις ειδικές ανά χώρα συστάσεις (CSR) 2020 και 2019, αυτός ο Άξονας περιλαμβάνει περιβαλλοντικά βιώσιμες δράσεις για την προώθηση της διαχείρισης αστικών λυμάτων. Περίπου 96,9 ktons / έτος λάσπης αναμένεται να αντιμετωπιστούν και να εκτραπούν από την ανεξέλεγκτη απόρριψη, ενώ αναμένεται να επιτύχει αύξηση κατά 55% στην ανάκτηση / ανακύκλωση έως το 2025. Αυτές οι δράσεις εξυπηρετούν τη σχετική Εθνική Στρατηγική Κυκλικής Οικονομίας, που υιοθετήθηκε από το Συμβούλιο της Κεντρικής Οικονομικής Πολιτικής στις 17 Απριλίου 2018 και συμμορφώνεται με τις οδηγίες της ΕΕ 91/271, 60/2000, 850 και 851/2018 για την κυκλική οικονομία.

Το σύνολο των επενδύσεων που σχετίζονται με την αναδάσωση και την προστασία της βιοποικιλότητας προωθούν την προστασία του περιβάλλοντος και βελτιώνουν την ανθεκτικότητα σε φυσικούς κινδύνους. Οι προτεινόμενες επενδύσεις του Άξονα αναμένεται να συμβάλουν στην αύξηση της δασικής έκτασης κατά 16.500 εκτάρια, ενώ η προστασία των ειδών αναμένεται να αυξηθεί κατά 8% και η συνολική ποιότητα του φυσικού περιβάλλοντος κατά 5%. Ταυτόχρονα, οι επενδύσεις που στοχεύουν στη βελτίωση του τεχνολογικού εξοπλισμού θα υπερέχουν των δραστηριοτήτων που σχετίζονται με την καταπολέμηση των πυρκαγιών και την παρακολούθηση των φυσικών καταστροφών και θα συμβάλουν στη φυσική προστασία του περιβάλλοντος, στην κοινωνική και οικονομική ανθεκτικότητα που προκύπτει από την ετοιμότητα και την επικείμενη άμεση απόκριση σε φυσικές καταστροφές και πυρκαγιές.

Επιπλέον, τα προτεινόμενα μέτρα του Άξονα συμβάλλουν στην πράσινη μετάβαση, λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τους έξι στόχους για το κλίμα και το περιβάλλον, όπως ορίζονται στον κανονισμό (ΕΕ) 2020/852 (EU Taxonomy Regulation). Η προτεινόμενη μεταρρύθμιση και οι επενδύσεις θα συμβάλουν σε:

- Μετριασμό της κλιματικής αλλαγής μέσω της βελτιωμένης λειτουργίας εγκαταστάσεων που θα οδηγήσουν σε βελτιωμένο αποτύπωμα άνθρακα. Το δάσος θα συμβάλει επίσης στον μετριασμό της κλιματικής αλλαγής μέσω της διατήρησης ή της ενίσχυσης του ρόλου των δασών ως σημεία συγκέντρωσης στον κύκλο του άνθρακα και παρέχοντας βιο-υλικά που μπορούν να λειτουργήσουν ως προσωρινές αποθήκες άνθρακα ή ως υποκατάστατα άνθρακα.
- Προσαρμογή στην κλιματική αλλαγή μέσω της προστασίας και αποκατάστασης του φυσικού περιβάλλοντος. Τα δάση αμβλύνουν τις επιπτώσεις των ακραίων καιρικών φαινομένων, μετριάζοντας τις θερμοκρασίες και μειώνοντας την ταχύτητα του ανέμου και την απορροή του νερού.

- Αειφόρο χρήση και προστασία του νερού και των θαλάσσιων πόρων: ο Άξονας περιλαμβάνει σημαντικές επενδύσεις με στόχο την αύξηση της αποδοτικότητας στη χρήση νερού, την αναβάθμιση του υπάρχοντος δικτύου παροχής νερού και τη βελτίωση της ποιότητας του πόσιμου νερού.
- Κυκλική οικονομία με μεταβατική πρόληψη και ανακύκλωση αποβλήτων. Οι προτεινόμενες επενδύσεις στοχεύουν στην αντιμετώπιση των προκλήσεων διαχείρισης και επεξεργασίας αποβλήτων και στην προώθηση πρακτικών ανακύκλωσης.
- Πρόληψη και έλεγχος της ρύπανσης μέσω της αποτελεσματικής διαχείρισης των εκπομπών αερίων και υδάτινων ρύπων.
- Προστασία και αποκατάσταση της βιοποικιλότητας και των οικοσυστημάτων, καθώς οι προτεινόμενες επενδύσεις προωθούν την αναψυχή σε προστατευόμενες περιοχές, την προστασία του θαλάσσιου περιβάλλοντος και την αναβάθμιση των σχετικών υποδομών και εξοπλισμού για την προστασία της βιοποικιλότητας. Η ανάπτυξη μονοπατιών πεζοπορίας και πυροσβεστικών μέσων θα ενισχύσει την προστασία του περιβάλλοντος, ενώ το σύστημα εναέριας παρακολούθησης και το σύστημα μόνιμης παρακολούθησης ειδών και τύπων οικοτόπων θα προστατεύσουν και θα προσελκύσουν τη βιοποικιλότητα στις αστικές και προαστιακές περιοχές.

7. Ψηφιακές διαστάσεις του Άξονα

Ο Κανονισμός COM (2020) 408 για τη θέσπιση του Μηχανισμού Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας θέτει δεσμευτικό στόχο τουλάχιστον 20% της συνολικής διάθεσης του σχεδίου για να συμβάλει στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό ή στις προκλήσεις που προκύπτουν από αυτό.

Η επένδυση «Υποδομές Παροχής και Εξοικονόμησης Πόσιμου Νερού» περιλαμβάνει την εγκατάσταση ψηφιακών υδρομέτρων και αυτόματων συστημάτων διαχείρισης και ελέγχου για την ανίχνευση διαρροών σε δίκτυα ύδρευσης. Πρόκειται για προμήθειες που εξυπηρετούν τη βέλτιστη διαχείριση των υδάτινων πόρων και την πλήρη ιχνηλασιμότητα του ισοζυγίου νερού σε επίπεδο καταναλωτή. Για το λόγο αυτό, σε περιοχές όπου έχουν ολοκληρωμένα δίκτυα νερού που λειτουργούν αποτελεσματικά και είναι πρόσφατα κατασκευασμένα, η εγκατάσταση ψηφιακού εξοπλισμού υδρομέτρησης αντικαθιστώντας τον συμβατικό είναι σημαντική, προκειμένου να αντιμετωπιστούν, άμεσα, πιθανές διαρροές ή / και ζημιές στο επίπεδο του καταναλωτή, αποφεύγοντας παράλληλα την «μη πληρωμή» μη τιμολογημένου νερού.

Επιπλέον, η επένδυση «Προστασία της βιοποικιλότητας ως μοχλός βιώσιμης ανάπτυξης» προωθεί τη δημιουργία μιας ολοκληρωμένης ψηφιακής πλατφόρμας που προσφέρει πληροφορίες για προστατευόμενες περιοχές όπως οικοτουριστικές δραστηριότητες κ.λπ., την ψηφιακή καταγραφή των υπαρχόντων NHC σύμφωνα με τα διεθνή πρότυπα, την ψηφιοποίηση πρώτου επιπέδου (φωτογραφία) και δεύτερου επιπέδου (τρισδιάστατη σάρωση) με στόχο την αντιμετώπιση όλων των κύριων προκλήσεων που έχουν εντοπιστεί για την Ελλάδα για την εφαρμογή της περιβαλλοντικής πολιτικής και των σχετικών νόμων της ΕΕ (The EU Implementation Review 2019, Έκθεση χώρας - ΕΛΛΑΔΑ).

Επίσης, ο Άξονας προωθεί τη δημιουργία νέου και τη βελτίωση του υπάρχοντος τεχνολογικού εξοπλισμού που θα συμβάλλει στην προστασία του φυσικού περιβάλλοντος καθώς και της ζωής των πολιτών. Ο τεχνολογικός εξοπλισμός περιλαμβάνει την ανάπτυξη ενός συστήματος παρακολούθησης GPS που χρησιμοποιείται για υπηρεσίες έκτακτης ανάγκης, ένα σύστημα παρακολούθησης για την έγκαιρη προειδοποίηση για φυσικές καταστροφές, με στόχο τη βελτίωση της επικοινωνίας, της ετοιμότητας και της ανταπόκρισης σε φυσικές καταστροφές. Εκτός αυτού, ο Άξονας προωθεί την παροχή ψηφιακού εξοπλισμού για τα κτίρια της πολιτικής προστασίας και την ανάπτυξη της κινητής διαχείρισης.

8. Συμβολή στον κλιματικό και ψηφιακό στόχο

Η Ετήσια Στρατηγική Βιώσιμης Ανάπτυξης (COM (2020) 575) θέτει έναν ελάχιστο στόχο 37% των συνολικών δαπανών του σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας που πρέπει να σχετίζεται με το κλίμα, προκειμένου να ακολουθηθεί η δέσμευση του Ευρωπαϊκού Συμβουλίου να επιτύχει την ενσωμάτωση του στόχου 30% σχετικά με το κλίμα, τόσο για το πολυετές δημοσιονομικό πλαίσιο όσο και για το Next Generation EU. Ο κανονισμός COM (2020) 408 θέτει δεσμευτικό στόχο για τουλάχιστον το 20% της συνολικής διάθεσης του σχεδίου για να συμβάλει στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό ή στις προκλήσεις που προκύπτουν από αυτόν.

Τίτλος μεταρρύθμισης ή επένδυσης	Κλιματικός Στόχος (%)	Ψηφιακός Στόχος (%)
Αναβάθμιση ύδρευσης αναπτυσσόμενων περιοχών (ID: 16898)	40%	0%
Εθνικό σχέδιο αναδάσωσης (ID: 16849)	100%	0%
Νέες υποδομές - Επεξεργασία και καθαρισμός αστικών λυμάτων περιβαλλοντικά ευαίσθητων οικισμών και εκσυγχρονισμός εγκαταστάσεων σε επιλεγμένες πόλεις (ID: 16846)	0%	0%
Αναβάθμιση υφιστάμενων υποδομών - Επεξεργασία και καθαρισμός αστικών λυμάτων περιβαλλοντικά ευαίσθητων οικισμών και εκσυγχρονισμός εγκαταστάσεων σε επιλεγμένες πόλεις (ID: 16846)	40%	0%
Μεγάλο πρόγραμμα αρδευτικών έργων με ΣΔΙΤ για την ενίσχυση της γεωργικής παραγωγής (ID: 16285)	40%	0%

Έργα παροχής και εξοικονόμησης πόσιμου νερού (ID: 16850)	40%	0%
Επενδύσεις εκσυγχρονισμού εναέριων μέσων για την πολιτική προστασία (ID: 16911)	100%	0%
Αντιπλημμυρικά έργα (ID: 16882)	100%	0%
Ενίσχυση αντιπυρικής & αντιπλημμυρικής προστασίας (οχήματα, εξοπλισμός κλπ.) (ID: 16912)	100%	0%
Δράσεις προστασίας της βιοποικιλότητας (ID: 16851)	40%	0%
Έργα ανάπτυξης του στρατηγικού σχεδίου διαχείρισης κινδύνων της πολιτικής προστασίας (ID: 16909)	100%	0%
Αναβάθμιση εξοπλισμού πολιτικής προστασίας (ID: 16910)	100%	0%
Σύσταση νέας ρυθμιστικής αρχής για τα ύδατα και τα λύματα (ID: 16979)	40%	0%
Κατασκευή 13 περιφερειακών κέντρων πολιτικής προστασίας (ID: 16283)	40%	0%
Μεταρρύθμιση στη διαχείριση αποβλήτων με νέα νομοθεσία για την υλοποίηση βιώσιμων χώρων υγειονομικής ταφής και κέντρων ανακύκλωσης (ID: 16772)	40%	0%

9. Αρχή της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης»

Η αρχή της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» αξιολογήθηκε για κάθε μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση αυτού του Άξονα. Η αξιολόγηση κατέληξε στο συμπέρασμα ότι κανένα από τα προτεινόμενα μέτρα δεν θα προκαλέσει σημαντική ζημιά σε κανέναν από τους έξι περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους, όπως ορίζονται στο άρθρο 17 του κανονισμού ταξινόμησης της ΕΕ (EU Taxonomy Regulation) (EU Taxonomy Regulation).

Κάθε μία από τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις της αειφόρου χρήσης των πόρων, του Άξονα της ανθεκτικότητας του κλίματος και της προστασίας του περιβάλλοντος αξιολογήθηκε αρχικά στη λίστα ελέγχου για να προσδιοριστεί εάν και για ποιον από τους έξι περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους απαιτείται ουσιαστική αξιολόγηση DNSH (μετριασμός της κλιματικής αλλαγής, προσαρμογή στην κλιματική αλλαγή, βιώσιμη χρήση και προστασία των υδάτων και των θαλάσσιων πόρων, κυκλική οικονομία, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της πρόληψης και της ανακύκλωσης των αποβλήτων, της πρόληψης και του ελέγχου της ρύπανσης στον αέρα, το νερό ή τη γη και την προστασία και αποκατάσταση της βιοποικιλότητας και των οικοσυστημάτων).

Η αξιολόγηση της λίστας ελέγχου κατέληξε στο συμπέρασμα ότι οι επενδύσεις:

- Επενδύσεις στο εθνικό δίκτυο άρδευσης μέσω σχεδίων ΣΔΙΤ
- Υλοποίηση Περιφερειακών Κέντρων Πολιτικής Προστασίας (ΡΕΚΕΡΡ) μέσω προγραμμάτων ΣΔΙΤ
- Εθνικό σχέδιο αναδάσωσης και εμβληματική επένδυση Πάρνηθας
- Έργα μετριασμού των πλημμυρών
- Έργα ύδρευσης

απαιτούσε μια ουσιαστική αξιολόγηση DNSH. Η αξιολόγηση έδειξε ότι κανένα από αυτά τα μέτρα δεν θα προκαλέσει σημαντική ζημιά σε κανέναν από τους έξι περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους.

Η λεπτομερής αξιολόγηση για κάθε μέτρο βρίσκεται στα Παραρτήματα.

10. Ορόσημα, στόχοι και χρονοδιάγραμμα

Δείτε το σχετικό κεφάλαιο των οροσήμων στο Μέρος 3.

11. Χρηματοδότηση και κόστος

Γενικές αρχές και οδηγίες

Έχοντας προσδιορίσει τις κύριες προκλήσεις και τους στόχους του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και τα ορόσημα, το στόχο και το χρονοδιάγραμμα των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων που καθορίστηκαν, παρουσιάζονται παρακάτω οι βασικές αρχές καθώς και η ακολουθούμενη διαδικασία και μεθοδολογία σχετικά με τη χρηματοδότηση και την αξιολόγηση του κόστους.

Πρώτον, σημειώνεται ότι η εκτίμηση κόστους του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας εφαρμόζεται σύμφωνα με τις βασικές απαιτήσεις κανονισμού που προβλέπουν ότι το κόστος για κάθε επένδυση και μεταρρύθμιση είναι:

- **Λογικό:** Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας παρέχει επαρκείς πληροφορίες και αποδεικτικά στοιχεία ότι το ποσό του εκτιμώμενου συνολικού κόστους του Άξονα είναι κατάλληλο.
- **Εύλογο:** Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας παρέχει επαρκείς πληροφορίες και αποδεικτικά στοιχεία ότι το ποσό του εκτιμώμενου συνολικού κόστους του Άξονα είναι σύμφωνο με τη φύση και τον τύπο των προβλεπόμενων επενδύσεων μέσω της εφαρμογής μιας οριζόντιας αξιολόγησης που εξασφαλίζει την ευθυγράμμιση μεταξύ του ποιοτικού χαρακτήρα της επένδυσης και του κόστους της.
- **Ανάλογο:** Το ποσό του συνολικού κόστους του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας αντιστοιχεί στον αναμενόμενο αντίκτυπο του σχεδιαζόμενου μέτρου στην οικονομία και την απασχόληση της Ελλάδας. Συγκεκριμένα, αξιολογείται εάν το σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας θα έχει οικονομικό αντίκτυπο που να ευθυγραμμίζεται με το ποσό του εκτιμώμενου κόστους του.

Επιπλέον, η μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση και η διαδικασία που ακολουθήθηκε σε σχέση με το κόστος και την αιτιολόγηση για κάθε μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση αναπτύσσεται με βάση τέσσερις βασικές αρχές που πληρούν τους ακόλουθους στόχους:

- **Ακρίβεια**: Η προσέγγιση και τα εργαλεία μεθοδολογίας που χρησιμοποιούνται διασφαλίζουν ότι το εκτιμώμενο κόστος είναι εύλογα κοντά στο πραγματικό κόστος μέσω της χρήσης λογιστικών, ιστορικών, στατιστικών στοιχείων καθώς και του προσδιορισμού των τιμών της αγοράς.
- **Λογοδοσία και διαφάνεια:** Το κόστος των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων εκτιμήθηκε με τρόπο που είναι σαφώς ανιχνεύσιμος και κατανοητός, μέσω εφαρμογής ανάλυσης που περιλαμβάνει λεπτομερείς πληροφορίες για κάθε παράμετρο που χρησιμοποιείται στον υπολογισμό του κόστους (π.χ. κόστος μονάδας των βασικών παραγόντων, απαιτούμενος αριθμός μονάδων)
- **Απλότητα**: Η προσέγγιση μεθοδολογίας κόστους που ακολουθήθηκε χρησιμοποιεί απλά εργαλεία και μεθόδους υπολογισμού κόστους, ώστε να επιτρέπεται η αξιολόγηση των στοιχείων που σχετίζονται με το κόστος μαζί με την αξιολόγηση των άλλων στοιχείων του σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας σε σύντομο χρονικό διάστημα. Αυτό έχει ως στόχο να διατηρήσει το διοικητικό φόρτο όσο το δυνατόν πιο διαχειρίσιμο για όλα τα μέρη.

- **Συνέπεια:** Το κόστος που εκτιμάται ανά μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση συνάδει με άλλες πολιτικές της ΕΕ και είναι σύμφωνο με το κόστος που εφαρμόζεται σε παρόμοια έργα μέσω άλλων κοινοτικών χρηματοδοτήσεων.

Λαμβάνοντας υπόψη αυτές τις αρχές και απαιτήσεις, η μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση που αναπτύχθηκε για τις εκτιμήσεις κόστους κάθε επένδυσης και μεταρρύθμισης του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας ακολουθεί ορισμένες κοινές κατευθυντήριες γραμμές. Πιο συγκεκριμένα, περιλαμβάνει:

- Σαφή και τεκμηριωμένη ανάλυση των προκλήσεων που αντιμετωπίζονται και των στόχων των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων.
- Λεπτομερείς πληροφορίες σχετικά με το αναμενόμενο αποτέλεσμα των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων.
- Λεπτομερή περιγραφή του τρόπου εφαρμογής των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων (μέσα εφαρμογής).

Πληροφορίες σχετικά με τη φύση και το μέγεθος των προτεινόμενων επενδύσεων και μεταρρυθμίσεων, καθώς και το χρονοδιάγραμμά τους και τα σχετικά ορόσημα.

Διαδικασία επικύρωσης κόστους και προσέγγιση μεθοδολογίας

Με βάση τις προαναφερθείσες αρχές και κατευθυντήριες γραμμές, αναπτύσσεται μια συγκεκριμένη διαδικασία επικύρωσης κόστους και μεθοδολογίας που επιτρέπει την κοστολόγηση για κάθε επένδυση και μεταρρύθμιση του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και διασφαλίζει την ακρίβεια, τη διαφάνεια, την απλότητα και τη συνέπεια των εκτιμήσεων.

Η διαδικασία ανάλυσης κόστους του σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας περιλαμβάνει τέσσερα βασικά βήματα που στοχεύουν στην εφαρμογή των εξής:

- 1ο βήμα: Ανάπτυξη μιας συγκεκριμένης έκθεσης ανά μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση με ξεχωριστή ανάλυση ανά επιμέρους έργο.
- 2ο βήμα: Εξέταση όλων των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και δεδομένων.
- 3ο βήμα: Λεπτομερής ανάλυση όλων των στοιχείων κόστους των κύριων έργων μέσω της εφαρμογής της πιο κατάλληλης μεθοδολογίας επικύρωσης κόστους.
- 4ο βήμα: Επαλήθευση κόστους ανά έργο, Άξονα, και Πυλώνα του σχεδίου.

1ο βήμα - Ανάπτυξη αναφορών ανάλυσης κόστους

Το περιεχόμενο της αναφοράς ανάλυσης κόστους για κάθε μία από τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας περιλαμβάνει τις ακόλουθες κοινές παραμέτρους / λεπτομέρειες:

- **Σύνοψη έργου**: Περιλαμβάνει την εισαγωγή των χαρακτηριστικών του κύριου έργου (π.χ. Πυλώνας, Άξονας, τίτλος έργου και υποέργα, ενδιαφερόμενα μέρη), την κωδικοποίηση βασικών οικονομικών μεγεθών (συνολικός και εκτιμώμενος προϋπολογισμός) καθώς και χρήση του ίδιου αριθμού στα δελτία κοστολόγησης, στα τεχνικά δελτία και μια σύντομη επισκόπηση του πεδίου εφαρμογής του έργου.

- **Μέσα εφαρμογής:** Περίληψη του σχετικού κανονιστικού πλαισίου (εάν υπάρχει), παρέχει μια γενική προοπτική όσον αφορά τη διαδικασία ωριμότητας και περιλαμβάνει έναν αθροιστικό πίνακα σχετικά με το χρονοδιάγραμμα του έργου και με τα ορόσημα που πρέπει να επιτευχθούν.
- **Προϋπολογισμός έργου**: Περιλαμβάνει:
    - Ανάλυση (προσδιορισμός βασικών παραμέτρων κόστους, επισκόπηση των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών, επιβεβαίωση ότι το εκτιμώμενο κόστος δεν περιλαμβάνει ΦΠΑ, δεν είναι επαναλαμβανόμενο και δεν πραγματοποιείται πριν από την 1η Φεβρουαρίου 2020),
    - ένδειξη του κατά πόσον τμήματα του προϋπολογισμού του έργου καλύπτονται από άλλα ιδιωτικά κονδύλια ή κοινοτική χρηματοδότηση - απόδειξη ότι αυτά τα ποσά έχουν αφαιρεθεί από το κόστος που θα χρηματοδοτηθεί από το Ταμείο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και
    - αποτίμηση και επικύρωση προϋπολογισμού (σαφής μεθοδολογία για την εκτίμηση του κόστους, ανάλυση κόστους ανά καθοριστικό παράγοντα κόστους, προσδιορισμός του κόστους μονάδας, προσδιορισμός του συνολικού αριθμού μονάδων, εκτίμηση του συνολικού απαιτούμενου προϋπολογισμού ανά έργο).
- **Υποστηρικτικό υλικό:** Αναφέρεται στη σύντομη επισκόπηση των σχετικών μελετών ή / και πληροφοριών που χρησιμοποιούνται για την επικύρωση του συνολικού κόστους καθώς και τη χαρτογράφηση σημείων αναφοράς που χρησιμοποιήθηκαν κατά την ανάλυση κόστους (ιστορικό, συγκριτικό κόστος σε παρόμοια έργα) και παροχή σχετικών αποδεικτικών στοιχείων (π.χ. πηγές).

2ο βήμα - Εξέταση όλων των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και δεδομένων

Προκειμένου να διασφαλιστεί η ακρίβεια και η συνέπεια των εκτιμήσεων κόστους, πραγματοποιείται μια συγκριτική ανάλυση δεδομένων κοστολόγησης μέσω της συλλογής και εξέτασης όλων των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και δεδομένων σχετικά με το πραγματικό κόστος παρόμοιων μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων που έχουν πραγματοποιηθεί στο παρελθόν. Αυτό το βήμα περιλαμβάνει κυρίως όλες τις ενέργειες που σχετίζονται με τη συλλογή και εξέταση του συνόλου των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και του υποστηρικτικού υλικού, καθώς και την άντληση δεδομένων και την εις βάθος ανάλυση της σχετικής τεκμηρίωσης.

3ο βήμα - Ανάπτυξη μεθοδολογίας ανάλυσης κόστους

Προκειμένου να εφαρμοστεί η κοστολόγηση και η αιτιολόγηση των έργων, αναπτύχθηκαν τρεις βασικές μεθοδολογικές αναλύσεις που χρησιμοποιήθηκαν με βάση την καταλληλότητά τους για καθεμία από τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις που περιλαμβάνονται στο Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας:

Εκτίμηση από κάτω προς τα πάνω (bottom-up)

Η πρώτη μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση της ανάλυσης κόστους περιλαμβάνει εκτιμήσεις σε αναλυτικό επίπεδο για κάθε παράμετρο κόστους του έργου, οι οποίες στη συνέχεια συγκεντρώνονται σε μια συνολική εκτίμηση για ολόκληρο το έργο. Τα κύρια βήματα αυτής της μεθοδολογικής προσέγγισης περιλαμβάνουν τα ακόλουθα:

- Επανεξέταση ιστορικών τιμών/κριτηρίων ανά παράμετρο κόστους από παρόμοια έργα και εκτίμηση του κόστους αξίας της μονάδας.
- Προσδιορισμός του συνολικού αριθμού μονάδων που απαιτούνται και εφαρμογή της τιμής μονάδας για τις σχετικές εκτιμήσεις ανά παράμετρο κόστους.
- Τελική συγκέντρωση και εκτίμηση του συνολικού κόστους ανά έργο.

Παραμετρική προσέγγιση

Αυτή η προσέγγιση αναφέρεται στην εκτίμηση του συνολικού προϋπολογισμού ανά έργο βάσει σχετικών ιστορικών στοιχείων / σημείων αναφοράς. Συγκεκριμένα, τα κύρια βήματα της παραμετρικής μεθοδολογικής προσέγγισης περιλαμβάνουν τα ακόλουθα:

- Προσδιορισμός μεμονωμένων παραμέτρων κόστους βάσει σχετικών ιστορικών στοιχείων / σημείων αναφοράς
- Εξέταση της συνεισφοράς κάθε παραμέτρου κόστους στο συνολικό προϋπολογισμό
- Αξιολόγηση κάθε παραμέτρου κόστους ως ποσοστό του συνολικού κόστους

Εκτίμηση από πάνω προς τα κάτω (top down ή analogous)

Τέλος, η τεχνική μεθοδολογίας από πάνω προς τα κάτω περιλαμβάνει τα ακόλουθα κύρια βήματα:

- Εκτίμηση του συνολικού προϋπολογισμού ανά έργο βάσει σχετικών ιστορικών στοιχείων.
- Κατανομή του συνολικού κόστους ανά μεμονωμένη παράμετρο κόστους βάσει των σχετικών κριτηρίων αναφοράς για κάθε κόστος μονάδας.

Σημειώνεται ότι σε ορισμένες περιπτώσεις όπου υπάρχει περιορισμένη διαθεσιμότητα συγκριτικών ιστορικών στοιχείων / σημείων αναφοράς, προκειμένου να προχωρήσουμε σε μια ακριβή και αιτιολογημένη εκτίμηση των παραμέτρων κόστους, ζητήθηκε άποψη από εμπειρογνώμονες. Ειδικότερα, η κρίση των εμπειρογνωμόνων στοχεύει να παρέχει τα ακόλουθα:

- Επανεξέταση των σχετικών σημείων αναφοράς σχετικά με το κόστος παρόμοιων έργων.
- Παροχή εξειδικευμένης γνώμης με βάση την εμπειρία και γνώση που έχει αποκτηθεί σε έναν συγκεκριμένο τομέα και την επισήμανση κρίσιμων παραγόντων και πιθανών κινδύνων.
- Ολοκλήρωση και αξιολόγηση των υπαρχόντων δεδομένων και επικύρωση του εκτιμώμενου κόστους.

4ο βήμα - Διαδικασία αποτίμησης και επικύρωσης

Η ακρίβεια και η επικύρωση της ανάλυσης κόστους για κάθε επένδυση και έργο επιτυγχάνεται μέσω της εφαρμογής της αποτίμησης κόστους του σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας από έναν ανεξάρτητο φορέα. Συγκεκριμένα, η επικύρωση και αποτίμηση της ανάλυσης κόστους διασφαλίστηκε μέσω των ακόλουθων ενεργειών:

- Συλλογή, επεξεργασία και αναθεώρηση δεδομένων.
- Συνεχής επικοινωνία και υλοποίηση συναντήσεων με τους υπεύθυνους ενδιαφερόμενους φορείς και οντότητες.
- Αίτημα για απαιτούμενα ή πρόσθετα δεδομένα και πληροφορίες.
- Επαλήθευση μεγέθους επένδυσης και προσδιορισμός κόστους.

Προετοιμασία και επανεξέταση των αναφορών ανάλυσης κόστους.

Κύρια στοιχεία μεθοδολογίας προσέγγισης και παραμέτρων κόστους

Τα έργα που ανήκουν στον Άξονα 1.4 αφορούν την προώθηση της βιώσιμης ανάπτυξης, την προστασία της ποικιλομορφίας, τα έργα άρδευσης και υδάτινων υποδομών, καθώς και τα έργα που σχετίζονται με την πολιτική προστασία. Λόγω του γενικού γενικού χαρακτήρα της αειφορίας και της αντοχής στο κλίμα, αυτά τα έργα εκτείνονται σε ένα ευρύ φάσμα και χαρακτηρίζονται από μεγάλη ποικιλία.

Σε αυτό το πλαίσιο, έχουν χρησιμοποιηθεί διάφορες προσεγγίσεις με τις πιο εμφανείς προσεγγίσεις από κάτω προς τα πάνω για έργα πολιτικής προστασίας που αφορούν κυρίως την προμήθεια εξειδικευμένου εξοπλισμού. Για τέτοια έργα η επικύρωση του κόστους βασίστηκε στην αναθεώρηση ιστορικών αριθμών / σημείων αναφοράς ανά στοιχείο / συστατικό από παρόμοια έργα, εκτεταμένη έρευνα αγοράς και εκτίμηση του κόστους ανά μονάδα αξίας.

Για έργα που σχετίζονται με τη διαχείριση αστικών λυμάτων και ιλύος, τη διαχείριση αστικών λυμάτων και ιλύος, την αναδάσωση, την παροχή νερού, την άρδευση, τον μετριασμό των πλημμυρών, έχει χρησιμοποιηθεί ένας συνδυασμός προσεγγίσεων από πάνω προς τα κάτω (top down) και από κάτω προς τα πάνω (bottom up), ανάλογα με τη διαθεσιμότητα δεδομένων και πιο συγκεκριμένα:

- Λεπτομερής ανάλυση των μελετών προεπιλογής και σκοπιμότητας όπου διατίθενται
- Προσδιορισμός των βασικών παραγόντων κόστους και εξέταση της συνεισφοράς κάθε παραμέτρου κόστους στο συνολικό προϋπολογισμό
- Ανάπτυξη κόστους μονάδας και σύγκριση όσον αφορά το κόστος μονάδας με έργα που είχαν ήδη υλοποιηθεί στην Ελλάδα, με ιδιαίτερη έμφαση σε χρηματοδοτούμενα από την ΕΕ έργα όπου αυτό είναι εφικτό.

Η λεπτομερής εκτίμηση κόστους για κάθε έργο βρίσκεται στα Παραρτήματα.

12. Αίτημα δανείου

Μη εφαρμόσιμο.

Μέρος 2: Περιγραφή μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων, Ψηφιακός Μετασχηματισμός

Άξονας 2.1: Συνδεσιμότητα για τους πολίτες, τις επιχειρήσεις, το κράτος

1. Περιγραφή του Άξονα

Περιοχές/τομείς πολιτικής: Συνδεσιμότητα για τους πολίτες, τις επιχειρήσεις, το κράτος

Περίληψη: Η Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση, αναγνωρίζοντας τον καταλυτικό ρόλο της συνδεσιμότητας στην ανάπτυξη της ενιαίας ψηφιακής αγοράς και στη διασφάλιση του ψηφιακού της μέλλοντος, ανέπτυξε το Ψηφιακό θεματολόγιο για την Ευρώπη 2020, με στόχο να παρέχει στους καταναλωτές και τις επιχειρήσεις καλύτερη πρόσβαση σε ψηφιακές υποδομές και υπηρεσίες σε ολόκληρη την Ευρώπη, δημιουργία του κατάλληλου περιβάλλοντος για την ανάπτυξη ψηφιακών δικτύων και υπηρεσιών και μεγιστοποίηση του αναπτυξιακού δυναμικού της ψηφιακής οικονομίας.

Η Ελλάδα πρέπει να επιταχύνει τις προσπάθειές της στη συνδεσιμότητα, η οποία αποτελεί βασική προϋπόθεση για τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό. Ο στόχος αυτού του Άξονα είναι, αφενός, η πραγματοποίηση επενδύσεων για τη διευκόλυνση της εγκατάστασης υποδομών οπτικών ινών και την ανάπτυξη δικτύων 5G που καλύπτουν όλους τους μεγάλους ελληνικούς αυτοκινητόδρομους και, αφετέρου, μεταρρυθμίσεις για τη διασφάλιση της μετάβασης σε γρήγορες ευρυζωνικές συνδέσεις και μετάβαση σε τεχνολογία 5G. Από την άποψη αυτή, οι νομοθετικές μεταρρυθμίσεις που έχουν ήδη θεσπιστεί (Ν.4635/2019 και Ν.4727/2020) έχουν διαμορφώσει έναν οδικό χάρτη για την ανάπτυξη σύγχρονων υποδομών δικτύου και τη δημιουργία του Ταμείου «Φαιστός», το οποίο θα διαδραματίσει βασικό ρόλο στην ανάπτυξη τεχνολογιών 5G, δημιουργώντας το απαραίτητο οικοσύστημα για την αξιοποίηση ενός ευρέος φάσματος των τεχνολογιών νέας γενιάς.

Η υλοποίηση επενδύσεων αναμένεται να επιταχύνει την υιοθέτηση υποδομών νέας γενιάς από τους πολίτες, να αυξήσει τις δυνατότητες της ελληνικής βιομηχανίας υψηλής τεχνολογίας και να αναπτύξει τις απαραίτητες υποδομές που θα εξυπηρετήσουν τις ανάγκες για Συνδεδεμένη και Αυτόνομη Κινητικότητα. Επιπλέον, οι μεταρρυθμίσεις στοχεύουν στη βελτίωση της θέσης της Ελλάδας στη διεθνή κατάταξη των ευρυζωνικών συνδέσεων και στην ενίσχυση όλων των υπηρεσιών που παρέχονται μέσω αυτών των συνδέσεων, καθώς και στη διευκόλυνση της ανάπτυξης καινοτόμων απομακρυσμένων υπηρεσιών.

Η ανάπτυξη δικτύων πολύ υψηλής χωρητικότητας, ιδίως δικτύων 5G και οπτικών ινών σε αστικές και αγροτικές περιοχές, καθώς και η χρήση διαστημικών τεχνολογιών και εφαρμογών και η ενσωμάτωσή τους στην εθνική οικονομία θα επιφέρουν σημαντικά οφέλη σε όλη την κοινωνία και την οικονομία, συμπεριλαμβάνοντας τη δημιουργία θέσεων εργασίας, νέες και καλύτερες ευκαιρίες για τον κλάδο της βιομηχανίας, και την αυξημένη αποδοτικότητα και παραγωγικότητα τόσο για τους πολίτες όσο και για τις επιχειρήσεις.

Στόχος: Οι βασικοί στόχοι του Άξονα περιλαμβάνουν (α) τη διευκόλυνση της εγκατάστασης υποδομών οπτικών ινών (β) την ανάπτυξη δικτύων 5G που καλύπτουν μεγάλους ελληνικούς αυτοκινητόδρομους, (γ) τη μετάβαση σε γρήγορες ευρυζωνικές συνδέσεις και την τεχνολογία 5G, και (δ) τη χρήση διαστημικών τεχνολογιών και εφαρμογών.

Η υλοποίηση των προτεινόμενων επενδύσεων αναμένεται να επιταχύνει τη χρήση τεχνολογικών υποδομών νέας γενιάς από πολίτες και επιχειρήσεις, να αυξήσει το δυναμικό του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού της ελληνικής βιομηχανίας, να αναβαθμίσει τη διασύνδεση των νησιωτικών περιοχών της χώρας και να αναπτύξει απαραίτητες υποδομές που θα εξυπηρετούν τις ανάγκες για Συνδεδεμένη και Αυτόνομη Κινητικότητα. Επιπλέον, οι προτεινόμενες μεταρρυθμίσεις αποσκοπούν (α) στη βελτίωση της θέσης της Ελλάδας στην ΕΕ και στη διεθνή κατάταξη μέσω της υιοθέτησης ευρυζωνικών συνδέσεων εξαιρετικά υψηλής ταχύτητας, (β) στην ενίσχυση όλων των υπηρεσιών που παρέχονται μέσω αυτών των συνδέσεων, και (γ) στη διευκόλυνση της ανάπτυξης καινοτόμων ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών.

Η ανάπτυξη δικτύων πολύ υψηλής χωρητικότητας και η χρήση μικροδορυφόρων θα έχουν σημαντικές επιπτώσεις στην κοινωνία και την οικονομία στο σύνολό της, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της δημιουργίας νέων θέσεων εργασίας, νέων και καλύτερων ευκαιριών για τη βιομηχανία, της παροχής υπηρεσιών υψηλότερης αποδοτικότητας και παραγωγικότητας τόσο για τους πολίτες όσο και για τις επιχειρήσεις, αυξάνοντας παράλληλα την ψηφιακή στρατηγική αυτονομία της Ευρώπης. Ο Άξονας αναμένεται επίσης να αυξήσει τη διαθεσιμότητα, την ασφάλεια και την ανθεκτικότητα των κυβερνητικών δικτύων επικοινωνίας.

Σύνδεση με τον Ευρωπαϊκό Πυλώνα: «Ψηφιακός Μετασχηματισμός»

Σύνδεση με την Ευρωπαϊκή Εμβληματική Πρωτοβουλία: «Σύνδεση»

Μεταρρυθμίσεις και Επενδύσεις

Μεταρρυθμίσεις

- **Μεταρρύθμιση 1.** Μετάβαση σε γρήγορες ευρυζωνικές συνδέσεις - 100/200 Mbps (UltraFast) (ID: 16857)
- **Μεταρρύθμιση 2.** Μετάβαση στην τεχνολογία 5G και διευκόλυνση της ανάπτυξης καινοτόμων ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών (ID: 16844)

Επενδύσεις

- **Επένδυση 1:** Υποδομές οπτικών ινών σε κτίρια (ID: 16818, COFOG: 04.6)
- **Επένδυση 2:** Υποθαλάσσια καλώδια στα ελληνικά νησιά (ID: 16962, COFOG: 04.6)
- **Επένδυση 3:** Ασύρματα δίκτυα πέμπτης γενιάς (5G) στο εθνικό δίκτυο αυτοκινητοδρόμων (ID: 16834, COFOG: 04.6)
- **Επένδυση 4:** Ανάπτυξη δικτύου μικροδορυφόρων (ID: 16855, COFOG: 04.6)

Εκτιμώμενο κόστος: 582 εκατομμύρια ευρώ, εκ των οποίων 522 εκατομμύρια ευρώ (90%) καλύπτονται από το Ταμείο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας

2. Κύριες προκλήσεις και στόχοι

α) Κύριες προκλήσεις

Ο ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός συνιστά μία από τις σημαντικότερες προκλήσεις της σύγχρονης ελληνικής οικονομίας και κοινωνίας και παραμένει ένας από τους πιο υψηλούς στόχους τόσο σε εθνικό όσο και συνολικά σε επίπεδο ΕΕ. Σύμφωνα με το Country Report 2020, η Ελλάδα διαθέτει μία από τις λιγότερο προηγμένες ψηφιακές οικονομίες στην ΕΕ. Συγκεκριμένα, σύμφωνα με το Δείκτη Ψηφιακής Οικονομίας και Κοινωνίας (DESI) 2020, ο οποίος αποτυπώνει τις επιδόσεις στους τομείς της συνδεσιμότητας, του ανθρώπινου κεφαλαίου, της χρήσης υπηρεσιών Διαδικτύου, της ολοκλήρωσης της ψηφιακής τεχνολογίας και των ψηφιακών δημόσιων υπηρεσιών, η Ελλάδα κατατάσσεται στην 27η θέση ανάμεσα στα 28 κράτη μέλη της ΕΕ στο συνολικό DESI 2020. Συγκεκριμένα, όσον αφορά στη συνδεσιμότητα, η Ελλάδα κατατάσσεται τελευταία μεταξύ των χωρών της ΕΕ με βαθμολογία συνδεσιμότητας 33,4 (σε σύγκριση με τον μέσο όρο 50,1 της ΕΕ). Ο δευτερεύων δείκτης συνδεσιμότητας δείχνει ότι η Ελλάδα υστερεί έναντι του μέσου όρου της ΕΕ στους ακόλουθους τομείς: «συνολική κάλυψη σταθερών ευρυζωνικών συνδέσεων», «κάλυψη σταθερών ευρυζωνικών συνδέσεων ταχύτητας τουλάχιστον 100 Mbps», «κάλυψη γρήγορης ευρυζωνικής σύνδεσης (NGA)», «σταθερά δίκτυα πολύ υψηλής χωρητικότητας (VHCN)», «κάλυψη κινητών ευρυζωνικών συνδέσεων», «ετοιμότητα 5G» και στον δείκτη «τιμές ευρυζωνικών συνδέσεων». Σε αυτό το πλαίσιο, η επιτυχής εφαρμογή των προτεινόμενων μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων συνδεσιμότητας αναμένεται να βελτιώσει σημαντικά τη θέση της Ελλάδας στην κατάταξη του DESI.

Επιπλέον, το Country Report 2020 επισημαίνει ότι στον τομέα της συνδεσιμότητας η μετάβαση σε γρήγορη και εξαιρετικά γρήγορη ευρυζωνική σύνδεση στην Ελλάδα είναι πολύ πιο αργή από ό,τι στην υπόλοιπη ΕΕ. Η κύρια προτεραιότητα για την Ελλάδα είναι το «Ultra-Fast Broadband», το οποίο στοχεύει να βοηθήσει τη χώρα να καλύψει τα κενά στη συνδεσιμότητα πολύ υψηλής ταχύτητας και να επιτύχει τους στόχους της στρατηγικής συνδεσιμότητας της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής για την επονομαζόμενη «Gigabit Κοινωνία» (Gigabit Society). Παρόλο που το εθνικό ευρυζωνικό σχέδιο έχει επικαιροποιηθεί, παρατηρούνται σημαντικές καθυστερήσεις στην υλοποίηση του προγράμματος, ενώ η απορρόφηση των διαθέσιμων κονδυλίων παραμένει χαμηλή. Επιπλέον, ενώ η χρήση υπηρεσιών Διαδικτύου αυξάνεται, οι περιφερειακές ανισότητες όσον αφορά στην πρόσβαση στο Διαδίκτυο παραμένουν ιδιαίτερα υψηλές, ειδικά στα ελληνικά νησιά.

Με βάση την έκθεση για το Ευρωπαϊκό Εξάμηνο και τις Ειδικές Ανά Χώρα Συστάσεις του 2019, η ανεπαρκής ευρυζωνική συνδεσιμότητα υψηλών ταχυτήτων δημιουργεί σημαντικά εμπόδια για

δυναμικές εξαγωγικές επιχειρήσεις. Επιπλέον, το Ευρωπαϊκό Εξάμηνο τονίζει ότι «η βελτίωση της διαθεσιμότητας δικτύων πολύ υψηλής χωρητικότητας και η χρήση διαδικτύου υψηλής ταχύτητας αποτελεί προτεραιότητα» για την Ελλάδα. Οι συστάσεις του Συμβουλίου CSR 3 του 2020 καλούν την Ελλάδα να επικεντρωθεί σε επενδύσεις που σχετίζονται με τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό και ιδιαίτερα σε ψηφιακές υποδομές πολύ υψηλής χωρητικότητας.

Στο πλαίσιο της αναβάθμισης και επέκτασης των ευρυζωνικών υπηρεσιών, έχει δοθεί διαχρονικά έμφαση στις πολιτικές της προσφοράς για την προώθηση της ανάπτυξης ευρυζωνικών δικτύων. Μεγέθη όπως περισσότερη, καλύτερη και ταχύτερη συνδεσιμότητα συνιστούν βασικές προϋποθέσεις για τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό, διασφαλίζοντας την καθολική πρόσβαση στο Διαδίκτυο και τη διαθεσιμότητα ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών, κάτι που είναι απαραίτητο για καθημερινές δραστηριότητες, οικονομικές και κοινωνικές. Προωθεί επίσης την κοινωνική ένταξη και ωφελεί τις αγροτικές και απομακρυσμένες περιοχές. Οι χώρες που υστερούν σε ψηφιακή υποδομή πολύ υψηλής χωρητικότητας αντιμετωπίζουν τον κίνδυνο συγκριτικά χαμηλότερης ανταγωνιστικότητας και παραγωγικότητας των επιχειρήσεων και των εργαζομένων σε πολλούς τομείς της οικονομίας.

Περαιτέρω, η πρόσφατη πανδημία COVID-19 έφερε στο προσκήνιο σημαντικές προκλήσεις, όπως την ανάγκη για απομακρυσμένη εργασία και την απαίτηση για ψηφιακά διαθέσιμες δημόσιες υπηρεσίες, αναδεικνύοντας παράλληλα την αξία των ψηφιακών αγαθών για την οικονομία και το ρόλο που διαδραματίζουν τα τηλεπικοινωνιακά δίκτυα και η συνδεσιμότητα, καθώς και οι βασικές και προηγμένες ψηφιακές δεξιότητες, στην ενίσχυση της ανθεκτικότητας των οικονομιών και τη διασφάλιση της κοινωνικής συνοχής. Ως εκ τούτου, η διεύρυνση και η βελτίωση της συνδεσιμότητας στη νέα εποχή, διαδραματίζει αναπόσπαστο ρόλο όχι μόνο στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό, αλλά και στην οικονομική και κοινωνική συνοχή.

Επιπλέον, ένας κρίσιμος παράγοντας για αυξημένη συνδεσιμότητα είναι η ανάπτυξη κατάλληλων υποδομών στα ελληνικά νησιά (δηλαδή μέσω σύγχρονων υποθαλάσσιων καλωδίων οπτικών ινών), τα οποία θα συνδέσουν την ηπειρωτική χώρα με τα νησιά και την Κύπρο, με στόχο την ενίσχυση της πρόσβασης των πολιτών σε υψηλότερες ταχύτητες διαδικτύου. Συγκεκριμένα, οι συνδέσεις των περισσότερων ελληνικών νησιών χαρακτηρίζονται από συνδέσεις χαμηλής χωρητικότητας (κυρίως ασύρματες) που στερούν από τους τελικούς χρήστες επαρκείς ταχύτητες για την υποστήριξη των απαραίτητων ευρυζωνικών υπηρεσιών. Η ύπαρξη συνδέσεων υψηλής ταχύτητας είναι ζωτικής σημασίας για την ανάπτυξη της τοπικής οικονομίας και ιδιαίτερα για τη βιώσιμη ανάπτυξη του τουριστικού κλάδου.

Τέλος, η χώρα αντιμετωπίζει την πρόκληση ανάπτυξης προηγμένων εφαρμογών για την υποστήριξη και αναβάθμιση των υπηρεσιών αναζήτησης και διάσωσης, της επιτήρησης των συνόρων, της εθνικής ασφάλειας, καθώς και της πολιτικής προστασίας και προστασίας του περιβάλλοντος. Η ανάπτυξη ενός συστήματος μικροδορυφόρων (διαστημικό και επίγειο τμήμα) αναμένεται να αυξήσει τις δυνατότητες για την ανάπτυξη των συγκεκριμένων εφαρμογών καθώς και την ενίσχυση της ελληνικής βιομηχανίας υψηλής τεχνολογίας.

Προκειμένου να υλοποιηθούν οι κατάλληλες επενδύσεις για την επίτευξη συνδεσιμότητας πολύ υψηλής χωρητικότητας ώστε να επιτευχθούν οι στόχοι της «Κοινωνίας Gigabit» (Gigabit Society) και 5G της ΕΕ έως το 2025, είναι επίσης απαραίτητο να αντιμετωπιστούν οι βασικές αιτίες και οι παθογένειες που έως τώρα παρεμπόδιζαν ή καθυστερούσαν τις επενδύσεις σε υποδομές συνδεσιμότητας και την προώθηση των υπηρεσιών συνδεσιμότητας υψηλών ταχυτήτων σε επιχειρήσεις και νοικοκυριά.

β) Στόχοι

Ο Άξονας ευθυγραμμίζεται με τις ειδικές ανά χώρα συστάσεις CSR 3 για το 2020, οι οποίες προτείνουν την εστίαση των απαραίτητων μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό και ιδιαίτερα σε πρωτοβουλίες που θα στοχεύουν στην επέκταση των ψηφιακών υποδομών πολύ υψηλής χωρητικότητας. Συγκεκριμένα, η δέσμη των προτεινόμενων μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων περιλαμβάνει:

- **Μεταρρύθμιση 1:** Η μεταρρύθμιση «**Μετάβαση σε γρήγορες ευρυζωνικές συνδέσεις - 100/200 Mbps (UltraFast)**» **(ID: 16857)** στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση των ειδικών ανά χώρα συστάσεων CSR 3 για το 2020, επιτρέποντας τη μετάβαση σε πολύ πιο γρήγορη και βελτιωμένη συνδεσιμότητα.
- **Μεταρρύθμιση 2:** Η μεταρρύθμιση «**Μετάβαση στην τεχνολογία 5G και διευκόλυνση της ανάπτυξης καινοτόμων ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών**» **(ID: 16844)** στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση των ειδικών ανά χώρα συστάσεων CSR 3 για το 2020, επιτρέποντας τη μετάβαση στην τεχνολογία 5G στη νέα ψηφιακή εποχή.
- **Επένδυση 1:** Το έργο «**Υποδομές οπτικών ινών σε κτίρια**» **(ID: 16818)** στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση των ειδικών ανά χώρα συστάσεων CSR 3 για το 2020 διευκολύνοντας την εγκατάσταση υποδομών οπτικών ινών σε κτίρια.
- **Επένδυση 2:** Το έργο «**Υποθαλάσσια καλώδια στα ελληνικά νησιά**» **(ID: 16962)** στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση των ειδικών ανά χώρα συστάσεων CSR 3 για το 2020, αναπτύσσοντας σύγχρονα υποθαλάσσια καλώδια οπτικών ινών για τη σύνδεση της ηπειρωτικής Ελλάδας με τα ελληνικά νησιά και την Κύπρο.
- **Επένδυση 3**: Το έργο «**Ασύρματα δίκτυα πέμπτης γενιάς (5G) στο εθνικό δίκτυο αυτοκινητοδρόμων**» **(ID: 16834)** στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση των ειδικών ανά χώρα συστάσεων CSR 3 για το 2020 αναπτύσσοντας δίκτυα 5G που θα παρέχουν κάλυψη όλων των ελληνικών αυτοκινητοδρόμων που αποτελούν μέρος των διευρωπαϊκών δικτύων μεταφορών.
- **Επένδυση 4**: Το έργο «**Ανάπτυξη δικτύου μικροδορυφόρων**» **(ID: 16855)** στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση των ειδικών ανά χώρα συστάσεων CSR 3 για το 2020 αναπτύσσοντας ένα σύστημα μικροδορυφόρων με ωφέλιμα φορτία τηλεπικοινωνιών και παρατηρήσεων γης για την ανάπτυξη εφαρμογών και υπηρεσιών γεωπαρακολούθησης.

Ο Άξονας υποστηρίζει κυρίως την Ευρωπαϊκή Εμβληματική Πρωτοβουλία «Σύνδεση» βελτιώνοντας την πρόσβαση σε δίκτυα πολύ υψηλής χωρητικότητας και συμβάλλοντας ότι, έως το 2025, θα επιτευχθεί η ευρύτερη δυνατή αδιάλειπτη κάλυψη 5G σε όλους τους τομείς. Αυτό θα ενισχύσει την αφομοίωση και θα διασφαλίσει ότι τα νοικοκυριά και οι επιχειρήσεις θα μπορέσουν να επωφεληθούν από τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό της χώρας.

Η ταχεία ανάπτυξη δικτύων πολύ υψηλής χωρητικότητας, ιδίως δικτύων 5G και οπτικών ινών σε αστικές και αγροτικές περιοχές, θα προσφέρει σημαντικά οφέλη σε ολόκληρη την κοινωνία και την οικονομία, παρέχοντας την απαραίτητη υποδομή για την ανάπτυξη προηγμένων τεχνολογικών εφαρμογών και ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών. Επίσης, θα προσφέρει στη βιομηχανία νέες ευκαιρίες και θα κάνει τις αγροτικές περιοχές πιο ελκυστικές για τις επιχειρήσεις και τις νέες γενιές, αυξάνοντας παράλληλα την ψηφιακή στρατηγική αυτονομία της Ευρώπης.

Ιδιαίτερη προσοχή θα δοθεί για να διασφαλιστεί η καθολική πρόσβαση σε ψηφιακή συνδεσιμότητα πολύ υψηλής χωρητικότητας σε αγροτικές και απομακρυσμένες περιοχές, όπου οι επιχειρήσεις εξακολουθούν να μη διαθέτουν πρόσβαση στα απαραίτητα επιχειρηματικά και επενδυτικά κεφάλαια για την ανάπτυξη υποδομών. Οι επενδύσεις σε αυτό το επίπεδο θα συμβάλλουν στην αντιμετώπιση της συνεχούς μείωσης του πληθυσμού των αγροτικών περιοχών με τη δημιουργία νέων θέσεων απασχόλησης, μέσω της

εισαγωγής τεχνολογιών πληροφορικής και επικοινωνιών (ΤΠΕ) στη γεωργία και σε άλλους βασικούς τομείς της οικονομίας, και διασφαλίζοντας ευκολότερη πρόσβαση σε βασικές υπηρεσίες, όπως οι προηγμένες υπηρεσίες τηλεϊατρικής, καλύπτοντας βασικές ανάγκες για τους κατοίκους απομακρυσμένων ή/και απομονωμένων περιοχών.

Οι προτεινόμενες επενδύσεις περιλαμβάνουν μία σειρά από δράσεις για την ανάπτυξη της υποδομής σε δίκτυα 5G και την αύξηση της εξαιρετικά γρήγορης ευρυζωνικής κάλυψης, σε ευθυγράμμιση με τη Βίβλο Ψηφιακού Μετασχηματισμού, η οποία αντικατοπτρίζει τις κατευθυντήριες αρχές και τις απαραίτητες βραχυπρόθεσμες και μεσοπρόθεσμες παρεμβάσεις που θα υλοποιήσουν με επιτυχία το ελληνικό όραμα για την ψηφιακή Ελλάδα. Η Βίβλος Ψηφιακού Μετασχηματισμού πληροί τους τρεις βασικούς στόχους της «Διαμόρφωσης του ψηφιακού μέλλοντος της Ευρώπης», δηλαδή (α) Τεχνολογία που λειτουργεί για τους ανθρώπους, (β) Μια δίκαιη και ανταγωνιστική οικονομία και (γ) Μια ανοιχτή, δημοκρατική και βιώσιμη κοινωνία. Επιπλέον, η Βίβλος Ψηφιακού Μετασχηματισμού είναι συνεπής με (δ) τις Προτεραιότητες της Ευρωπαϊκής Πράσινης Συμφωνίας στοχεύοντας στην υλοποίηση ψηφιακών δράσεων που σέβονται πλήρως τις κλιματικές, περιβαλλοντικές και κοινωνικές προτεραιότητες της ΕΕ.

Η επίτευξη των συγκεκριμένων στόχων ενισχύονται περαιτέρω από νομοθετικές δράσεις που έχουν ήδη αναληφθεί. Συγκεκριμένα, ο Ν.4635 (Οκτώβριος 2019) παρέχει έναν οδικό χάρτη για την ανάπτυξη σύγχρονων υποδομών δικτύου, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των δικτύων οπτικών ινών, 5G, WiFi, των υποδομών έξυπνων πόλεων (smart cities), των ευφυών αυτοματοποιημένων υποδομών οδήγησης και όλων των ειδών σταθερών, ασύρματων και δορυφορικών υποδομών και δικτύων τηλεπικοινωνιών, καθώς και εξειδικευμένων δικτύων προηγμένης τεχνολογίας όπως το Internet of Things (IoT). Επιπλέον, ο Ν.4727 (Σεπτέμβριος 2020) προβλέπει τη δημιουργία του Ταμείου «Φαιστός», το οποίο θα διαδραματίσει βασικό ρόλο στην ανάπτυξη του 5G με στόχο τις επενδύσεις σε επιχειρήσεις που δραστηριοποιούνται στον κλάδο της τεχνολογίας, εστιάζοντας κυρίως στην έρευνα και ανάπτυξη συστημάτων σε υποδομές 5G, δημιουργώντας κατ' αυτόν τον τρόπο το απαραίτητο οικοσύστημα στην Ελλάδα για την αξιοποίηση της δυναμικής των τεχνολογιών νέας γενιάς.

Σύνδεση με το Ευρωπαϊκό Εξάμηνο: Όλες οι προτεινόμενες επενδύσεις και μεταρρυθμίσεις καλύπτουν τις ειδικές ανά χώρα συστάσεις CSR 3 του 2020 του Συμβουλίου, οι οποίες καλούν την Ελλάδα να επικεντρώσει τις επενδύσεις στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό και ιδιαίτερα σε ψηφιακές υποδομές πολύ υψηλής χωρητικότητας, με σκοπό την αύξηση της κάλυψης σε εθνικό επίπεδο.

γ) Εθνικό στρατηγικό πλαίσιο

Στο εθνικό στρατηγικό πλαίσιο, η συνδεσιμότητα αποτελεί βασική προϋπόθεση για τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό της Ελλάδας, καθώς τα αναμενόμενα οικονομικά και κοινωνικά οφέλη μπορούν να επιτευχθούν μόνο με βάση τα θεμέλια ενός εκτεταμένου δικτύου ευρυζωνικών υποδομών υψηλής ταχύτητας και δικτύων 5ης γενιάς. Η υλοποίηση των προτεινόμενων μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων του συγκεκριμένου Άξονα στοχεύει στην ενίσχυση της κινητής και σταθερής ευρυζωνικής συνδεσιμότητας και στην επίτευξη εξαιρετικά υψηλής ταχύτητας πρόσβασης στο Διαδίκτυο για πολίτες και επιχειρήσεις, οι οποίες αναμένεται να οδηγήσουν στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό της χώρας, ως μέρος της **Βίβλου Ψηφιακού Μετασχηματισμού** (2020-2025) που πληροί τους τρεις βασικούς στόχους της «**Διαμόρφωσης του ψηφιακού μέλλοντος της Ευρώπης**» και θα συμβάλλει σημαντικά στην οικονομική ανάπτυξη και ευημερία της Ελλάδας.

Στο εθνικό στρατηγικό πλαίσιο, ο Άξονας ευθυγραμμίζεται με τη **νέα Εθνική Στρατηγική Ευρυζωνικότητας**, η οποία ευθυγραμμίζεται επίσης με τους στόχους της «**Ευρωπαϊκής Κοινωνίας Gigabit**»[51] και του «**Σχεδίου δράσης 5G**»[52], θέτοντας τους ακόλουθους στρατηγικούς στόχους:

- Συνδεσιμότητα Gigabit για όλους
- Όλες οι εγκαταστάσεις σε οργανωμένες κοινότητες (αστικές ή αγροτικές) να έχουν πρόσβαση στη σύνδεση στο Διαδίκτυο, προσφέροντας ταχύτητα λήψης τουλάχιστον 100Mbps, η οποία μπορεί να αναβαθμιστεί εύκολα σε 1 Gbps
- Το 100% του πληθυσμού που ζει σε οργανωμένες κοινότητες (αστικές ή αγροτικές) και όλες οι μεγάλες χερσαίες διαδρομές μεταφοράς να έχουν αδιάλειπτη κάλυψη 5G με ταχύτητα λήψης τουλάχιστον 100 Mbps, ενώ οι κεντρικοί αυτοκινητόδρομοι θα πρέπει να μπορούν να υποστηρίζουν τη Συνδεδεμένη και Αυτοματοποιημένη Κινητικότητα
- Το 70% των νοικοκυριών να έχουν σύνδεση στο Διαδίκτυο με ταχύτητα λήψης τουλάχιστον 100Mbps

3. Μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις

Η λεπτομερής περιγραφή των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων βρίσκεται στα Παραρτήματα.

α) Μεταρρυθμίσεις

Μεταρρύθμιση 1. Μετάβαση σε γρήγορες ευρυζωνικές συνδέσεις - 100/200 Mbps (UltraFast) (ID: 16857)

Μεταρρύθμιση 2. Μετάβαση στην τεχνολογία 5G και διευκόλυνση της ανάπτυξης καινοτόμων ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών. (ID: 16844)

β) Επενδύσεις

Επένδυση 1. Υποδομές οπτικών ινών σε κτίρια (ID: 16818)

Επένδυση 2. Υποθαλάσσια καλώδια στα ελληνικά νησιά (ID: 16962)

Επένδυση 3. Ασύρματα δίκτυα πέμπτης γενιάς (5G) στο εθνικό δίκτυο αυτοκινητοδρόμων (ID: 16834)

Επένδυση 4. Ανάπτυξη δικτύου μικροδορυφόρων (ID: 16855)

4. Ανοιχτά στρατηγικά θέματα αυτονομίας και ασφάλειας

Η ταχεία ανάπτυξη δικτύων πολύ υψηλής χωρητικότητας, ιδίως δικτύων 5G και οπτικών ινών σε αστικές και αγροτικές περιοχές, θα επιφέρει σημαντικά οφέλη σε ολόκληρη την κοινωνία και την οικονομία, παρέχοντας την απαραίτητη υποδομή για την ανάπτυξη και παροχή προηγμένων τεχνολογικών εφαρμογών και ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών. Θα προσφέρει στη βιομηχανία νέες ευκαιρίες και θα κάνει τις

[51] Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Connectivity for a Competitive Digital Single Market - Towards a European Gigabit Society - COM(2016)587 and Staff Working Document - SWD(2016)300

[52] Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: 5G for Europe: An Action Plan - COM(2016)588 and Staff Working Document - SWD(2016)306

αγροτικές περιοχές πιο ελκυστικές για τις επιχειρήσεις και τις νέες γενιές, αυξάνοντας παράλληλα την ψηφιακή στρατηγική αυτονομία της Ευρώπης.

Ταυτόχρονα, θα συμβάλλει άμεσα στη δημιουργία νέων θέσεων εργασίας και στην αύξηση των δεξιοτήτων, κατά τη φάση κατασκευής και λειτουργίας στους σχετικούς τομείς των κατασκευών και των έργων υποδομής και έμμεσα, στηρίζοντας την ανάπτυξη των επιχειρήσεων. Ως αποτέλεσμα, οι επιχειρήσεις θα αντλήσουν πλεονεκτήματα από βελτιωμένες δυνατότητες για βιντεοδιάσκεψη, cloud computing, ηλεκτρονικό εμπόριο και χρηματοοικονομικές συναλλαγές, ενώ η ποιότητα παροχής υπηρεσιών προς τον τελικό καταναλωτή θα βελτιωθεί σημαντικά, και τα άτομα θα αποκτήσουν μεγαλύτερη πρόσβαση σε πληροφορίες και ψυχαγωγία. Επιπλέον, οι συγκεκριμένες υποδομές αναμένεται να ευνοήσουν την επέκταση καινοτόμων δημόσιων ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών, συμπεριλαμβανομένων εκείνων που παρέχονται μέσω βίντεο, επιτρέποντας παράλληλα την ευρεία εφαρμογή πολλών τύπων ασύρματων υπηρεσιών όπως για παράδειγμα αυτές της τηλεϊατρικής και της ηλεκτρονικής υγείας.

Μέσω της εφαρμογής των προτεινόμενων μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων θα δημιουργηθούν νέες θέσεις εργασίας σε αναδυόμενους και ταχέως αναπτυσσόμενους τεχνολογικούς τομείς, καθώς και βελτίωση της παραγωγικότητας ενός ευρέος φάσματος οικονομικών κλάδων και θα οδηγήσουν, κατ' επέκταση, σε συνολική αύξηση της αναπτυξιακής δυναμικής της Ελλάδας. Οι πρωτοβουλίες θα συμβάλλουν επίσης στην ταχύτερη και βιώσιμη ανάκαμψη από την πανδημία COVID-19. Επιπλέον, ο στόχος είναι να προωθηθεί η ολοκλήρωση διαστημικών υποδομών με επίγειες υποδομές 5G, ενώ προετοιμάζεται το έδαφος για την επόμενη γενιά δικτύων 6G, σε συνδυασμό με άλλες προηγμένες τεχνολογίες όπως η Τεχνητή Νοημοσύνη (για ανάλυση εικόνας και αρχειοθέτηση), το Internet of Things (IoT), οι λύσεις υπολογιστικού νέφους (cloud) (για αποθήκευση και διανομή δεδομένων) για την ανάπτυξη νέων υπηρεσιών. Σύμφωνα με πρόσφατη μελέτη του Υπουργείου Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης, η ακαθάριστη προστιθέμενη αξία των προγραμματισμένων επενδύσεων που σχετίζονται με την ανάπτυξη συνδεσιμότητας και λύσεων 5G ύψους 3,9 - 6,5 δισεκατομμυρίων ευρώ κατά τη χρονική περίοδο 2021 - 2030 αναμένεται να ανέλθει στα 7,3 - 12,4 δισεκατομμύρια ευρώ αγγίζοντας ευρύ φάσμα οικονομικών κλάδων και προβλέπεται να δημιουργήσουν 50.000 - 70.000 νέες θέσεις εργασίας.

Η ευρύτερη κάλυψη δικτύων 5G και οπτικών ινών διασφαλίζει ότι ο ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός είναι δίκαιος, προωθεί την κοινωνική ένταξη και δεν επιδεινώνει τις πρόσφατες τάσεις διεύρυνσης των κοινωνικών και εδαφικών ανισοτήτων. Η επόμενη αλλαγή παραδείγματος αφορά τη συνδεσιμότητα μέσω μικροδορυφόρων για την παροχή υψηλής ταχύτητας συνδεσιμότητας παντού στην Ευρώπη. Με την ενσωμάτωση της κβαντικής κρυπτογράφησης, αυτή η υποδομή αναμένεται να εξαλείψει τις ζώνες χωρίς ευρυζωνική πρόσβαση στην Ευρώπη (λεγόμενες 'νεκρές ζώνες') και θα παρέχει συνδεσιμότητα παντού, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της κυβερνητικής ή κρίσιμης ανά τομέα ασφαλούς επικοινωνίας.

Ειδικότερα, ως σημαντικός παράγοντας για μελλοντικές ψηφιακές υπηρεσίες, το 5G θα διαδραματίσει καταλυτικό ρόλο στην ανάπτυξη της ψηφιακής οικονομίας και της κοινωνίας της ΕΕ τα επόμενα χρόνια. Καθώς οι υπηρεσίες 5G είναι προσανατολισμένες στην υποστήριξη μεγάλου όγκου ταυτόχρονων συνδέσεων υψηλής ταχύτητας, διευρύνοντας κατ' αυτόν τον τρόπο το διάνυσμα πιθανών σημείων εκκίνησης κακόβουλων επιθέσεων, η λήψη ενισχυτικών μέτρων ασφάλειας στον κυβερνοχώρο και η διασφάλιση της ανθεκτικότητας των δικτύων 5G αποτελεί ζήτημα ζωτικής σημασίας που θα πρέπει να ληφθεί σοβαρά υπόψη.

Η κυβερνοασφάλεια των δικτύων 5G είναι επομένως απαραίτητη για την προστασία των οικονομιών και των κοινωνιών και για την πλήρη αξιοποίηση των σημαντικών ευκαιριών που θα προσφέρουν. Είναι επίσης ζωτικής σημασίας για τη διασφάλιση της **στρατηγικής αυτονομίας της Ένωσης**.

Σε αυτό το πλαίσιο, τον Ιούλιο του 2020, τα κράτη μέλη της ΕΕ, με την υποστήριξη της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής και του ENISA, του Οργανισμού της ΕΕ για την κυβερνοασφάλεια, δημοσίευσαν έκθεση σχετικά με την πρόοδο που σημειώθηκε στην εφαρμογή της κοινής εργαλειοθήκης της ΕΕ για μέτρα ενίσχυσης της ασφάλειας των δικτύων 5G (EU Toolbox on 5G Cybersecurity)[53], η οποία συμφωνήθηκε από τα κράτη μέλη και εγκρίθηκε επίσημα με τη σχετική ανακοίνωση της Επιτροπής τον Ιανουάριο του 2020[54]. Η εργαλειοθήκη καθορίζει μια κοινή προσέγγιση που βασίζεται σε μια αντικειμενική εκτίμηση των εντοπισμένων κινδύνων και των κατάλληλων μέτρων μετριασμού για την αντιμετώπιση των κινδύνων ασφαλείας που σχετίζονται με την ανάπτυξη της 5ης γενιάς κινητών δικτύων.

Ο στόχος της εργαλειοθήκης της ΕΕ για την ασφάλεια στον κυβερνοχώρο 5G είναι ο προσδιορισμός μιας συντονισμένης προσέγγισης βασισμένης σε ένα κοινό σύνολο μέτρων, με στόχο τον μετριασμό των βασικών κινδύνων στην κυβερνοασφάλεια των δικτύων 5G που εντοπίστηκαν στη συντονισμένη έκθεση αξιολόγησης κινδύνων της ΕΕ που κυκλοφόρησε τον Οκτώβριο του 2019[55]. Στην έκθεση αυτή, όλα τα κράτη μέλη υπέβαλαν τα αποτελέσματα της αποτίμησης και ανάλυσης επικινδυνότητας στην Επιτροπή και τον ENISA, με βάση ένα κοινό ερωτηματολόγιο. Οι πληροφορίες που παρείχαν τα κράτη μέλη επέτρεψαν τη συλλογή πληροφοριών σχετικά με τα κύρια πληροφοριακά και τεχνολογικά αγαθά, τις απειλές και τις ευπάθειες[56] που σχετίζονται με την υποδομή 5G και τα κύρια σενάρια κινδύνου, περιγράφοντας πιθανούς τρόπους με τους οποίους οι παράγοντες απειλής θα μπορούσαν να εκμεταλλευτούν μια συγκεκριμένη ευπάθεια ενός αγαθού, προκειμένου να πλήξουν κυβερνητικούς στόχους.

Η έκθεση σχετικά με την πρόοδο που έχει σημειωθεί στην εφαρμογή της κοινής εργαλειοθήκης της ΕΕ επισημαίνει μια σειρά σημαντικών προκλήσεων ασφάλειας, οι οποίες είναι πιθανό να εμφανιστούν ή να γίνουν πιο εμφανείς στα δίκτυα 5G. Αυτές οι προκλήσεις ασφάλειας συνδέονται κυρίως με:

- Τη αύξηση των ζητημάτων ασφάλειας που σχετίζονται με τη διαθεσιμότητα και την ακεραιότητα των δικτύων, εκτός από τα ζητήματα εμπιστευτικότητας και απορρήτου.
- Τις βασικές καινοτομίες στην τεχνολογία 5G (η οποία θα φέρει επίσης συγκεκριμένες βελτιώσεις ασφαλείας), ιδίως τον αυξημένο σημαντικό ρόλο του λογισμικού και το ευρύ φάσμα υπηρεσιών και εφαρμογών που ενεργοποιούνται μέσα από τα δίκτυα 5G.
- Το ρόλο των προμηθευτών στην κατασκευή και λειτουργία δικτύων 5G, την πολυπλοκότητα των διασυνδέσεων μεταξύ προμηθευτών και φορέων εκμετάλλευσης και το βαθμό εξάρτησης από μεμονωμένους προμηθευτές.

Η εργαλειοθήκη στοχεύει στη δημιουργία ενός ισχυρού και αντικειμενικού πλαισίου μέτρων για την εξασφάλιση επαρκούς επιπέδου ασφάλειας στον κυβερνοχώρο των δικτύων 5G. Η προσέγγιση που ακολουθείται βασίζεται στην επικινδυνότητα και αποκλειστικά για λόγους ασφαλείας. Η εργαλειοθήκη προτείνει ένα σύνολο βασικών ενεργειών, δηλαδή:

[53] NIS Cooperation Group (July 2020) - Report on Member States' Progress in Implementing the EU Toolbox on 5G Cybersecurity.

[54] COM(2020) 50 final - Secure 5G deployment in the EU - Implementing the EU toolbox

[55] NIS Cooperation Group (October 2019) - EU coordinated risk assessment of the cybersecurity of 5G networks

[56] Όπως ορίζεται στο standard ISO/IEC: 27005

- Ενίσχυση των απαιτήσεων ασφαλείας για τους παρόχους δικτύων κινητής τηλεφωνίας.
- Επιβεβαίωση ότι κάθε φορέας εκμετάλλευσης διαθέτει την κατάλληλη στρατηγική πολλαπλών προμηθευτών, για την αποφυγή ή τον περιορισμό οποιασδήποτε σημαντικής εξάρτησης από έναν μόνο προμηθευτή.
- Διατήρηση διαφορετικής και βιώσιμης αλυσίδας εφοδιασμού 5G για την αποφυγή μακροπρόθεσμων εξαρτήσεων.

Τα υψηλότερα μέτρα αποτελεσματικότητας που προσδιορίζονται στα συμπεράσματα της εργαλειοθήκης και συνιστώνται για εφαρμογή από όλα τα κράτη μέλη σε εθνικό επίπεδο καλύπτουν τα εξής:

- Ενίσχυση του ρόλου και της δικαιοδοσίας των ρυθμιστικών αρχών (**Στρατηγικά μέτρα 01 και 02**).
- Αξιολόγηση του προφίλ κινδύνου των προμηθευτών. Κατά συνέπεια, η εφαρμογή σχετικών περιορισμών για προμηθευτές που θεωρούνται υψηλού κινδύνου - συμπεριλαμβανομένων των απαραίτητων εξαιρέσεων για τον αποτελεσματικό μετριασμό των κινδύνων - για βασικά πληροφοριακά και τεχνολογικά αγαθά που αξιολογούνται ως κρίσιμα και ευαίσθητα στη συντονισμένη εκτίμηση κινδύνου της ΕΕ (π.χ. βασικές λειτουργίες δικτύου, λειτουργίες διαχείρισης δικτύου, και λειτουργίες δικτύου πρόσβασης) (**Στρατηγικά μέτρα 03 και 04**).
- Διασφάλιση ότι κάθε φορέας εκμετάλλευσης εφαρμόζει την κατάλληλη στρατηγική πολλαπλών προμηθευτών για την αποφυγή ή τον περιορισμό οποιασδήποτε εξάρτησης από έναν μόνο προμηθευτή (ή προμηθευτές με παρόμοιο προφίλ κινδύνου), εξασφάλιση επαρκούς ισορροπίας των προμηθευτών σε εθνικό επίπεδο και αποφυγή εξάρτησης από προμηθευτές που θεωρούνται υψηλού κινδύνου (**Στρατηγικά μέτρα 05 και 06**).
- Διατήρηση μιας ποικιλόμορφης και βιώσιμης αλυσίδας εφοδιασμού 5G προκειμένου να αποφευχθεί η μακροχρόνια εξάρτηση, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της πλήρους χρήσης των υφιστάμενων εργαλείων και μέσων της ΕΕ. (**Στρατηγικά μέτρα 07**). [Σημ .: Αυτό καλύπτει μόνο τα εθνικά πλαίσια ΑΞΕ].
- Ενίσχυση των απαιτήσεων ασφαλείας για τους φορείς (**Τεχνικά μέτρα 01 έως 08 και 11**).

Από τη δημοσίευση της έκθεσης προόδου τον Ιούλιο του 2020, η Ελλάδα σημείωσε περαιτέρω πρόοδο στην εφαρμογή των διαφόρων μέτρων της εργαλειοθήκης σε εθνικό επίπεδο με βάση τις ακόλουθες ενέργειες:

- Στο πλαίσιο των **στρατηγικών μέτρων**, η Εθνική Αρχή Κυβερνοασφάλειας έχει ήδη επισημάνει την ανάγκη λήψης νομοθετικών μέτρων που επί του παρόντος βρίσκονται σε επίπεδο εσωτερικών διαβουλεύσεων.
- Στο πλαίσιο των **τεχνικών μέτρων**, έχει ήδη θεσπιστεί συγκεκριμένο και τεχνικά ουδέτερο νομικό πλαίσιο η εφαρμογή του οποίου παρακολουθείται από τις αρμόδιες εθνικές αρχές.

Όσον αφορά στο ελληνικό νομικό πλαίσιο για τον τομέα των ηλεκτρονικών επικοινωνιών, με έμφαση στα **δίκτυα 5ης γενιάς («5G»),** το Μέρος Β (Άρθρα 109-223) του Ν. 4727/2020 ενσωματώνει στην Ελληνική νομοθεσία την Οδηγία (ΕΕ) 2018 / 1972, που θεσπίζει τον Ευρωπαϊκό Κώδικα Ηλεκτρονικών Επικοινωνιών (European Electronic Communications Code - EECC).

Οι βασικοί στόχοι του Ν. 4727/2020 είναι:

- Η ενοποίηση της εσωτερικής αγοράς ηλεκτρονικών επικοινωνιών της ΕΕ.
- Η εξασφάλιση καλής ποιότητας υπηρεσιών ηλεκτρονικών επικοινωνιών σε προσιτή τιμή.
- Η προστασία των δικαιωμάτων των τελικών χρηστών και
- Η αποτελεσματική χρήση του ραδιοφάσματος.

Η μορφή και το περιεχόμενο του Νόμου ακολουθεί, μόνο με μικρές παραλλαγές, τη δομή και το περιεχόμενο του Ευρωπαϊκού Κώδικα.

Οι κύριες διατάξεις του Ν. 4727/2020 για τον τομέα των ηλεκτρονικών επικοινωνιών περιλαμβάνουν τα ακόλουθα:

Επέκταση του πεδίου υλικών

Το άρθρο 110 § Α §§ 39 του Ν. 4727/2020 επεκτείνει το πεδίο εφαρμογής του νόμου σε (i) υπηρεσίες διαπροσωπικών επικοινωνιών (π.χ. υπηρεσίες VoIP και άμεσων μηνυμάτων) και (ii) υπηρεσίες, εν όλω ή εν μέρει, σχετικές με τις μεταδόσεις σημάτων (π.χ. υπηρεσίες μετάδοσης).

Προκειμένου να διασφαλιστούν ίσοι όροι ανταγωνισμού για παρόμοιες υπηρεσίες, παρέχονται δύο επίπεδα κανονιστικών ρυθμίσεων: (α) το βασικό επίπεδο που ισχύει συνήθως για υπηρεσίες ηλεκτρονικών επικοινωνιών και (β) το εξειδικευμένο επίπεδο, το οποίο ισχύει κατ 'εξαίρεση για διαπροσωπικές υπηρεσίες επικοινωνιών που παρέχονται ανεξάρτητα των πόρων αρίθμησης.

- **Μεταρρύθμιση του Πλαισίου Διαχείρισης Ραδιοφάσματος**. Τα άρθρα 153 έως 163 του νέου Νόμου παρέχουν κοινές αρχές και στόχους για την εναρμόνιση των εθνικών πολιτικών διαχείρισης ραδιοφάσματος των κρατών μελών. Επιπλέον, με σκοπό την ενίσχυση της επέκτασης των κινητών **ευρυζωνικών δικτύων και των δικτύων 5G,** δίνεται προτεραιότητα στην έκδοση γενικών αδειών, στην κοινή ή κοινόχρηστη χρήση και τη μίσθωση του ραδιοφάσματος σε αντάλλαγμα με τη χορήγηση ατομικών δικαιωμάτων χρήσης σε φασματικές ζώνες.

Αλλαγές στο εκ των προτέρων κανονιστικό πλαίσιο

Σύμφωνα με τα άρθρα 113 κ.ά. του νόμου 4727/2020, η Εθνική Επιτροπή Τηλεπικοινωνιών και Ταχυδρομείων («ΕΕΤΤ») ορίζεται ως η αρμόδια Εθνική Ρυθμιστική Αρχή. Εξάλλου, τα άρθρα 167 έως 191 του νόμου παρέχουν στην ΕΕΤΤ ένα σύνολο εκ των προτέρων εξουσιών για τη ρύθμιση της αγοράς ηλεκτρονικών επικοινωνιών με σκοπό την ενίσχυση του ανταγωνισμού.

Οι καινοτομίες στο εκ των προτέρων κανονιστικό πλαίσιο περιλαμβάνουν τη θέσπιση υποχρεώσεων πρόσβασης σε τεχνικά έργα, την παροχή δεσμεύσεων για στοιχεία δικτύου πολύ υψηλής χωρητικότητας και τη ρύθμιση των τιμών χονδρικής και των υπηρεσιών λιανικής. Ωστόσο, η ΕΕΤΤ θα πρέπει να ασκήσει αυτές τις εξουσίες κατά τρόπο που να διασφαλίζει την οικονομική αποδοτικότητα, το βιώσιμο ανταγωνισμό, την ανάπτυξη δικτύων πολύ υψηλής χωρητικότητας, τις αποτελεσματικές επενδύσεις και καινοτομίες και, τελικά, να παρέχει το μέγιστο όφελος στους τελικούς χρήστες.

Τέλος, η διαδικασία ανάλυσης της αγοράς θα πραγματοποιείται κάθε πέντε (5) χρόνια, αντί των τριετών κύκλων ανάλυσης αγοράς του προηγούμενου καθεστώτος.

Επέκταση καθολικής υπηρεσίας

Τα άρθρα 192 έως 200 του Ν. 4727/2020 προδιαγράφουν το νέο πλαίσιο παροχής καθολικής υπηρεσίας, σύμφωνα με το οποίο όλοι οι καταναλωτές στην ελληνική επικράτεια έχουν πρόσβαση, σε προσιτή τιμή, σε διατιθέμενη υπηρεσία επαρκούς ευρυζωνικής πρόσβασης στο διαδίκτυο και σε υπηρεσίες φωνητικών επικοινωνιών συμπεριλαμβανομένης της υποκείμενης σύνδεσης, σε σταθερή θέση.

- **Ασφάλεια.** Με σκοπό την αποτελεσματική διαχείριση των σύγχρονων κινδύνων για την ασφάλεια δικτύων και υπηρεσιών ηλεκτρονικών επικοινωνιών, τα άρθρα 148 και 149 του Νόμου προβλέπουν συγκεκριμένες υποχρεώσεις για τους παρόχους να εφαρμόζουν κατάλληλα και αναλογικά τεχνικά και οργανωτικά μέτρα ασφαλείας. Η Ελληνική Αρχή Διασφάλισης του Απορρήτου των Επικοινωνιών (ΑΔΑΕ) ορίζεται ως η αρμόδια αρχή για την επίβλεψη της ασφάλειας πληροφοριών στις ηλεκτρονικές επικοινωνίες, την αναφορά τυχόν περιστατικών ασφαλείας και την έγκριση σχετικών κανονισμών.

Διευκόλυνση επενδύσεων σε δίκτυα ηλεκτρονικών επικοινωνιών

Ο Νόμος 4727/2020 θεσπίζει νομοθετικές διατάξεις που διευκολύνουν την εγκατάσταση, λειτουργία και διαχείριση δικτύων ηλεκτρονικών επικοινωνιών, συμπεριλαμβανομένων, μεταξύ άλλων, των ακόλουθων περιπτώσεων:

- Το άρθρο 151 του Νόμου καθορίζει και απλοποιεί τη διαδικασία παραχώρησης δικαιωμάτων διέλευσης.
- Το άρθρο 152 του Νόμου βελτιώνει το πλαίσιο για τη συν-τοποθεσία και την κοινή χρήση των στοιχείων του δικτύου και των συναφών εγκαταστάσεων.
- Το άρθρο 164 του Νόμου καθορίζει το πλαίσιο σχετικά με τα δίκτυα ραδιοφωνικής περιοχής.
- Το άρθρο 165 του Νόμου ορίζει τη διαδικασία ανάπτυξης και λειτουργίας σημείων ασύρματης πρόσβασης μικρής περιοχής, τα οποία είναι βασικής σημασίας για **την τεχνολογία 5G ή τις μελλοντικές γενιές τεχνολογίας δικτύου κινητών επικοινωνιών.**

Δικαιώματα τελικού χρήστη

Τα άρθρα 206 έως 223 του νόμου παρέχουν στους τελικούς χρήστες υπηρεσιών ηλεκτρονικών επικοινωνιών και εφαρμογών ένα διευρυμένο σύνολο δικαιωμάτων, συμπεριλαμβανομένων, μεταξύ άλλων:

- Της προστασίας των θεμελιωδών δικαιωμάτων και του δικαιώματος ακρόασης των τελικών χρηστών όταν τα κράτη μέλη λαμβάνουν μέτρα για τον περιορισμό αυτών των δικαιωμάτων.
- Του περιεχομένου ελάχιστων πληροφοριών σε συμβάσεις παροχής υπηρεσιών και εφαρμογών ηλεκτρονικών επικοινωνιών με τελικούς χρήστες.
- Των υποχρεώσεων των παρόχων για διασφάλιση της διαφάνειας, με σύγκριση των προσφορών και δημοσίευση πληροφοριών σε τελικούς χρήστες.
- Ενός επαρκούς επιπέδου ποιότητας όσον αφορά στις υπηρεσίες πρόσβασης στο Διαδίκτυο και τις υπηρεσίες διαπροσωπικών επικοινωνιών.
- Προστατευτικών διατάξεων σχετικά με τη διάρκεια και τη λήξη συμβάσεων με τους τελικούς χρήστες.
- Του δικαιώματος μετάβασης σε άλλο πάροχο και φορητότητα αριθμού.
- Της πρόσβασης σε υπηρεσίες έκτακτης ανάγκης και στο δημόσιο σύστημα προειδοποίησης.
- Ίσης πρόσβασης και ίδιων επιλογών για τελικούς χρήστες με αναπηρία.
- Των άρθρων Εποπτείας και Συντονισμού 111 και 113 του Νόμου που ορίζουν κανόνες σχετικά με τους ρητούς κανονιστικούς στόχους και τις ενισχυμένες εποπτικές εξουσίες της Εθνικής Ρυθμιστικής Αρχής.

Τα άρθρα 112 και 136 του νόμου περιλαμβάνουν διατάξεις σχετικά με τον συντονισμό μεταξύ του Υπουργείου Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης και της ΕΕΤΤ με τις αντίστοιχες αρχές άλλων κρατών μελών της ΕΕ

και την Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή προκειμένου να εναρμονιστεί η χρήση του ραδιοφάσματος σε ολόκληρη την ΕΕ.

Το άρθρο 135 θεσπίζει διαδικασία διασυνοριακής επίλυσης διαφορών υπό την επίβλεψη και τη σύμφωνη γνώμη του BEREC.

Τα άρθρα 140 έως 141 του νόμου θεσπίζουν την διαδικασία για προηγούμενη κοινοποίηση και διαβούλευση με την Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή και τον BEREC για τις αποφάσεις που λαμβάνονται από την ΕΕΤΤ στο πλαίσιο της εκ των προτέρων ανάλυσης και ρύθμισης της αγοράς.

Δεδομένου ότι οι υπό εξέταση αγορές είναι δυνητικά διακρατικές, η σχετική ανάλυση πραγματοποιείται στο πλαίσιο των άρθρων 173 έως 174 του Νόμου με τη βοήθεια του BEREC.

Ανάπτυξη δικτύων 5ης γενιάς (5G)

Τέλος, τα άρθρα 92 ως 98 του Ν. 4727/2020 καθορίζουν ένα ειδικό νομικό πλαίσιο για την ανάπτυξη ενός οικοσυστήματος δικτύων και υπηρεσιών 5G στην Ελλάδα. Οι καινοτόμες διατάξεις του Νόμου σχετικά με την προώθηση υποδομών και εφαρμογών δικτύου 5G βασίζονται στους ακόλουθους πυλώνες:

- **Εταιρεία Επενδύσεων «Συμμετοχές 5G Α.Ε**.». Ιδρύεται ανώνυμη εταιρεία με την επωνυμία «Συμμετοχές 5G Α.Ε.» ως θυγατρική της Ελληνικής Εταιρείας Συμμετοχών και Περιουσίας Α.Ε. (ΕΕΣΥΠ), με μοναδικό σκοπό τη διαχείριση του «Ταμείου Φαιστός» και την έγκριση και χρηματοδότηση επενδυτικών προτάσεων σχετικά με υπηρεσίες και εφαρμογές 5G.
- **Ταμείο «Φαιστός»**. Το Ταμείο «Φαιστός» είναι Αμοιβαίο Κεφάλαιο Επιχειρηματικών Συμμετοχών του άρθρου 7 του Ν. 2992/2002, χρηματοδοτούμενο από το 25% των εσόδων της Κυβέρνησης από διαγωνισμούς για τη χορήγηση δικαιωμάτων χρήσης ραδιοσυχνοτήτων δικτύων 5G. Οι επενδυτές μπορούν επίσης να συμμετέχουν στα περιουσιακά στοιχεία του Ταμείου «Φαιστός» και, συνεπώς, να αυξάνουν τους πόρους του. Αποστολή του Ταμείου «Φαιστός» είναι οι επενδύσεις σε επιχειρήσεις που δραστηριοποιούνται στην έρευνα ή/και ανάπτυξη προϊόντων και υπηρεσιών που λειτουργούν σε υποδομές 5G, ενδεικτικά στους κλάδους των μεταφορών και της εφοδιαστικής αλυσίδας, της μεταποίησης, της βιομηχανίας, του τουρισμού, της υγείας, της πληροφόρησης και των δικτύων κοινής ωφέλειας. Η πρωτοβουλία αποτελεί ήδη αναγνωρισμένη βέλτιστη επενδυτική πρακτική στην Ευρώπη και αναμένεται να συμβάλλει καθοριστικά στη δημιουργία του εγχώριου ψηφιακού οικοσυστήματος 5G που εισάγει τη χώρα στην 4η βιομηχανική επανάσταση και θα ενισχύσει την ανταγωνιστικότητα της ελληνικής οικονομίας.
- **Ραδιοφάσμα για πιλοτικές εφαρμογές**. Το Ελληνικό Δημόσιο διατηρεί τη ζώνη ραδιοσυχνοτήτων 3400-3410 MHz για δέκα (10) έτη με μοναδικό σκοπό την έρευνα ή / και την ανάπτυξη ή / και την καινοτομία σε δίκτυα, προϊόντα ή / και υπηρεσίες που λειτουργούν σε υποδομές 5G από δημόσιους φορείς και μπορεί να δεσμεύσει επιπλέον 200 MHz από τη ζώνη συχνοτήτων 26 GHz για περίοδο δέκα (10) ετών για τους ίδιους σκοπούς. Εκτός από την άμεση χρήση από τους Φορείς του Δημοσίου, δικαιώματα χρήσης στο προαναφερόμενο ραδιοφάσμα θα παραχωρηθούν έως δώδεκα (12) μήνες χωρίς χρέωση στα Ελληνικά Πανεπιστήμια και στα ερευνητικά κέντρα.

5. Διασυνοριακά και πολυκρατικά έργα

- Μετάβαση στην τεχνολογία 5G και διευκόλυνση της ανάπτυξης καινοτόμων ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών (ID: 16844) (Διασυνοριακό έργο - σύνδεση με τη Σόφια, Βουλγαρία - Πολυεθνικό έργο "Δίοδοι μετακίνησης 5G")
- Υποθαλάσσια καλώδια στα ελληνικά νησιά (ID: 16962) (Διασυνοριακό έργο - σύνδεση με Κύπρο)
- Ασύρματα δίκτυα πέμπτης γενιάς (5G) στο εθνικό δίκτυο αυτοκινητοδρόμων (ID: 16834) (Διασυνοριακό έργο - σύνδεση με τη Σόφια, Βουλγαρία - Πολυεθνικό έργο "Δίοδοι μετακίνησης 5G")
- Ανάπτυξη δικτύου μικροδορυφόρων (ID: 16855) (Multi-country project - (EuroQCI), η Ελλάδα έχει εξασφαλίσει την ανάπτυξη του πρώτου στην Ευρώπη Επίγειου Σταθμού (OGS) για την επόμενη γενιά τηλεπικοινωνιακών υπηρεσιών στο Παρατηρητήριο του Χελμού σε συνεργασία με τον Ευρωπαϊκό Οργανισμό Διαστήματος (ESA).

6. Πράσινες διαστάσεις του Άξονα

Τον Δεκέμβριο του 2019 η Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση δεσμεύτηκε να υλοποιήσει την Πράσινη Συμφωνία, θέτοντας ως εμβληματικό στόχο να καταστεί η Ευρώπη η πρώτη κλιματικά ουδέτερη ήπειρος μέχρι το 2050, θέτοντας παράλληλα ως ενδιάμεσο στόχο τη μείωση των καθαρών εκπομπών αερίων του θερμοκηπίου κατά τουλάχιστον 55% έως το 2030. Η Ελλάδα, σε ευθυγράμμιση με την Ευρωπαϊκή Πράσινη Συμφωνία για την κλιματική αλλαγή και την κλιματική ουδετερότητα έως το 2050, έχει θέσει έναν φιλόδοξο στόχο, στο πλαίσιο του Εθνικού Σχεδίου για την Ενέργεια και το Κλίμα (ΕΣΕΚ) για μείωση των εκπομπών αερίων θερμοκηπίου κατά 56% έως το 2030, σε σύγκριση με τα εθνικά επίπεδα του 2005.

Με την αύξηση της ευρυζωνικής κάλυψης και την ανάπτυξη ψηφιακών υποδομών πολύ υψηλής χωρητικότητας, η δέσμη των μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων του συγκεκριμένου Άξονα θα προωθήσουν την ανάπτυξη ψηφιακών λύσεων που υποστηρίζουν τον περιορισμό των εκπομπών διοξειδίου του άνθρακα και θα μειώσουν το περιβαλλοντικό τους αποτύπωμα. Οι λύσεις με βάση το 5G και οι μικροδορυφόροι αναμένεται να επιφέρουν σημαντικά οφέλη ενεργειακής απόδοσης σε κλάδους όπως οι κατασκευές και η εφοδιαστική αλυσίδα. Με βάση τα στοιχεία από σχετικές μελέτες αναφορικά με τα επίπεδα κατανάλωσης ενέργειας σε ευρυζωνικά δίκτυα ανέδειξαν ότι τα δίκτυα οπτικών ινών είναι η πιο ενεργειακά αποδοτική λύση, λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τις προοπτικές της ραγδαία αυξανόμενης διακίνησης του όγκου των δεδομένων μέσω κινητών και σταθερών δικτύων σε παγκόσμιο επίπεδο.

Επιπλέον, με την εφαρμογή δικτύων 5G σε μεγάλους ελληνικούς αυτοκινητόδρομους που εξυπηρετούν τη Συνδεδεμένη και Αυτοματοποιημένη Κινητικότητα (CAM), θα εισαχθούν νέες τεχνολογίες και ψηφιακές λύσεις σε όλες τις κατηγορίες χερσαίας μεταφοράς μέσω των οδικών δικτύων (π.χ. έξυπνα συστήματα πλοήγησης και οδήγησης), βελτιώνοντας αποτελεσματικά τις οδικές μεταφορές τόσο σε επίπεδο χρόνου και κόστους, όσο σε επίπεδο βελτιωμένης απόδοσης καυσίμου και μειωμένες εκπομπές εκπομπές διοξειδίου του άνθρακα, μειώνοντας έτσι το περιβαλλοντικό αποτύπωμα των μεταφορών.

Η επέκταση της υποδομής οπτικών ινών θα έχει επίσης ως αποτέλεσμα μειωμένο λειτουργικό κόστος και βελτιωμένα επιχειρηματικά εγχειρήματα για φορείς εκμετάλλευσης που επενδύουν σε οπτικές ίνες, βελτιωμένη ποιότητα υπηρεσιών για πελάτες και ευρύτερα οφέλη για το περιβάλλον και την κοινωνία, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των μειωμένων εκπομπών διοξειδίου του άνθρακα.

Συνολικά, οι προτεινόμενες μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις θα συμβάλλουν στο μετριασμό της κλιματικής αλλαγής με την προώθηση της ενεργειακής μετάβασης και της ροής κεφαλαίων προς υποδομές με μειωμένες ενεργειακές απαιτήσεις και βελτιωμένο αποτύπωμα άνθρακα.

7. Ψηφιακές διαστάσεις του Άξονα

Ο κανονισμός COM (2020) 408 του Ευρωπαϊκού Κοινοβουλίου και του Συμβουλίου για τη θέσπιση ενός μηχανισμού ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας θέτει ως δεσμευτικό στόχο ότι τουλάχιστον το 20% των συνολικών χρηματοδοτήσεων θα πρέπει να αφιερώνεται σε μέτρα που υποστηρίζουν τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό.

Η Βίβλος Ψηφιακού Μετασχηματισμού (2020-2025), συμπεριλαμβανομένης της νέας Εθνικής Ευρυζωνικής Στρατηγικής που ευθυγραμμίζεται με τους στόχους της «Ευρωπαϊκής Κοινωνίας Gigabit», θα συμβάλει στη διασφάλιση της συνοχής και της ενίσχυσης των συνεργιών μεταξύ των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων του παρόντος Άξονα σε διάφορους τομείς της ψηφιακής οικονομίας. Αξίζει να σημειωθεί ότι, όταν οι επενδύσεις ψηφιακής συνδεσιμότητας διαρθρώνονται σε ένα συνεκτικό σύνολο μεταρρυθμίσεων ή «προγραμμάτων», που συνδέονται με ευρύτερα τοπικά, περιφερειακά και εθνικά σχέδια ψηφιακής μετάβασης, η συμβολή τους στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό είναι εκθετική.

Η επένδυση σε ψηφιακές υποδομές πολύ υψηλής χωρητικότητας αποτελεί βασική προϋπόθεση για τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό και θα βελτιώσει την ανταγωνιστικότητα, την ανθεκτικότητα, την ευελιξία και την ασφάλεια των εταιρειών και των φορέων του Δημοσίου, διασφαλίζοντας παράλληλα την κοινωνική συνοχή. Σε αυτό το πλαίσιο, οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι επενδύσεις που εντάσσονται στον παρόντα Άξονα θα συμβάλουν στην επιταχυνόμενη ανάπτυξη εξαιρετικά γρήγορων ευρυζωνικών συνδέσεων και δικτύων 5G, καθώς και στην κατασκευή ενός συστήματος μικροδορυφόρων, που θα εφοδιάσει τους πολίτες και τις επιχειρήσεις με καλύτερης ποιότητας, ταχύτερη και ευρεία κάλυψη στο Διαδίκτυο και σε προηγμένες ψηφιακές υπηρεσίες. Οι καταναλωτές θα έχουν στη διάθεσή τους περισσότερες επιλογές και πληροφορίες και για τις επιχειρήσεις θα δημιουργηθούν νέες ευκαιρίες μέσω καινοτόμων επιχειρηματικών μοντέλων, της δυνατότητας ανάπτυξης απομακρυσμένων συνεργασιών και της αξιοποίησης προηγμένων ψηφιακών τεχνολογιών. Επίσης, θα προσφέρουν στη βιομηχανία προοπτικές ταχύτερης ανάπτυξης, θα καταστήσουν τις αγροτικές περιοχές πιο ελκυστικές για τις επιχειρήσεις και τις νέες γενιές, αυξάνοντας παράλληλα την ψηφιακή στρατηγική αυτονομία της Ελλάδας.

Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι επενδύσεις του Άξονα θα έχουν σημαντικές επιπτώσεις (α) σε ολόκληρη την κοινωνία και την οικονομία, διασφαλίζοντας τη μετάβαση σε εξαιρετικά γρήγορες ευρυζωνικές συνδέσεις και σε υποδομές 5G, συμβάλλοντας άμεσα στην ανάπτυξη και την απασχόληση, ως μέρος της οικονομικής ανάκαμψης της Ελλάδας, και (β) στην ανταγωνιστικότητα ολόκληρου του ψηφιακού τομέα (προμήθεια εξοπλισμού πληροφορικής, τεχνολογίες και λύσεις υπολογιστικού νέφους (cloud), ανάλυση μεγάλου όγκου δεδομένων, τεχνητή νοημοσύνη (AI), υπολογιστικά συστήματα υψηλών επιδόσεων κ.λ.π.), σε όλους τους τομείς της οικονομίας όπως στην υγεία, τις μεταφορές, την εκπαίδευση, τη γεωργία, τις μεταφορές καθώς επίσης και στη Δημόσια Διοίκηση.

Ο προϋπολογισμός των προτεινόμενων μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων του παρόντος Άξονα αντιστοιχεί καθ’ ολοκληρίαν (100%) σε δαπάνες ψηφιακής μετάβασης (βλ. ακολούθως Πίνακα - Παράγραφος 8), συμβάλλοντας σημαντικά στον ψηφιακό στόχο του 20% που ορίζεται στο άρθρο 15, παράγραφος 3, εδάφιο (γ) του κανονισμού COM (2020) 408.

8. Συμβολή στον κλιματικό και ψηφιακό στόχο

Η Ετήσια Στρατηγική Βιώσιμης Ανάπτυξης (COM (2020) 575) της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής προτείνει τουλάχιστον το 20% των δαπανών σε κάθε σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας να αφορά τον ψηφιακό τομέα. Όπως προδιαγράφεται και στο «Next Generation EU», η ταχεία ανάπτυξη δικτύων πολύ υψηλής χωρητικότητας, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των δικτύων 5G και οπτικών ινών, θα έχει θετικές επιπτώσεις σε ολόκληρη την κοινωνία και την εθνική οικονομία.

Τίτλος μεταρρύθμισης ή επένδυσης	Κλιματικός Στόχος (%)	Ψηφιακός Στόχος (%)
Μετάβαση σε γρήγορες ευρυζωνικές συνδέσεις - 100/200 Mbps (UltraFast) (ID: 16857)	0%	100%
Μετάβαση στην τεχνολογία 5G και διευκόλυνση της ανάπτυξης καινοτόμων ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών (ID: 16844)	0%	100%
Υποδομές οπτικών ινών σε κτίρια (ID: 16818)	0%	100%
Υποθαλάσσια καλώδια στα ελληνικά νησιά (ID: 16962)	0%	100%
Ασύρματα δίκτυα πέμπτης γενιάς (5G) στο εθνικό δίκτυο αυτοκινητοδρόμων (ID: 16834)	0%	100%
Ανάπτυξη δικτύου μικροδορυφόρων (ID: 16855)	0%	100%

9. Αρχή της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης»

Η αρχή της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (Do no significant harm) αξιολογήθηκε για κάθε μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση του παρόντος Άξονα. Η αξιολόγηση κατέληξε στο συμπέρασμα ότι κανένα από τα προτεινόμενα μέτρα δε θα προκαλέσει σημαντική βλάβη ή ζημία σε κανέναν από τους έξι περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους, όπως ορίζονται στο άρθρο 17 του Κανονισμού Ταξινομίας της ΕΕ (EU Taxonomy Regulation). Στο πλαίσιο αυτό, υιοθετήθηκε μεθοδολογία αξιολόγησης δύο βημάτων διεξάγοντας (α) αναθεώρηση της λίστας ελέγχου των έξι στόχων και (β) ουσιαστική αξιολόγηση της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης».

Κάθε μία από τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις του Άξονα αξιολογήθηκε σε αντιπαραβολή με τη λίστα ελέγχου με σκοπό να προσδιοριστεί κατά πόσον και για ποιον από τους έξι περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους απαιτείται ενδελεχής αξιολόγηση (μετριασμός της κλιματικής αλλαγής, προσαρμογή στην κλιματική αλλαγή, βιώσιμη χρήση και προστασία του νερού και των θαλάσσιων πόρων, κυκλική οικονομία, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της πρόληψης και της ανακύκλωσης των αποβλήτων, της πρόληψης και του ελέγχου της ρύπανσης στον αέρα, το νερό ή τη γη και την προστασία και αποκατάσταση της βιοποικιλότητας και των οικοσυστημάτων). Η αξιολόγηση της λίστας ελέγχου κατέληξε στο συμπέρασμα ότι κανένα από τα μέτρα του παρόντος Άξονα δε χρήζει περαιτέρω αξιολόγησης, καθώς για κανένα από

τα μέτρα δεν προκύπτει πιθανότητα πρόκλησης σημαντικής ζημίας σε κανέναν από τους έξι περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους.

Η λεπτομερής αξιολόγηση για κάθε μέτρο παρατίθεται στα Παραρτήματα του παρόντος.

10. Ορόσημα, στόχοι και χρονοδιάγραμμα

Δείτε το σχετικό κεφάλαιο των οροσήμων στο Μέρος 3.

11. Χρηματοδότηση και κόστος

Γενικές αρχές και οδηγίες

Έχοντας προσδιορίσει τις κύριες προκλήσεις και τους στόχους του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και τα ορόσημα, το στόχο και το χρονοδιάγραμμα των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων που καθορίστηκαν, παρουσιάζονται παρακάτω οι βασικές αρχές καθώς και η ακολουθούμενη διαδικασία και μεθοδολογία σχετικά με τη χρηματοδότηση και την αξιολόγηση του κόστους.

Πρώτον, σημειώνεται ότι η εκτίμηση κόστους του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας εφαρμόζεται σύμφωνα με τις βασικές απαιτήσεις κανονισμού που προβλέπουν ότι το κόστος για κάθε επένδυση και μεταρρύθμιση είναι:

- **Λογικό:** Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας παρέχει επαρκείς πληροφορίες και αποδεικτικά στοιχεία ότι το ποσό του εκτιμώμενου συνολικού κόστους του Άξονα είναι κατάλληλο.
- **Εύλογο:** Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας παρέχει επαρκείς πληροφορίες και αποδεικτικά στοιχεία ότι το ποσό του εκτιμώμενου συνολικού κόστους του Άξονα είναι σύμφωνο με τη φύση και τον τύπο των προβλεπόμενων επενδύσεων μέσω της εφαρμογής μιας οριζόντιας αξιολόγησης που εξασφαλίζει την ευθυγράμμιση μεταξύ του ποιοτικού χαρακτήρα της επένδυσης και του κόστους της.
- **Ανάλογο:** Το ποσό του συνολικού κόστους του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας αντιστοιχεί στον αναμενόμενο αντίκτυπο του σχεδιαζόμενου μέτρου στην οικονομία και την απασχόληση της Ελλάδας. Συγκεκριμένα, αξιολογείται εάν το σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας θα έχει οικονομικό αντίκτυπο που να ευθυγραμμίζεται με το ποσό του εκτιμώμενου κόστους του.

Επιπλέον, η μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση και η διαδικασία που ακολουθήθηκε σε σχέση με το κόστος και την αιτιολόγηση για κάθε μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση αναπτύσσεται με βάση τέσσερις βασικές αρχές που πληρούν τους ακόλουθους στόχους:

- **Ακρίβεια**: Η προσέγγιση και τα εργαλεία μεθοδολογίας που χρησιμοποιούνται διασφαλίζουν ότι το εκτιμώμενο κόστος είναι εύλογα κοντά στο πραγματικό κόστος μέσω της χρήσης λογιστικών, ιστορικών, στατιστικών στοιχείων καθώς και του προσδιορισμού των τιμών της αγοράς.
- **Λογοδοσία και διαφάνεια:** Το κόστος των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων εκτιμήθηκε με τρόπο που είναι σαφώς ανιχνεύσιμος και κατανοητός, μέσω εφαρμογής ανάλυσης που περιλαμβάνει λεπτομερείς πληροφορίες για κάθε παράμετρο που χρησιμοποιείται στον υπολογισμό του κόστους (π.χ. κόστος μονάδας των βασικών παραγόντων, απαιτούμενος αριθμός μονάδων)
- **Απλότητα**: Η προσέγγιση μεθοδολογίας κόστους που ακολουθήθηκε χρησιμοποιεί απλά εργαλεία και μεθόδους υπολογισμού κόστους, ώστε να επιτρέπεται η αξιολόγηση των στοιχείων που σχετίζονται με το κόστος μαζί με την αξιολόγηση των άλλων στοιχείων του σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας σε σύντομο χρονικό διάστημα. Αυτό έχει ως στόχο να διατηρήσει το διοικητικό φόρτο όσο το δυνατόν πιο διαχειρίσιμο για όλα τα μέρη.

- **Συνέπεια:** Το κόστος που εκτιμάται ανά μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση συνάδει με άλλες πολιτικές της ΕΕ και είναι σύμφωνο με το κόστος που εφαρμόζεται σε παρόμοια έργα μέσω άλλων κοινοτικών χρηματοδοτήσεων.

Λαμβάνοντας υπόψη αυτές τις αρχές και απαιτήσεις, η μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση που αναπτύχθηκε για τις εκτιμήσεις κόστους κάθε επένδυσης και μεταρρύθμισης του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας ακολουθεί ορισμένες κοινές κατευθυντήριες γραμμές. Πιο συγκεκριμένα, περιλαμβάνει:

- Σαφή και τεκμηριωμένη ανάλυση των προκλήσεων που αντιμετωπίζονται και των στόχων των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων.
- Λεπτομερείς πληροφορίες σχετικά με το αναμενόμενο αποτέλεσμα των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων.
- Λεπτομερή περιγραφή του τρόπου εφαρμογής των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων (μέσα εφαρμογής).
- Πληροφορίες σχετικά με τη φύση και το μέγεθος των προτεινόμενων επενδύσεων και μεταρρυθμίσεων, καθώς και το χρονοδιάγραμμά τους και τα σχετικά ορόσημα.

Διαδικασία επικύρωσης κόστους και προσέγγιση μεθοδολογίας

Με βάση τις προαναφερθείσες αρχές και κατευθυντήριες γραμμές, αναπτύσσεται μια συγκεκριμένη διαδικασία επικύρωσης κόστους και μεθοδολογίας που επιτρέπει την κοστολόγηση για κάθε επένδυση και μεταρρύθμιση του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και διασφαλίζει την ακρίβεια, τη διαφάνεια, την απλότητα και τη συνέπεια των εκτιμήσεων.

Η διαδικασία ανάλυσης κόστους του σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας περιλαμβάνει τέσσερα βασικά βήματα που στοχεύουν στην εφαρμογή των εξής:

- 1ο βήμα: Ανάπτυξη μιας συγκεκριμένης έκθεσης ανά μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση με ξεχωριστή ανάλυση ανά επιμέρους έργο.
- 2ο βήμα: Εξέταση όλων των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και δεδομένων.
- 3ο βήμα: Λεπτομερής ανάλυση όλων των στοιχείων κόστους των κύριων έργων μέσω της εφαρμογής της πιο κατάλληλης μεθοδολογίας επικύρωσης κόστους.
- 4ο βήμα: Επαλήθευση κόστους ανά έργο, Άξονα, και Πυλώνα του σχεδίου.

1ο βήμα - Ανάπτυξη αναφορών ανάλυσης κόστους

Το περιεχόμενο της αναφοράς ανάλυσης κόστους για κάθε μία από τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας περιλαμβάνει τις ακόλουθες κοινές παραμέτρους / λεπτομέρειες:

- **Σύνοψη έργου**: Περιλαμβάνει την εισαγωγή των χαρακτηριστικών του κύριου έργου (π.χ. Πυλώνας, Άξονας, τίτλος έργου και υποέργα, ενδιαφερόμενα μέρη), την κωδικοποίηση βασικών οικονομικών μεγεθών (συνολικός και εκτιμώμενος προϋπολογισμός), καθώς και χρήση του ίδιου αριθμού στα δελτία κοστολόγησης, στα τεχνικά δελτία και μια σύντομη επισκόπηση του πεδίου εφαρμογής του έργου.
- **Μέσα εφαρμογής:** Περίληψη του σχετικού κανονιστικού πλαισίου (εάν υπάρχει), παρέχει μια γενική προοπτική όσον αφορά τη διαδικασία ωριμότητας και περιλαμβάνει έναν αθροιστικό πίνακα σχετικά με το χρονοδιάγραμμα του έργου και με τα ορόσημα που πρέπει να επιτευχθούν.

- **Προϋπολογισμός έργου**: Περιλαμβάνει:
    - Ανάλυση (προσδιορισμός βασικών παραμέτρων κόστους, επισκόπηση των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών, επιβεβαίωση ότι το εκτιμώμενο κόστος δεν περιλαμβάνει ΦΠΑ, δεν είναι επαναλαμβανόμενο και δεν πραγματοποιείται πριν από την 1η Φεβρουαρίου 2020),
    - Ένδειξη του κατά πόσον τμήματα του προϋπολογισμού του έργου καλύπτονται από άλλα ιδιωτικά κονδύλια ή κοινοτική χρηματοδότηση - απόδειξη ότι αυτά τα ποσά έχουν αφαιρεθεί από το κόστος που θα χρηματοδοτηθεί από το Ταμείο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και
    - Αποτίμηση και επικύρωση προϋπολογισμού (σαφής μεθοδολογία για την εκτίμηση του κόστους, ανάλυση κόστους ανά καθοριστικό παράγοντα κόστους, προσδιορισμός του κόστους μονάδας, προσδιορισμός του συνολικού αριθμού μονάδων, εκτίμηση του συνολικού απαιτούμενου προϋπολογισμού ανά έργο).
- **Υποστηρικτικό υλικό:** Αναφέρεται στη σύντομη επισκόπηση των σχετικών μελετών ή / και πληροφοριών που χρησιμοποιούνται για την επικύρωση του συνολικού κόστους καθώς και τη χαρτογράφηση σημείων αναφοράς που χρησιμοποιήθηκαν κατά την ανάλυση κόστους (ιστορικό, συγκριτικό κόστος σε παρόμοια έργα) και παροχή σχετικών αποδεικτικών στοιχείων (π.χ. πηγές).

2ο βήμα - Εξέταση όλων των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και δεδομένων

Προκειμένου να διασφαλιστεί η ακρίβεια και η συνέπεια των εκτιμήσεων κόστους, πραγματοποιείται μια συγκριτική ανάλυση δεδομένων κοστολόγησης μέσω της συλλογής και εξέτασης όλων των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και δεδομένων σχετικά με το πραγματικό κόστος παρόμοιων μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων που έχουν πραγματοποιηθεί στο παρελθόν. Αυτό το βήμα περιλαμβάνει κυρίως όλες τις ενέργειες που σχετίζονται με τη συλλογή και εξέταση του συνόλου των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και του υποστηρικτικού υλικού, καθώς και την άντληση δεδομένων και την εις βάθος ανάλυση της σχετικής τεκμηρίωσης.

3ο βήμα - Ανάπτυξη μεθοδολογίας ανάλυσης κόστους

Προκειμένου να εφαρμοστεί η κοστολόγηση και η αιτιολόγηση των έργων, αναπτύχθηκαν τρεις βασικές μεθοδολογικές αναλύσεις που χρησιμοποιήθηκαν με βάση την καταλληλότητά τους για καθεμία από τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις που περιλαμβάνονται στο Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας:

Εκτίμηση από κάτω προς τα πάνω (bottom-up)

Η πρώτη μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση της ανάλυσης κόστους περιλαμβάνει εκτιμήσεις σε αναλυτικό επίπεδο για κάθε παράμετρο κόστους του έργου, οι οποίες στη συνέχεια συγκεντρώνονται σε μια συνολική εκτίμηση για ολόκληρο το έργο. Τα κύρια βήματα αυτής της μεθοδολογικής προσέγγισης περιλαμβάνουν τα ακόλουθα:

- Επανεξέταση ιστορικών τιμών/κριτηρίων ανά παράμετρο κόστους από παρόμοια έργα και εκτίμηση του κόστους αξίας της μονάδας.
- Προσδιορισμός του συνολικού αριθμού μονάδων που απαιτούνται και εφαρμογή της τιμής μονάδας για τις σχετικές εκτιμήσεις ανά παράμετρο κόστους.
- Τελική συγκέντρωση και εκτίμηση του συνολικού κόστους ανά έργο.

Παραμετρική προσέγγιση

Αυτή η προσέγγιση αναφέρεται στην εκτίμηση του συνολικού προϋπολογισμού ανά έργο βάσει σχετικών ιστορικών στοιχείων / σημείων αναφοράς. Συγκεκριμένα, τα κύρια βήματα της παραμετρικής μεθοδολογικής προσέγγισης περιλαμβάνουν τα ακόλουθα:

- Προσδιορισμός μεμονωμένων παραμέτρων κόστους βάσει σχετικών ιστορικών στοιχείων / σημείων αναφοράς
- Εξέταση της συνεισφοράς κάθε παραμέτρου κόστους στο συνολικό προϋπολογισμό
- Αξιολόγηση κάθε παραμέτρου κόστους ως ποσοστό του συνολικού κόστους

Εκτίμηση από πάνω προς τα κάτω (top down ή analogous)

Τέλος, η μεθοδολογική τεχνική από πάνω προς τα κάτω περιλαμβάνει τα ακόλουθα κύρια βήματα:

- Εκτίμηση του συνολικού προϋπολογισμού ανά έργο βάσει σχετικών ιστορικών στοιχείων.
- Κατανομή του συνολικού κόστους ανά μεμονωμένη παράμετρο κόστους βάσει των σχετικών κριτηρίων αναφοράς για κάθε κόστος μονάδας.

Σημειώνεται ότι, σε ορισμένες περιπτώσεις όπου υπάρχει περιορισμένη διαθεσιμότητα συγκριτικών ιστορικών στοιχείων / σημείων αναφοράς, προκειμένου να προχωρήσουμε σε μια ακριβή και αιτιολογημένη εκτίμηση των παραμέτρων κόστους, ζητήθηκε άποψη από εμπειρογνώμονες. Ειδικότερα, η κρίση των εμπειρογνωμόνων στοχεύει να παρέχει τα ακόλουθα:

- Επανεξέταση των σχετικών σημείων αναφοράς σχετικά με το κόστος παρόμοιων έργων.
- Παροχή εξειδικευμένης γνώμης με βάση την εμπειρία και γνώση που έχει αποκτηθεί σε έναν συγκεκριμένο τομέα και την επισήμανση κρίσιμων παραγόντων και πιθανών κινδύνων.
- Ολοκλήρωση και αξιολόγηση των διαθέσιμων δεδομένων και επικύρωση του εκτιμώμενου κόστους.

4ο βήμα - Διαδικασία αποτίμησης και επικύρωσης

Η ακρίβεια και η επικύρωση της ανάλυσης κόστους για κάθε επένδυση και έργο επιτυγχάνεται μέσω της εφαρμογής της αποτίμησης κόστους του σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας από έναν ανεξάρτητο φορέα. Συγκεκριμένα, η επικύρωση και αποτίμηση της ανάλυσης κόστους διασφαλίστηκε μέσω των ακόλουθων ενεργειών:

- Συλλογή, επεξεργασία και αναθεώρηση δεδομένων.
- Συνεχής επικοινωνία και υλοποίηση συναντήσεων με τους υπεύθυνους ενδιαφερόμενους φορείς και οντότητες.
- Αίτημα για απαιτούμενα ή πρόσθετα δεδομένα και πληροφορίες.
- Επαλήθευση μεγέθους επένδυσης και προσδιορισμός κόστους.
- Προετοιμασία και επανεξέταση των αναφορών ανάλυσης κόστους.

Κύρια στοιχεία μεθοδολογίας και παραμέτρων κόστους

Η μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση που ακολουθήθηκε και η εκτίμηση του σχετικού κόστους σχετικά με τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις που περιλαμβάνονται στον Άξονα 2.1 του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας βασίζονται σε τρία βασικά στοιχεία:

- Την προμήθεια και αγορά του απαιτούμενου εξοπλισμού και αδειών πληροφορικής,
- Την ανάπτυξη συστημάτων και λογισμικού πληροφορικής και
- Τις τεχνικές υπηρεσίες παροχής συμβουλών, διαχείρισης και κατάρτισης που απαιτούνται για την ανάπτυξη και λειτουργία των σχετικών ψηφιακών συστημάτων και λογισμικού.

1ο στοιχείο: Αγορά απαιτούμενου εξοπλισμού και αδειών

Στον πρώτο Άξονα οι σχετικές εκτιμήσεις κόστους αφορούν την αγορά εξοπλισμού πληροφορικής και αδειών που απαιτούνται σε κάθε επένδυση και μεταρρύθμιση που περιλαμβάνονται στον ψηφιακό Πυλώνα. Σε αυτό το πλαίσιο, η εκτίμηση και η αιτιολόγηση του κόστους των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων που περιλαμβάνονται σε αυτόν τον Άξονα βασίζεται σε συγκεκριμένες παραμέτρους και δράσεις που αναφέρονται στα εξής:

- Την αναγνώριση του απαιτούμενου εξοπλισμού και των αδειών που απαιτούνται για την αγορά
- Τον προσδιορισμό του συνολικού ποσού εξοπλισμού ή αδειών που απαιτούνται για την υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης / επένδυσης
- Την εκτίμηση του σχετικού κόστους ανά μονάδα (π.χ. σε είδη εξοπλισμού ή σε έτη για τις άδειες) με βάση την εξέταση όλων των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών σχετικά με το σχετικό κόστος παρόμοιων μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων, λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τις τρέχουσες τιμές της αγοράς.

2ο στοιχείο: Ανάπτυξη συστημάτων πληροφορικής και λογισμικού

Αυτό το στοιχείο περιλαμβάνει το εκτιμώμενο κόστος όλων των απαιτούμενων ενεργειών που αφορούν (α) την ανάλυση απαιτήσεων και το σχεδιασμό λύσεων, (β) την εγκατάσταση, ανάπτυξη και προσαρμογή συστημάτων και λογισμικού πληροφορικής, (γ) τις υπηρεσίες υλοποίησης και ολοκλήρωσης και (δ) τις πιλοτικές υπηρεσίες λειτουργίας. Συγκεκριμένα, η κοστολόγηση όλων των ενεργειών που απαιτούνται για την ανάπτυξη συστημάτων πληροφορικής και λογισμικού πραγματοποιείται λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τις ακόλουθες παραμέτρους κόστους:

- Τον προσδιορισμό της σχετικής εμπειρογνωμοσύνης καθώς και του αριθμού των ανθρωπομηνών που απαιτείται για την ανάπτυξη συστημάτων και λογισμικού πληροφορικής
- Τον ορισμό του ποσού της εργασίας που απαιτείται για την ολοκλήρωση κάθε δράσης, η οποία υπολογίζεται σε ανθρωπομήνες βάσει των μέσων παραγωγικών ωρών (δηλαδή εξαιρουμένης της ασθένειας, των διακοπών κ.λπ.) ανά μήνα ανά άτομο (πλήρους απασχόλησης)
- Την εξέταση των τιμών της αγοράς σε σχέση με το σχετικό κόστος ανά ανθρωπομήνα και τον υπολογισμό του κόστους που προκύπτει από τον συνολικό χρόνο σε ανθρωπομήνες.

3ο στοιχείο: Υπηρεσίες τεχνικής συμβουλευτικής, διαχείρισης και κατάρτισης

Το κόστος όσον αφορά το τρίτο στοιχείο αναφέρεται στην παροχή των συμπληρωματικών υπηρεσιών που απαιτούνται για την ανάπτυξη συστημάτων / λογισμικού πληροφορικής που σχετίζονται με την τεχνική διαβούλευση, τη διαχείριση καθώς και τις εκπαιδευτικές υπηρεσίες που απαιτούνται για τη λειτουργία των συστημάτων. Σε αυτό το πεδίο, ο υπολογισμός του σχετικού κόστους αυτών των υπηρεσιών βασίζεται στις ακόλουθες παραμέτρους:

- Τον προσδιορισμό της ανάγκης τέτοιων υπηρεσιών ανά έργο (π.χ. ανάγκη τεχνικής μελέτης ή εφαρμογή ειδικού προγράμματος κατάρτισης) και τον προσδιορισμό του αριθμού των σχετικών ανθρωπομηνών/ωρών που απαιτείται για καθένα από αυτά
- Τον προσδιορισμό των συνολικών ανθρωπομηνών / ωρών που εκτιμάται ότι θα παρέχονται σε κάθε υπηρεσία καθώς και το αντίστοιχο κόστος μονάδας
- Τον υπολογισμό του συνολικού κόστους για τεχνικές συμβουλευτικές υπηρεσίες, υπηρεσίες διαχείρισης και κατάρτισης ανά έργο.

Η λεπτομερής εκτίμηση κόστους για κάθε έργο παρατίθεται στα Παραρτήματα του παρόντος.

12. Αίτημα δανείου

Μη εφαρμόσιμο.

Άξονας 2.2: Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του κράτους

1. Περιγραφή του Άξονα

Περιοχές/τομείς πολιτικής: Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του κράτους

Περίληψη: Η διαρκής βελτίωση και ενίσχυση της ψηφιακής διακυβέρνησης αποτελεί για την Ελλάδα ξεκάθαρη στρατηγική επιλογή *(Βίβλος Ψηφιακού Μετασχηματισμού)*, η οποία έχει προσφάτως ενισχυθεί έτι περαιτέρω λόγω και της πανδημίας COVID-19. Πιο συγκεκριμένα, τους τελευταίους 12 μήνες, τα αποτελέσματα από την υλοποίηση της στρατηγικής είναι σημαντικά και αποτυπώνονται στην αύξηση των παρεχόμενων ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών αλλά και στη δρομολόγηση στοχευμένων έργων και δράσεων για την υιοθέτησή τους από τη Δημόσια Διοίκηση και τους δημοσίους υπαλλήλους. Ωστόσο, η χώρα θα πρέπει να βελτιώσει σημαντικά την αποδοτικότητα και την αποτελεσματικότητα της Δημόσιας Διοίκησης, μέσω της εντατικοποίησης των σχετικών πρωτοβουλιών με σκοπό την αύξηση των ψηφιακών της επιδόσεων.

Σκοπός του παρόντος Άξονα είναι ο εκσυγχρονισμός του Ελληνικού Δημόσιου Τομέα μέσω της βελτίωσης του επιχειρησιακού του μοντέλου και της παροχής βελτιωμένων και ποιοτικών υπηρεσιών στους πολίτες και τις επιχειρήσεις. Επιπλέον, σημαντικές πρωτοβουλίες με διευρωπαϊκό χαρακτήρα, όπως για παράδειγμα οι «Έξυπνες πόλεις», περιλαμβάνονται στον τρέχοντα Άξονα φέρνοντας στο προσκήνιο παγκόσμιες προκλήσεις, σχετιζόμενες με την ψηφιακή αλλά και την πράσινη μετάβαση. Καθώς οι πληθυσμοί στα μεγάλα αστικά κέντρα αυξάνονται συνεχώς, η ζήτηση για βελτιωμένες υπηρεσίες, και κυρίως η ανάγκη για αποτελεσματικότερη διαχείριση των διαθέσιμων πόρων, θα συνεχίσει να αυξάνεται. Η επιτάχυνση των προσπαθειών για τη βελτίωση των ψηφιακών επιδόσεων της χώρας είναι καταλυτική τόσο για τους πολίτες και τις επιχειρήσεις, όσο και για την αντιμετώπιση των σύγχρονων προκλήσεων και τον εκσυγχρονισμό της χώρας.

Οι προτεινόμενες μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις στοχεύουν (α) στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό των οργανισμών του Δημόσιου Τομέα και στην ενίσχυση των ψηφιακών τους υπηρεσιών, (β) στη βελτίωση των διοικητικών επιχειρησιακών διαδικασιών μέσω της ανάπτυξης και εφαρμογής σύγχρονων πληροφοριακών συστημάτων, (γ) στη σημαντική ενίσχυση της διαλειτουργικότητας των πληροφοριακών συστημάτων και των δεδομένων, (δ) στην ενίσχυση της κυβερνοασφάλειας, καθώς και (ε) στην εκτεταμένη χρήση σύγχρονων τεχνολογιών, όπως για παράδειγμα οι τεχνολογίες υπολογιστικού νέφους (cloud computing) και οι τεχνολογίες αποτελεσματικής διαχείρισης πολυδιάστατων δεδομένων μεγάλου όγκου (big data analytics).

Στόχος: Λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τις τρέχουσες προκλήσεις, αλλά και τις συστάσεις των ευρωπαϊκών θεσμών, η Ελλάδα στοχεύει στον εκσυγχρονισμό του Δημόσιου Τομέα και στην ενσωμάτωση νέων τεχνολογιών με σκοπό να αυξήσει την αποδοτικότητα και την αποτελεσματικότητά του, να επιτύχει την παροχή βελτιωμένων, ποιοτικών υπηρεσιών σε πολίτες και επιχειρήσεις, αλλά και να βελτιώσει την απόδοση των δημοσίων υπαλλήλων μέσω σύγχρονων εργαλείων και της αξιοποίησης ταχύτερων και αποδοτικότερων τεχνολογιών και υποδομών. Η επιτάχυνση των προσπαθειών για τη βελτίωση των ψηφιακών επιδόσεων της χώρας θα είναι καταλυτική για την επίτευξη αυτών των στόχων.

Οι ακόλουθες κατηγορίες δράσεων δείχνουν τις κύριες κατευθύνσεις του παρόντος Άξονα: (α) Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός της Δημόσιας Διοίκησης και παροχή υψηλού επιπέδου δημόσιων υπηρεσιών σε πολίτες και επιχειρήσεις με γνώμονα την απλοποίηση και τη βελτίωση διαδικασιών και συστημάτων και την ευθυγράμμιση με τις ευρωπαϊκές στρατηγικές και πολιτικές, (β) Ενσωμάτωση προηγμένων τεχνολογιών και τάσεων στις υπηρεσίες της Δημόσιας Διοίκησης αποσκοπώντας στην αύξηση της αποδοτικότητας και της αποτελεσματικότητάς της, και στη μείωση του λειτουργικού κόστους, καθώς και τη διαρκή αναβάθμιση και συντήρηση των πληροφοριακών συστημάτων, (γ) Διασύνδεση και διαλειτουργικότητα μητρώων, συστημάτων και υπηρεσιών για την ανταλλαγή δεδομένων μεταξύ των οργανισμών του Δημοσίου, (δ) Εδραίωση στρατηγικής και πολιτικών για την ασφάλεια στον Κυβερνοχώρο σε συνδυασμό με τη δημιουργία ενός Εθνικού Κέντρου Κυβερνοασφάλειας (Security Operations Center), (ε) Στρατηγική και πολιτικές διακυβέρνησης δεδομένων για τον δημόσιο τομέα.

Σύνδεση με Ευρωπαϊκούς Πυλώνες: «Ψηφιακός Μετασχηματισμός», «Έξυπνη, βιώσιμη και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς ανάπτυξη, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της οικονομικής συνοχής, των θέσεων εργασίας, της παραγωγικότητας, της ανταγωνιστικότητας, της έρευνας, της ανάπτυξης και της καινοτομίας, και μιας ενιαίας, λειτουργικής αγοράς με ισχυρές Μικρομεσαίες Επιχειρήσεις», «Πράσινη Μετάβαση»

Σύνδεση με τις Ευρωπαϊκές Εμβληματικές Πρωτοβουλίες: «Εκσυγχρονισμός», «Επανειδίκευση και αναβάθμιση δεξιοτήτων»

Μεταρρυθμίσεις και Επενδύσεις

Μεταρρυθμίσεις

- **Μεταρρύθμιση 1.** Διασύνδεση και διαλειτουργικότητα μητρώων και συστημάτων του Δημοσίου (ID: 16782)
- **Μεταρρύθμιση 2.** Σχέδιο δράσης για την παροχή «πελατοκεντρικών» ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών από την πλευρά της δημόσιας διοίκησης (ID: 16929)
- **Μεταρρύθμιση 3**. Διαρκής ενσωμάτωση προηγμένων τεχνολογιών στη Δημόσια Διοίκηση (ID: 16928)
- **Μεταρρύθμιση 4.** Στρατηγική και πολιτικές Κυβερνοασφάλειας στο Δημόσιο και προηγμένες υπηρεσίες κυβερνοασφάλειας για κρίσιμες δημόσιες υποδομές (ID: 16823, COFOG: 01.6)
- **Μεταρρύθμιση 5.** Διαχείριση και διακυβέρνηση δεδομένων δημοσίου τομέα και διασφάλιση της συμμόρφωσης με τον ΓΚΠΔ (GDPR) (ID: 16827, COFOG:01.6)

Επενδύσεις

- **Επένδυση 1**. Διαλειτουργικότητα των υπολογιστικών συστημάτων και μητρώων του Δημοσίου και ανάπτυξη υπηρεσιών διαδικτύου (ID: 16779, COFOG: 01.6)
- **Επένδυση 2**. Κέντρο διαλειτουργικότητας επόμενης γενιάς (ΚΕΔ) (ID: 16964, COFOG: 01.6)
- **Επένδυση 3**. Ψηφιακά Μητρώα (ID: 16824, COFOG: 01.6)
- **Επένδυση 4**. Ανάπτυξη ψηφιακού μητρώου τουριστικών επιχειρήσεων (ID: 16785, COFOG: 08.5)
- **Επένδυση 5.** Δημιουργία ολοκληρωμένου συστήματος διαχείρισης σχέσεων (CRM) με πολίτες και επιχειρήσεις (ID: 16810, COFOG: 01.6)
- **Επένδυση 6.** Νέο σύστημα δημοσίων συμβάσεων (ID: 16736, COFOG: 01.3)
- **Επένδυση 7.** Ψηφιοποίηση των αρχείων του Δημοσίου (ID: 16778, COFOG: 01.6)
- **Επένδυση 8.** Κεντρικό σύστημα διαχείρισης εγγράφων (ID: 16738, COFOG: 01.3)
- **Επένδυση 9.** Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός των ΚΕΠ (ID: 16780, COFOG: 01.1)
- **Επένδυση 10.** Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του Υπουργείου Εξωτερικών (ID: 16742, COFOG: 02.4)
- **Επένδυση 11.** Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του ΕΟΤ (ID: 16791, COFOG: 08.5)
- **Επένδυση 12.** Αναβάθμιση ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων στη στρατιωτική θητεία (ID: 16826, COFOG: 09.5)
- **Επένδυση 13.** Κεντρικός κόμβος διαχείρισης και ανάλυσης πολυδιάστατων δεδομένων μεγάλου όγκου (Big Data) (ID: 16842, COFOG: 01.3)
- **Επένδυση 14.** Διασφάλιση της επιχειρησιακής συνέχειας (business continuity) του Δημοσίου Τομέα (ID: 16287, COFOG: 01.6)
- **Επένδυση 15.** Αναβάθμιση κεντρικής υποδομής υπολογιστικού νέφους (ID: 16853, COFOG: 01.6)
- **Επένδυση 16.** Αναβάθμιση του εθνικού δικτύου υποδομών τεχνολογίας και έρευνας (ΕΔΥΤΕ) (ID: 16955, COFOG: 01.6)
- **Επένδυση 17.** Έξυπνες πόλεις (ID: 16854, COFOG: 01.6)
- **Επένδυση 18.** «Συζευξις ΙΙ» για την παροχή αναβαθμισμένων τηλεπικοινωνιακών υπηρεσιών στο Δημόσιο (ID: 16956, COFOG: 01.6)
- **Επένδυση 19.** Μελέτες διαβάθμισης των δεδομένων των πληροφοριακών συστημάτων του Δημοσίου (ID: 16965, COFOG: 01.6)

Εκτιμώμενο κόστος: 1.281 εκατομμύρια ευρώ, εκ των οποίων 1.281 εκατομμύρια ευρώ (100%) καλύπτονται από το Ταμείο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας

2. Κύριες προκλήσεις και στόχοι

α) Κύριες προκλήσεις

Η ελληνική οικονομική κρίση της τελευταίας δεκαετίας, που ακολουθήθηκε από την πανδημία COVID-19, έφερε στην επιφάνεια πολλαπλά διαρθρωτικά προβλήματα της ελληνικής οικονομίας, καθώς και τις ανεπάρκειες στο επιχειρησιακό μοντέλο της Δημόσιας Διοίκησης και του Ελληνικού Δημόσιου Τομέα γενικότερα. Αξίζει να σημειωθεί ότι, και οι δύο κρίσεις ενέτειναν τις προϋπάρχουσες αδυναμίες και παθογένειες του μοντέλου ανάπτυξης της ελληνικής οικονομίας και της λειτουργίας του ελληνικού Δημοσίου, και κατ' επέκταση ανέδειξαν μία σειρά κρίσιμων προκλήσεων που χρήζουν αντιμετώπισης.

Σε αυτό το πλαίσιο, ο εκσυγχρονισμός του επιχειρησιακού μοντέλου της Δημόσιας Διοίκησης και η παροχή βελτιωμένων υπηρεσιών σε πολίτες και επιχειρήσεις, μέσω του Ψηφιακού Μετασχηματισμού και της ενσωμάτωσης νέων τεχνολογιών, βρίσκονται στο επίκεντρο των προκλήσεων.

Μία σημαντική πρόκληση που τονίζεται επανειλημμένα στις Ειδικές ανά Χώρα Συστάσεις (2019/2, 2020/3) και σε συναφείς εκθέσεις αναφέρεται στην «*επιτάχυνση των προσπαθειών για τη βελτίωση των ψηφιακών επιδόσεων της χώρας μέσω της ανάπτυξης ψηφιακών εργαλείων και υπηρεσιών στη δημόσια διοίκηση*» (βλ. σύσταση του Ευρωπαϊκού Συμβουλίου, 20 Ιουλίου 2020 (2020 / C 282/08)). Σύμφωνα με το Country Report (2020) για την Ελλάδα, η χώρα διαθέτει μία από τις λιγότερο προηγμένες ψηφιακές οικονομίες στην ΕΕ. Πιο συγκεκριμένα, σύμφωνα με το Δείκτη Ψηφιακής Οικονομίας και Κοινωνίας (DESI) 2020, ο οποίος καταγράφει τις επιδόσεις στους τομείς «Συνδεσιμότητα», «Ανθρώπινο κεφάλαιο», «Χρήση υπηρεσιών Διαδικτύου», «Ενσωμάτωση ψηφιακής τεχνολογίας» και «Ψηφιακές δημόσιες υπηρεσίες», η Ελλάδα κατατάσσεται στην 27η θέση από τα 28 κράτη μέλη της ΕΕ στο συνολικό δείκτη DESI 2020. Η ίδια κατάταξη ισχύει και για τον τομέα «Ψηφιακές δημόσιες υπηρεσίες». Η παροχή ψηφιακών δημόσιων υπηρεσιών παραμένει σχετικά περιορισμένη, όπως αντικατοπτρίζεται στη χαμηλή διαθεσιμότητα ψηφιακών προ-συμπληρωμένων εντύπων στο πλαίσιο των ηλεκτρονικών συναλλαγών με το Δημόσιο, στο χαμηλό αριθμό των χρηστών της ηλεκτρονικής κυβερνητικής πλατφόρμας και στη χαμηλή παροχή ψηφιακών δημόσιων υπηρεσιών προς τις επιχειρήσεις.

Όπως επισημαίνεται στην προαναφερθείσα Έκθεση, οι ανεπάρκειες της Δημόσιας Διοίκησης, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της περιορισμένης παροχής δημόσιων ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών, εξακολουθούν να αποτελούν εμπόδια για τους πολίτες, τους δημόσιους οργανισμούς και τις επιχειρήσεις. Το μεγάλο κόστος των συναλλαγών μέσω φυσικής παρουσίας στους φορείς του Δημοσίου έχει ως αποτέλεσμα υψηλά διοικητικά βάρη για τους πολίτες και τις επιχειρήσεις. Ως εκ τούτου, το ποσοστό των ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών που παρέχονται από την Ελληνική Δημόσια Διοίκηση και το μερίδιο του πληθυσμού που τις χρησιμοποιεί στην πράξη θα πρέπει να αυξηθούν σημαντικά, προκειμένου η χώρα να επιτύχει τους στόχους σύγκλισης με τον ευρωπαϊκό μέσο όρο όσον αφορά στις ψηφιακές της επιδόσεις. Η αδύναμη θέση της χώρας οφείλεται εν μέρει στον ανεπαρκή κεντρικό σχεδιασμό υπηρεσιών, με τις περισσότερες εφαρμογές που έχουν αναπτυχθεί να μην υποστηρίζονται σε κινητές συσκευές, καθώς επίσης λόγω της αρχιτεκτονικής σχεδίασης προηγούμενης γενιάς για τα πληροφοριακά συστήματα του Δημοσίου που καθιστούν την ενσωμάτωση νέων τεχνολογιών εξαιρετικά δύσκολη.

Από την άλλη πλευρά, αξίζει να σημειωθεί ότι η Ελλάδα έχει πραγματοποιήσει ορισμένα σημαντικά βήματα προς την κατεύθυνση του εκσυγχρονισμού της Δημόσιας Διοίκησης μέσω των εντατικών πρωτοβουλιών και δράσεων ψηφιοποίησης κατά τη διάρκεια του τελευταίου έτους. Σε νομικό και κανονιστικό επίπεδο, ο Νόμος 4727 (Σεπτέμβριος 2020) για την ψηφιακή διακυβέρνηση ενσωματώνει στην ελληνική νομοθεσία τις οδηγίες της ΕΕ 2016/2102 και 2019/1024. Επίσης, σε επίπεδο εφαρμογής, έχουν ήδη ξεκινήσει σημαντικές πρωτοβουλίες όπως αυτή της ηλεκτρονικής ταυτοποίησης (e-id). Επιπλέον, η πανδημία COVID-19 υπήρξε ένας πρόσθετος καταλύτης για τη ραγδαία αύξηση του αριθμού των ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών που παρέχονται μέσω του «gov.gr» σε πολίτες και επιχειρήσεις. Όσον αφορά στις πρωτοβουλίες της χώρας (υπό εκτέλεση ή προτεινόμενες) σε υποδομές υπολογιστικού νέφους, η εκτίμηση είναι ότι η Ελλάδα σύντομα θα είναι πάνω από το μέσο όρο στη χρήση υπηρεσιών υπολογιστικού νέφους (cloud), είτε στο επίπεδο του Δημόσιου Τομέα είτε στη διείσδυσή τους στις ΜμΕ. Συνολικά, η Ελλάδα έχει μια προϋπάρχουσα στρατηγική επιλογή στη βελτίωση της ψηφιακής διακυβέρνησης, η οποία έχει εντατικοποιηθεί και διευρυνθεί περαιτέρω λόγω του COVID-19. Η υλοποίηση αυτής της στρατηγικής βρίσκεται ήδη υπό εκτέλεση, ενώ οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι επενδύσεις του παρόντος Άξονα θα υποστηρίξουν περαιτέρω τις πρωτοβουλίες για τη βελτίωση της αποδοτικότητας και της αποτελεσματικότητας του Δημόσιου Τομέα και την παροχή προηγμένων ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών.

Επιπλέον, όσον αφορά την περιορισμένη χρήση νέων τεχνολογιών που αποσκοπούν στην παροχή βελτιωμένων ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών, πρέπει να σημειωθεί ότι πολλές από τις υπάρχουσες διαδικτυακές πύλες και κεντρικές πλατφόρμες της Δημόσιας Διοίκησης δεν είναι τελευταίας τεχνολογίας, ενώ οι κινητές εφαρμογές και τα μέσα κοινωνικής δικτύωσης δεν επαρκούν για την ενίσχυση της εμπιστοσύνης των πολιτών, την πιθανή συμμετοχή στη χάραξη πολιτικής και τη μείωση των γραφειοκρατικών γενικών εξόδων. Η Ελληνική Δημόσια Διοίκηση δεν έχει ακόμη αξιοποιήσει τα οφέλη των σύγχρονων τεχνολογιών, όπως η ανάλυση μεγάλου όγκου δεδομένων (big data) και η τεχνητή νοημοσύνη, οι οποίες δύναται να υποστηρίξουν το σχεδιασμό και την ανάπτυξη βελτιωμένων υπηρεσιών, καθώς επίσης και τη Δημόσια Διοίκηση να εντοπίσει τις πολιτικές που δεν επιτυγχάνουν τους στόχους τους και να προβεί στις απαιτούμενες διορθωτικές ενέργειες λειτουργώντας προληπτικά. Πρέπει να επισημανθεί επίσης ότι τα δεδομένα που διατίθενται από δημόσιες και ιδιωτικές πηγές δεν είναι ελεύθερα προσβάσιμα από τους πολίτες και τις επιχειρήσεις προς ενημέρωση και εκμετάλλευση, συνιστώντας έναν ανεκμετάλλευτο «θησαυρό» για την ελληνική κοινωνία και οικονομία.

Επίσης, σε σχέση με τη χρήση δεδομένων και τις σχετικές πολιτικές, οι πολίτες εν γένει δεν έχουν γνώση αναφορικά με την ποσότητα και το είδος των προσωπικών δεδομένων που διατηρεί η Ελληνική Δημόσια Διοίκηση με αποτέλεσμα να μην είναι σε θέση να υποβάλουν αιτήσεις για διορθώσεις ή/και τροποποιήσεις, να ελέγξουν και να ρωτήσουν για τους σκοπούς χρήσης τους. Σε ένα περιβάλλον, όπου πλέον ο όγκος των δεδομένων που παράγεται από τα φυσικά πρόσωπα είναι διαρκώς και εκθετικά αυξανόμενος, ο τρόπος με τον οποίο συλλέγονται και επεξεργάζονται τα δεδομένα θα πρέπει να λαμβάνει χώρα με γνώμονα τα δικαιώματα των φυσικών προσώπων, σύμφωνα με τις ευρωπαϊκές αξίες και το ισχύον θεσμικό και κανονιστικό πλαίσιο. Οι πολίτες θα εμπιστευτούν και θα αγκαλιάσουν υπηρεσίες και εφαρμογές που θα στηρίζονται στην αξιοποίηση των δεδομένων τους, μόνο εάν είναι πεπεισμένοι ότι οποιαδήποτε κοινή χρήση προσωπικών δεδομένων θα υπόκειται σε πλήρη συμμόρφωση με τους εθνικούς και κοινοτικούς αυστηρούς κανόνες προστασίας των δεδομένων. Οι πολίτες θα πρέπει επίσης να έχουν τη δυνατότητα να λαμβάνουν ενημερωμένες αποφάσεις βάσει των πληροφοριών που εξάγονται από μη προσωπικά δεδομένα. Και αυτά τα δεδομένα πρέπει να είναι διαθέσιμα σε όλους - είτε δημόσια είτε ιδιωτικά, ανεξάρτητα από τον όγκο και τη φύση τους. Αυτό θα συμβάλει στην περαιτέρω αξιοποίηση των αναπτυσσόμενων ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών και εφαρμογών και θα οδηγήσει σε ενίσχυση της καινοτομίας και του ανταγωνισμού, διασφαλίζοντας κοινά οφέλη για όλους από το ψηφιακό μέρισμα. Υπό αυτό το πρίσμα, η ανάπτυξη μίας συγκροτημένης στρατηγικής, καθώς και των σχετικών πολιτικών και συστημάτων διακυβέρνησης δεδομένων και ασφάλειας στον κυβερνοχώρο αποτελεί σημαντική πρόκληση στην προσπάθεια εκσυγχρονισμού της Δημόσιας Διοίκησης.

Η διαλειτουργικότητα των συστημάτων και των δεδομένων είναι εξίσου σημαντική πρόκληση που χρήζει αντιμετώπισης στο πλαίσιο των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων του παρόντος Άξονα. Τα δεδομένα τηρούνται σε πολλά διαφορετικά συστήματα και βάσεις δεδομένων, ενώ η προσπάθεια διασύνδεσης των πληροφοριακών συστημάτων του Ελληνικού Δημόσιου Τομέα καθίσταται εξαιρετικά δυσχερής και χρονοβόρα είτε εν μέρει από νομικά εμπόδια, είτε από ασυνέπειες αρχιτεκτονικής σχεδίασης και τεχνικές αποκλίσεις. Ως αποτέλεσμα, τα δεδομένα συλλέγονται συχνά πολλές φορές σε διαφορετικές βάσεις δεδομένων του Δημοσίου και παραμένουν ανεκμετάλλευτα λόγω του υψηλού κόστους για την ανάκτηση ή την επεξεργασία τους.

Μια άλλη, σχετική, πρόκληση που πρέπει να αντιμετωπιστεί αφορά την ανάπτυξη της απαραίτητης υποδομής, η οποία θα αποτελέσει τη βάση για την ψηφιακή μετάβαση του ελληνικού Δημόσιου Τομέα. Οι υπηρεσίες υπολογιστικού νέφους και τα υπάρχοντα / προτεινόμενα κέντρα δεδομένων θα πρέπει να συνδυάζονται και να υποστηρίζουν αποτελεσματικά την ομαλή λειτουργία των πληροφοριακών συστημάτων και την ενσωμάτωση νέων τεχνολογιών, όπως η τεχνητή νοημοσύνη (AI) και η διαχείριση και ανάλυση πολυδιάστατων δεδομένων μεγάλου όγκου (big data).

Οι προκλήσεις που σχετίζονται με την εκτεταμένη χρήση ψηφιακών τεχνολογιών φέρνουν στην επιφάνεια την ανάγκη για ανάπτυξη νέων ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων. Το προσωπικό της Δημόσιας Διοίκησης δε διαθέτει τις απαραίτητες δεξιότητες για τη διαχείριση και αξιοποίηση βασικών πτυχών και δυνατοτήτων του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της χρήσης προηγμένων εφαρμογών, της επεξεργασίας δεδομένων, της ασφάλειας, κοκ. Ως εκ τούτου, είναι επιτακτική ανάγκη το προσωπικό να εφοδιαστεί με τις απαραίτητες ψηφιακές δεξιότητες, οι οποίες θα πρέπει να καλλιεργούνται και να αναβαθμίζονται σε διαρκή βάση. Παράλληλα, αξίζει να σημειωθεί ότι οι πρωτοβουλίες αναβάθμισης των ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων θα πρέπει να αντιμετωπιστούν με συνεκτικό τρόπο, ως αναπόσπαστο κομμάτι της ευρύτερης ψηφιακής στρατηγικής, με στόχο την ενίσχυση των ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων των πολιτών και των επιχειρήσεων σε όλα τα επίπεδα και τις κατηγορίες. Ο ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός δε θα μπορέσει να επιτευχθεί, εάν η πλειονότητα των πολιτών και των επιχειρήσεων δεν είναι σε θέση να χρησιμοποιήσει αποτελεσματικά τις διαθέσιμες υπηρεσίες. Προς αυτήν την κατεύθυνση, το Υπουργείο Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης θέσπισε την Ψηφιακή Ακαδημία Πολιτών, η οποία συγκεντρώνει σε ένα σημείο εισόδου εκπαιδευτικό περιεχόμενο με σκοπό τη βελτίωση των ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων όλων των πολιτών.

Σε αυτό το πλαίσιο, οι προκλήσεις της ψηφιακής μετάβασης θα αντιμετωπιστούν σε συνδυασμό με συσχετιζόμενες πρωτοβουλίες άλλων Αξόνων του Σχεδίου, ιδίως του Άξονα 3.2, ο οποίος αποσκοπεί στην αντιμετώπιση του χάσματος των τεχνολογικών και ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων, με την προοπτική της δια βίου μάθησης μέσω της εφαρμογής οριζόντιων προγραμμάτων αναβάθμισης δεξιοτήτων σε στοχευμένες πληθυσμιακές ομάδες, τα οποία αναμένεται να συμβάλουν στην ψηφιακή κατάρτιση των εργαζομένων, να δώσουν τη δυνατότητα στους πολίτες να επωφεληθούν από τις ψηφιακές υπηρεσίες και να συμμετάσχουν πλήρως στις σύγχρονες υπηρεσίες του Δημόσιου Τομέα,δημιουργώντας τις προϋποθέσεις για την ισότιμη ένταξη όλων των πολιτών στον επαγγελματικό και κοινωνικό ιστό της χώρας, καθώς και τη διασφάλιση της κοινωνικής συνοχής.

Επιπλέον, η προτεινόμενη πρωτοβουλία «*Έξυπνες πόλεις*» φέρνει στο προσκήνιο μια άλλη εθνική, ευρωπαϊκή, αλλά και παγκόσμια πρόκληση, που σχετίζεται με την ψηφιακή αλλά και την πράσινη μετάβαση. Καθώς η συγκέντρωση του πληθυσμού στα μεγάλα αστικά κέντρα αυξάνεται διαρκώς, η ζήτηση για βελτιωμένες υπηρεσίες και πρόσβαση σε βασικούς πόρους και αγαθά θα συνεχίσει να αυξάνεται. Αυτή η διάσταση ασκεί πίεση στο σύστημα διαθεσιμότητας βασικών αγαθών όπως η ενέργεια, το νερό, η διαχείριση των αποβλήτων, η κινητικότητα και οποιαδήποτε άλλη υπηρεσία που είναι απαραίτητη για την ευημερία και τη βιωσιμότητα των πληθυσμών στα αστικά κέντρα. Σε αυτό το πλαίσιο, οι ψηφιακές τεχνολογίες συνεισφέρουν στην αντιμετώπιση αυτών των προκλήσεων, λειτουργώντας ως καταλύτης για τη σταδιακή μετατροπή των πόλεων σε «έξυπνες πόλεις».

Αναφορικά με τις πρωτοβουλίες ανάπτυξης βασικών μητρώων, πρέπει να επισημανθεί ότι σύμφωνα με την Έκθεση Ενισχυμένης Εποπτείας του Μαΐου του 2020 για την Ελλάδα, συνιστάται «*να εφαρμοστεί το Εθνικό Πρόγραμμα Απλοποίησης Διαδικασιών σε βασικούς τομείς πολιτικής και να προωθηθεί η διαλειτουργικότητα μητρώων, δεδομένων και πληροφοριακών συστημάτων με σκοπό τη μείωση των διοικητικών βαρών για τις επιχειρήσεις και τους πολίτες έως το τέλος του 2021».* Σε αυτό το πλαίσιο, η ανάπτυξη των βασικών μητρώων συνιστά μία εξίσου σημαντική πρόκληση για την επέκταση της ψηφιακής διακυβέρνησης στην Ελλάδα.

β) Στόχοι

Όπως έχει ήδη αναφερθεί ανωτέρω, βασικός σκοπός του παρόντος Άξονα είναι ο εκσυγχρονισμός του Ελληνικού Δημόσιου Τομέα μέσα από την αύξηση της αποδοτικότητας και της παραγωγικότητάς του η οποία θα επιτευχθεί με τη βοήθεια των σύγχρονων τεχνολογιών για την ανάπτυξη και την παροχή

βελτιωμένων και ποιοτικών υπηρεσιών προς τους πολίτες και τις επιχειρήσεις. Η επιτάχυνση των προσπαθειών για τη βελτίωση των ψηφιακών επιδόσεων της χώρας θα είναι καταλυτική για την επίτευξη αυτού του στόχου. Οι τρέχουσες προκλήσεις, οι ανάγκες και οι προσδοκίες τόσο των πολιτών όσο και των επιχειρήσεων έχουν ληφθεί υπόψη και έχουν οδηγήσει σε αυτήν τη στρατηγική κατεύθυνση.

Η δέσμη των προτεινόμενων μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων του παρόντος Άξονα αποσκοπεί στην αντιμετώπιση των συστάσεων 2019/2 και 2020/3 και σχετικών εκθέσεων, βλέπε παράγραφο αριθ. 25 της σύστασης του Ευρωπαϊκού Συμβουλίου (2020/C 282/08), με επίκεντρο τη βελτίωση της ποιότητας και της αποτελεσματικότητας της Δημόσιας Διοίκησης και την περαιτέρω ψηφιοποίηση των παρεχόμενων υπηρεσιών.

Ο Άξονας έρχεται σε ευθυγράμμιση με τις Ειδικές ανά Χώρα Συστάσεις (CSRs) για τα έτη 2019 και 2020, οι οποίες συνιστούν τη βελτίωση της ποιότητας και αποτελεσματικότητας της Δημόσιας Διοίκησης και ψηφιοποίηση των δημόσιων υπηρεσιών. Συγκεκριμένα, η προαναφερθείσα σύσταση του Συμβουλίου (2020/C 282/08), αναφέρει ότι «*η επιτάχυνση των προσπαθειών για τη βελτίωση των ψηφιακών επιδόσεων της χώρας, μέσω της ανάπτυξης ψηφιακών εργαλείων και υπηρεσιών στη δημόσια διοίκηση*» είναι σημαντική και κατ' επέκταση συνιστάται η διαλειτουργικότητα των πληροφοριακών συστημάτων, η ενσωμάτωση νέων τεχνολογιών, η ψηφιακή αναβάθμιση και η ισότιμη πρόσβαση πολιτών και επιχειρήσεων σε καθολικά προσβάσιμες δημόσιες ψηφιακές υπηρεσίες.

Οι προτεινόμενες μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις επιδιώκουν τους ακόλουθους βασικούς στόχους:

- Αύξηση της αποδοτικότητας και της αποτελεσματικότητας του ελληνικού Δημόσιου Τομέα (μέσω δράσεων ψηφιοποίησης)
- Αύξηση του αριθμού των ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών που παρέχονται σε πολίτες και επιχειρήσεις, μέσα από την απλοποίηση και τη βελτίωση αναχρονιστικών, χειρονακτικών, γραφειοκρατικών - δαπανηρών διαδικασιών
- Ενσωμάτωση προηγμένων τεχνολογιών όπως η διαχείριση και ανάλυση πολυδιάστατων δεδομένων μεγάλου όγκου (big data) και η τεχνητή νοημοσύνη (AI)
- Ανάπτυξη του κατάλληλου συνδυασμού υποδομών πληροφορικής, συνδυάζοντας υφιστάμενα συστήματα και πλατφόρμες με τις λύσεις υπολογιστικού νέφους
- Ενίσχυση της διαλειτουργικότητας των πληροφοριακών συστημάτων του Δημοσίου για την ενοποιημένη ανταλλαγή δεδομένων
- Θέσπιση συνεκτικών πολιτικών και συστημάτων διακυβέρνησης δεδομένων
- Ανάπτυξη πολιτικών και συστημάτων για την επιχειρησιακή συνέχεια του Δημόσιου Τομέα και την κυβερνοασφάλεια
- Αύξηση ψηφιακών λύσεων για την υποστήριξη της πράσινης μετάβασης
- Ανάπτυξη ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών και εφαρμογών σε βασικούς κλάδους που σχετίζονται με τις οικονομικές και κοινωνικές προκλήσεις της χώρας για την ενίσχυση της ανθεκτικότητας και την επίτευξη ταχείας ανάκαμψης από κρίσεις, όπως η πανδημία COVID-19.

Ευρωπαϊκές Πρωτοβουλίες: Οι προτεινόμενες μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος Άξονα εστιάζουν στον εκσυγχρονισμό της Ελληνικής Δημόσιας Διοίκησης και στην παροχή διαλειτουργικών, εξατομικευμένων και φιλικών προς τον χρήστη ψηφιακών δημόσιων υπηρεσιών υπογραμμισμένων με την Ευρωπαϊκή Εμβληματική Πρωτοβουλία «Εκσυγχρονισμός» (Modernise). Ο Άξονας επίσης συμβάλλει στην εφαρμογή της Ευρωπαϊκής Εμβληματικής Πρωτοβουλίας «Επανειδίκευση και Αναβάθμιση Δεξιοτήτων», μέσα από την υλοποίηση στοχευμένου έργου για την αναβάθμιση των ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων των στρατεύσιμων εφοδιάζοντάς τους με τις απαραίτητες γνώσεις και την εκπαίδευση που απαιτούνται για την αποτελεσματική χρήση της τεχνολογίας με σκοπό την όσο το δυνατόν ευκολότερη εισαγωγή τους στην αγορά εργασίας μετά το πέρας της στρατιωτικής τους θητείας.

Οικονομική & Κοινωνική Συνοχή: Οι αποτελεσματικές και βελτιωμένες ψηφιακές υπηρεσίες, οι οποίες επιδιώκεται να αναπτυχθούν μέσω των δράσεων ψηφιοποίησης και της απλοποίησης των διαδικασιών του Δημοσίου, αποσκοπούν στην ισότιμη πρόσβαση και στην παροχή ομοιόμορφης υψηλής ποιότητας υπηρεσιών προς όλους τους πολίτες και τις επιχειρήσεις, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των ειδικών πληθυσμιακών κατηγοριών όπως οι ηλικιωμένοι, οι κοινωνικά περιθωριοποιημένες ομάδες (μειονότητες) ή τα άτομα με αναπηρία. Ο Άξονας επικεντρώνεται σαφώς σε αυτόν τον συγκεκριμένο στόχο με τη βοήθεια της ανάπτυξης και εφαρμογής καθολικά προσβάσιμων ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών σε όλο το φάσμα της Ελληνικής Δημόσιας Διοίκησης καλύπτοντας βασικούς τομείς της κοινωνίας και της οικονομίας, υποστηρίζοντας πλήρως τη συνοχή και το μετριασμό των ανισοτήτων.

Σύνδεση με τη σύσταση του Ευρωπαϊκού Συμβουλίου (20 Ιουλίου 2020): Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι επενδύσεις του παρόντος Άξονα συνδέονται άμεσα με την κεντρική πρόταση (παράγραφος 25) της εν λόγω σύστασης του Συμβουλίου (2020 / C 282/08). Πιο συγκεκριμένα το συγκεκριμένο εδάφιο αναφέρει: «*Παρά την πρόοδο που έχει σημειωθεί τα προηγούμενα χρόνια, η Ελλάδα πρέπει να επιταχύνει τις προσπάθειές της για τη βελτίωση των ψηφιακών της επιδόσεων, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της ανάπτυξης ψηφιακών εργαλείων και υπηρεσιών στη Δημόσια Διοίκηση, στο δικαστικό σύστημα και στις επιχειρήσεις. Θα πρέπει να υιοθετηθεί μία στρατηγική προσέγγιση για την επιτάχυνση της χρήσης ψηφιακών τεχνολογιών σε όλους τους οικονομικούς κλάδους, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της δημόσιας διοίκησης και της διαλειτουργικότητας των πολυπληθών πληροφοριακών συστημάτων. Επιπλέον, η αναβάθμιση των ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων θα επιτρέψει σε όλους τους πολίτες να έχουν ισότιμη πρόσβαση στις νέες ψηφιακές υπηρεσίες. Άτομα από μειονεκτικές πληθυσμιακές ομάδες, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των προσφύγων και των αιτούντων άσυλο, και εκείνων που ζουν σε απομακρυσμένες και αγροτικές περιοχές χρήζουν ιδιαίτερης μέριμνας*».

Σύνδεση με τους στόχους των ευρωπαϊκών στρατηγικών «Διαμόρφωση του ψηφιακού μέλλοντος της Ευρώπης», «Ευρωπαϊκή στρατηγική δεδομένων» και «Ευρωπαϊκή Πράσινη Συμφωνία»: Οι προαναφερθείσες μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις συμμορφώνονται πλήρως με την *«ανάγκη της Ευρώπης να οδηγήσει τη μετάβαση σε έναν υγιή πλανήτη και ένα νέο ψηφιακό κόσμο… Απαιτεί κάθε πολίτης, κάθε εργαζόμενος, κάθε επιχειρηματίας να έχει ισότιμες ευκαιρίες, όπου κι αν ζει, και να έχει τη δυνατότητα να αποκομίσει τα οφέλη της ολοένα και πιο ψηφιοποιημένης κοινωνίας μας*». Οι προτεινόμενες μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις καλύπτουν τους τρεις βασικούς στόχους της στρατηγικής «Διαμόρφωση του ψηφιακού μέλλοντος της Ευρώπης». Πιο συγκεκριμένα:

- **Τεχνολογία που λειτουργεί για τους ανθρώπους**. Πρωτοβουλίες για τις βασικές δράσεις: «Τεχνητή Νοημοσύνη», «Ασφάλεια στον κυβερνοχώρο», «Ατζέντα δεξιοτήτων» και «Στρατηγική διαλειτουργικότητας των κυβερνήσεων της ΕΕ»,
- **Μια δίκαιη και ανταγωνιστική οικονομία**. Πρωτοβουλίες για τις βασικές δράσεις: «Ευρωπαϊκή Στρατηγική Δεδομένων», «Πλαίσιο που επιτρέπει εύκολα προσβάσιμη, ανταγωνιστική και ασφαλή ψηφιακή χρηματοδότηση», και
- **Μια ανοιχτή, δημοκρατική και βιώσιμη κοινωνία.**

Επιπλέον, οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι επενδύσεις του Άξονα είναι σύμφωνες με το όραμα της Ευρωπαϊκής Στρατηγικής Δεδομένων (Ευρωπαϊκή Στρατηγική για τα δεδομένα, COM (2020) 66) για τη δημιουργία ενός ενιαίου ευρωπαϊκού χώρου δεδομένων - μια πραγματική ενιαία αγορά δεδομένων, ανοιχτή σε δεδομένα από όλο τον κόσμο - όπου τα προσωπικά καθώς και τα μη προσωπικά δεδομένα, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των ευαίσθητων δεδομένων, είναι ασφαλή και οι επιχειρήσεις έχουν επίσης εύκολη πρόσβαση σε σχεδόν απεριόριστο αριθμό βιομηχανικών δεδομένων υψηλής ποιότητας, ενισχύοντας την ανάπτυξη και δημιουργώντας αξία, ελαχιστοποιώντας ταυτόχρονα τις εκπομπές άνθρακα και το περιβαλλοντικό αποτύπωμα.

Τέλος, οι προτεινόμενες πρωτοβουλίες είναι συνεπείς με τις προτεραιότητες της Ευρωπαϊκής Πράσινης Συμφωνίας, με στόχο την υλοποίηση ψηφιακών δράσεων με πλήρη σεβασμό των κλιματικών, περιβαλλοντικών και κοινωνικών προτεραιοτήτων της Ένωσης.

γ) Εθνικό στρατηγικό πλαίσιο

Η πλειοψηφία των πρωτοβουλιών του παρόντος Άξονα περιλαμβάνεται ή σχετίζεται με την Ψηφιακή Στρατηγική της Ελλάδας (Βίβλος Ψηφιακού Μετασχηματισμού, 2020-2025), η οποία βρίσκεται σε πλήρη ευθυγράμμιση με τους προαναφερθέντες τρεις βασικούς στόχους της ευρωπαϊκής στρατηγικής για τη «Διαμόρφωση του ψηφιακού μέλλοντος της Ευρώπης».

Μία σύντομη επισκόπηση της Βίβλου Ψηφιακού Μετασχηματισμού παρατίθεται στις ακόλουθες παραγράφους. Επιπλέον, οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι επενδύσεις του παρόντος Άξονα συμμορφώνονται πλήρως με τις προκλήσεις, τους στόχους και τις συστάσεις για την ψηφιοποίηση και τον εκσυγχρονισμό του Ελληνικού Δημόσιου και Ιδιωτικού Τομέα, όπως καταγράφονται στο «Σχέδιο Ανάπτυξης για την Ελληνική Οικονομία» («Έκθεση της Επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη»), Ενδιάμεση Έκθεση Ιουλίου 2020. Ειδικότερα, στην παρ. 2.2 της έκθεσης, όπου αναλύονται οι παγκόσμιες τάσεις και προκλήσεις, επισημαίνεται η σημασία των ψηφιακών τεχνολογιών για την οικονομική ανάπτυξη και τη δημιουργία νέων θέσεων εργασίας, συνοδευόμενη από πληθώρα αναφορών στα θετικά αποτελέσματα που θα δημιουργηθούν από την παροχή προηγμένων ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών προς τους πολίτες και τις επιχειρήσεις. Θα πρέπει να σημειωθεί ότι η Έκθεση περιλαμβάνει αναφορές στις προκλήσεις εκσυγχρονισμού και ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών για την Ελλάδα που καταγράφονται και σε άλλες διεθνείς μελέτες και εκθέσεις, όπως ο «Διεθνής Δείκτης Αποτελεσματικότητας των Δημόσιων Υπηρεσιών (InCiSE - International Civil Service Effectiveness).

Βίβλος Ψηφιακού Μετασχηματισμού (2020-2025)

Η Βίβλος Ψηφιακού Μετασχηματισμού αποτελεί μια καταγραφή των απαραίτητων παρεμβάσεων στις τεχνολογικές υποδομές του κράτους, στην εκπαίδευση και κατάρτιση του πληθυσμού για την απόκτηση ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων, καθώς και στον τρόπο που η χώρα μας αξιοποιεί την ψηφιακή τεχνολογία σε όλους τους τομείς της οικονομίας και της δημόσιας διοίκησης. Ο κύριος ρόλος της είναι να περιγράψει το όραμα, τη φιλοσοφία και τους στόχους της εθνικής στρατηγικής για τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό της χώρας. Το συγκεκριμένο κείμενο, ωστόσο, μπαίνει σε πολύ μεγαλύτερο βάθος, περιγράφοντας τις κατευθυντήριες αρχές, το μοντέλο διακυβέρνησης και υλοποίησης αλλά και τους στρατηγικούς άξονες του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού. Περαιτέρω, περιγράφει περισσότερα από 400 συγκεκριμένα έργα, ταξινομημένα σε βραχυπρόθεσμα και μεσοπρόθεσμα, σε οριζόντια και σε τομεακά, τα οποία υλοποιούν τη στρατηγική για την Ψηφιακή Ελλάδα.

Η Ελλάδα ήταν πάντοτε μια χώρα που υπέφερε από αυξημένα επίπεδα διοικητικών βαρών που προκύπτουν από τα γραφειοκρατικά εμπόδια, τα οποία οφείλονται κυρίως είτε στο ελλιπές και δαιδαλώδες νομικό πλαίσιο είτε σε αναχρονιστικές διοικητικές διαδικασίες. Ενδεικτικά, μία μελέτη της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής από το 2006[57], κατέδειξε ότι η Ελλάδα έχει τα υψηλότερα διοικητικά βάρη στην ΕΕ-27 ως ποσοστό του ΑΕΠ, φτάνοντας σχεδόν το 7%.

Αυτά τα εμπόδια έχουν βαθιά, αρνητική επίδραση τόσο στη διεξαγωγή της οικονομικής δραστηριότητας όσο και στην αντίληψη των πολιτών σχετικά με την ποιότητα της διακυβέρνησης. Αν και αρκετές

[57] COM(2006) 691 final - 'Measuring administrative costs and reducing administrative burdens in the European Union'

ελληνικές κυβερνήσεις έχουν εφαρμόσει πολιτικές σχετικά με τη μείωση της γραφειοκρατίας, δεν υπήρξε ποτέ συγκεκριμένη εθνική πολιτική που να στοχεύει στη βελτίωση της ικανότητας της διοίκησης να παρέχει δημόσιες πολιτικές και υπηρεσίες.

Η ελληνική κυβέρνηση που ήρθε στην εξουσία τον Ιούλιο του 2019 είχε εγκαίρως αναγνωρίσει το πρόβλημα και προσπάθησε να το αντιμετωπίσει δημιουργώντας το νέο Υπουργείο Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης και τοποθετώντας έναν Υπουργό Επικρατείας ως συντονιστή της ευρύτερης ψηφιακής στρατηγικής και της μείωσης της γραφειοκρατίας. Η θεσμική αποστολή του Υπουργείου είναι να συγκεντρώσει όλες τις πολιτικές που σχετίζονται με τον εκσυγχρονισμό του κράτους όσον αφορά τις λειτουργίες του με οριζόντιο τρόπο. Έτσι, το Υπουργείο στοχεύει στον ολιστικό σχεδιασμό και την εφαρμογή (α) της πολιτικής ψηφιοποίησης και (β) της εθνικής πολιτικής απλοποίησης των διαδικασιών.

Πιο συγκεκριμένα, για πρώτη φορά, το Υπουργείο Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης έχει οριζόντια θεσμικά κατοχυρωμένη αρμοδιότητα για όλα τα ψηφιακά θέματα σε όλα τα Υπουργεία σε σύγκριση με το παλιό μοντέλο που περιελάμβανε τρία συναρμόδια Υπουργεία (Υπουργείο Ψηφιακής Πολιτικής, Υπουργείο Διοικητικής Ανασυγκρότησης και Υπουργείο Οικονομικών) και μία σειρά οργανισμών υπό την αρμοδιότητα άλλων υπουργείων (ΗΔΙΚΑ Α.Ε. για την ψηφιοποίηση της υγείας και της κοινωνικής ασφάλισης υπό το Υπουργείο Υγείας και το Υπουργείο Εργασίας ή το ΕΔΥΤΕ Α.Ε. υπό το Υπουργείο Παιδείας).

Το Υπουργείο Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης συγκεντρώνει όλες τις κρίσιμες υποδομές πληροφορικής και τηλεπικοινωνιών που σχετίζονται με την παροχή ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών στους πολίτες και τον ευρύτερο ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό της χώρας. Πιο συγκεκριμένα, μία από τις αρμοδιότητες του Υπουργείου για την πλήρη ψηφιοποίηση των υπηρεσιών, είναι η απλοποίηση και βελτίωση των σχετικών διαδικασιών, εξαλείφοντας τα γραφειοκρατικά και τα διοικητικά βάρη. Μέχρι πρότινος, η ψηφιακή πολιτική, η ηλεκτρονική διακυβέρνηση και οι δημόσιες υπηρεσίες τελούσαν υπό την αρμοδιότητα διαφορετικών και πολλές φορές συναρμόδιων υπηρεσιακών μονάδων.

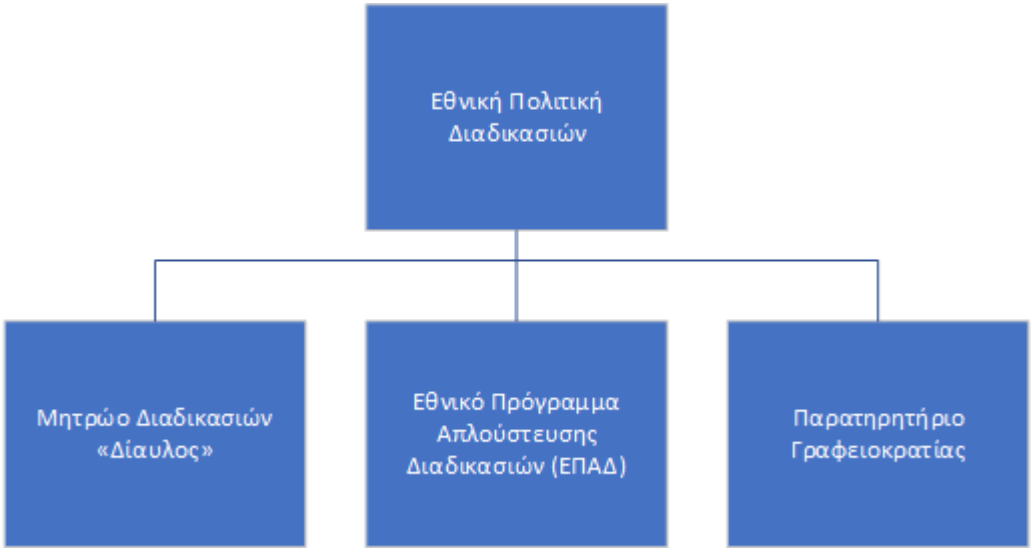
Ταυτόχρονα, τα κρίσιμα κρατικά πληροφοριακά συστήματα δεν διασυνδέονται μεταξύ τους, με αποτέλεσμα παράλληλο ή ακόμα και αντιφατικό σχεδιασμό, αλληλεπικαλυπτόμενα έργα και ευρύτερη σπατάλη δημοσίου χρήματος. Παρόλα αυτά, η τρέχουσα ενοποιημένη δομή, σε επιχειρησιακό επίπεδο, επιλύει τον κατακερματισμό σε επίπεδο μονάδων και συστημάτων, επιλύοντας κατ' αυτόν τον τρόπο θέματα ποιότητας και κόστους των παρεχόμενων υπηρεσιών. Ασφαλώς, το παραπάνω σχέδιο χρειάζεται συνεχή και αδιάλειπτη συνεργασία μεταξύ Υπουργείων και δημόσιων φορέων για την επίτευξη του τελικού σκοπού του Υπουργείου Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης δηλαδή την επίτευξη της διαλειτουργικότητας σε όλα τα επίπεδα.

Όπως προαναφέρθηκε, όλες οι δραστηριότητες εμπίπτουν στη γενική πολιτική εκσυγχρονισμού του κράτους. Αυτή η πολιτική είναι διττή και περιλαμβάνει:

α) Τη μείωση της γραφειοκρατίας και τον εκσυγχρονισμό των λειτουργιών του κράτους απλοποιώντας και ψηφιοποιώντας κρίσιμες διαδικασίες, καθώς και δημιουργώντας το κατάλληλο νομικό, κανονιστικό και τεχνολογικό πλαίσιο για την υλοποίηση της πολιτικής.
β) Την ενίσχυση των κρίσιμων υποδομών του κράτους θεσμοθετώντας και εφαρμόζοντας πολιτικές μετάβασης στο υπολογιστικό νέφος (cloud), μία νέα στρατηγική κυβερνοασφάλειας καθώς και πολιτική αναβάθμισης της διαλειτουργικότητας στο Δημόσιο Τομέα.

Και τα δύο στοιχεία είναι κρίσιμα εάν το ελληνικό κράτος επιθυμεί να εξελιχθεί στην επόμενη γενιά και να εφαρμόσει διαρθρωτικές μεταρρυθμίσεις που θα μειώσουν τις δημοσιονομικές επιβαρύνσεις, θα ενισχύσουν την ανάπτυξη και θα βελτιώσουν την αντίληψη των πολιτών σχετικά με την ποιότητα των υπηρεσιών. Όσον αφορά στον πρώτο Πυλώνα του εκσυγχρονισμού του κράτους, πρέπει να σημειωθεί ότι όλες οι δράσεις εμπίπτουν σε ένα φιλόδοξο σχέδιο για τη βελτίωση των λειτουργιών του και για τη

δημιουργία των απαραίτητων εργαλείων για να καταστεί αυτή η πολιτική βιώσιμη για τα επόμενα χρόνια. Έτσι, η μείωση της γραφειοκρατίας βασίζεται σε μια Εθνική Πολιτική Διαδικασιών, η οποία έχει τρεις πυλώνες, όπως απεικονίζεται στο ακόλουθο Σχήμα.



Η Εθνική Πολιτική Διαδικασιών βασίζεται σε τρεις πυλώνες:

α) τη δημιουργία ενός μητρώου για όλες τις διοικητικές διαδικασίες ("Δίαυλος") για την οργάνωση και προτυποποίηση των διαδικασιών, αποσκοπώντας στη δημιουργία ενός αξιόπιστου σημείου αναφοράς για τις διαδικασίες. Το Μητρώο δημιουργείται από την ΕΔΥΤΕ Α.Ε. και οι υπάλληλοι από τα βασικά υπουργεία έχουν ήδη ξεκινήσει τη συμπλήρωση των διαδικασιών στη σχετική πλατφόρμα. Το μητρώο "Δίαυλος" θα καταγράψει την υφιστάμενη κατάσταση. Να σημειωθεί ότι το εν λόγω μητρώο έχει ήδη θεσμοθετηθεί μέσω του Ν. 4727/2020, άρθρο 90. [Υπουργική απόφαση 32066 / 19.11.2020 (ΦΕΚ 5123)].

β) το Εθνικό Πρόγραμμα Απλούστευσης Διαδικασιών (ΕΠΑΔ), το οποίο στοχεύει στη μείωση της γραφειοκρατίας και στην απλοποίηση των διαδικασιών, τροφοδοτώντας έτσι το μητρώο με τις νέες διαδικασίες. Το ΕΠΑΔ έχει θεσμοθετηθεί με το άρθρο 45 του Ν. 4635/2019 (Υπουργική απόφαση 15660 6.07.2020 ΦΕΚ Β4727) και περιλαμβάνει όλες τις προσπάθειες ψηφιοποίησης και απλοποίησης του Υπουργείου. Ένας στόχος είναι να συμπεριληφθούν όλες οι προσπάθειες απλούστευσης και ψηφιοποίησης από την κυβέρνηση, δημιουργώντας έτσι μια συνεκτικής δέσμη πολιτικών για τη μείωση της γραφειοκρατίας και των διοικητικών βαρών. Το ΕΠΑΔ συντονίζεται επί του παρόντος από μία συγκροτημένη ομάδα πέντε Γενικών Γραμματέων με αρμοδιότητες στην πολιτική απλούστευσης της κυβέρνησης (ΓΓ Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης, ΓΓ Συντονισμού, ΓΓ Νομικών και Κοινοβουλευτικών Θεμάτων, ΓΓ Βιομηχανίας, ΓΓ Δημοσιονομικής Πολιτικής).

γ) Ένα "Παρατηρητήριο Γραφειοκρατίας" για την αξιολόγηση και τη μέτρηση του αντίκτυπου όλων των πολιτικών απλούστευσης στο Εθνικό Πρόγραμμα Απλούστευσης Διαδικασιών. Το Παρατηρητήριο θα δείχνει την ποσοτικοποιημένη μείωση των διοικητικών βαρών και θα δημοσιοποιεί εκθέσεις σχετικά με την εφαρμογή της πολιτικής όλων των προσπαθειών ψηφιοποίησης και απλούστευσης διαδικασιών της κυβέρνησης. Το Παρατηρητήριο θεσμοθετήθηκε με βάση το άρθρο 47 του Ν. 4635/2019. Επί του παρόντος, ο ΟΟΣΑ συνεργάζεται με την ελληνική κυβέρνηση για την έναρξη λειτουργίας του Παρατηρητηρίου.

Επιπλέον, ένας από τους κύριους στόχους της ψηφιακής στρατηγικής περιλαμβάνει την Ελλάδα ως πηγή ανταγωνιστικού πλεονεκτήματος σε επίπεδο επιχειρήσεων και εθνικών οικονομιών. Η απόδοση της ψηφιακής οικονομίας είναι θέμα εθνικών στρατηγικών για την επίτευξη κοινωνικοοικονομικής ανάπτυξης και η ανάπτυξη της Ελλάδας θα αντικατοπτρίζεται στο Δείκτη Ψηφιακής Οικονομίας και Κοινωνίας (DESI), ο οποίος μετρά τομείς που σχετίζονται με τη Συνδεσιμότητα, τη Χρήση Υπηρεσιών Διαδικτύου, την Ενσωμάτωση Ψηφιακής Τεχνολογίας και τις Ψηφιακές Δημόσιες Υπηρεσίες. Ως εκ τούτου, μέσω της εφαρμογής των προτεινόμενων πρωτοβουλιών και επενδύσεων, η χώρα στοχεύει να αυξήσει τις τρέχουσες επιδόσεις της σε αυτούς τους δείκτες, καθώς και να ενισχύσει την εμπιστοσύνη μεταξύ των δημόσιων υπηρεσιών και των πολιτών. Για παράδειγμα, η διαλειτουργικότητα και ο εκσυγχρονισμός των πληροφοριακών συστημάτων σε όλο το Δημόσιο Τομέα και ο ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός των δημόσιων υπηρεσιών θα προσφέρουν στους πολίτες την ευκαιρία να χρησιμοποιούν όλες τις υπηρεσίες ηλεκτρονικής διακυβέρνησης από ένα μόνο σημείο πρόσβασης.

Επιπλέον, το άρθρο 5 του Ν. 4727/2020 (Νόμος για την Ψηφιακή Διακυβέρνηση και τις Ηλεκτρονικές Επικοινωνίες), ο οποίος εγκρίθηκε επίσημα τον Σεπτέμβριο του 2020, ορίζει ότι η Εθνική Ψηφιακή Στρατηγική περιλαμβάνεται στη Βίβλο Ψηφιακού Μετασχηματισμού που έχει πενταετή προοπτική και δύναται να επικαιροποιείται σε ετήσια κυλιόμενη βάση, λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τεχνολογικές ή άλλες εξελίξεις που καταδεικνύουν γρήγορο και δυναμικό ρυθμό. Η ετήσια επικαιροποίηση της στρατηγικής αποτελεί μέρος του γενικού επιχειρηματικού σχεδίου της κυβέρνησης, όπως κατοχυρώνεται στο Νόμο 4622/2019 για το Επιτελικό Κράτος. Η Βίβλος Ψηφιακού Μετασχηματισμού είναι δεσμευτική για όλους τους φορείς της Γενικής Κυβέρνησης και περιλαμβάνει τις γενικές αρχές, το πλαίσιο, τις οδηγίες καθώς και τους στρατηγικούς άξονες και τις οριζόντιες και κάθετες παρεμβάσεις που θα οδηγήσουν στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό της ελληνικής κοινωνίας και οικονομίας.

Μέσω συνεργασιών με σημαντικούς φορείς του δημόσιου και του ιδιωτικού τομέα, καθώς και με την ερευνητική και ακαδημαϊκή κοινότητα και την κοινωνία των πολιτών, η Βίβλος Ψηφιακού Μετασχηματισμού περιγράφει τους στόχους και τα μέτρα εφαρμογής της στρατηγικής ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού. Πρέπει να σημειωθεί ότι η διαμόρφωση του σχεδίου δράσης της στρατηγικής είναι μια ανοιχτή και δυναμική διαδικασία, καθώς θα προστεθούν νέες δράσεις όποτε και εφόσον κριθεί σκόπιμο.

Η πανδημία COVID-19 στην Ελλάδα λειτούργησε ως καταλύτης για τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό της χώρας καθώς πολλές υπηρεσίες ψηφιοποιήθηκαν γρήγορα και αποτελεσματικά κατά τη διάρκεια της πανδημίας. Η Ελλάδα, μόλις επιβλήθηκε η πρώτη καθολική απαγόρευση κυκλοφορίας (lockdown) την άνοιξη του 2020, επέκτεινε σημαντικά τη λειτουργία της κυβερνητικής διαδικτυακής πλατφόρμας (gov.gr) προσφέροντας νέες ψηφιακές υπηρεσίες όπως η ηλεκτρονική συνταγογράφηση, τα πιστοποιητικά διαμονής, η αναγνώριση πτυχίων πανεπιστημίου κοκ. Η εξ αποστάσεως μάθηση και η τηλεργασία επεκτάθηκαν για μεγάλο ποσοστό των μαθητών και των εργαζομένων. Κατά τη διάρκεια της δεύτερης καθολικής απαγόρευσης κυκλοφορίας τον περασμένο Νοέμβριο, η Ελλάδα σημείωσε εντυπωσιακή πρόοδο στην εξ αποστάσεως εκπαίδευση, καθώς όλες οι εκπαιδευτικές βαθμίδες, από το νηπιαγωγείο έως το πανεπιστήμιο, πραγματοποίησαν μαθήματα διαδικτυακώς, χωρίς διακοπές ή εμπόδια.

Το Υπουργείο Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης έχει εκπονήσει και υλοποιεί μια εθνική στρατηγική για τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό του συνόλου της ελληνικής κοινωνίας και οικονομίας με τους ακόλουθους στόχους:

1. Ασφαλής, γρήγορη και αξιόπιστη πρόσβαση στο Διαδίκτυο για όλους

Ο στόχος είναι να εξασφαλιστεί ένα ευνοϊκό ρυθμιστικό και νομοθετικό πλαίσιο και αναβαθμισμένη σταθερή υποδομή δικτύου για την ανάπτυξη υποδομών 5ης γενιάς (5G). Μέσω του εθνικού πληροφοριακού συστήματος για την ασφάλεια στον κυβερνοχώρο, οι ψηφιακές υπηρεσίες και οι υποδομές θα εξεταστούν σύμφωνα με τις κατάλληλες διαδικασίες ασφάλειας. Οι ψηφιακές υπηρεσίες και οι ιστότοποι θα επανασχεδιαστούν σύμφωνα με την αρχή του καθολικού σχεδιασμού, ώστε να είναι δυνατή η πρόσβαση από όλες τις ομάδες πληθυσμού.

2. Ένα ψηφιακό κράτος που προσφέρει καλύτερες, ψηφιακές υπηρεσίες στους πολίτες, σε όλα τα γεγονότα της ζωής τους

Στόχος είναι η κάλυψη των αναγκών των πολιτών μέσω της απλούστευσης των διαδικασιών και της παροχής ψηφιακών λύσεων. Η Εθνική Πύλη για την παροχή Ψηφιακών Υπηρεσιών (gov.gr) έχει ήδη δημιουργηθεί και ο στόχος είναι να χρησιμεύσει ως κεντρική ενιαία πύλη και σημείο αναφοράς σχετικά με τις πληροφορίες και τις ψηφιακές υπηρεσίες της Δημόσιας Διοίκησης. Η διασύνδεση και η διαλειτουργικότητα μεταξύ των βασικών μητρώων περιγράφονται επίσης στη Βίβλο Ψηφιακού Μετασχηματισμού.

3. Η ανάπτυξη ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων όλων των πολιτών

Ο στόχος είναι να ενισχυθούν τα προγράμματα εκπαίδευσης σε θεματικές ενότητες που εστιάζουν στην καινοτομία και τις ψηφιακές τεχνολογίες ξεκινώντας από τη δεύτερη και την τρίτη βαθμίδα εκπαίδευσης, προκειμένου να βελτιωθούν οι ψηφιακές δεξιότητες των μαθητών, ενώ η δημιουργία μιας Ψηφιακής Ακαδημίας για τους πολίτες θα διασφαλίσει ότι άτομα όλων των ηλικιών θα μπορέσουν να αποκτήσουν τις απαραίτητες δεξιότητες μέσω ζωντανών ή διαδικτυακών προγραμμάτων εκπαίδευσης.

4. Η διευκόλυνση μετατροπής κάθε ελληνικής επιχείρησης σε ψηφιακή επιχείρηση

Στόχος είναι να βοηθήσουμε όλες τις ελληνικές επιχειρήσεις στον ψηφιακό τους μετασχηματισμό μέσω προγραμμάτων κατάρτισης, τη δημιουργία ενός κεντρικού συστήματος ηλεκτρονικής τιμολόγησης και την υποστήριξη λύσεων ηλεκτρονικού εμπορίου, προκειμένου να ενισχυθεί ο εξαγωγικός προσανατολισμός των επιχειρήσεων.

5. Η στήριξη και ενίσχυση της ψηφιακής καινοτομίας

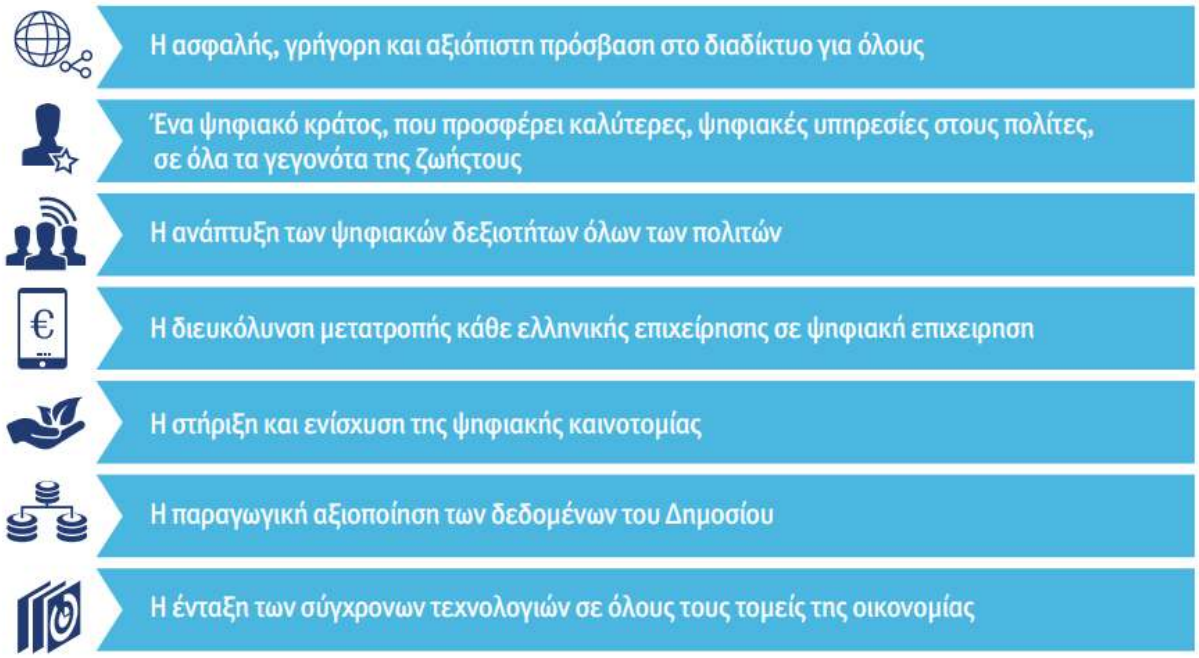
Ο στόχος είναι να εξασφαλιστεί η ανάπτυξη νεοσύστατων εταιρειών, ιδίως εκείνων που δραστηριοποιούνται στον τομέα των Τεχνολογιών Πληροφορικής και Επικοινωνιών (ΤΠΕ), υποστηρίζοντας παράλληλα τη δημιουργία νέων οικοσυστημάτων καινοτομίας μέσω της υποστήριξης των Ψηφιακών Κόμβων Καινοτομίας (Digital Innovation Hubs).

6. Η παραγωγική αξιοποίηση των δεδομένων του δημοσίου

Στόχος είναι η πλήρης χρήση των δημόσιων δεδομένων μέσω της δημιουργίας ενός ενιαίου μοντέλου διακυβέρνησης δεδομένων σε εθνικό επίπεδο με σεβασμό στην προστασία των προσωπικών δεδομένων. Η ανοιχτή διαθεσιμότητα και η μέγιστη χρήση δημόσιων δεδομένων θα συμβάλει στην ανάπτυξη νέων προϊόντων, επιχειρηματικών μοντέλων και αγορών και θα λειτουργήσει ως βασικός παράγοντας για τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό της χώρας.

7. Η ένταξη των σύγχρονων τεχνολογιών σε όλους τους τομείς της οικονομίας

Υιοθέτηση ψηφιακών εργαλείων σε διάφορους τομείς όπως η τηλεϊατρική, η εξ αποστάσεως εκπαίδευση, οι απομακρυσμένες ακροάσεις στα δικαστήρια, η τηλεργασία στο δημόσιο τομέα, τα δίκτυα αισθητήρων για τη συλλογή δεδομένων για το περιβάλλον κ.λ.π.



Οι 7 στόχοι της Βίβλου Ψηφιακού Μετασχηματισμού (© Υπουργείο Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης)

Οι βασικές παρεμβάσεις του Ψηφιακού Μετασχηματισμού ενσωματώνουν σειρά δράσεων και έργων που οργανώνονται σε έξι διακριτούς στρατηγικούς άξονες. Η συγκεκριμένη διάκριση κρίθηκε σκόπιμη με βάση τη φύση και το αντικείμενο των παρεμβάσεων, έτσι ώστε να αποτυπωθεί ευκρινώς ο τρόπος με τον οποίο θα υλοποιηθεί το σχέδιο δράσης για τον Ψηφιακό Μετασχηματισμό. Επίσης, ιδιαίτερη έμφαση δίνεται στην αξιοποίηση των αναδυόμενων τεχνολογιών για την ανάπτυξη προηγμένων λύσεων που θα υποστηρίξουν την υλοποίηση των στόχων του. Οι στρατηγικοί άξονες περιλαμβάνουν τα εξής:

- Συνδεσιμότητα
- Ψηφιακές Ικανότητες και Δεξιότητες
- Ψηφιακός Μετασχηματισμός Επιχειρήσεων
- Ψηφιακές Δημόσιες Υπηρεσίες
- Ψηφιακή Καινοτομία
- Αξιοποίηση Προηγμένων Τεχνολογιών

Ο ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός της χώρας είναι μια μεγάλη πρόκληση αλλά και ένα περίπλοκο και δύσκολο έργο. Οι ραγδαίες τεχνολογικές αλλαγές σε συνδυασμό με τη χαμηλή ψηφιακή ωριμότητα της Ελλάδας απαιτούν επείγουσα και άμεση δράση σε πολλούς άξονες μέσω της εφαρμογής μιας ολιστικής ψηφιακής στρατηγικής.

Η Βίβλος Ψηφιακού Μετασχηματισμού προσδιορίζει μια πληθώρα από συγκεκριμένα έργα, ταξινομημένα σε βραχυπρόθεσμα και μεσοπρόθεσμα, που επιδρούν στην άσκηση όλων των τομέων δημόσιας πολιτικής (π.χ. Υγεία, Παιδεία, Δικαιοσύνη, Οικονομία, Περιβάλλον, Ενέργεια κ.ά.) συμβάλλοντας έτσι στον εκσυγχρονισμό της λειτουργίας του δημόσιου και ιδιωτικού τομέα. Ο κατάλογος έργων παρέχει άμεση και εύχρηστη πρόσβαση σε όλες τις στοχευμένες δράσεις που υλοποιούνται, σε συγκεκριμένους άξονες παρέμβασης που εξειδικεύονται με βάση τις ιδιαίτερες ανάγκες του κάθε τομέα πολιτικής (π.χ. οριζόντιες, στρατηγικοί άξονες, τομείς οικονομίας, κτλ.).

Προκειμένου να τεθεί σε εφαρμογή η Βίβλος Ψηφιακού Μετασχηματισμού, έπρεπε καταρχήν να θεσπιστεί το απαραίτητο θεσμικό και νομοθετικό πλαίσιο. Ο Νόμος 4727/2020 (ΦΕΚ 184 / 23.09.2020) θεσμοθετήθηκε για τη ρύθμιση και την κωδικοποίηση όλων των θεμάτων ψηφιακής διακυβέρνησης στο δημόσιο τομέα, συγκεντρώνοντας και επικαιροποιώντας περισσότερες από 120 διατάξεις διάσπαρτης νομοθεσίας τουλάχιστον 15 ετών, ενώ ταυτόχρονα καθορίζει το κανονιστικό πλαίσιο πάνω στο οποίο θα δομηθεί το Ψηφιακό Κράτος την επόμενη δεκαετία.

Ο Νόμος 4727/2020 ενσωματώνει στην ελληνική νομοθεσία, μεταξύ άλλων, την Οδηγία (ΕΕ) 2018/1972, που θεσπίζει τον Ευρωπαϊκό Κώδικα Ηλεκτρονικών Επικοινωνιών («ΕΕCC»), καθώς και την Οδηγία (ΕΕ) 2016/2102 για την προσβασιμότητα των ιστοτόπων και των κινητών εφαρμογών των φορέων του δημόσιου τομέα και την οδηγία (ΕΕ) 2019/1024 σχετικά με τα ανοιχτά δεδομένα και την περαιτέρω χρήση πληροφοριών του δημόσιου τομέα.

Οι κύριες διατάξεις του Νόμου 4727/2020 «Κώδικας Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης» περιλαμβάνουν τα ακόλουθα:

Ο νέος Κώδικας Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης (4727/2020), που είναι το πλαίσιο για την εμβάθυνση και ανάπτυξη της ψηφιακής διακυβέρνησης, επιδιώκει:

- τη διαμόρφωση των απαραίτητων θεσμικών συνθηκών για την επικοινωνία και τις συναλλαγές των πολιτών και των επιχειρήσεων με τους φορείς του δημόσιου τομέα κάνοντας χρήση των τεχνολογιών πληροφορικής και επικοινωνιών,
- την αναδιοργάνωση των εσωτερικών λειτουργιών και διαδικασιών των φορέων του δημόσιου τομέα βάσει της πλήρους αξιοποίησης των τεχνολογιών πληροφορικής και επικοινωνιών,
- την ευκολότερη άσκηση των δικαιωμάτων και των υποχρεώσεων των πολιτών και των επιχειρήσεων έναντι του Δημοσίου, την άρση των διοικητικών εμποδίων, καθώς και την ταχεία, αποτελεσματική και απομακρυσμένη πρόσβαση σε δημόσιες υπηρεσίες και πληροφορίες , και
- την ενίσχυση της εμπιστοσύνης και της διαφάνειας με την επέκταση των ψηφιακών εφαρμογών.

Ο νέος Κώδικας Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης, κινείται σε τρεις άξονες:

1. ρυθμίζει νομοθετικά ζητήματα τα οποία μέχρι τώρα παρέμεναν σε εκκρεμότητα.
2. ενοποιεί σε ένα κείμενο όλη τη βασική νομοθεσία άνω των είκοσι ετών σχετικά με την ψηφιακή διακυβέρνηση - ενημερώνοντας τις σχετικές διατάξεις όπου απαιτείται, και
3. ενσωματώνει την ευρωπαϊκή οδηγία για τα ανοιχτά δεδομένα και την ευρωπαϊκή οδηγία για την ψηφιακή προσβασιμότητα στην εθνική νομοθεσία.

Νόμος 4727/2020 - Σύστημα Διακυβέρνησης (Άρθρα 5-10)

Η Βίβλος Ψηφιακού Μετασχηματισμού καθιερώνεται ως το βασικό σημείο αναφοράς για την ψηφιακή στρατηγική της χώρας. Είναι ένα κείμενο που αναθεωρείται σε ετήσια βάση και καθορίζει τις βασικές αρχές, το πλαίσιο και τις κατευθυντήριες γραμμές για τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό της χώρας. Ρυθμίζει επίσης τις συγκεκριμένες αρχές που διέπουν κάθε οριζόντια ή τομεακή πρωτοβουλία προς το σκοπό αυτό και ενσωματώνει την καταγραφή όλων των σχετικών διαδικασιών και ενεργειών που εφαρμόζουν τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό.

- Όλα τα έργα τεχνολογιών πληροφορικής και επικοινωνιών πρέπει να συμμορφώνονται με τις διατάξεις της Βίβλου Ψηφιακού Μετασχηματισμού.
- Δημιουργούνται η συντονιστική επιτροπή ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού και το εκτελεστικό δίκτυο ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού.
- Δημιουργείται μια Υπηρεσία Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης σε κάθε υπουργείο.
- Θεσπίζονται ετήσια βραβεία ψηφιακής διακυβέρνησης για φορείς του δημόσιου τομέα ή δημόσιους υπαλλήλους

Νόμος 4727/2020 - Προσωπικός Αριθμός (άρθρο 11)

- Ο Προσωπικός Αριθμός ορίζεται ως ένας αριθμός επαλήθευσης της ταυτότητας των φυσικών προσώπων στις συναλλαγές τους με φορείς του δημόσιου τομέα.
- Ο Προσωπικός Αριθμός θα είναι γραμμένος στη νέα ταυτότητα, θα έχει 12 ψηφία, εκ των οποίων τα 9 θα είναι ο έγκυρος αριθμός ΦΠΑ.
- Για όσους έχουν αριθμό ΦΠΑ ή ΑΜΚΑ, εκδίδεται επίσης Προσωπικός Αριθμός.
- Ο Προσωπικός Αριθμός αποδίδεται κατά τη γέννηση ή, εάν το άτομο γίνει δικαιούχος ΦΠΑ ή ΑΜΚΑ αργότερα.

Νόμος 4727/2020 - Οργάνωση Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης (Άρθρα 17-21)

- Κάθε δημόσιος φορέας που εκδίδει και διανέμει ηλεκτρονικά δημόσια έγγραφα πρέπει να ακολουθεί συγκεκριμένες διαδικασίες μέσω κλειστών πληροφοριακών συστημάτων, χρησιμοποιώντας:
    - προηγμένη ή εγκεκριμένη χρονική σήμανση και
    - προηγμένη ή εγκεκριμένη σφραγίδα του σώματος ή προηγμένη ή εγκεκριμένη υπογραφή του αρμόδιου φορέα.
- Ο χειρισμός, η διαβίβαση, η κοινοποίηση και η ανακοίνωση δημόσιων εγγράφων μεταξύ δημόσιων φορέων πραγματοποιείται αποκλειστικά με τη χρήση Τεχνολογιών Πληροφορικής και Επικοινωνιών και ιδίως μέσω του Κεντρικού Ηλεκτρονικού Συστήματος Διαχείρισης Εγγράφων.
- Το ηλεκτρονικό πρωτόκολλο κάθε δημόσιας υπηρεσίας καθορίζεται ως η υποχρεωτική διαδικασία καταχώρησης εγγράφων, ανεξάρτητα από το εάν εκδίδονται, λαμβάνονται, κοινοποιούνται ή διαβιβάζονται ηλεκτρονικά ή όχι.

Νόμος 4727/2020 - Κεφάλαιο για την παροχή ψηφιακών δημόσιων υπηρεσιών - Ενιαία ψηφιακή πύλη δημόσιας διοίκησης (άρθρα 22-33)

- Όλες οι ψηφιακές υπηρεσίες της πολιτείας πρέπει να είναι σχεδιασμένες σύμφωνα με τα πρότυπα και τις προδιαγραφές του GOV.gr και να παρέχονται μέσω αυτού.
- Ο χρήστης του "www.gov.gr" αποκτά πρόσβαση στις υπηρεσίες αφού γίνει έλεγχος ταυτότητας με τα διαπιστευτήρια Taxisnet ή web banking ή με εγκεκριμένο πιστοποιητικό ηλεκτρονικής υπογραφής.
- Δημιουργία ψηφιακών θυρίδων πολιτών, στις οποίες καταχωρούνται τα έγγραφα που εκδίδονται από ιδιώτες μέσω του gov.gr, καθώς και τα δημόσια έγγραφα που εκδίδονται από φορείς του δημόσιου τομέα κατόπιν αιτήματος.
- Για κάθε αίτηση που υποβάλλεται από τον πολίτη, τα απαιτούμενα δικαιολογητικά αναζητούνται ηλεκτρονικά, με την προϋπόθεση ότι τα σχετικά αρχεία είναι ψηφιοποιημένα. Διαφορετικά, επισυνάπτονται ηλεκτρονικά από τον ενδιαφερόμενο.
- Η ώρα παραλαβής και ο υπολογισμός των προθεσμιών κατάθεσης ρυθμίζονται λεπτομερώς, όπως και ο τρόπος ενημέρωσης του ενδιαφερομένου για την υποβολή των εγγράφων.

Νόμος 4727/2020 - Διαλειτουργικότητα (άρθρο 84)

- Μέχρι την 01-07-2022, οι δημόσιοι φορείς είναι υποχρεωμένοι να διαθέσουν μέσω διαδικτυακής υπηρεσίας στο Κέντρο Διαλειτουργικότητας (ΚΕΔ) όλα τα δεδομένα που περιλαμβάνονται στα έγγραφα, πιστοποιητικά κλπ, στο πλαίσιο της αυτεπάγγελτης αναζήτησης για την άσκηση των καθηκόντων τους.
- Έτσι, το Κέντρο Διαλειτουργικότητας θα είναι σε θέση να διασυνδέει άμεσα τις Υπηρεσίες και τα Μητρώα του Κράτους, εξαλείφοντας ή μειώνοντας δραστικά τις αιτήσεις σε εκκρεμότητα, τους χρόνους απόκρισης των Υπηρεσιών κλπ.

Νόμος 4727/2020 - Υποδομή (άρθρα 85-88)

- Η παροχή πληροφοριακών συστημάτων γίνεται αποκλειστικά από τη Γενική Γραμματεία Πληροφοριακών Συστημάτων της Δημόσιας Διοίκησης, το Εθνικό Δίκτυο Τεχνολογίας και Έρευνας - ΕΔΥΤΕ Α.Ε. και την Ηλεκτρονική Διακυβέρνηση Κοινωνικής Ασφάλισης Α.Ε.
- Στη συνέχεια, οι παραπάνω φορείς παρέχουν στο υπόλοιπο κράτος τα απαραίτητα συστήματα, ανάλογα με τις ανάγκες κάθε φορέα.
- Η Πολιτική για το υπολογιστικό νέφος (cloud) εισάγεται, για παράδειγμα το Cloud Computing προτιμάται από οποιαδήποτε άλλη τεχνολογική λύση, για την αποθήκευση δεδομένων. Η παροχή ψηφιακών δημόσιων υπηρεσιών από τους φορείς του δημόσιου τομέα πραγματοποιείται χρησιμοποιώντας υποδομές υπολογιστικού νέφους. Ειδικά:
    - Το υπολογιστικό νέφος της Κυβέρνησης για το Δημόσιο τομέα (G-Cloud) αφορά την ψηφιακή υποδομή που διαχειρίζεται η Γενική Γραμματεία Πληροφοριακών Συστημάτων της Δημόσιας Διοίκησης.
    - Το υπολογιστικό νέφος της Κυβέρνησης για την έρευνα και εκπαίδευση (RE-Cloud) αφορά όλη την ψηφιακή υποδομή που διαχειρίζεται το Εθνικό Δίκτυο Υποδομών Τεχνολογίας και Έρευνας (ΕΔΥΤΕ Α.Ε.).
    - Το υπολογιστικό νέφος της Κυβέρνησης για τον τομέα της Υγείας (H-Cloud) αφορά όλες τις ψηφιακές υποδομές που διαχειρίζεται η Ηλεκτρονική Διακυβέρνηση Κοινωνικής Ασφάλισης Α.Ε. (ΗΔΙΚΑ Α.Ε.).

Επιπροσθέτως:

- Όλες οι δημόσιες συμβάσεις προβλέπουν ότι τα συστήματα θα φιλοξενούνται στο υπολογιστικό νέφος (cloud) της Ελληνικής Κυβέρνησης (G-Cloud, RE-Cloud & H-Cloud).
- Η κεντρική προμήθεια για αυτά τα υπολογιστικά νέφη (cloud) θα σχεδιαστεί και υλοποιηθεί.
- Θα πραγματοποιηθούν επίσης μετεγκαταστάσεις υπαρχόντων συστημάτων στο υπολογιστικό νέφος (cloud) της Ελληνικής Κυβέρνησης (G-Cloud, RE-Cloud & H-Cloud)
- Θα πραγματοποιηθεί επίσης μετασχηματισμός στους αντίστοιχους Οργανισμούς (Γ.Γ.Π.Σ.Δ.Δ., ΗΔΙΚΑ Α.Ε.) σε Κέντρα Κοινόχρηστων Υπηρεσιών (Shared Services Centers) που προσφέρουν υπηρεσίες υπολογιστικού νέφους (cloud).

Νόμος 4727/2020 - Μητρώο Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης (Άρθρα 89-91)

- Στη Γενική Γραμματεία Πληροφοριακών Συστημάτων της Δημόσιας Διοίκησης (Γ.Γ.Π.Σ.Δ.Δ.) δημιουργείται και διατηρείται ένα Μητρώο Διαλειτουργικότητας για τη συνεχή συλλογή και καταγραφή των διαδικτυακών υπηρεσιών δημόσιων φορέων.
- Η Γενική Γραμματεία Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης και Απλούστευσης Διαδικασιών του Υπουργείου Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης δημιουργεί και διατηρεί Εθνικό Μητρώο Διαδικασιών για την καταγραφή, συλλογή και μοντελοποίηση των ψηφιακών ή φυσικών διοικητικών διαδικασιών του Κράτους, καθώς και την καταγραφή των πληροφοριών και των δεδομένων τους.

- Η Γενική Γραμματεία Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης και Απλούστευσης Διαδικασιών του Υπουργείου Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης καταρτίζει και διατηρεί Μητρώο Ιστοσελίδων της Ελληνικής Δημόσιας Διοίκησης, το οποίο δημοσιεύεται στο www.gov.gr.

8. Μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις

Η λεπτομερής περιγραφή των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων παρατίθεται στα Παραρτήματα.

α) Μεταρρυθμίσεις

Μεταρρύθμιση 1. Διασύνδεση και διαλειτουργικότητα μητρώων και συστημάτων του δημοσίου (ID: 16782)

Μεταρρύθμιση 2. Σχέδιο δράσης για την παροχή «πελατοκεντρικών» ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών από την πλευρά της δημόσιας διοίκησης (ID: 16929)

Μεταρρύθμιση 3. Διαρκής ενσωμάτωση νέων τεχνολογιών στη δημόσια διοίκηση (ID: 16928)

Μεταρρύθμιση 4. Στρατηγική και πολιτικές Κυβερνοασφάλειας στο Δημόσιο και προηγμένες υπηρεσίες κυβερνοασφάλειας για τις κρίσιμες δημόσιες υποδομές (ID: 16823, COFOG: 01.6)

Μεταρρύθμιση 5. Διαχείριση και διακυβέρνηση δεδομένων δημοσίου τομέα και διασφάλιση της συμμόρφωσης με τον ΓΚΠΔ (GDPR) (ID: 16827, COFOG:01.6)

β) Επενδύσεις

Επένδυση 1. Διαλειτουργικότητα των υπολογιστικών συστημάτων και μητρώων του Δημοσίου και ανάπτυξη υπηρεσιών διαδικτύου (ID: 16779, COFOG: 01.6)

Επένδυση 2. Κέντρο διαλειτουργικότητας επόμενης γενιάς (ΚΕΔ) (ID: 16964, COFOG: 01.6)

Επένδυση 3. Ψηφιακά Μητρώα (ID: 16824, COFOG: 01.6)

Επένδυση 4. Ανάπτυξη ψηφιακού μητρώου τουριστικών επιχειρήσεων (ID: 16785, COFOG: 08.5)

Επένδυση 5. Δημιουργία ολοκληρωμένου συστήματος διαχείρισης σχέσεων (CRM) με πολίτες και επιχειρήσεις (ID: 16810, COFOG: 01.6)

Επένδυση 6. Νέο σύστημα δημοσίων συμβάσεων (ID: 16736, COFOG: 01.3)

Επένδυση 7. Ψηφιοποίηση των αρχείων του Δημοσίου (ID: 16778, COFOG: 01.6)

Επένδυση 8. Κεντρικό σύστημα διαχείρισης εγγράφων (ID: 16738, COFOG: 01.3)

Επένδυση 9. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός των ΚΕΠ (ID: 16780, COFOG: 01.1)

Επένδυση 10. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός Υπουργείου Εξωτερικών (ID: 16742, COFOG: 02.4)

Επένδυση 11. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του ΕΟΤ (ID: 16791, COFOG: 08.5)

Επένδυση 12. Αναβάθμιση ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων στη στρατιωτική θητεία (ID: 16826, COFOG: 09.5)

Επένδυση 13. Κεντρικός κόμβος διαχείρισης και ανάλυσης πολυδιάστατων δεδομένων μεγάλου όγκου (Big Data) (ID: 16842, COFOG: 01.3)

Επένδυση 14. Διασφάλιση της επιχειρησιακής συνέχειας (business continuity) του δημοσίου τομέα (ID: 16287, COFOG: 01.6)

Επένδυση 15. Αναβάθμιση κεντρικής υποδομής υπολογιστικού νέφους (ID: 16853, COFOG: 01.6)

Επένδυση 16. Αναβάθμιση του εθνικού δικτύου υποδομών τεχνολογίας και έρευνας (ΕΔΥΤΕ) (ID: 16955, COFOG: 01.6)

Επένδυση 17. Έξυπνες πόλεις (ID: 16854, COFOG: 01.6)

Επένδυση 18. «Συζευξις ΙΙ» για αναβαθμισμένες τηλεπικοινωνιακές υπηρεσίες στο δημόσιο (ID: 16956, COFOG: 01.6)

Επένδυση 19. Μελέτες διαβάθμισης των δεδομένων των πληροφοριακών συστημάτων του Δημοσίου (ID: 16965, COFOG: 01.6)

4. Ανοιχτά στρατηγικά θέματα αυτονομίας και ασφάλειας

Ο εκσυγχρονισμός του δημόσιου τομέα μέσω της ευρείας χρήσης ψηφιακής τεχνολογίας είναι ένας από τους επτά εμβληματικούς τομείς για επενδύσεις και μεταρρυθμίσεις του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και θα είναι καθοριστικός για το μέλλον της Ευρώπης συνολικά.

Ο Άξονας ευθυγραμμίζεται με τον στόχο της ΕΕ για επίτευξη ανταγωνιστικής βιωσιμότητας και συνοχής μέσω μιας νέας αναπτυξιακής στρατηγικής, καθώς και των βασικών στόχων της Ευρωπαϊκής Ψηφιακής Στρατηγικής «Διαμόρφωση του ψηφιακού μέλλοντος της Ευρώπης» και στοχεύει στην επίσπευση της ανάκαμψης των ευρωπαϊκών οικονομιών από την κρίση της πανδημίας COVID-19 και την ενίσχυση της ανθεκτικότητάς τους, προετοιμάζοντας ένα καλύτερο μέλλον για τις επόμενες γενιές.

Ο Άξονας επικεντρώνεται έντονα σε επενδύσεις και μεταρρυθμίσεις που υποστηρίζουν τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό, συμπεριλαμβανομένου του δεσμευτικού στόχου ότι τουλάχιστον το 20% των συνολικών χρηματοδοτήσεων θα πρέπει να αφιερώνεται σε μέτρα που υποστηρίζουν τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό. Ο ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του Δημόσιου Τομέα μπορεί να ωθήσει την καινοτομία και την ανάπτυξη σε ολόκληρη την οικονομία, προσφέροντας νέες δυνατότητες και ευκαιρίες για τον ιδιωτικό τομέα, μειώνοντας παράλληλα τη γραφειοκρατία για όλους τους πολίτες και τις επιχειρήσεις. Οι ψηφιακές λύσεις μπορούν επίσης να συμβάλλουν σημαντικά στην ενίσχυση της εμπιστοσύνης προς την πολιτεία.

Οι πρωτοβουλίες του Άξονα θα έχουν ισχυρό θετικό αντίκτυπο στην ανάπτυξη της ελληνικής οικονομίας καθώς και στην ανθεκτικότητά της. Οι περισσότερες από τις προτεινόμενες μεταρρυθμίσεις επικεντρώνονται στη βελτίωση μέσω σημαντικών αλλαγών, δηλαδή στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό σε κρίσιμες δομές / οργανισμούς της Ελληνικής Δημόσιας Διοίκησης και στοχεύουν στη βελτίωση των λειτουργιών τους, της διαλειτουργικότητάς τους και της κυβερνοασφάλειας, καθώς και των συστημάτων και της οργανωτικής τους κουλτούρας. Με τη σειρά τους, όλα αυτά θα οδηγήσουν στην αύξηση της παραγωγικότητας, της ανθεκτικότητας της χώρας να ανταποκριθεί και να ανακάμπτει από κρίσεις, όπως αυτή της πανδημίας COVID-19, και προκλήσεις έναντι της βιωσιμότητας. Επιπλέον, η εφαρμογή μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων που σχετίζονται με νέες τάσεις και τεχνολογίες, όπως η τεχνητή νοημοσύνη (AI), η διαχείριση και ανάλυση πολυδιάστατων δεδομένων μεγάλου όγκου (big data) και οι προηγμένες υπηρεσίες υπολογιστικού νέφους (cloud), θα οδηγήσει, μέσω νέων αγορών και νέων ευκαιριών, στη δημιουργία νέων θέσεων εργασίας.

5. Διασυνοριακά και πολυκρατικά έργα

Οι ακόλουθες επενδύσεις θα υλοποιηθούν στο πλαίσιο του πολυκρατικού έργου «**Ευρωπαϊκή Κοινή Υποδομή Δεδομένων και Υπηρεσιών**» της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης:

- Αναβάθμιση κεντρικής υποδομής υπολογιστικού νέφους (ID: 16853, COFOG: 01.6)
- Αναβάθμιση του εθνικού δικτύου υποδομών τεχνολογίας και έρευνας (ΕΔΥΤΕ) (ID: 16955, COFOG: 01.6

6. Πράσινες διαστάσεις του Άξονα

Τον Δεκέμβριο του 2019 η Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση δεσμεύτηκε να υλοποιήσει την Πράσινη Συμφωνία, θέτοντας ως εμβληματικό στόχο να καταστεί η Ευρώπη η πρώτη κλιματικά ουδέτερη ήπειρος μέχρι το 2050, θέτοντας παράλληλα ως ενδιάμεσο στόχο τη μείωση των καθαρών εκπομπών αερίων του θερμοκηπίου κατά τουλάχιστον 55% έως το 2030.

Στο πλαίσιο της Πράσινης Συμφωνίας, η Ευρώπη ζητά επίσης από τη βιομηχανία κέντρων δεδομένων να καταστεί κλιματικά ουδέτερη ως προς το αποτύπωμα άνθρακα έως το 2030, είκοσι χρόνια νωρίτερα από άλλες βιομηχανίες. Η Ελλάδα, σε ευθυγράμμιση με την Ευρωπαϊκή Πράσινη Συμφωνία για την κλιματική αλλαγή και την κλιματική ουδετερότητα έως το 2050, έχει θέσει έναν φιλόδοξο στόχο, στο πλαίσιο του Εθνικού Σχεδίου για την Ενέργεια και το Κλίμα (ΕΣΕΚ) για μείωση των εκπομπών αερίων θερμοκηπίου κατά 56% έως το 2030, σε σύγκριση με τα εθνικά επίπεδα του 2005.

Οι άμεσες επιπτώσεις των κέντρων δεδομένων στην κατανάλωση ενέργειας και τις εκπομπές διοξειδίου του άνθρακα είναι σημαντικές. Ωστόσο, ενώ η ζήτηση υπολογιστικής ισχύος έχει αυξηθεί κατά δέκα φορές κατά τα τελευταία 10 χρόνια, η κατανάλωση ενέργειας ανά gigabit στα κέντρα δεδομένων είναι 12 φορές χαμηλότερη σήμερα σε σχέση με το 2010. Ο Διεθνής Οργανισμός Ενέργειας (IEA) αναμένει ότι η τάση αυτή θα συνεχιστεί, καθώς η βιομηχανία πληροφορικής διατηρεί το ενδιαφέρον της για βελτίωση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης.

Όσον αφορά στην υποστήριξη της Πράσινης Συμφωνίας από την πλευρά του ψηφιακού τομέα, ο παρών Άξονας υποστηρίζει την εφαρμογή πολιτικών για τη μείωση της κατανάλωσης ενέργειας, ορίζοντας την απαίτηση συμμόρφωσης των κέντρων δεδομένων με τον "Ευρωπαϊκό Κώδικα Δεοντολογίας για τα Κέντρα Δεδομένων"[58], ο οποίος θεσπίστηκε το 2008 και παρέχει έναν πλήρη κατάλογο των αναγνωρισμένων βέλτιστων πρακτικών για τους διαχειριστές κέντρων δεδομένων[59], με σκοπό τη βελτίωση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης.

Η απαίτηση ευθυγραμμίζεται με τον κανονισμό (ΕΕ) 2018/1999 του Ευρωπαϊκού Κοινοβουλίου και του Ευρωπαϊκού Συμβουλίου, της 11ης Δεκεμβρίου 2018, για τη διακυβέρνηση της Ενεργειακής Ένωσης και τη δράση για το κλίμα, υποστηρίζοντας την πράσινη μετάβαση και συμβάλλοντας στην επίτευξη των στόχων της Ένωσης για το 2030 σχετικά με το κλίμα, όπως ορίζονται στο άρθρο 2 παράγραφος 11, όπως τροποποιήθηκαν με το άρθρο 10 του κανονισμού [Ευρωπαϊκός νόμος για το κλίμα][60,61], και συμβαδίζουν με το στόχο της κλιματικής ουδετερότητας της ΕΕ έως το 2050, αλλά και με τους στόχους της ψηφιακής μετάβασης, συμβάλλοντας έτσι στην οικονομική και κοινωνική σύγκλιση, στην αποκατάσταση και προώθηση της βιώσιμης ανάπτυξης και τη σύγκλιση των οικονομιών της Ένωσης.

[58] https://e3p.jrc.ec.europa.eu/communities/data-centres-code-conduct

[59] Acton, M., Bertoldi, P., Booth, J., 2021 Οδηγίες βέλτιστων πρακτικών για τον κώδικα δεοντολογίας της ΕΕ για την ενεργειακή απόδοση του Data Center, Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή, Ispra, 2021, JRC123653

[60] COM/2020/80 final

[61] COM/2020/563 final

7. Ψηφιακές διαστάσεις του Άξονα

Ο κανονισμός COM (2020) 408 του Ευρωπαϊκού Κοινοβουλίου και του Συμβουλίου για τη θέσπιση ενός μηχανισμού ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας θέτει ως δεσμευτικό στόχο ότι τουλάχιστον το 20% των συνολικών χρηματοδοτήσεων θα πρέπει να αφιερώνεται σε μέτρα που υποστηρίζουν τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό.

Ο Άξονας αποσκοπεί στον εκσυγχρονισμό της Ελληνικής Δημόσιας Διοίκησης χρησιμοποιώντας βασικούς ψηφιακούς καταλύτες και την ενίσχυση των υπηρεσιών προς τους πολίτες και τις επιχειρήσεις για την πλήρη υποστήριξη της ψηφιακής μετάβασης της Ελλάδας. Ο εκτεταμένος ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός που στοχεύει στην βελτίωση της αποδοτικότητας και της αποτελεσματικότητας του Δημοσίου, οι περαιτέρω δράσεις διαλειτουργικότητας, η ψηφιακή αλληλεπίδραση μεταξύ δημόσιων οργανισμών, πολιτών και επιχειρήσεων και η χρήση προηγμένων τεχνολογιών όπως η τεχνητή νοημοσύνη (AI), είναι βασικοί παράγοντες του παρόντος Άξονα. Επιπλέον, οι οριζόντιες μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι επενδύσεις στο υπολογιστικό νέφος (cloud), την ασφάλεια στον κυβερνοχώρο και τη διαχείριση και ανάλυση πολυδιάστατων δεδομένων μεγάλου όγκου (big data), αλλά και οι κάθετες δράσεις που εστιάζουν στην ψηφιοποίηση κρίσιμων τομέων της οικονομίας, ευθυγραμμίζονται πλήρως με τους ευρωπαϊκούς και εθνικούς στρατηγικούς ψηφιακούς στόχους.

Η εφαρμογή των προβλεπόμενων μέτρων αναμένεται να έχει μακροπρόθεσμο αντίκτυπο στη δημόσια διοίκηση, τους πολίτες και τις επιχειρήσεις και να συμβάλει σε περισσότερες, πελατοκεντρικές, χωρίς αποκλεισμούς, αξιόπιστες, ασφαλείς, αυτόνομες, καινοτόμες, διασυνοριακές και διαλειτουργικές ψηφιακές δημόσιες υπηρεσίες στην Ελλάδα, οι οποίες θα επιφέρουν σημαντικά οφέλη όπως: (α) η αύξηση της αποδοτικότητας και παραγωγικότητας και η εξοικονόμηση δαπανών, (β) η βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας και της ποιότητας των λειτουργιών και υπηρεσιών της δημόσιας διοίκησης, και (δ) η ενίσχυση του αναπτυξιακού δυναμικού, της οικονομικής και κοινωνικής ανθεκτικότητας και της περιφερειακής συνοχής.

Ο προϋπολογισμός των προτεινόμενων μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων του παρόντος Άξονα αντιστοιχεί καθ’ ολοκληρίαν (100%) σε δαπάνες ψηφιακής μετάβασης (βλ. ακολούθως Πίνακα - Παράγραφος 8), συμβάλλοντας σημαντικά στον ψηφιακό στόχο του 20% που ορίζεται στο άρθρο 15, παράγραφος 3, εδάφιο (γ) του κανονισμού COM (2020) 408.

8. Συμβολή στον κλιματικό και ψηφιακό στόχο

Η Ετήσια Στρατηγική Βιώσιμης Ανάπτυξης (COM (2020) 575) θέτει ως ελάχιστο στόχο το 37% των συνολικών χρηματοδοτήσεων του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας να σχετίζεται με το κλίμα, και ότι τουλάχιστον το 20% θα πρέπει να αφιερώνεται σε μέτρα που υποστηρίζουν τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό.

Τίτλος μεταρρύθμισης ή επένδυσης	Κλιματικός Στόχος (%)	Ψηφιακός Στόχος (%)
Διασύνδεση και διαλειτουργικότητα μητρώων & συστημάτων του δημοσίου (ID: 16782)	0%	100%
Διαλειτουργικότητα των υπολογιστικών συστημάτων και μητρώων του Δημοσίου και ανάπτυξη υπηρεσιών διαδικτύου (ID: 16779)	0%	100%
Κέντρο διαλειτουργικότητας επόμενης γενιάς (ΚΕΔ) (ID: 16964)	0%	100%
Ψηφιακά Μητρώα (ID: 16824)	0%	100%
Ανάπτυξη ψηφιακού μητρώου τουριστικών επιχειρήσεων (ID: 16785)	0%	100%
Σχέδιο δράσης για την παροχή «πελατοκεντρικών» ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών από την πλευρά της δημόσιας διοίκησης (ID: 16929)	0%	100%
Δημιουργία ολοκληρωμένου συστήματος διαχείρισης σχέσεων (CRM) με πολίτες και επιχειρήσεις (ID: 16810)	0%	100%
Νέο σύστημα δημοσίων συμβάσεων (ID: 16736)	0%	100%
Ψηφιοποίηση των αρχείων του Δημοσίου(ID: 16778)	0%	100%
Κεντρικό σύστημα διαχείρισης εγγράφων (ID: 16738)	0%	100%
Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός των ΚΕΠ (ID: 16780)	0%	100%
Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός Υπουργείου Εξωτερικών (ID: 16742)	0%	100%

Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του ΕΟΤ (ID: 16791)	0%	100%
Αναβάθμιση ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων στη στρατιωτική θητεία (ID: 16826)	0%	100%
Διαρκής ενσωμάτωση νέων τεχνολογιών στη δημόσια διοίκηση (ID: 16928)	0%	100%
Κεντρικός κόμβος διαχείρισης και ανάλυσης πολυδιάστατων δεδομένων μεγάλου όγκου (Big Data) (ID: 16842)	0%	100%
Διασφάλιση της επιχειρησιακής συνέχειας (business continuity) του δημοσίου τομέα (ID: 16287)	0%	100%
Αναβάθμιση κεντρικής υποδομής υπολογιστικού νέφους (ID: 16853)	40%	100%
Αναβάθμιση του εθνικού δικτύου υποδομών τεχνολογίας και έρευνας (ΕΔΥΤΕ) (ID: 16955)	40%	100%
Έξυπνες πόλεις (ID: 16854)	0%	100%
«Συζευξις ΙΙ» για αναβαθμισμένες τηλεπικοινωνιακές υπηρεσίες στο δημόσιο (ID: 16956)	0%	100%
Στρατηγική και πολιτικές Κυβερνοασφάλειας στο Δημόσιο & προηγμένες υπηρεσίες κυβερνοασφάλειας για τις κρίσιμες δημόσιες υποδομές (ID: 16823)	0%	100%
Διαχείριση και διακυβέρνηση δεδομένων δημοσίου τομέα και διασφάλιση της συμμόρφωσης με τον ΓΚΠΔ (GDPR) (ID: 16827)	0%	100%
Μελέτες διαβάθμισης των δεδομένων των πληροφοριακών συστημάτων του Δημοσίου (ID: 16965)	0%	100%

9. Αρχή της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης»

Η αρχή της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (Do no significant harm) αξιολογήθηκε για κάθε μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση του παρόντος Άξονα. Η αξιολόγηση κατέληξε στο συμπέρασμα ότι κανένα από τα προτεινόμενα μέτρα δε θα προκαλέσει σημαντική βλάβη ή ζημία σε κανέναν από τους έξι περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους, όπως ορίζονται στο άρθρο 17 του Κανονισμού Ταξινομίας της ΕΕ (EU Taxonomy Regulation). Στο πλαίσιο αυτό, υιοθετήθηκε μεθοδολογία αξιολόγησης δύο βημάτων διεξάγοντας (α) αναθεώρηση της λίστας ελέγχου των έξι στόχων και (β) ουσιαστική αξιολόγηση της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης».

Κάθε μία από τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις του Άξονα αξιολογήθηκε σε αντιπαραβολή με τη λίστα ελέγχου με σκοπό να προσδιοριστεί κατά πόσον και για ποιον από τους έξι περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους απαιτείται ενδελεχής αξιολόγηση (μετριασμός της κλιματικής αλλαγής, προσαρμογή στην κλιματική αλλαγή, βιώσιμη χρήση και προστασία του νερού και των θαλάσσιων πόρων, κυκλική οικονομία, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της πρόληψης και της ανακύκλωσης των αποβλήτων, της πρόληψης και του ελέγχου της ρύπανσης στον αέρα, το νερό ή τη γη και την προστασία και αποκατάσταση της βιοποικιλότητας και των οικοσυστημάτων). Η αξιολόγηση της λίστας ελέγχου κατέληξε στο συμπέρασμα ότι κανένα από τα μέτρα του παρόντος Άξονα δε χρήζει περαιτέρω αξιολόγησης, καθώς για κανένα από τα μέτρα δεν προκύπτει πιθανότητα πρόκλησης σημαντικής ζημίας σε κανέναν από τους έξι περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους.

Η λεπτομερής αξιολόγηση για κάθε μέτρο παρατίθεται στα Παραρτήματα του παρόντος.

10. Ορόσημα, στόχοι και χρονοδιάγραμμα

Δείτε το σχετικό κεφάλαιο των οροσήμων στο Μέρος 3.

11. Χρηματοδότηση και κόστος

Γενικές αρχές και οδηγίες

Έχοντας προσδιορίσει τις κύριες προκλήσεις και τους στόχους του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και τα ορόσημα, το στόχο και το χρονοδιάγραμμα των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων που καθορίστηκαν, παρουσιάζονται παρακάτω οι βασικές αρχές καθώς και η ακολουθούμενη διαδικασία και μεθοδολογία σχετικά με τη χρηματοδότηση και την αξιολόγηση του κόστους.

Πρώτον, σημειώνεται ότι η εκτίμηση κόστους του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας εφαρμόζεται σύμφωνα με τις βασικές απαιτήσεις του Κανονισμού που προβλέπουν ότι το κόστος για κάθε επένδυση και μεταρρύθμιση οφείλει να είναι:

- **Λογικό:** Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας παρέχει επαρκείς πληροφορίες και αποδεικτικά στοιχεία ότι το ποσό του εκτιμώμενου συνολικού κόστους του κάθε Άξονα είναι κατάλληλο.
- **Εύλογο:** Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας παρέχει επαρκείς πληροφορίες και αποδεικτικά στοιχεία ότι το ποσό του εκτιμώμενου συνολικού κόστους του κάθε Άξονα είναι σύμφωνο με τη φύση και τον τύπο των προβλεπόμενων επενδύσεων μέσω της εφαρμογής μιας οριζόντιας αξιολόγησης που εξασφαλίζει την ευθυγράμμιση μεταξύ του χαρακτήρα της κάθε επένδυσης και του κόστους της.
- **Ανάλογο:** Το ποσό του συνολικού κόστους του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας αντιστοιχεί στον αναμενόμενο αντίκτυπο του σχεδιαζόμενου μέτρου στην οικονομία και την απασχόληση στην Ελλάδα. Συγκεκριμένα, αξιολογείται εάν το σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας θα έχει οικονομικό αντίκτυπο που να ευθυγραμμίζεται με το ποσό του εκτιμώμενου κόστους του.

Επιπλέον, η μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση και η διαδικασία που ακολουθήθηκε σε σχέση με το κόστος και την αιτιολόγηση για κάθε μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση αναπτύσσεται με βάση τέσσερις βασικές αρχές που πληρούν τους ακόλουθους στόχους:

- **Ακρίβεια**: Η προσέγγιση και τα εργαλεία μεθοδολογίας που χρησιμοποιούνται διασφαλίζουν ότι το εκτιμώμενο κόστος είναι εύλογο κοντά στο πραγματικό κόστος μέσω της χρήσης λογιστικών, ιστορικών, στατιστικών στοιχείων καθώς και του προσδιορισμού των τιμών της αγοράς.
- **Λογοδοσία και διαφάνεια:** Το κόστος των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων εκτιμήθηκε με τρόπο που να είναι σαφώς ανιχνεύσιμος και κατανοητός, μέσω εφαρμοσμένης ανάλυσης που περιλαμβάνει λεπτομερείς πληροφορίες για κάθε παράμετρο που χρησιμοποιείται στον υπολογισμό του κόστους (π.χ. κόστος μονάδας βασικών παραγόντων, απαιτούμενος αριθμός μονάδων, κλπ)
- **Απλότητα**: Η προσέγγιση μεθοδολογίας κόστους που ακολουθήθηκε χρησιμοποιεί απλά εργαλεία και μεθόδους υπολογισμού κόστους, ώστε να επιτρέπεται η αξιολόγηση των στοιχείων που σχετίζονται με το κόστος μαζί με την αξιολόγηση των άλλων στοιχείων του σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας σε σύντομο χρονικό διάστημα. Αυτό έχει ως στόχο να διατηρήσει το διοικητικό φόρτο όσο το δυνατόν πιο διαχειρίσιμο για όλα τα μέρη.

- **Συνέπεια:** Το κόστος που εκτιμάται ανά μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση συνάδει με άλλες πολιτικές της ΕΕ και είναι σύμφωνο με το κόστος που εφαρμόζεται σε παρόμοια έργα μέσω άλλων κοινοτικών χρηματοδοτήσεων.

Λαμβάνοντας υπόψη αυτές τις αρχές και απαιτήσεις, η μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση που αναπτύχθηκε για τις εκτιμήσεις κόστους κάθε επένδυσης και μεταρρύθμισης του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας ακολουθεί ορισμένες κοινές κατευθυντήριες γραμμές. Πιο συγκεκριμένα, περιλαμβάνει:

- Σαφή και τεκμηριωμένη ανάλυση των προκλήσεων που αντιμετωπίζονται και των στόχων των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων.
- Λεπτομερείς πληροφορίες σχετικά με το αναμενόμενο αποτέλεσμα των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων.
- Λεπτομερή περιγραφή του τρόπου εφαρμογής των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων (μέσα εφαρμογής).
- Πληροφορίες σχετικά με τη φύση και το μέγεθος των προτεινόμενων επενδύσεων και μεταρρυθμίσεων, καθώς και το χρονοδιάγραμμά τους και τα σχετικά ορόσημα.

Διαδικασία επικύρωσης κόστους και μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση

Με βάση τις προαναφερθείσες αρχές και κατευθυντήριες γραμμές, αναπτύσσεται μια συγκεκριμένη διαδικασία επικύρωσης του κόστους και μεθοδολογίας που επιτρέπει την κοστολόγηση για κάθε επένδυση και μεταρρύθμιση του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και διασφαλίζει την ακρίβεια, τη διαφάνεια, την απλότητα και τη συνέπεια των εκτιμήσεων.

Η διαδικασία ανάλυσης κόστους του σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας περιλαμβάνει τέσσερα βασικά βήματα που στοχεύουν στην εφαρμογή των εξής:

- 1ο βήμα: Ανάπτυξη μιας συγκεκριμένης έκθεσης ανά μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση με ξεχωριστή ανάλυση ανά επιμέρους έργο.
- 2ο βήμα: Εξέταση όλων των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και δεδομένων.
- 3ο βήμα: Λεπτομερής ανάλυση όλων των στοιχείων κόστους των κύριων έργων μέσω της εφαρμογής της πιο κατάλληλης μεθοδολογίας επικύρωσης κόστους.
- 4ο βήμα: Επαλήθευση κόστους ανά έργο, Άξονα, και Πυλώνα του σχεδίου.

1ο βήμα - Ανάπτυξη αναφορών ανάλυσης κόστους

Το περιεχόμενο της αναφοράς ανάλυσης κόστους για κάθε μία από τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας περιλαμβάνει τις ακόλουθες κοινές παραμέτρους / λεπτομέρειες:

- **Σύνοψη έργου** : Περιλαμβάνει την αποτύπωση των χαρακτηριστικών του κάθε έργου (π.χ. Πυλώνας, Άξονας, τίτλος έργου και υποέργα, ενδιαφερόμενα μέρη), την κωδικοποίηση βασικών οικονομικών μεγεθών (συνολικός και εκτιμώμενος προϋπολογισμός) καθώς και μια σύντομη επισκόπηση του πεδίου εφαρμογής του έργου.
- **Μέσα εφαρμογής:** Αποτυπώνει μια περίληψη του σχετικού κανονιστικού πλαισίου (εάν υπάρχει), μια γενική προοπτική όσον αφορά τη διαδικασία ωριμότητας και έναν συγκεντρωτικό πίνακα σχετικά με το χρονοδιάγραμμα του έργου και με τα ορόσημα που πρέπει να επιτευχθούν.

- **Προϋπολογισμός έργου**: Περιλαμβάνει:
    - ανάλυση (προσδιορισμός βασικών παραμέτρων κόστους, επισκόπηση των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών, επιβεβαίωση ότι το εκτιμώμενο κόστος δεν περιλαμβάνει ΦΠΑ, δεν είναι επαναλαμβανόμενο και δεν πραγματοποιείται πριν από την 1η Φεβρουαρίου 2020),
    - ένδειξη του κατά πόσον τμήματα του προϋπολογισμού του έργου καλύπτονται από άλλα ιδιωτικά κονδύλια ή κοινοτική χρηματοδότηση – επιβεβαίωση ότι αυτά τα ποσά έχουν αφαιρεθεί από το κόστος που θα χρηματοδοτηθεί από το Ταμείο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και
    - αξιολόγηση και επικύρωση προϋπολογισμού (συγκεκριμένη μεθοδολογία για την εκτίμηση του κόστους, ανάλυση κόστους ανά καθοριστικό παράγοντα, προσδιορισμός του κόστους μονάδας, προσδιορισμός του συνολικού αριθμού μονάδων, εκτίμηση του συνολικού απαιτούμενου προϋπολογισμού ανά έργο).
- **Υποστηρικτικό υλικό:** Αποτυπώνει μια σύντομη επισκόπηση των σχετικών μελετών ή / και πληροφοριών που χρησιμοποιούνται για την επικύρωση του συνολικού κόστους καθώς και τη χαρτογράφηση σημείων αναφοράς που χρησιμοποιήθηκαν κατά την ανάλυση του κόστους (ιστορικό, συγκριτικό κόστος σε παρόμοια έργα) και παροχή σχετικών αποδεικτικών στοιχείων (π.χ. πηγές).

2ο βήμα - Εξέταση όλων των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και δεδομένων

Προκειμένου να διασφαλιστεί η ακρίβεια και η συνέπεια των εκτιμήσεων κόστους, πραγματοποιείται μια συγκριτική ανάλυση δεδομένων κοστολόγησης μέσω της συλλογής και εξέτασης όλων των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και δεδομένων σχετικά με το πραγματικό κόστος παρόμοιων μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων που έχουν πραγματοποιηθεί στο παρελθόν. Αυτό το βήμα περιλαμβάνει κυρίως όλες τις ενέργειες που σχετίζονται με τη συλλογή και εξέταση του συνόλου των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και του υποστηρικτικού υλικού, καθώς και την άντληση δεδομένων και την εις βάθος ανάλυση της σχετικής τεκμηρίωσης.

3ο βήμα - Ανάπτυξη μεθοδολογίας ανάλυσης κόστους

Προκειμένου να εφαρμοστεί η κοστολόγηση των έργων, αναπτύχθηκαν τρεις βασικές μεθοδολογικές αναλύσεις που χρησιμοποιήθηκαν με βάση την καταλληλότητά τους για καθεμία από τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις που περιλαμβάνονται στο Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας:

Εκτίμηση από κάτω προς τα πάνω (bottom-up)

Η πρώτη μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση της ανάλυσης κόστους περιλαμβάνει εκτιμήσεις σε αναλυτικό επίπεδο για κάθε παράμετρο κόστους του έργου, οι οποίες στη συνέχεια συγκεντρώνονται σε μια συνολική εκτίμηση για ολόκληρο το έργο. Τα κύρια βήματα αυτής της μεθοδολογικής προσέγγισης περιλαμβάνουν τα ακόλουθα:

- Επανεξέταση ιστορικών τιμών/κριτηρίων ανά παράμετρο κόστους από παρόμοια έργα και εκτίμηση του κόστους αξίας της μονάδας.
- Προσδιορισμός του συνολικού αριθμού μονάδων που απαιτούνται και εφαρμογή της τιμής μονάδας για τις σχετικές εκτιμήσεις ανά παράμετρο κόστους.
- Τελική συγκέντρωση και εκτίμηση του συνολικού κόστους ανά έργο.

Παραμετρική προσέγγιση

Αυτή η προσέγγιση αναφέρεται στην εκτίμηση του συνολικού προϋπολογισμού ανά έργο βάσει σχετικών ιστορικών στοιχείων / σημείων αναφοράς. Συγκεκριμένα, τα κύρια βήματα της παραμετρικής μεθοδολογικής προσέγγισης περιλαμβάνουν τα ακόλουθα:

- Προσδιορισμός μεμονωμένων παραμέτρων κόστους βάσει σχετικών ιστορικών στοιχείων / σημείων αναφοράς
- Εξέταση της συνεισφοράς κάθε παραμέτρου κόστους στο συνολικό προϋπολογισμό
- Αξιολόγηση κάθε παραμέτρου κόστους ως ποσοστό του συνολικού κόστους

Εκτίμηση από πάνω προς τα κάτω (top down)

Τέλος, η τεχνική μεθοδολογίας από πάνω προς τα κάτω περιλαμβάνει τα ακόλουθα κύρια βήματα:

- Εκτίμηση του συνολικού προϋπολογισμού ανά έργο βάσει σχετικών ιστορικών στοιχείων.
- Κατανομή του συνολικού κόστους ανά μεμονωμένη παράμετρο κόστους βάσει των σχετικών κριτηρίων αναφοράς για κάθε κόστος μονάδας.

Σημειώνεται ότι σε ορισμένες περιπτώσεις όπου υπάρχει περιορισμένη διαθεσιμότητα συγκριτικών ιστορικών στοιχείων / σημείων αναφοράς, προκειμένου να προχωρήσουμε σε μια ακριβή και αιτιολογημένη εκτίμηση των παραμέτρων κόστους, ζητήθηκε άποψη από εμπειρογνώμονες. Ειδικότερα, η κρίση των εμπειρογνωμόνων στοχεύει να παρέχει τα ακόλουθα:

- Επανεξέταση των σχετικών σημείων αναφοράς σχετικά με το κόστος παρόμοιων έργων.
- Παροχή εξειδικευμένης γνώμης με βάση την εμπειρία και γνώση που έχει αποκτηθεί σε έναν συγκεκριμένο τομέα και την επισήμανση κρίσιμων παραγόντων και πιθανών κινδύνων.
- Ολοκλήρωση και αξιολόγηση των υπαρχόντων δεδομένων και επικύρωση του εκτιμώμενου κόστους.

4ο βήμα - Διαδικασία αξιολόγησης και επικύρωσης

Η ακρίβεια και η επικύρωση της ανάλυσης κόστους για κάθε επένδυση και έργο επιτυγχάνεται μέσω της αξιολόγησης του κόστους του σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας από έναν ανεξάρτητο φορέα. Συγκεκριμένα, η επικύρωση και αποτίμηση της ανάλυσης κόστους διασφαλίστηκε μέσω των ακόλουθων ενεργειών:

- Συλλογή, επεξεργασία και αναθεώρηση δεδομένων
- Συνεχής επικοινωνία και υλοποίηση συναντήσεων με τους υπεύθυνους ενδιαφερόμενους φορείς και οντότητες
- Αναζήτηση πρόσθετων δεδομένων και πληροφοριών
- Επαλήθευση μεγέθους επένδυσης και προσδιορισμός κόστους
- Προετοιμασία και επανεξέταση των αναφορών ανάλυσης κόστους

Κύρια στοιχεία μεθοδολογίας και παραμέτρων κόστους

Η μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση που ακολουθήθηκε και η εκτίμηση του σχετικού κόστους σχετικά με τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις που περιλαμβάνονται στον Άξονα 2.1 του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας βασίζονται σε τρία βασικά στοιχεία:

- Την προμήθεια και αγορά του απαιτούμενου εξοπλισμού και αδειών πληροφορικής,
- Την ανάπτυξη συστημάτων και λογισμικού πληροφορικής και
- Τις τεχνικές υπηρεσίες παροχής συμβουλών, διαχείρισης και κατάρτισης που απαιτούνται για την ανάπτυξη και λειτουργία των σχετικών ψηφιακών συστημάτων και λογισμικού.

1ο στοιχείο: Αγορά απαιτούμενου εξοπλισμού και αδειών

Στον πρώτο Άξονα οι σχετικές εκτιμήσεις κόστους αφορούν την αγορά εξοπλισμού πληροφορικής και αδειών που απαιτούνται σε κάθε επένδυση και μεταρρύθμιση που περιλαμβάνονται στον ψηφιακό Πυλώνα. Σε αυτό το πλαίσιο, η εκτίμηση και η αιτιολόγηση του κόστους των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων που περιλαμβάνονται σε αυτόν τον Άξονα βασίζεται σε συγκεκριμένες παραμέτρους και δράσεις που αναφέρονται στα εξής:

- Την αναγνώριση του απαιτούμενου εξοπλισμού και των αδειών που απαιτούνται για την αγορά
- Τον προσδιορισμό του συνολικού ποσού εξοπλισμού ή αδειών που απαιτούνται για την υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης / επένδυσης
- Την εκτίμηση του σχετικού κόστους ανά μονάδα (π.χ. σε είδη εξοπλισμού ή σε έτη για τις άδειες) με βάση την εξέταση όλων των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών σχετικά με το σχετικό κόστος παρόμοιων μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων, λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τις τρέχουσες τιμές της αγοράς.

2ο στοιχείο: Ανάπτυξη συστημάτων πληροφορικής και λογισμικού

Αυτό το στοιχείο περιλαμβάνει το εκτιμώμενο κόστος όλων των απαιτούμενων ενεργειών που αφορούν (α) την ανάλυση απαιτήσεων και το σχεδιασμό λύσεων, (β) την εγκατάσταση, ανάπτυξη και προσαρμογή συστημάτων και λογισμικού πληροφορικής, (γ) τις υπηρεσίες υλοποίησης και ολοκλήρωσης και (δ) τις πιλοτικές υπηρεσίες λειτουργίας. Συγκεκριμένα, η κοστολόγηση όλων των ενεργειών που απαιτούνται για την ανάπτυξη συστημάτων πληροφορικής και λογισμικού πραγματοποιείται λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τις ακόλουθες παραμέτρους κόστους:

- Τον προσδιορισμό της σχετικής εμπειρογνωμοσύνης καθώς και του αριθμού των ανθρωπομηνών που απαιτείται για την ανάπτυξη συστημάτων και λογισμικού πληροφορικής
- Τον ορισμό του ποσού της εργασίας που απαιτείται για την ολοκλήρωση κάθε δράσης, η οποία υπολογίζεται σε ανθρωπομήνες βάσει των μέσων παραγωγικών ωρών ανά μήνα ανά άτομο (πλήρους απασχόλησης)
- Την εξέταση των τιμών της αγοράς σε σχέση με το σχετικό κόστος ανά ανθρωπομήνα και τον υπολογισμό του κόστους που προκύπτει από τον συνολικό χρόνο σε ανθρωπομήνες.

3ο στοιχείο: Υπηρεσίες τεχνικής συμβουλευτικής, διαχείρισης και κατάρτισης

Το κόστος όσον αφορά το τρίτο στοιχείο αναφέρεται στην παροχή των συμπληρωματικών υπηρεσιών που απαιτούνται για την ανάπτυξη συστημάτων / λογισμικού πληροφορικής που σχετίζονται με την τεχνική διαβούλευση, τη διαχείριση καθώς και τις εκπαιδευτικές υπηρεσίες που απαιτούνται για τη λειτουργία των συστημάτων. Σε αυτό το πεδίο, ο υπολογισμός του σχετικού κόστους αυτών των υπηρεσιών βασίζεται στις ακόλουθες παραμέτρους:

- Τον προσδιορισμό της ανάγκης τέτοιων υπηρεσιών ανά έργο (π.χ. ανάγκη τεχνικής μελέτης ή εφαρμογή ειδικού προγράμματος κατάρτισης) και τον προσδιορισμό του αριθμού των σχετικών ανθρωπομηνών/ωρών που απαιτείται για καθένα από αυτά
- Τον προσδιορισμό των συνολικών ανθρωπομηνών / ωρών που εκτιμάται ότι θα παρέχονται σε κάθε υπηρεσία καθώς και το αντίστοιχο κόστος μονάδας
- Τον υπολογισμό του συνολικού κόστους για τεχνικές συμβουλευτικές υπηρεσίες, υπηρεσίες διαχείρισης και κατάρτισης ανά έργο.

Η λεπτομερής εκτίμηση κόστους για κάθε έργο παρατίθεται στα Παραρτήματα του παρόντος.

12. Αίτημα δανείου

Μη εφαρμόσιμο.

Άξονας 2.3: Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός των επιχειρήσεων

1. Περιγραφή του Άξονα

Περιοχές/τομείς πολιτικής: Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός των επιχειρήσεων

Περίληψη: Οι ψηφιακές τεχνολογίες αλλάζουν ριζικά το σύνολο των κλάδων της οικονομίας. Η εφαρμογή και η υιοθέτηση ψηφιακών τεχνολογιών, καθώς και η αξιοποίηση των ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων δεν αποτελούν πλέον προαιρετική δράση για τις επιχειρήσεις αλλά βασικό παράγοντα επιβίωσης. Τόσο στο Δείκτη Ψηφιακής Οικονομίας και Κοινωνίας (DESI) 2020 όσο και στο δείκτη Ψηφιακού Μετασχηματισμού, η Ελλάδα υπολείπεται των Ευρωπαίων εταίρων της, στους περισσότερους τομείς που αφορούν στην ψηφιακή ωριμότητα των επιχειρήσεων. Το 2015 η Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή δρομολόγησε μία φιλόδοξη στρατηγική για την επίτευξη της ενιαίας ψηφιακής αγοράς, βασικός παράγοντας επιτυχίας της οποίας είναι η άκρως ανταγωνιστική ψηφιακή βιομηχανία στην Ευρώπη και η ενσωμάτωση ψηφιακών καινοτομιών σε όλους τους τομείς. Αντιμέτωπες με την πρόκληση της ψηφιοποίησης, οι επιχειρήσεις από όλους τους κλάδους καλούνται να στηριχθούν στα πλεονεκτήματα της προόδου στον τομέα των ψηφιακών τεχνολογιών, όπως το Internet of Things (IoT), τα δίκτυα 5G, το υπολογιστικό νέφος (Cloud), η διαχείριση και ανάλυση πολυδιάστατων δεδομένων μεγάλου όγκου (Big Data Analytics) και η ρομποτική, με σκοπό να μετασχηματίσουν τα προϊόντα / υπηρεσίες, τις διαδικασίες και τα επιχειρησιακά τους μοντέλα, να ενισχύσουν την ανθεκτικότητά τους, και να διασφαλίσουν προοπτικές βιώσιμης ανάπτυξης.

Η ψηφιακοποίηση εν γένει παρουσιάζει μια τεράστια ευκαιρία για τον εξορθολογισμό των διαδικασιών, την επέκταση της παρουσίας στην αγορά και τη δημιουργία μιας πιο ανθεκτικής επιχείρησης, είναι όμως και μια τεράστια πρόκληση για τις Μικρομεσαίες Επιχειρήσεις (ΜμΕ), οι οποίες αποτελούν τη ραχοκοκαλιά της ελληνικής οικονομίας. Στην Ελλάδα, παρά το γεγονός ότι σε επιμέρους τομείς αξιοποίησης των ψηφιακών τεχνολογιών από τις επιχειρήσεις σημειώνονται υψηλότερες επιδόσεις σε σχέση με τον ευρωπαϊκό μέσο όρο (π.χ. στην προμήθεια συστημάτων διαχείρισης και ανάλυσης πολυδιάστατων δεδομένων μεγάλου όγκου (Big Data Analytics)), οι επιδόσεις αυτές δεν συνοδεύονται από τον ανάλογο διοικητικό και λειτουργικό μετασχηματισμό, αλλά και την υιοθέτηση των νέων τάσεων στην κουλτούρα και στις διαδικασίες λήψης αποφάσεων.

Ο στόχος αυτού του Άξονα είναι να αυξήσει την υιοθέτηση των ψηφιακών τεχνολογιών από τις επιχειρήσεις, μειώνοντας το ψηφιακό χάσμα μεταξύ των ελληνικών ΜμΕ και των αντίστοιχων του ευρωπαϊκού μέσου όρου. Αυτό θα επιτευχθεί μέσα από την προτεινόμενη δέσμη επενδύσεων και πρωτοβουλιών, οι οποίες περιλαμβάνουν (α) την παροχή ψηφιακών προϊόντων και υπηρεσιών με στόχο την υποστήριξη του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού των ΜμΕ, (β) τη δημιουργία ενός κεντρικού μηχανισμού για την αξιολόγηση των αναγκών των επιμέρους ΜμΕ, την αξιολόγηση των αποτελεσμάτων της παροχής των υπηρεσιών ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού, την ευαισθητοποίηση των στελεχών των επιχειρήσεων και την παροχή υποστήριξης, τη μεταφορά τεχνογνωσίας και τον προγραμματισμό κατάρτισης από ειδικούς, ώστε οι επιχειρήσεις να είναι σε θέση να αξιοποιήσουν τα εργαλεία και τις υπηρεσίες που προσφέρονται μέσω μιας πλατφόρμας ψηφιακής αγοράς (δημιουργία digital marketplace), και (γ) την παροχή φορολογικών κινήτρων με τη μορφή υπερ-αποσβέσεων δαπανών και παγίων για την προμήθεια λογισμικού, υπηρεσιών υπολογιστικού νέφους, εγκατάσταση εξειδικευμένου εξοπλισμού κλπ, με σκοπό την επιτάχυνση των επενδύσεων σε σύγχρονες ψηφιακές τεχνολογίες.

Στόχος: Η έξαρση και ταχεία μετάδοση της πανδημίας του COVID-19 έχει δημιουργήσει μία πρωτόγνωρη κατάσταση με άμεσες και σημαντικές συνέπειες σε όλους τους κλάδους της οικονομίας και των επιχειρήσεων. Προς αντιμετώπιση των προβλημάτων αλλά και των προκλήσεων που έχουν ανακύψει, σε συνδυασμό με τις ευκαιρίες που ανοίγονται από τις συντελούμενες αλλαγές που οφείλονται κατά κύριο λόγο στις αλματώδεις τεχνολογικές εξελίξεις της 4ης βιομηχανικής επανάστασης, οι ελληνικές επιχειρήσεις αναζητούν πρόσβαση σε πολύτιμους πόρους για την ενσωμάτωση των ψηφιακών τεχνολογιών και κατ' επέκταση το μετασχηματισμό των επιχειρησιακών τους μοντέλων που θα τους εξασφαλίσουν τη βιωσιμότητα στο ανταγωνιστικό περιβάλλον που διαμορφώνεται.

Στο πλαίσιο αυτό, στόχος αυτού του Άξονα είναι να αυξήσει την ευαισθητοποίηση, και κατ' επέκταση την υιοθέτηση των ψηφιακών τεχνολογιών από τις επιχειρήσεις, προκειμένου να επεκταθεί η ψηφιακή παρουσία τους και η αλληλεπίδραση με τους πελάτες τους μέσω καινοτόμων ψηφιακών καναλιών. Επίσης, οι δράσεις αυτού του Άξονα αποσκοπούν στην υποστήριξη της περαιτέρω ανάπτυξης των επιχειρήσεων μέσα από φορολογικά κίνητρα για επενδύσεις σε ψηφιακές τεχνολογίες, αλλά και στην αύξηση της ανθεκτικότητάς τους κατά την περίοδο κρίσεων. Επιπρόσθετα, ο Άξονας σκοπεύει να διευκολύνει και να καταστήσει πιο διαφανείς τις αλληλεπιδράσεις μεταξύ επιχειρήσεων και κρατικών αρχών, ενώ παράλληλα υποστηρίζει την πράσινη μετάβαση.

Σύνδεση με τους Ευρωπαϊκούς Πυλώνες: «Ψηφιακός Μετασχηματισμός», «Έξυπνη, βιώσιμη και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς ανάπτυξη, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της οικονομικής συνοχής, των θέσεων εργασίας, της παραγωγικότητας, της

ανταγωνιστικότητας, της έρευνας, της ανάπτυξης και της καινοτομίας, και μιας ενιαίας, λειτουργικής αγοράς με ισχυρές Μικρομεσαίες Επιχειρήσεις»

Σύνδεση με την Ευρωπαϊκή Εμβληματική Πρωτοβουλία: «Επέκταση»

Μεταρρυθμίσεις και Επενδύσεις

Μεταρρυθμίσεις

- **Μεταρρύθμιση 1.** Δημιουργία ψηφιακού οικοσυστήματος επιχειρήσεων και εισαγωγή φορολογικών κινήτρων για τη διευκόλυνση του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού των ΜμΕ (ID: 16973)

Επενδύσεις

- **Επένδυση 1.** Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός Μικρομεσαίων Επιχειρήσεων (ID: 16706, COFOG: 04.1)

Εκτιμώμενο κόστος: 475 εκατομμύρια ευρώ, εκ των οποίων 375 εκατομμύρια ευρώ (79%) καλύπτονται από το Ταμείο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας

2. Κύριες προκλήσεις και στόχοι

α) Κύριες προκλήσεις

Η 4η βιομηχανική επανάσταση μεταμορφώνει τον κόσμο, όπως τον γνωρίζαμε μέχρι πρόσφατα, με πρωτοφανή ταχύτητα. Οι ψηφιακές τεχνολογίες όπως το Internet of Things (IoT), το υπολογιστικό νέφος (cloud computing), η διαχείριση και ανάλυση πολυδιάστατων δεδομένων μεγάλου όγκου (big data analytics), η ρομποτική, και η τρισδιάστατη εκτύπωση έχουν αλλάξει τον τρόπο λειτουργίας των επιχειρήσεων, τον τρόπο με τον οποίο οι άνθρωποι επικοινωνούν και ανταλλάσσουν πληροφορίες, καθως και τον τρόπο αλληλεπίδρασής τους με το δημόσιο και τον ιδιωτικό τομέα. Πρόσφατες μελέτες εκτιμούν ότι η ευρεία ψηφιακοποίηση μπορεί να προσθέσει περισσότερα από 110 δισεκατομμύρια ευρώ ετήσια έσοδα στην ευρωπαϊκή οικονομία μέσα στα επόμενα πέντε χρόνια.

Επομένως, ο ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός γίνεται μια ολοένα και πιο σημαντική προϋπόθεση για να αναπτυχθούν οι σύγχρονες οικονομίες, και έχει τη δυνατότητα να επηρεάσει πολλούς τομείς της οικονομίας (συμπεριλαμβανομένων των μεταφορών, της ενέργειας, της αγροτικής παραγωγής, των τηλεπικοινωνιών, των χρηματοοικονομικών υπηρεσιών, της εργοστασιακής παραγωγής και της υγειονομικής περίθαλψης) και να μεταμορφώσει τις ζωές των ανθρώπων. Ωστόσο, περιλαμβάνει σειρά προκλήσεων όπως αυτές που αναλύονται στην παρούσα παράγραφο. Οι ηγέτες των επιχειρήσεων εξακολουθούν την προσπάθεια εφαρμογής αποτελεσματικών στρατηγικών ώστε να χρησιμοποιηθεί η ψηφιακή τεχνολογία ως πηγή καινοτομίας για τα προϊόντα και τις υπηρεσίες που προσφέρουν στους πελάτες τους. Επιπλέον, η ανάγκη για επαύξηση ή/και επαναπροσδιορισμό των ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων αναγνωρίζεται ευρέως σε όλα τα επίπεδα. Εάν οι εταιρείες θέλουν να εκμεταλλευτούν πλήρως τις τεράστιες ευκαιρίες που προσφέρουν οι ψηφιακές τεχνολογίες, πρέπει να αρχίσουν να δημιουργούν νέα προοδευτικά προγράμματα κατάρτισης προκειμένου να δημιουργήσουν το “ψηφιακώς εξειδικευμένο” εργατικό δυναμικό που χρειάζονται. Επιπλέον, οι υπεύθυνοι χάραξης πολιτικής σε όλα τα επίπεδα (ΕΕ, εθνικό και περιφερειακό) θα πρέπει να συνεχίσουν να εφαρμόζουν τολμηρές πολιτικές πρωτοβουλίες με στόχο τον καθορισμό του κατάλληλου πλαισίου για την ανάπτυξη του εργατικού δυναμικού της επόμενης γενιάς, με καθετοποιημένη εξειδίκευση ανά τομέα.

Επιπλέον, η πανδημία COVID-19 και τα σχετικά μέτρα περιορισμού, που περιλαμβάνουν την έλλειψη δια ζώσης επαφής με συναδέλφους, πωλητές, συνεργάτες και τον τελικό καταναλωτή, κατέδειξαν την επείγουσα ανάγκη των εταιρειών να αναπτύξουν επαρκείς ψηφιακές λύσεις και να εφαρμόσουν

καινοτόμες τακτικές για τη διατήρηση των λειτουργιών και την αλληλεπίδραση με τους πελάτες τους. Οι σύγχρονες τεχνολογίες διαδραματίζουν σημαντικό ρόλο στη διαδικασία του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού, επιτρέποντας τις επιχειρήσεις να αποκτήσουν συγκριτικό πλεονέκτημα έναντι των ανταγωνιστών τους, όχι μόνο αυξάνοντας την επιχειρησιακή τους ανθεκτικότητα, αλλά και ενισχύοντας την ευελιξία τους μέσα στην περιοδο της κρίσης και ευρύτερα μέσα σε μια νέα πραγματικότητα που χαρακτηρίζεται από συνεχείς αλλαγές και προκλήσεις.

Σε αυτό το πλαίσιο, η Ελλάδα διαθέτει μία από τις λιγότερο προηγμένες ψηφιακές οικονομίες στην ΕΕ, όπως αναφέρεται στην "Έκθεση για την Ελλάδα" του 2020[62]. Συγκεκριμένα, σύμφωνα με το Δείκτη Ψηφιακής Οικονομίας και Κοινωνίας (DESI) 2020, η Ελλάδα κατατάσσεται 27η από τα 28 κράτη μέλη της ΕΕ[63]. Σχετικά με την ενσωμάτωση της ψηφιακής τεχνολογίας από τις επιχειρήσεις, η Ελλάδα σημειώνει καλύτερη βαθμολογία και κατατάσσεται 24η στην ΕΕ.

Η ανάλυση του επιμέρους δείκτη με τίτλο "ενσωμάτωση της ψηφιακής τεχνολογίας" δείχνει ότι ο αριθμός των επιχειρήσεων στην Ελλάδα που μοιράζονται ηλεκτρονικές πληροφορίες συνεχίζει να αυξάνεται και παραμένει πάνω από τον μέσο όρο της ΕΕ (38% έναντι 34%). Ωστόσο, η Ελλάδα υστερεί έναντι του μέσου όρου της ΕΕ στο μερίδιο των επιχειρήσεων που χρησιμοποιούν υπηρεσίες υπολογιστικού νέφους (cloud). Εν τω μεταξύ, το μερίδιο των ΜμΕ που πραγματοποιούν διαδικτυακές πωλήσεις μειώθηκε ελαφρά το 2019 (9%, μειωμένο κατά 2% από το 2018). Το μερίδιο του κύκλου εργασιών τους που πραγματοποιήθηκε από πωλήσεις στο Διαδίκτυο δεν μειώθηκε, αν και παραμένει χαμηλό σε σύγκριση με τον μέσο όρο της ΕΕ.

Όπως τονίζεται στις "Ειδικές συστάσεις για την Ελλάδα" του 2020 (σημείο 25) από την πλευρά του Ευρωπαϊκού Συμβουλίου, παρά την πρόοδο που σημειώθηκε τα προηγούμενα χρόνια, η Ελλάδα πρέπει να επιταχύνει τις προσπάθειές της για βελτίωση της ψηφιακής απόδοσής της, συμπεριλαμβανομένων δραστηριοτήτων για την ανάπτυξη ψηφιακών εργαλείων και υπηρεσιών από, και για, τις επιχειρήσεις. Η διατήρηση της δυναμικής και η εξασφάλιση των κερδών που έχουν αρχίσει να επιτυγχάνονται με την έναρξη μιας σειράς ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών, με αφορμή το ξέσπασμα της πανδημίας COVID-19, θα είναι ιδιαίτερα σημαντικά για την ανάκαμψη (μετά την υποχώρηση της πανδημίας).

Επιπλέον, συγκεκριμένες μεταρρυθμίσεις για την ψηφιακοποίηση των επιχειρησιακών δραστηριοτήτων θα βελτιώσουν τη φορολογική συμμόρφωση, τη φορολογική διαφάνεια, την έγκαιρη επιστροφή φόρων και την καταπολέμηση της φοροδιαφυγής, όπως αναφέρεται στην "Έκθεση για την Ελλάδα" του 2019, και θα δημιουργήσουν ένα υγιές ανταγωνιστικό περιβάλλον μεταξύ των επιχειρήσεων. Επίσης, ο ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός των φορολογικών αρχών και των διαδικασιών φορολογικής διαχείρισης θα αποκαταστήσει τις μακροχρόνιες αδυναμίες στην είσπραξη των φόρων και τη φορολογική συμμόρφωση.

Αναμφίβολα, ο ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός απαιτεί σημαντικές επενδύσεις. Οι μεγαλύτερες εταιρείες έχουν την τάση να πραγματοποιούν τέτοιου τύπου επενδύσεις καθώς έχουν πρόσβαση στα απαιτούμενα κεφάλαια, αλλά επίσης αποκομίζουν σημαντικά οφέλη. Επίσης, οι νεοσύστατες επιχειρήσεις και οι επιχειρήσεις τεχνοβλαστοί με υψηλό δυναμικό ανάπτυξης, έχουν ως εγγενές χαρακτηριστικό την οργανωσιακή ανάπτυξη και επέκταση με χρήση ψηφιακής τεχνολογίας. Δυστυχώς, αυτό δεν ισχύει για το μεγαλύτερο μέρος των εταιρειών της ελληνικής αγοράς και ιδίως για τις πολύ μικρές, μικρές και μεσαίες επιχειρήσεις, αλλά και για τους παραδοσιακούς τομείς όπως ο κατασκευαστικός ή ο αγροδιατροφικός. Η ελληνική οικονομία κυριαρχείται από ΜμΕ με λιγότερους από 10 υπαλλήλους, με περιορισμένη χρήση προηγμένων ψηφιακών τεχνολογιών, που λειτουργούν σε παραδοσιακούς, μη

[62] SWD (2020) 507 final - Country Report Greece 2020

[63] 2020/C 282/08

ψηφιακούς, τομείς «χαμηλής τεχνολογίας». Ως εκ τούτου, μια τέτοια επένδυση πρέπει να σχεδιαστεί ώστε να είναι εξαιρετικά εύκολη τόσο στη χρηματοδότηση όσο και στην εκτέλεση.

Αυτό το «χάσμα ψηφιοποίησης» σε εταιρείες διαφορετικών μεγεθών και σε διαφορετικούς κλάδους οφείλεται σε δύο πτυχές: (1) οι μικρότερες εταιρείες αποφεύγουν τις επενδύσεις σε νέες τεχνολογίες εάν δεν είναι ξεκάθαρο ότι αυτές οι επενδύσεις θα είναι επικερδείς, και (2) οι εταιρείες αυτές συχνά δεν διαθέτουν τις τεχνικές γνώσεις και το εξειδικευμένο προσωπικό, που είναι απαραίτητες προϋποθέσεις για τη δρομολόγηση δράσεων βελτιστοποίησης επιχειρησιακών διαδικασιών και την ανάπτυξη νέων προϊόντων που βασίζονται σε νέες τεχνολογίες.

Ο ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός βασίζεται σε μεγάλο βαθμό στην ικανότητα των επιχειρήσεων να αποκτήσουν και να αναπτύξουν το κατάλληλο ανθρώπινο δυναμικό, με το απαιτούμενο σύνολο δεξιοτήτων για πλήρη συμμετοχή στην ψηφιακή οικονομία. Κατά συνέπεια, είναι απαραίτητες οι συνδυασμένες προσπάθειες τόσο του δημόσιου όσο και του ιδιωτικού τομέα ώστε να επιτευχθεί η αναβάθμιση των “ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων” των εργαζομένων.

Βασικές προκλήσεις που στηρίζουν τους λόγους μη επένδυσης σε ψηφιακές τεχνολογίες από την πλευρά των ΜμΕ στην Ελλάδα είναι:

Δυσκολία πρόσβασης σε κεφάλαια επενδύσεων. Οι ΜμΕ έχουν χαμηλή πρόσβαση σε κεφάλαια χρηματοδότησης παραγωγικών επενδύσεων. Συγκριτικά με τις μεγάλες εταιρείες, οι ΜμΕ δεν είναι ικανοποιημένες σε σχέση με τους απαιτούμενους όρους χρηματοδότησης. Πιο συγκεκριμένα, το 16% των ΜμΕ δεν είναι ικανοποιημένες από τις απαιτήσεις για τις εγγυήσεις δανεισμού, και το 15% από το συνολικό κόστος χρηματοδότησης[64]. Επιπλέον, ο ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός μπορεί να είναι αρκετά δαπανηρός για τις ΜμΕ, εάν δεν είναι σωστά σχεδιασμένος και εξορθολογισμένος χρησιμοποιώντας τις βέλτιστες πρακτικές. Τέλος, δεν είναι διαθέσιμα κατάλληλα εργαλεία επιδοτήσεων, με αποτέλεσμα να δίνεται μεγαλύτερη σημασία στη βραχυπρόθεσμη απασχόληση, παρά στις μακροπρόθεσμες στρατηγικές μετασχηματισμού.

Υστέρηση ενημέρωσης για τις σύγχρονες τάσεις. Οι ΜμΕ συχνά στερούνται ενημέρωσης σχετικά με τα οφέλη της ψηφιακοποίησης, αλλά και γνώσεων σχετικά με τον τρόπο υιοθέτησης ψηφιακών τεχνολογιών στις επιχειρήσεις τους. Δεν προστατεύονται επαρκώς, ούτε προετοιμάζονται για την επερχόμενη επικράτηση νέων τάσεων στην αγορά και στην οικονομία όπως π.χ. η δύναμη της γνώσης που προκύπτει από την επεξεργασία των “δεδομένων”, ούτε έχουν συνειδητοποιήσει επαρκώς τις απειλές μιας τέτοιας αλλαγής στο οικονομικό περιβάλλον.

Έλλειψη εργατικού δυναμικού που κατέχει “ψηφιακές γνώσεις”. Ήδη το 90% όλων των θέσεων εργασίας έχει ως προαπαιτούμενο ένα ελάχιστο επίπεδο ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων, ενώ συνεχώς αυξάνεται η ζήτηση για ειδικούς της ψηφιακής τεχνολογίας. Ωστόσο, η Ελλάδα παραμένει κάτω από τον μέσο όρο της ΕΕ, καθώς το 2019 μόνο το 51% των ατόμων ηλικίας 16-74 ετών καταγράφηκε να έχει βασικές ψηφιακές δεξιότητες, σε σύγκριση με τον μέσο όρο της ΕΕ, στο 58%[65].

Έλλειψη εμπιστοσύνης στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό. Υπάρχουν σημαντικές προκλήσεις όσον αφορά την ασφάλεια των διασυνδεδεμένων συστημάτων, προϊόντων και υπηρεσιών, αλλά και για την σχετική ευθύνη των επιχειρήσεων. Οι βιομηχανικές αλυσίδες εφοδιασμού γίνονται όλο και πιο περίπλοκες και περιλαμβάνουν έναν αυξανόμενο αριθμό συμμετεχόντων από διαφορετικούς τομείς. Πιθανές

[64] Έρευνα Επενδύσεων της Ευρωπαϊκής Τράπεζας Επενδύσεων 2019 - Ελλάδα

[65] 2020/C 282/08 Recital nº 25

ελαττωματικές υποδομές, ευάλωτο σε επιθέσεις λογισμικό ή προβληματική συνδεσιμότητα καθιστούν τον προσδιορισμό και την απονομή ευθυνών, σε τεχνικό ή νομικό επίπεδο, αρκετά δύσκολα.

Έλλειψη ετοιμότητας σε επίπεδο κυβερνοασφάλειας. Ο ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός απαιτεί ισχυρή, ασφαλή και ανθεκτική δικτυακή υποδομή. Με τα προβλήματα κυβερνοασφάλειας να αυξάνονται παγκοσμίως, οι κρίσιμες υποδομές και δημοκρατικές διαδικασίες βρίσκονται υπό απειλή. Επί του παρόντος, η Ελλάδα δεν είναι επαρκώς προετοιμασμένη για την ορθή αντιμετώπιση απειλών κυβερνοασφάλειας. Ο ιδιωτικός και ο δημόσιος τομέας αγωνίζονται να εξασφαλίσουν τον απαραίτητο εξοπλισμό και τα κατάλληλα εργαλεία (όπως π.χ. οι κβαντικές τεχνολογίες) λόγω του κατακερματισμού των πόρων και της τεχνογνωσίας.

Πρόσθετες προκλήσεις ως προς αυτό, οι οποίες αντιμετωπίζονται από άλλους άξονες του σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας της Ελλάδας, περιλαμβάνουν:

Συνδεσιμότητα. Η διαθεσιμότητα δικτύων πολύ υψηλής χωρητικότητας και η χρήση Διαδικτυακών συνδέσεων πολύ υψηλής ταχύτητας, τα οποία βρίσκονται σε υψηλή προτεραιότητα στη Βίβλο Ψηφιακού Μετασχηματισμού, βρίσκονται σε χαμηλά επίπεδα στην Ελλάδα.

Διοικητικές επιβαρύνσεις. Τόσο οι "ψηφιακές" όσο και οι "μη ψηφιακές" ελληνικές εταιρείες αντιμετωπίζουν εμπόδια στις επενδύσεις, κυρίως λόγω των κανονισμών που σχετίζονται με την επιχειρηματικότητα, της φορολογίας και των σχετικών νομικών περιορισμών[66].

β) Στόχοι

Ο Άξονας είναι σύμφωνος με τις "Ειδικές συστάσεις για την Ελλάδα" για τα έτη 2019 και 2020, οι οποίες αναφέρονται στην ανάγκη εστίασης των επενδύσεων στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό, τις ψηφιακές υποδομές και δεξιότητες, και στην προώθηση του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού των επιχειρήσεων (CSR 3 2020 και CSR 2 2019[67]). Οι δράσεις αυτού του Άξονα αποσκοπούν στην ενίσχυση του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού των επιχειρήσεων και στη βελτίωση των ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων. Αυτός ο ευρύτερος σκοπός αναλύεται σε συγκεκριμένους στόχους, οι οποίοι είναι απόλυτα σύμφωνοι με τις ειδικές συστάσεις που έγιναν προς την Ελλάδα από το Ευρωπαϊκό Συμβούλιο το 2019 και το 2020.

Συγκεκριμένα:

i. Η **Μεταρρύθμιση 1: Δημιουργία ψηφιακού οικοσυστήματος επιχειρήσεων και εισαγωγή φορολογικών κινήτρων για τη διευκόλυνση του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού των ΜμΕ (ID: 16973)** στοχεύει στην ικανοποίηση των συστάσεων 2:2019 και 3:2020, καθώς και στην αντιμετώπιση της έλλειψης ειδικών χρηματοδοτικών σχημάτων με την άμεση παροχή κινήτρων για επενδύσεις σε ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό, χρησιμοποιώντας το εργαλείο των υπερ-αποσβέσεων επενδύσεων σε υλικά και άυλα περιουσιακά στοιχεία.
ii. Η **Επένδυση 1: Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός Μικρομεσαίων Επιχειρήσεων (ID: 16706, COFOG: 04.1)** στοχεύει στην ικανοποίηση των συστάσεων 2:2019 και 3:2020 δημιουργώντας ψηφιακές υποδομές και διευκολύνοντας τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό των ΜμΕ μέσω χρηματοδότησης της προμήθειας, εγκατάστασης και λειτουργίας ψηφιακών εργαλείων και υπηρεσιών, ενίσχυσης της ψηφιακής καινοτομίας και περαιτέρω επέκτασης της ψηφιακής ωριμότητας των ΜμΕ.

Όλες οι ενέργειες για την επίτευξη αυτών των στόχων θα υλοποιηθούν σύμφωνα με τις αρχές της ισότητας των δύο φύλων και των ίσων ευκαιριών για όλους, και η διαφύλαξη αυτών των αρχών θα ληφθεί υπόψη και θα προωθηθεί καθόλη τη διάρκεια υλοποίησης των δράσεων αυτού του Άξονα.

[66] Who is prepared for the new digital age? Evidence from the EIB Investment Survey 2020 - Greece

[67] 2019/C 301/08

Η Επένδυση 1 του Άξονα διευκολύνει την απελευθέρωση του απαραίτητου κεφαλαίου για τη χρηματοδότηση της ενίσχυσης των ψηφιακών τεχνολογιών για τις ΜμΕ, καθώς και της δημιουργίας κεντρικού μηχανισμού για την ευαισθητοποίηση των στελεχών επιχειρήσεων και την προώθηση της καινοτόμου επιχειρηματικότητας. Η Μεταρρύθμιση 1 του Άξονα προσφέρει κίνητρα που συμβάλλουν στη δημιουργία ενός ψηφιακού επιχειρηματικού οικοσυστήματος που προωθεί τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό των ΜμΕ με: (α) τη δημιουργία ψηφιακής υποδομής μέσω χρηματοδότησης για την προμήθεια, εγκατάσταση και λειτουργία ψηφιακών εργαλείων και υπηρεσιών, αλλά και την αύξηση της ψηφιακής ευαισθητοποίησης των στελεχών, (β) την άμεση προτροπή για επενδύσεις σε σύγχρονες ψηφιακές τεχνολογίες, χρησιμοποιώντας φορολογικά κίνητρα σε υλικά και άυλα περιουσιακά στοιχεία, προκειμένου να αλλάξει το επιχειρηματικό περιβάλλον και (γ) την αναβάθμιση των ταμειακών μηχανών και των POS. Όλα τα μέτρα αυξάνουν την ευαισθητοποίηση σχετικά με τις διαθέσιμες λύσεις και τα δυνητικά οφέλη τους, και προωθούν την αλλαγή, ειδικά σε μικρές, οικογενειακές ΜμΕ, οι οποίες δραστηριοποιούνται σε παραδοσιακούς τομείς.

Οι 2 δράσεις του Άξονα είναι πλήρως ευθυγραμμισμένες και ενεργούν συμπληρωματικά με δράσεις άλλων Αξόνων του Σχεδίου. Πιο συγκεκριμένα, υπάρχει συμπληρωματικότητα με δράσεις: του Άξονα 2.1 ο οποίος στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση ζητημάτων συνδεσιμότητας, του Άξονα 3.2 που αποσκοπεί στην ενίσχυση των ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων, του Άξονα 4.1 ο οποίος στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση των διοικητικών εμποδίων απλοποιώντας τη φορολογική νομοθεσία και εκσυγχρονίζοντας τη φορολογική διοίκηση, και του Άξονα 4.7 ο οποίος εστιάζει στη βελτίωση του επιχειρηματικού ρυθμιστικού πλαισίου για τη διευκόλυνση των επενδύσεων.

Επίσης, ο Άξονας υποστηρίζει την ευρωπαϊκή στρατηγική για τις ΜμΕ αποσκοπώντας σε ένα βιώσιμο και ψηφιακό μέλλον[68]. Μόνο η ύπαρξη ανταγωνιστικών ΜμΕ που χρησιμοποιούν ψηφιακές τεχνολογίες και εκμεταλλεύονται την προστιθέμενη αξία των "δεδομένων" μπορούν να υποστηρίξουν την προσπάθεια της Ευρώπης να αναδειχθεί σε παγκόσμιο ηγέτη διαμόρφωσης της ψηφιακής οικονομίας. Η ψηφιακοποίηση μπορεί να προσφέρει μεγάλες ευκαιρίες στις ΜμΕ ώστε να βελτιώσουν την αποτελεσματικότητα των διαδικασιών παραγωγής και την ικανότητα δημιουργίας καινοτόμων προϊόντων και επιχειρηματικών μοντέλων.

Ευρωπαϊκές Πρωτοβουλίες: Ο Άξονας υποστηρίζει την Ευρωπαϊκή Εμβληματική Πρωτοβουλία «Επέκταση» στοχεύοντας σε αύξηση του ποσοστού των εταιρειών που χρησιμοποιούν προηγμένες υπηρεσίες υπολογιστικού νέφους (cloud) και διαχείρισης και ανάλυσης πολυδιάστατων δεδομένων μεγάλου όγκου (big data analytics) έως το 2025. Η ψηφιακοποίηση των επιχειρησιακών διαδικασιών και υπηρεσιών επιτρέπει σε μια εταιρεία να μεταφέρει ευκολότερα ένα σημαντικό μέρος των δραστηριοτήτων της σε υπηρεσίες υπολογιστικού νέφους, αλλά και να δημιουργήσει ένα μόνο σημείο αναφοράς για όλα τα δεδομένα της, προς περαιτέρω επεξεργασία, συσχέτιση, εξαγωγή συμπερασμάτων, και υποστήριξη της λήψης αποφάσεων.

Οι στόχοι αυτού του Άξονα συμπεριλαμβάνουν τα εξής:

(α) *Δυνητική ανάπτυξη και δημιουργία θέσεων εργασίας*: Οι επενδύσεις στην ψηφιακοποίηση θα ενισχύσουν τη δημιουργία ποιοτικών θέσεων εργασίας, θα αντισταθμίσουν το φαινόμενο διαρροής ικανών επιστημόνων και στελεχών που έχει βιώσει η Ελλάδα κατά την περίοδο της οικονομικής κρίσης, θα αυξήσουν την ενσωμάτωση εργαζομένων χαμηλής εξειδίκευσης που θα κληθούν να διαχειριστούν σχετικώς απλές διαδικασίες, και θα προσελκύσουν άμεσες ξένες επενδύσεις. Επίσης, θα έχουν σημαντικές θετικές επιπτώσεις στην ελληνική οικονομία, συμπεριλαμβάνοντας την ενσωμάτωση αγροτικών και απομακρυσμένων περιοχών στην παραγωγική διαδικασία, αλλά και αυξάνοντας την παραγωγικότητα και την ποιότητα των παρεχόμενων υπηρεσιών. Σχεδόν το 50% των "ψηφιακών"

[68] COM(2020) 103 final

εταιρειών αναφέρουν αύξηση του αριθμού των εργαζομένων κατά τα τελευταία τρία χρόνια, σε σύγκριση με λιγότερο από το 35% των "μη ψηφιακών" εταιρειών. Ενώ ο μέσος μισθός ανά εργαζόμενο είναι χαμηλότερος από τον μέσο όρο της ΕΕ τόσο για "ψηφιακές" όσο και για "μη ψηφιακές" εταιρείες στην Ελλάδα, ο μέσος μισθός ανά εργαζόμενο είναι 1,3 φορές υψηλότερος σε "ψηφιακές" εταιρείες σε σύγκριση με "μη ψηφιακές" εταιρείες[69], και

(β) *Μείωση του αντίκτυπου της κρίσης και σύγκλιση*: Ένα από τα θέματα που προέκυψαν με την πανδημία COVID-19 είναι ότι η ενσωμάτωση ψηφιακής αντίληψης και γνώσης μπορεί να αποτελέσει μέρος της αλλαγής κουλτούρας (αν όχι τρόπο επιβίωσης) για μια επιχείρηση. Η κρίση έχει καταδείξει ότι οι επιχειρήσεις που έχουν ενσωματώσει τις ψηφιακές τεχνολογίες είναι πιο ανθεκτικές απέναντι σε μια κρίση, και μπορούν να διατηρήσουν τη δυναμική τους μέσα σε μια ανταγωνιστική αγορά. Οι στόχοι του συγκεκριμένου Άξονα περιλαμβάνουν δράσεις για τη διαμόρφωση διαδικασιών και συστημάτων σύγχρονων τρόπων παράδοσης προϊόντων και υπηρεσιών, για την ηλεκτρονική προσέγγιση πελατών, την ψηφιακοποίηση εσωτερικών λειτουργιών, τη μεταφορά υπηρεσιών σε πιο ανθεκτικές και επεκτάσιμες υποδομές υπολογιστικού νέφους (cloud), τη χρήση ψηφιακών καναλιών υποστήριξης 24x7, αλλά και τη διαχείριση και ανάλυση πολυδιάστατων δεδομένων μεγάλου όγκου (big data) για τη λήψη ορθότερων επιχειρησιακών αποφάσεων. Τέλος, η στόχευση του Άξονα περιλαμβάνει τη μετατόπιση του ενδιαφέροντος των επιχειρήσεων από τη δημιουργία υποδομών στην ανάπτυξη και αναβάθμιση του ανθρώπινου κεφαλαίου, καθιστώντας τις ελληνικές εταιρείες πιο ανταγωνιστικές στην ελεύθερη, παγκοσμιοποιημένη αγορά.

γ) Εθνικό στρατηγικό πλαίσιο

Ο Άξονας ευθυγραμμίζεται με τις οδηγίες που ορίζονται στην «Βίβλο Ψηφιακού Μετασχηματισμού», η οποία στοχεύει στην υποστήριξη της ψηφιακοποίησης των ελληνικών επιχειρήσεων και οργανισμών και στη δημιουργία βασικών ψηφιακών "καταλυτών" (όπως οι ψηφιακές δεξιότητες, οι ψηφιακές υποδομές, οι ψηφιακές υπηρεσίες, οι ευρείες πλατφόρμες δεδομένων) που είναι απαραίτητοι για να επιταχύνουν τη μετάβαση στη "Βιομηχανία 4.0" (Industry 4.0). Βασική προτεραιότητα είναι η προστασία και η ανάπτυξη συγκεκριμένων τομέων ανταγωνιστικού πλεονεκτήματος για τη χώρα, οι οποίοι από μια πλευρά ίσως κινδυνεύουν από εξωτερικές απειλές, αλλά από άλλη πλευρά ίσως θα μπορούσαν να ενισχυθούν περαιτέρω εκμεταλλευόμενοι κατάλληλες ευκαιρίες της παγκόσμιας οικονομίας.

Η σταδιακή αύξηση της ψηφιακής ωριμότητας των ελληνικών επιχειρήσεων και η μείωση της απόστασης από τον ευρωπαϊκό μέσο όρο είναι ένα ενθαρρυντικό στοιχείο, που δείχνει ότι οι ελληνικές επιχειρήσεις έχουν ήδη ξεκινήσει τον ψηφιακό τους μετασχηματισμό. Η διαδικτυακή παρουσία των μικρομεσαίων επιχειρήσεων βελτιώνεται σταδιακά μέσω της υιοθέτησης εφαρμογών για κινητά τηλέφωνα, ενώ σημειώνεται βελτίωση και στην ασφάλεια των ιστότοπων και των πληροφοριακών συστημάτων.

Στον τομέα των υποδομών, οι επιχειρήσεις έχουν ξεκινήσει και μεταφέρουν τμήματα της πληροφοριακής τους υποδομής σε υπηρεσίες υπολογιστικού νέφους, ενώ παρατηρείται αύξηση και στην προτίμηση ολοκληρωμένων λύσεων που παρέχονται ως ενιαία υπηρεσία (as a service). Στον τομέα των υπηρεσιών, σημειώνεται πρόοδος σε τομείς όπως η ολοκληρωμένη παροχή υπηρεσιών, η επεξεργασία και ανάλυση συναλλαγών, και η διαδικτυακή υποστήριξη πελατών. Η ηλεκτρονική τραπεζική εξυπηρέτηση (e-banking) και η χρήση πιστωτικών κλπ καρτών αναμένεται να αναπτυχθούν περαιτέρω.

Όσον αφορά τις δράσεις του αυτοματισμού παραγωγής με τη χρήση τεχνολογιών της "Βιομηχανίας 4.0" (π.χ. διαχείριση και ανάλυση πολυδιάστατων δεδομένων μεγάλου όγκου - Big data analytics, Internet of Things - IoT, Προσομοίωση και Μοντελοποίηση, Κυβερνοασφάλεια, προληπτική συντήρηση κλπ), οι

[69] Who is prepared for the new digital age? Στοιχεία από την EIB Investment Survey 2020 - Greece

μεγάλες εταιρείες έχουν ήδη προχωρήσει σε σημαντικές επενδύσεις, ενώ οι ΜμΕ, ανεξαρτήτως τομέα, φαίνεται ότι υστερούν, οπότε χρειάζονται εξειδικευμένη υποστήριξη προς αυτήν την κατεύθυνση.

Η Βίβλος Ψηφιακού Μετασχηματισμού επικεντρώνεται στους παρακάτω στόχους προκειμένου να προωθήσει ένα σύνολο οριζόντιων παρεμβάσεων *για τη δημιουργία ενός ευνοϊκού ψηφιακού περιβάλλοντος σε συνδυασμό με ένα σύγχρονο νομοθετικό πλαίσιο, στο οποίο οι ελληνικές εταιρείες θα μπορούν να επιταχύνουν τον ψηφιακό τους μετασχηματισμό*:

- Ψηφιοποίηση όλων των υπηρεσιών της δημόσιας διοίκησης προς τις επιχειρήσεις
- Ενίσχυση των συστημάτων και των ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών σε σχέση με τον εξαγωγικό προσανατολισμό των επιχειρήσεων
- Διάδοση βέλτιστων πρακτικών για την ενίσχυση της διαδικτυακής παρουσίας των ελληνικών επιχειρήσεων
- Δημιουργία νέων οικοσυστημάτων στο χώρο των επιχειρήσεων και επιτάχυνση του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού της οικονομίας
- Χρησιμοποίηση δεδομένων για την ανάπτυξη νέων προϊόντων, επιχειρηματικών μοντέλων και αγορών
- Αναβάθμιση των ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων των εργαζόμενων στον ιδιωτικό τομέα
- Ενίσχυση της νεοφυούς επιχειρηματικότητας μέσω του προγράμματος «ΚΕΠ Plus»
- Εισαγωγή προηγμένων και ολοκληρωμένων συστημάτων παραγωγής, αυτοματισμού και ρομποτικής
- Ανάπτυξη ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών / συστημάτων για την υποστήριξη είτε νεοσύστατων είτε ώριμων επιχειρήσεων (επέκταση και ανάπτυξη)
- Αξιοποίηση εργαλείων πληροφορικής για τη χάραξη πολιτικής από το δημόσιο τομέα βάσει συγκεκριμένων δεδομένων και στοιχείων.

3. Μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις

Η λεπτομερής περιγραφή των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων βρίσκεται στα Παραρτήματα.

α) Μεταρρυθμίσεις

Μεταρρύθμιση 1. Δημιουργία ψηφιακού οικοσυστήματος επιχειρήσεων και εισαγωγή φορολογικών κινήτρων για τη διευκόλυνση του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού των ΜμΕ (ID: 16973)

β) Επενδύσεις

Επένδυση 1. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός Μικρομεσαίων Επιχειρήσεων (ID: 16706)

4. Ανοιχτά στρατηγικά θέματα αυτονομίας και ασφάλειας

Σύμφωνα με την Ετήσια Στρατηγική Βιώσιμης Ανάπτυξης 2020, ο ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός είναι το κλειδί για την ενίσχυση της κοινωνικής και οικονομικής ανθεκτικότητας της ΕΕ και των κρατών μελών, του δυναμικού της βιώσιμης ανάπτυξης και της δημιουργίας θέσεων εργασίας. Η πανδημία COVID-19 έχει επιταχύνει την τάση προς τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό των ελληνικών ΜμΕ, οδηγώντας τελικά στη μετάβασή τους στην εποχή της Βιομηχανίας 4.0.

Ο παρών Άξονας περιλαμβάνει μία δέσμη δράσεων για τη δημιουργία ενός ευνοϊκού ψηφιακού επιχειρηματικού οικοσυστήματος που θα προάγει τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό των ΜμΕ, δημιουργώντας την κατάλληλη ψηφιακή υποδομή μέσω χρηματοδότησης για την απόκτηση και εφαρμογή ψηφιακών εργαλείων και συστημάτων, της αύξησης της ψηφιακής ευαισθητοποίησης των επιχειρησιακών στελεχών, ενθαρρύνοντας άμεσα τις επενδύσεις στις σύγχρονες ψηφιακές τεχνολογίες χρησιμοποιώντας φορολογικά κίνητρα με τη μορφή υπερ-αποσβέσεων δαπανών και παγίων για την προμήθεια λογισμικού, υπηρεσιών υπολογιστικού νέφους, εγκατάσταση εξειδικευμένου εξοπλισμού, και την αναβάθμιση των ταμειακών μηχανών και των συσκευών POS.

Βασική προτεραιότητα του Άξονα είναι η ανάπτυξη συγκεκριμένων τομέων που προάγουν τη δημιουργία ανταγωνιστικού πλεονεκτήματος για τη χώρα, οι οποίοι αφενός μεν αντιμετωπίζουν κινδύνους από το εξωτερικό περιβάλλον που αφορούν στη βιωσιμότητά τους, αφετέρου δε δύνανται να ενισχυθούν περαιτέρω εκμεταλλευόμενοι τις αναδυόμενες ευκαιρίες από το περιβάλλον της παγκόσμιας οικονομίας. Επιπλέον, οι προτεινόμενες επενδύσεις και μεταρρυθμίσεις στοχεύουν στην περαιτέρω ευαισθητοποίηση και την αύξηση του βαθμού υιοθέτησης των ψηφιακών τεχνολογιών από τις επιχειρήσεις, προκειμένου (α) να διευρύνουν την ψηφιακή τους παρουσία και τις συναλλαγές με τους πελάτες τους μέσω ψηφιακών καναλιών, (β) να υποστηρίξουν την ανάπτυξή τους σε μια ενοποιημένη αγορά και (γ) να αυξήσουν την ανθεκτικότητά τους σε απρόβλεπτες κρίσεις. Επίσης, οι προτεινόμενες δράσεις αποσκοπούν στη διευκόλυνση και ενίσχυση της διαφάνειας της επικοινωνίας μεταξύ επιχειρήσεων και κρατικών αρχών, ενώ παράλληλα υποστηρίζουν την πράσινη μετάβαση.

Η ψηφιακοποίηση των επιχειρήσεων θα απλοποιήσει περαιτέρω τις συναλλαγές μεταξύ των επιχειρήσεων και της Δημόσιας Διοίκησης προς όφελος και των δύο μερών. Από τη μία πλευρά, οι επιχειρήσεις θα απλοποιήσουν τις συναλλαγές τους με τους αντίστοιχους φορείς του Δημοσίου, επιτρέποντάς τους να επικεντρωθούν στις βασικές τους επιχειρηματικές δραστηριότητες και τους ανταγωνιστές τους. Από την άλλη πλευρά, θα αυξηθεί η διαφάνεια στο πεδίο των επιχειρηματικών δραστηριοτήτων, για κανονιστικούς και φορολογικούς σκοπούς (πάταξη της φοροδιαφυγής, του λαθρεμπορίου κ.λπ.), και θα δοθεί η δυνατότητα καλύτερης κατανομής των δημόσιων επενδύσεων και επιδοτήσεων. Αυτοί οι στόχοι πρόκειται να επιτευχθούν με την εισαγωγή νέων ψηφιακών εργαλείων στις επιχειρήσεις και τη διαλειτουργικότητα με την Ανεξάρτητη Αρχή Δημοσίων Εσόδων (ΑΑΔΕ) μέσω POS και ταμειακών μηχανών επόμενης γενιάς. Εξάλλου, ο Άξονας 4.1 περιλαμβάνει ένα σύνολο μέτρων που συμπληρώνουν και ενισχύουν τη διαφάνεια των συναλλαγών παρέχοντας ένα ψηφιακό περιβάλλον συνεργασίας μεταξύ των επιχειρήσεων και του κράτους. Ένα τέτοιο περιβάλλον θα προωθήσει εγγενώς τις επιχειρήσεις που ενεργούν με καλή θέληση και θα δημιουργήσει μία σταθερή και υγιή ραχοκοκαλιά για το σύνολο της οικονομίας.

5. Διασυνοριακά και πολυκρατικά έργα

Μη εφαρμόσιμο.

6. Πράσινες διαστάσεις του Άξονα

Τον Δεκέμβριο του 2019 η Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση δεσμεύτηκε να υλοποιήσει την Πράσινη Συμφωνία, θέτοντας ως εμβληματικό στόχο να καταστεί η Ευρώπη η πρώτη κλιματικά ουδέτερη ήπειρος μέχρι το 2050, θέτοντας παράλληλα ως ενδιάμεσο στόχο τη μείωση των καθαρών εκπομπών αερίων του θερμοκηπίου κατά τουλάχιστον 55% έως το 2030.

Η Ελλάδα, σε ευθυγράμμιση με την Ευρωπαϊκή Πράσινη Συμφωνία για την κλιματική αλλαγή και την κλιματική ουδετερότητα έως το 2050, έχει θέσει έναν φιλόδοξο στόχο, στο πλαίσιο του Εθνικού Σχεδίου για την Ενέργεια και το Κλίμα (ΕΣΕΚ) για μείωση των εκπομπών αερίων θερμοκηπίου κατά 56% έως το 2030, σε σύγκριση με τα εθνικά επίπεδα του 2005.

Η επιτυχής μετάβαση στην κλιματική ουδετερότητα θα εξαρτηθεί από την ικανότητα της Ευρώπης να φέρει καινοτομίες στο τραπέζι, αξιοποιώντας τις ψηφιακές τεχνολογίες ως βασικούς παράγοντες. Οι ψηφιακές λύσεις είναι το κλειδί για την αντιμετώπιση της κλιματικής αλλαγής προωθώντας την πράσινη μετάβαση και τις ροές κεφαλαίων προς υποδομές με μειωμένες ενεργειακές απαιτήσεις και βελτιωμένο αποτύπωμα άνθρακα.

Προς αυτήν την κατεύθυνση, ο Άξονας περιλαμβάνει μέτρα που προωθούν την ελαχιστοποίηση των έγχαρτων συναλλαγών για τις επιχειρήσεις, προσφέροντας σημαντική εξοικονόμηση κόστους για εκτυπώσεις, μέσα αποθήκευσης, αυξημένη ταχύτητα και προσβασιμότητα πληροφοριών, και προώθηση των ευέλικτων μορφών εργασίας, όπως η τηλεργασία. Όλες αυτές οι πτυχές έχουν έναν κοινό παρονομαστή, δηλαδή τη μείωση του αποτυπώματος άνθρακα και των εκπομπών αερίων, τη μείωση των μετακινήσεων και την προστασία του περιβάλλοντος.

7. Ψηφιακές διαστάσεις του Άξονα

Ο κανονισμός COM (2020) 408 του Ευρωπαϊκού Κοινοβουλίου και του Συμβουλίου για τη θέσπιση ενός μηχανισμού ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας θέτει ως δεσμευτικό στόχο ότι τουλάχιστον το 20% των συνολικών χρηματοδοτήσεων θα πρέπει να αφιερώνεται σε μέτρα που υποστηρίζουν τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό.

Ο Άξονας σκοπεύει να αυξήσει τον αριθμό των ελληνικών επιχειρήσεων που χρησιμοποιούν και επενδύουν σε σύγχρονες τεχνολογίες, μειώνοντας το ψηφιακό χάσμα μεταξύ των ελληνικών ΜμΕ και των αντίστοιχων επιχειρήσεων του ευρωπαϊκού μέσου όρου, σε ευθυγράμμιση με τους στρατηγικούς άξονες παρέμβασης της Βίβλου Ψηφιακού Μετασχηματισμού, η οποία φιλοδοξεί να βοηθήσει κάθε ελληνική επιχείρηση να μετασχηματιστεί ψηφιακά.

Οι προτεινόμενες πρωτοβουλίες ευθυγραμμίζονται επίσης με τον στόχο που καταγράφεται στην ευρωπαϊκή στρατηγική για τη «Διαμόρφωση του ψηφιακού μέλλοντος της Ευρώπης» για μια δίκαιη και ανταγωνιστική οικονομία, όπου οι επιχειρήσεις ανεξαρτήτως μεγέθους και σε οποιονδήποτε κλάδο κι αν δραστηριοποιούνται, να είναι σε θέση να ανταγωνιστούν με ίσους όρους και να μπορούν να αναπτύξουν, να χρησιμοποιήσουν και να εκμεταλλευτούν εμπορικά τις ψηφιακές τεχνολογίες, τα προϊόντα και τις υπηρεσίες σε ευρεία κλίμακα με αποτέλεσμα την ενίσχυση της παραγωγικότητας και της ανταγωνιστικότητας τους.

Η δέσμη των δράσεων που περιλαμβάνει ο παρών Άξονας θα έχει σημαντικές επιπτώσεις μέσω της δημιουργίας ενός ψηφιακού επιχειρηματικού οικοσυστήματος που θα προάγει τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό των ΜμΕ με: (α) την αύξηση της ψηφιακής ευαισθητοποίησης των επιχειρησιακών στελεχών, (β) την αξιοποίηση φορολογικών κινήτρων με τη μορφή υπερ-αποσβέσεων δαπανών και παγίων, την άμεση ενθάρρυνση για επενδύσεις σε σύγχρονες ψηφιακές τεχνολογίες προκειμένου να αλλάξει το επιχειρηματικό περιβάλλον και (γ) την αναβάθμιση των ταμειακών μηχανών και των συσκευών POS για την ενίσχυση της διαφάνειας και του υγιούς ανταγωνισμού.

Επιπλέον, ο ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός θα επιτρέψει στις ΜμΕ να αναπτυχθούν προκειμένου να σταθεροποιήσουν τη θέση τους στην αγορά και να φτάσουν γρήγορα στα απαιτούμενα επίπεδα μεγέθους και ωριμότητας που θα αυξήσουν τα έσοδά τους και την κερδοφορία.

Ο προϋπολογισμός των προτεινόμενων μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων του παρόντος Άξονα αντιστοιχεί καθ' ολοκληρίαν (100%) σε δαπάνες ψηφιακής μετάβασης (βλ. ακολούθως Πίνακα - Παράγραφος 8), συμβάλλοντας σημαντικά στον ψηφιακό στόχο του 20% που ορίζεται στο άρθρο 15, παράγραφος 3, εδάφιο (γ) του κανονισμού COM (2020) 408.

8. Συμβολή στον κλιματικό και ψηφιακό στόχο

Η Ετήσια Στρατηγική Βιώσιμης Ανάπτυξης (COM (2020) 575) θέτει ως ελάχιστο στόχο το 37% των συνολικών χρηματοδοτήσεων του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας να σχετίζεται με το κλίμα, και ότι τουλάχιστον το 20% θα πρέπει να αφιερώνεται σε μέτρα που υποστηρίζουν τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό.

Ο κανονισμός (ΕΕ) 2021/241 του Ευρωπαϊκού Κοινοβουλίου και του Συμβουλίου, της 12ης Φεβρουαρίου 2021, για τη θέσπιση του Μηχανισμού Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, ορίζει ότι ο ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός πρέπει επίσης να ενθαρρύνει την ψηφιακοποίηση των ΜμΕ, η οποία αποσκοπεί στην αύξηση της ανταγωνιστικότητας της Ένωσης σε παγκόσμιο επίπεδο και θα συμβάλει επίσης στην ενίσχυση της ανθεκτικότητας της Ένωσης, στην αύξηση της καινοτομίας και στην ελαχιστοποίηση της έκθεσης σε κίνδυνο από τις αλλαγές στις βασικές εφοδιαστικές αλυσίδες.

Τίτλος μεταρρύθμισης ή επένδυσης	**Κλιματικός Στόχος (%)**	**Ψηφιακός Στόχος (%)**
Δημιουργία ψηφιακού οικοσυστήματος επιχειρήσεων και εισαγωγή φορολογικών κινήτρων για τη διευκόλυνση του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού των ΜμΕ (ID: 16973)	0%	100%
Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός Μικρομεσαίων Επιχειρήσεων (ID: 16706)	0%	100%

9. Αρχή της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης»

Η αρχή της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (Do no significant harm) αξιολογήθηκε για κάθε μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση του παρόντος Άξονα. Η αξιολόγηση κατέληξε στο συμπέρασμα ότι κανένα από τα προτεινόμενα μέτρα δε θα προκαλέσει σημαντική βλάβη ή ζημία σε κανέναν από τους έξι περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους, όπως ορίζονται στο άρθρο 17 του Κανονισμού Ταξινομίας της ΕΕ (EU Taxonomy Regulation). Στο πλαίσιο αυτό, υιοθετήθηκε μεθοδολογία αξιολόγησης δύο βημάτων διεξάγοντας (α) αναθεώρηση της λίστας ελέγχου των έξι στόχων και (β) ουσιαστική αξιολόγηση της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης».

Κάθε μία από τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις του Άξονα αξιολογήθηκε σε αντιπαραβολή με τη λίστα ελέγχου με σκοπό να προσδιοριστεί κατά πόσον και για ποιον από τους έξι περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους απαιτείται ενδελεχής αξιολόγηση (μετριασμός της κλιματικής αλλαγής, προσαρμογή στην κλιματική αλλαγή, βιώσιμη χρήση και προστασία του νερού και των θαλάσσιων πόρων, κυκλική οικονομία, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της πρόληψης και της ανακύκλωσης των αποβλήτων, της πρόληψης και του ελέγχου της ρύπανσης στον αέρα, το νερό ή τη γη και την προστασία και αποκατάσταση της βιοποικιλότητας και των οικοσυστημάτων). Η αξιολόγηση της λίστας ελέγχου κατέληξε στο συμπέρασμα ότι κανένα από τα μέτρα του παρόντος Άξονα δε χρήζει περαιτέρω αξιολόγησης, καθώς για κανένα από τα μέτρα δεν προκύπτει πιθανότητα πρόκλησης σημαντικής ζημίας σε κανέναν από τους έξι περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους.

Η λεπτομερής αξιολόγηση για κάθε μέτρο παρατίθεται στα Παραρτήματα του παρόντος.

10. Ορόσημα, στόχοι και χρονοδιάγραμμα

Δείτε το σχετικό κεφάλαιο των οροσήμων στο Μέρος 3.

11. Χρηματοδότηση και κόστος

Γενικές αρχές και οδηγίες

Έχοντας προσδιορίσει τις κύριες προκλήσεις και τους στόχους του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και τα ορόσημα, το στόχο και το χρονοδιάγραμμα των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων που καθορίστηκαν, παρουσιάζονται παρακάτω οι βασικές αρχές καθώς και η ακολουθούμενη διαδικασία και μεθοδολογία σχετικά με τη χρηματοδότηση και την αξιολόγηση του κόστους.

Πρώτον, σημειώνεται ότι η εκτίμηση κόστους του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας εφαρμόζεται σύμφωνα με τις βασικές απαιτήσεις του Κανονισμού που προβλέπουν ότι το κόστος για κάθε επένδυση και μεταρρύθμιση οφείλει να είναι:

- **Λογικό:** Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας παρέχει επαρκείς πληροφορίες και αποδεικτικά στοιχεία ότι το ποσό του εκτιμώμενου συνολικού κόστους του κάθε Άξονα είναι κατάλληλο.
- **Εύλογο:** Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας παρέχει επαρκείς πληροφορίες και αποδεικτικά στοιχεία ότι το ποσό του εκτιμώμενου συνολικού κόστους του κάθε Άξονα είναι σύμφωνο με τη φύση και τον τύπο των προβλεπόμενων επενδύσεων μέσω της εφαρμογής μιας οριζόντιας αξιολόγησης που εξασφαλίζει την ευθυγράμμιση μεταξύ του χαρακτήρα της κάθε επένδυσης και του κόστους της.
- **Ανάλογο:** Το ποσό του συνολικού κόστους του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας αντιστοιχεί στον αναμενόμενο αντίκτυπο του σχεδιαζόμενου μέτρου στην οικονομία και την απασχόληση στην Ελλάδα. Συγκεκριμένα, αξιολογείται εάν το σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας θα έχει οικονομικό αντίκτυπο που να ευθυγραμμίζεται με το ποσό του εκτιμώμενου κόστους του.

Επιπλέον, η μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση και η διαδικασία που ακολουθήθηκε σε σχέση με το κόστος και την αιτιολόγηση για κάθε μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση αναπτύσσεται με βάση τέσσερις βασικές αρχές που πληρούν τους ακόλουθους στόχους:

- **Ακρίβεια**: Η προσέγγιση και τα εργαλεία μεθοδολογίας που χρησιμοποιούνται διασφαλίζουν ότι το εκτιμώμενο κόστος είναι εύλογο κοντά στο πραγματικό κόστος μέσω της χρήσης λογιστικών, ιστορικών, στατιστικών στοιχείων καθώς και του προσδιορισμού των τιμών της αγοράς.
- **Λογοδοσία και διαφάνεια:** Το κόστος των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων εκτιμήθηκε με τρόπο που να είναι σαφώς ανιχνεύσιμος και κατανοητός, μέσω εφαρμοσμένης ανάλυσης που περιλαμβάνει λεπτομερείς πληροφορίες για κάθε παράμετρο που χρησιμοποιείται στον υπολογισμό του κόστους (π.χ. κόστος μονάδας βασικών παραγόντων, απαιτούμενος αριθμός μονάδων, κλπ)
- **Απλότητα**: Η προσέγγιση μεθοδολογίας κόστους που ακολουθήθηκε χρησιμοποιεί απλά εργαλεία και μεθόδους υπολογισμού κόστους, ώστε να επιτρέπεται η αξιολόγηση των στοιχείων που σχετίζονται με το κόστος μαζί με την αξιολόγηση των άλλων στοιχείων του σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας σε σύντομο χρονικό διάστημα. Αυτό έχει ως στόχο να διατηρήσει το διοικητικό φόρτο όσο το δυνατόν πιο διαχειρίσιμο για όλα τα μέρη.

- **Συνέπεια:** Το κόστος που εκτιμάται ανά μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση συνάδει με άλλες πολιτικές της ΕΕ και είναι σύμφωνο με το κόστος που εφαρμόζεται σε παρόμοια έργα μέσω άλλων κοινοτικών χρηματοδοτήσεων.

Λαμβάνοντας υπόψη αυτές τις αρχές και απαιτήσεις, η μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση που αναπτύχθηκε για τις εκτιμήσεις κόστους κάθε επένδυσης και μεταρρύθμισης του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας ακολουθεί ορισμένες κοινές κατευθυντήριες γραμμές. Πιο συγκεκριμένα, περιλαμβάνει:

- Σαφή και τεκμηριωμένη ανάλυση των προκλήσεων που αντιμετωπίζονται και των στόχων των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων.
- Λεπτομερείς πληροφορίες σχετικά με το αναμενόμενο αποτέλεσμα των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων.
- Λεπτομερή περιγραφή του τρόπου εφαρμογής των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων (μέσα εφαρμογής).
- Πληροφορίες σχετικά με τη φύση και το μέγεθος των προτεινόμενων επενδύσεων και μεταρρυθμίσεων, καθώς και το χρονοδιάγραμμά τους και τα σχετικά ορόσημα.

Διαδικασία επικύρωσης κόστους και μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση

Με βάση τις προαναφερθείσες αρχές και κατευθυντήριες γραμμές, αναπτύσσεται μια συγκεκριμένη διαδικασία επικύρωσης του κόστους και μεθοδολογίας που επιτρέπει την κοστολόγηση για κάθε επένδυση και μεταρρύθμιση του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και διασφαλίζει την ακρίβεια, τη διαφάνεια, την απλότητα και τη συνέπεια των εκτιμήσεων.

Η διαδικασία ανάλυσης κόστους του σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας περιλαμβάνει τέσσερα βασικά βήματα που στοχεύουν στην εφαρμογή των εξής:

- 1ο βήμα: Ανάπτυξη μιας συγκεκριμένης έκθεσης ανά μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση με ξεχωριστή ανάλυση ανά επιμέρους έργο.
- 2ο βήμα: Εξέταση όλων των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και δεδομένων.
- 3ο βήμα: Λεπτομερής ανάλυση όλων των στοιχείων κόστους των κύριων έργων μέσω της εφαρμογής της πιο κατάλληλης μεθοδολογίας επικύρωσης κόστους.
- 4ο βήμα: Επαλήθευση κόστους ανά έργο, Άξονα, και Πυλώνα του σχεδίου.

1ο βήμα - Ανάπτυξη αναφορών ανάλυσης κόστους

Το περιεχόμενο της αναφοράς ανάλυσης κόστους για κάθε μία από τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας περιλαμβάνει τις ακόλουθες κοινές παραμέτρους / λεπτομέρειες:

- **Σύνοψη έργου** : Περιλαμβάνει την αποτύπωση των χαρακτηριστικών του κάθε έργου (π.χ. Πυλώνας, Άξονας, τίτλος έργου και υποέργα, ενδιαφερόμενα μέρη), την κωδικοποίηση βασικών οικονομικών μεγεθών (συνολικός και εκτιμώμενος προϋπολογισμός) καθώς και μια σύντομη επισκόπηση του πεδίου εφαρμογής του έργου.
- **Μέσα εφαρμογής:** Αποτυπώνει μια περίληψη του σχετικού κανονιστικού πλαισίου (εάν υπάρχει), μια γενική προοπτική όσον αφορά τη διαδικασία ωριμότητας και έναν συγκεντρωτικό πίνακα σχετικά με το χρονοδιάγραμμα του έργου και με τα ορόσημα που πρέπει να επιτευχθούν.

- **Προϋπολογισμός έργου**: Περιλαμβάνει:
    - ανάλυση (προσδιορισμός βασικών παραμέτρων κόστους, επισκόπηση των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών, επιβεβαίωση ότι το εκτιμώμενο κόστος δεν περιλαμβάνει ΦΠΑ, δεν είναι επαναλαμβανόμενο και δεν πραγματοποιείται πριν από την 1η Φεβρουαρίου 2020),
    - ένδειξη του κατά πόσον τμήματα του προϋπολογισμού του έργου καλύπτονται από άλλα ιδιωτικά κονδύλια ή κοινοτική χρηματοδότηση – επιβεβαίωση ότι αυτά τα ποσά έχουν αφαιρεθεί από το κόστος που θα χρηματοδοτηθεί από το Ταμείο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και
    - αξιολόγηση και επικύρωση προϋπολογισμού (συγκεκριμένη μεθοδολογία για την εκτίμηση του κόστους, ανάλυση κόστους ανά καθοριστικό παράγοντα, προσδιορισμός του κόστους μονάδας, προσδιορισμός του συνολικού αριθμού μονάδων, εκτίμηση του συνολικού απαιτούμενου προϋπολογισμού ανά έργο).
- **Υποστηρικτικό υλικό:** Αποτυπώνει μια σύντομη επισκόπηση των σχετικών μελετών ή / και πληροφοριών που χρησιμοποιούνται για την επικύρωση του συνολικού κόστους καθώς και τη χαρτογράφηση σημείων αναφοράς που χρησιμοποιήθηκαν κατά την ανάλυση του κόστους (ιστορικό, συγκριτικό κόστος σε παρόμοια έργα) και παροχή σχετικών αποδεικτικών στοιχείων (π.χ. πηγές).

2ο βήμα - Εξέταση όλων των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και δεδομένων

Προκειμένου να διασφαλιστεί η ακρίβεια και η συνέπεια των εκτιμήσεων κόστους, πραγματοποιείται μια συγκριτική ανάλυση δεδομένων κοστολόγησης μέσω της συλλογής και εξέτασης όλων των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και δεδομένων σχετικά με το πραγματικό κόστος παρόμοιων μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων που έχουν πραγματοποιηθεί στο παρελθόν. Αυτό το βήμα περιλαμβάνει κυρίως όλες τις ενέργειες που σχετίζονται με τη συλλογή και εξέταση του συνόλου των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και του υποστηρικτικού υλικού, καθώς και την άντληση δεδομένων και την εις βάθος ανάλυση της σχετικής τεκμηρίωσης.

3ο βήμα - Ανάπτυξη μεθοδολογίας ανάλυσης κόστους

Προκειμένου να εφαρμοστεί η κοστολόγηση των έργων, αναπτύχθηκαν τρεις βασικές μεθοδολογικές αναλύσεις που χρησιμοποιήθηκαν με βάση την καταλληλότητά τους για καθεμία από τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις που περιλαμβάνονται στο Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας:

Εκτίμηση από κάτω προς τα πάνω (bottom-up)

Η πρώτη μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση της ανάλυσης κόστους περιλαμβάνει εκτιμήσεις σε αναλυτικό επίπεδο για κάθε παράμετρο κόστους του έργου, οι οποίες στη συνέχεια συγκεντρώνονται σε μια συνολική εκτίμηση για ολόκληρο το έργο. Τα κύρια βήματα αυτής της μεθοδολογικής προσέγγισης περιλαμβάνουν τα ακόλουθα:

- Επανεξέταση ιστορικών τιμών/κριτηρίων ανά παράμετρο κόστους από παρόμοια έργα και εκτίμηση του κόστους αξίας της μονάδας.
- Προσδιορισμός του συνολικού αριθμού μονάδων που απαιτούνται και εφαρμογή της τιμής μονάδας για τις σχετικές εκτιμήσεις ανά παράμετρο κόστους.
- Τελική συγκέντρωση και εκτίμηση του συνολικού κόστους ανά έργο.

Παραμετρική προσέγγιση

Αυτή η προσέγγιση αναφέρεται στην εκτίμηση του συνολικού προϋπολογισμού ανά έργο βάσει σχετικών ιστορικών στοιχείων / σημείων αναφοράς. Συγκεκριμένα, τα κύρια βήματα της παραμετρικής μεθοδολογικής προσέγγισης περιλαμβάνουν τα ακόλουθα:

- Προσδιορισμός μεμονωμένων παραμέτρων κόστους βάσει σχετικών ιστορικών στοιχείων / σημείων αναφοράς
- Εξέταση της συνεισφοράς κάθε παραμέτρου κόστους στο συνολικό προϋπολογισμό
- Αξιολόγηση κάθε παραμέτρου κόστους ως ποσοστό του συνολικού κόστους

Εκτίμηση από πάνω προς τα κάτω (top down)

Τέλος, η τεχνική μεθοδολογίας από πάνω προς τα κάτω περιλαμβάνει τα ακόλουθα κύρια βήματα:

- Εκτίμηση του συνολικού προϋπολογισμού ανά έργο βάσει σχετικών ιστορικών στοιχείων.
- Κατανομή του συνολικού κόστους ανά μεμονωμένη παράμετρο κόστους βάσει των σχετικών κριτηρίων αναφοράς για κάθε κόστος μονάδας.

Σημειώνεται ότι σε ορισμένες περιπτώσεις όπου υπάρχει περιορισμένη διαθεσιμότητα συγκριτικών ιστορικών στοιχείων / σημείων αναφοράς, προκειμένου να προχωρήσουμε σε μια ακριβή και αιτιολογημένη εκτίμηση των παραμέτρων κόστους, ζητήθηκε άποψη από εμπειρογνώμονες. Ειδικότερα, η κρίση των εμπειρογνωμόνων στοχεύει να παρέχει τα ακόλουθα:

- Επανεξέταση των σχετικών σημείων αναφοράς σχετικά με το κόστος παρόμοιων έργων.
- Παροχή εξειδικευμένης γνώμης με βάση την εμπειρία και γνώση που έχει αποκτηθεί σε έναν συγκεκριμένο τομέα και την επισήμανση κρίσιμων παραγόντων και πιθανών κινδύνων.
- Ολοκλήρωση και αξιολόγηση των υπαρχόντων δεδομένων και επικύρωση του εκτιμώμενου κόστους.

4ο βήμα - Διαδικασία αξιολόγησης και επικύρωσης

Η ακρίβεια και η επικύρωση της ανάλυσης κόστους για κάθε επένδυση και έργο επιτυγχάνεται μέσω της αξιολόγησης του κόστους του σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας από έναν ανεξάρτητο φορέα. Συγκεκριμένα, η επικύρωση και αποτίμηση της ανάλυσης κόστους διασφαλίστηκε μέσω των ακόλουθων ενεργειών:

- Συλλογή, επεξεργασία και αναθεώρηση δεδομένων
- Συνεχής επικοινωνία και υλοποίηση συναντήσεων με τους υπεύθυνους ενδιαφερόμενους φορείς και οντότητες
- Αναζήτηση πρόσθετων δεδομένων και πληροφοριών
- Επαλήθευση μεγέθους επένδυσης και προσδιορισμός κόστους
- Προετοιμασία και επανεξέταση των αναφορών ανάλυσης κόστους

Κύρια στοιχεία μεθοδολογίας και παραμέτρων κόστους

Η μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση που ακολουθήθηκε και η εκτίμηση του σχετικού κόστους σχετικά με τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις που περιλαμβάνονται στον Άξονα 2.1 του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας βασίζονται σε τρία βασικά στοιχεία:

- Την προμήθεια και αγορά του απαιτούμενου εξοπλισμού και αδειών πληροφορικής,
- Την ανάπτυξη συστημάτων και λογισμικού πληροφορικής και
- Τις τεχνικές υπηρεσίες παροχής συμβουλών, διαχείρισης και κατάρτισης που απαιτούνται για την ανάπτυξη και λειτουργία των σχετικών ψηφιακών συστημάτων και λογισμικού.

1ο στοιχείο: Αγορά απαιτούμενου εξοπλισμού και αδειών

Στον πρώτο Άξονα οι σχετικές εκτιμήσεις κόστους αφορούν την αγορά εξοπλισμού πληροφορικής και αδειών που απαιτούνται σε κάθε επένδυση και μεταρρύθμιση που περιλαμβάνονται στον ψηφιακό Πυλώνα. Σε αυτό το πλαίσιο, η εκτίμηση και η αιτιολόγηση του κόστους των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων που περιλαμβάνονται σε αυτόν τον Άξονα βασίζεται σε συγκεκριμένες παραμέτρους και δράσεις που αναφέρονται στα εξής:

- Την αναγνώριση του απαιτούμενου εξοπλισμού και των αδειών που απαιτούνται για την αγορά
- Τον προσδιορισμό του συνολικού ποσού εξοπλισμού ή αδειών που απαιτούνται για την υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης / επένδυσης
- Την εκτίμηση του σχετικού κόστους ανά μονάδα (π.χ. σε είδη εξοπλισμού ή σε έτη για τις άδειες) με βάση την εξέταση όλων των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών σχετικά με το σχετικό κόστος παρόμοιων μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων, λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τις τρέχουσες τιμές της αγοράς.

2ο στοιχείο: Ανάπτυξη συστημάτων πληροφορικής και λογισμικού

Αυτό το στοιχείο περιλαμβάνει το εκτιμώμενο κόστος όλων των απαιτούμενων ενεργειών που αφορούν (α) την ανάλυση απαιτήσεων και το σχεδιασμό λύσεων, (β) την εγκατάσταση, ανάπτυξη και προσαρμογή συστημάτων και λογισμικού πληροφορικής, (γ) τις υπηρεσίες υλοποίησης και ολοκλήρωσης και (δ) τις πιλοτικές υπηρεσίες λειτουργίας. Συγκεκριμένα, η κοστολόγηση όλων των ενεργειών που απαιτούνται για την ανάπτυξη συστημάτων πληροφορικής και λογισμικού πραγματοποιείται λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τις ακόλουθες παραμέτρους κόστους:

- Τον προσδιορισμό της σχετικής εμπειρογνωμοσύνης καθώς και του αριθμού των ανθρωπομηνών που απαιτείται για την ανάπτυξη συστημάτων και λογισμικού πληροφορικής
- Τον ορισμό του ποσού της εργασίας που απαιτείται για την ολοκλήρωση κάθε δράσης, η οποία υπολογίζεται σε ανθρωπομήνες βάσει των μέσων παραγωγικών ωρών ανά μήνα ανά άτομο (πλήρους απασχόλησης)
- Την εξέταση των τιμών της αγοράς σε σχέση με το σχετικό κόστος ανά ανθρωπομήνα και τον υπολογισμό του κόστους που προκύπτει από τον συνολικό χρόνο σε ανθρωπομήνες.

3ο στοιχείο: Υπηρεσίες τεχνικής συμβουλευτικής, διαχείρισης και κατάρτισης

Το κόστος όσον αφορά το τρίτο στοιχείο αναφέρεται στην παροχή των συμπληρωματικών υπηρεσιών που απαιτούνται για την ανάπτυξη συστημάτων / λογισμικού πληροφορικής που σχετίζονται με την τεχνική διαβούλευση, τη διαχείριση καθώς και τις εκπαιδευτικές υπηρεσίες που απαιτούνται για τη

λειτουργία των συστημάτων. Σε αυτό το πεδίο, ο υπολογισμός του σχετικού κόστους αυτών των υπηρεσιών βασίζεται στις ακόλουθες παραμέτρους:

- Τον προσδιορισμό της ανάγκης τέτοιων υπηρεσιών ανά έργο (π.χ. ανάγκη τεχνικής μελέτης ή εφαρμογή ειδικού προγράμματος κατάρτισης) και τον προσδιορισμό του αριθμού των σχετικών ανθρωπομηνών/ωρών που απαιτείται για καθένα από αυτά
- Τον προσδιορισμό των συνολικών ανθρωπομηνών / ωρών που εκτιμάται ότι θα παρέχονται σε κάθε υπηρεσία καθώς και το αντίστοιχο κόστος μονάδας
- Τον υπολογισμό του συνολικού κόστους για τεχνικές συμβουλευτικές υπηρεσίες, υπηρεσίες διαχείρισης και κατάρτισης ανά έργο.

Η λεπτομερής εκτίμηση κόστους για κάθε έργο παρατίθεται στα Παραρτήματα του παρόντος.

12. Αίτημα δανείου

Μη εφαρμόσιμο.

Μέρος 2: Περιγραφή μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων, Απασχόληση, δεξιότητες και κοινωνική συνοχή

Άξονας 3.1: Αύξηση των θέσεων εργασίας και προώθηση της συμμετοχής στην αγορά εργασίας

1. Περιγραφή του Άξονα

Τομείς/ τομέας πολιτικής: Πλαίσιο της αγοράς εργασίας, ενεργητικές πολιτικές για την αγορά εργασίας (ALMPs), παθητικές πολιτικές για την αγορά εργασίας (PLMP), Οργανισμός Απασχόλησης Εργατικού Δυναμικού (ΟΑΕΔ).

Περίληψη: Ο Άξονας εισάγει στην αγορά εργασίας μεταρρυθμίσεις και δράσεις που ενθαρρύνουν την απασχολησιμότητα του ανθρώπινου κεφαλαίου της χώρας, την ενίσχυση της μακροχρόνιας απασχόλησης και την παραγωγικότητα της εργασίας, παρέχοντας στοχευμένα ευκαιρίες για απασχόληση, ώστε τελικά να προωθείται η ευημερία και η μείωση του χάσματος στην απασχόληση. Οι κύριες δράσεις μέσω των οποίων ο Άξονας θα επιτύχει τους στόχους αυτούς περιλαμβάνουν, αλλά δεν περιορίζονται: (α) τη μεταρρύθμιση του πλαισίου που περιγράφει την αγορά εργασίας και τις εργασιακές σχέσεις β) συμβατές με εξορθολογισμένα κίνητρα, σύγχρονες ενεργητικές και παθητικές πολιτικές απασχόλησης, που αποσκοπούν στην μακροχρόνια αναβάθμιση της ικανότητας της αγοράς να δημιουργεί νέες θέσεις εργασίας και στην αύξηση της ανθεκτικότητας της σε περίπτωση σοκ, και (γ) στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό των υπηρεσιών απασχόλησης και κοινωνικής ασφάλισης. Στο πλαίσιο του εκσυγχρονισμού του εργασιακού νόμου, και με τη θετική εμπειρία στην τηλεργασία κατά τη διάρκεια της πανδημίας και προκειμένου να αυξηθεί περαιτέρω η ανθεκτικότητα της αγοράς εργασίας έναντι μελλοντικών σοκ, ο Άξονας περιλαμβάνει μεταρρυθμίσεις που προωθούν νέες μορφές εργασίας, όπως η τηλεργασία, καθώς και ρυθμίσεις που ενισχύουν την ισορροπία μεταξύ επαγγελματικής και οικογενειακής ζωής.

Στόχος: Ο γενικός στόχος αυτού του Άξονα είναι η εισαγωγή παρεμβάσεων πολιτικής για την αγορά εργασίας που ενισχύουν την ανάπτυξη και τη δημιουργία θέσεων εργασίας, τη βελτίωση της ποιότητας της εργασίας, την ενίσχυση της οικονομικής και κοινωνικής ανθεκτικότητας, την προώθηση της ένταξης στην αγορά εργασίας και τη μείωση των ανισοτήτων, της φτώχειας και του κοινωνικού και οικονομικού αποκλεισμού. Το περιεχόμενο των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων εξυπηρετεί τους βασικούς στόχους του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, την εθνική στρατηγική ανάπτυξης που υποστηρίζεται από την έκθεση της επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη και τις εθνικές ειδικές συστάσεις ανά χώρα (CSR) που παρέχονται στο πλαίσιο του Ευρωπαϊκού Εξαμήνου 2019 και 2020. Συγκεκριμένα, μέσω συνεκτικών και στοχευμένων παρεμβάσεων που περιλαμβάνουν τον εκσυγχρονισμό και την απλούστευση του εργατικού δικαίου, την ενεργοποίηση πρωτοποριακών ενεργητικών και παθητικών πολιτικών απασχόλησης (ALMPs & PLMPs) και την ψηφιοποίηση της απασχόλησης και των σχετικών υπηρεσιών της δημόσιας διοίκησης, ο Άξονας στοχεύει στην προώθηση της ανάπτυξης, τη δημιουργία θέσεων εργασίας και την βελτίωση της οικονομικής και κοινωνικής ανθεκτικότητας. Ο Άξονας προωθεί, επίσης, τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό του συστήματος καταγραφής της δηλωμένης εργασίας καθώς και των συστημάτων επαγγελματικής κατάρτισης και συμβουλευτικών υπηρεσιών του ΟΑΕΔ, οδηγώντας σε ένα πιο αποτελεσματικό σύστημα σχεδιασμού, αξιολόγησης και βελτιστοποίησης των πολιτικών,που σχετίζονται με την αγορά εργασίας.

Σύνδεση με τις Ευρωπαϊκές Εμβληματικές Πρωτοβουλίες: «Εκσυγχρονισμός, Επανειδίκευση και αναβάθμιση δεξιοτήτων»

Μεταρρυθμίσεις

- **Μεταρρύθμιση 1.** Εκσυγχρονισμός και απλοποίηση του εργατικού δικαίου (ID: 16744)
- **Μεταρρύθμιση 2.** Μεταρρύθμιση των ενεργητικών πολιτικών απασχόλησης (ID:16747, COFOG 10.5)
- **Μεταρρύθμιση 3.** Μεταρρύθμιση των παθητικών πολιτικών για την αγορά εργασίας και την μετάβαση από την ανεργία στην απασχόληση (ID:16746, COFOG 10.5)

Επενδύσεις

- **Επένδυση 1:** Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός συστημάτων εργασίας (ID:16750, COFOG 10.5)
- **Επένδυση 2:** Ψηφιοποίηση ΟΑΕΔ (ID:16942, COFOG 10.5)
- **Επένδυση 3:** Εκσυγχρονισμός & επαναπροσδιορισμός ρόλου των τοπικών Κέντρων Προώθησης της Απασχόλησης του ΟΑΕΔ (ID: 16941, COFOG 10.5)

Εκτιμώμενο ποσό επιχορηγήσεων και δανείων: 776 εκατομμύρια ευρώ, εκ των οποίων 776 εκατομμύρια ευρώ (100%) καλύπτονται από το Ταμείο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας

2. Κύριες προκλήσεις και στόχοι

α) Κύριες προκλήσεις

Παρά τη βελτίωση των συνθηκών στην αγορά εργασίας που παρατηρήθηκαν πριν από το ξέσπασμα της πανδημίας COVID-19, η ελληνική αγορά εργασίας παρουσιάζει μακροχρόνιες προκλήσεις όπως:

- Υψηλό ποσοστό φυσικής (διαρθρωτικής) ανεργίας
- Περιορισμένη ικανότητα προσαρμογής σε αρνητικά οικονομικά σοκ, με αποτέλεσμα συνεχείς αυξήσεις της ανεργίας πέραν του φυσικού της ρυθμού.
- Ανόμοια κατανομή της ανεργίας, με γυναίκες αλλά και νέους και τμήματα του πληθυσμού με ειδικά χαρακτηριστικά να υπερεκπροσωπούνται στα στατιστικά στοιχεία της συνολικής ανεργίας.
- Υπερβολικά υψηλό ποσοστό μακροχρόνιας ανεργίας, το οποίο σύμφωνα με τα στοιχεία του 2018 ισούται με το 70% της συνολικής ανεργίας.
- Χαμηλή συμμετοχή στην αγορά εργασίας, ιδίως μεταξύ των γυναικών αλλά και των ηλικιωμένων και των ευάλωτων ομάδων, με αποτέλεσμα υψηλά ποσοστά εξάρτησης.
- Χαμηλή παραγωγικότητα της εργασίας, η οποία υποστηρίζεται, μεταξύ άλλων, από περιορισμένες δεξιότητες, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων
- Σχετικά υψηλή απασχόληση στον άτυπο τομέα της οικονομίας (παραοικονομία), με αποτέλεσμα τα δίκτυα κοινωνικής ασφάλισης να μην είναι διαθέσιμα σε μεγάλα τμήματα του εργατικού δυναμικού, αθέμιτο ανταγωνισμό στην αγορά μεταξύ επιχειρήσεων και απώλεια δημοσίων εσόδων.
- Υψηλή διοικητική επιβάρυνση για τη συμμόρφωση των επιχειρήσεων με τη νομοθεσία εργασίας και κοινωνικής ασφάλισης (π.χ. υψηλά λογιστικά τέλη), συμβάλλοντας στο υψηλό κόστος λειτουργίας ή / και ενθαρρύνοντας τη χαμηλή συμμόρφωση με τις απαιτήσεις κοινωνικής ασφάλισης. Αυτό το βάρος σχετίζεται άμεσα με τα υπάρχοντα ψηφιακά κενά.
- Η ικανότητα των ΔΥΑ έχει ενισχυθεί, αλλά εξακολουθεί να μην είναι ανάλογη με την πρόκληση της ανεργίας και το μοντέλο για την εφαρμογή ενεργητικών πολιτικών για την αγορά εργασίας θα πρέπει να μεταρρυθμιστεί ώστε να υποστηρίζει έγκαιρη και αποτελεσματικότερα προσαρμοσμένη υποστήριξη σε όσους αναζητούν εργασία.

Τα παραπάνω μειονεκτήματα συμβάλλουν σε αρνητικά οικονομικά αποτελέσματα, όπως χαμηλή ανάπτυξη, χαμηλοί πραγματικοί μισθοί, υψηλές εισοδηματικές ανισότητες, φτώχεια (συμπεριλαμβανομένης της εργασιακής φτώχειας) και κίνδυνος οικονομικού και κοινωνικού αποκλεισμού. Επιπλέον, οι προκλήσεις που περιγράφονται παραπάνω αναμένεται να αυξηθούν, μετά το ξέσπασμα της πανδημίας COVID-19, ιδίως μεταξύ ευάλωτων ομάδων και όσων εργάζονται στον τομέα παραοικονομίας.

β) Στόχοι

Ο γενικός στόχος του Άξονα είναι η εισαγωγή παρεμβάσεων πολιτικής στην αγορά εργασίας για την ενίσχυση της ανάπτυξης και τη δημιουργία θέσεων εργασίας, τη βελτίωση της ποιότητας της εργασίας, την ενίσχυση της οικονομικής και κοινωνικής ανθεκτικότητας, την προώθηση της ένταξης στην αγορά εργασίας και τη μείωση των ανισοτήτων, της φτώχειας και του κοινωνικού και οικονομικού αποκλεισμού. Το περιεχόμενο του Άξονα εδράζεται στους βασικούς στόχους του Μηχανισμού Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας (RRF), στην εθνική στρατηγική ανάπτυξης που υποστηρίζεται από την έκθεση της επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη και στις εθνικές ειδικές συστάσεις ανά χώρα (CSRs) που παρέχονται στο πλαίσιο

του Ευρωπαϊκού Εξαμήνου 2019 και 2020. Συγκεκριμένα, μέσω μιας συνεκτικής και στοχευμένης παρέμβασης που περιλαμβάνει τον εκσυγχρονισμό και την απλούστευση του εργατικού δικαίου (ID: 16744), την ενεργοποίηση πρωτοποριακών ενεργητικών και παθητικών πολιτικών απασχόλησης (ALMPs & PLMPs) και την ψηφιοποίηση της απασχόλησης και των σχετικών υπηρεσιών δημόσιας διοίκησης, ο Άξονας παρέχει σημαντική συμβολή στην ανάπτυξη, τη δημιουργία θέσεων εργασίας και την οικονομική και κοινωνική ανθεκτικότητα.

Ο Άξονας προωθεί, επίσης, τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό, οδηγώντας σε ένα πιο αποτελεσματικό και ανθεκτικό σύστημα δημόσιων υπηρεσιών απασχόλησης. Επιπλέον, μέσω της προτεινόμενης οργανωτικής μεταρρύθμισης και του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού του ΟΑΕΔ, ο Άξονας στοχεύει στη μεταρρύθμιση και τη μετατροπή των εθνικών ΔΥΑ σε έναν διαμεσολαβητή καινοτομίας προς τη βελτίωση της ποιότητας, της ικανότητας και της αποτελεσματικότητάς του, ελαχιστοποιώντας τον αντίκτυπο της πανδημίας COVID-19 στην αγορά εργασίας και τα εισοδήματα.

Συνολικά, μέσω των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων, ο Άξονας προωθεί τις εμβληματικές πρωτοβουλίες «Εκσυγχρονισμός» «Επανειδίκευση και αναβάθμιση δεξιοτήτων». Ο Άξονας είναι σύμφωνος με τις ειδικές ανά χώρα συστάσεις (CSR) για την Ελλάδα για τα έτη 2019 και 2020, οι οποίες συνιστούν την εστίαση σε επενδύσεις και επενδυτικές πολιτικές στην απασχολησιμότητα και τις ψηφιακές πολιτικές. Όλες οι βασικές μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις του Άξονα λειτουργούν συμπληρωματικά στην αντιμετώπιση των θεμάτων που αφορούν στην απασχόληση και την αγορά εργασίας, όπως περιγράφεται στις συστάσεις.

Οι στόχοι των επιμέρους μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων που περιλαμβάνονται στον Άξονα έχουν ως εξής:

Μεταρρύθμιση 1: Εκσυγχρονισμός και απλοποίηση του εργατικού δίκαιου (ID: 16744), σύμφωνα με τις ειδικές ανά χώρα συστάσεις CSR 2: 2019 και CSR 4: 2020 και τις προτάσεις που περιλαμβάνονται στην έκθεση της Επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη εισάγει μια τολμηρή διαρθρωτική μεταρρύθμιση του ατομικού εργατικού δικαίου, του συλλογικού εργατικού δικαίου και του συνδικαλιστικού δικαίου, του νόμου για το ολοκληρωμένο σύστημα πληροφοριών ΕΡΓΑΝΗ και τον μηχανισμό παρακολούθησης της αδήλωτης και της ελλιπώς δηλωμένης εργασίας. Ταυτόχρονα, η μεταρρύθμιση εισάγει ισορροπία μεταξύ επαγγελματικής και προσωπικής ζωής και γεφυρώνει το χάσμα μεταξύ των φύλων στην απασχόληση.

Μεταρρύθμιση 2: Μεταρρύθμιση των ενεργητικών πολιτικών απασχόλησης (ID:16747) και των επενδύσεων της και Μεταρρύθμιση των παθητικών πολιτικών για την αγορά εργασίας και την μετάβαση από την ανεργία στην απασχόληση (ID:16746) στοχεύουν στη μεγιστοποίηση της αποτελεσματικότητας της εργαλειοθήκης των ενεργητικών πολιτικών απασχόλησης (ALMP) μέσω του επανασχεδιασμού, της ενίσχυσης και της συνολικής μεταρρύθμισης του χαρτοφυλακίου των ALMP , σε συνδυασμό με σημαντικές επενδύσεις σε προγράμματα που επιδοτούν την απασχόληση για τους ανέργους στον ιδιωτικό τομέα την αναβάθμιση και επανειδίκευση του εργατικού δυναμικού, καθώς και την ευκαιρία απόκτησης εργασιακής εμπειρίας μέσω ορισμένου χρόνου αμειβόμενης πλήρους απασχόλησης εργασίας. Εκτός από την καταπολέμηση της ανεργίας και την προώθηση της κοινωνικής συνοχής, η μεταρρύθμιση υποστηρίζει τις επιχειρήσεις κατά την τρέχουσα περίοδο κρίσης, προωθώντας τις προσλήψεις και αποτρέποντας τις απολύσεις, ενώ παράλληλα, ενθαρρύνει την ανάπτυξη και την επέκταση μέσω του χαμηλότερου κόστους εργασίας ανά μονάδα προϊόντος, που βασίζεται στο χαμηλότερο (λόγω στοχοθετημένων επιδοτήσεων) εργατικό κόστος και την αυξημένη παραγωγικότητα. Συνολικά, η μεταρρύθμιση θα εκσυγχρονίσει τον ΟΑΕΔ, με έμφαση στις ALMP και τη μείωση των αντικινήτρων στην απασχόληση, θα αυξήσει σημαντικά τη συμμετοχή γυναικών και νέων στην αγορά εργασίας , θα δημιουργήσει ισχυρότερους δεσμούς των προγραμμάτων εκπαίδευσης, κατάρτισης,

επανειδίκευσης και αναβάθμισης δεξιοτήτων με τις ανάγκες της αγοράς εργασίας , ενώ, παράλληλα, παρέχει υποστήριξη στους μακροχρόνια ανέργους.

Μεταρρύθμιση 3: Μεταρρύθμιση των παθητικών πολιτικών για την αγορά εργασίας και την μετάβαση από την ανεργία στην απασχόληση (ID:16746): Συνολικά, το πλαίσιο PLMP - παθητικές πολιτικές για την αγορά εργασίας δεν διαθέτει επαρκή κίνητρα για εργασία, αντιθέτως, παρέχει αντικίνητρα για την ενεργοποίηση της αγοράς εργασίας.

Το Εθνικό Πρόγραμμα Απλούστευσης Διαδικασιών (ΕΠΑΔ) πρέπει να εκσυγχρονιστεί και να ευθυγραμμιστεί με τις καλύτερες διεθνείς πρακτικές αναφορικά με την προώθηση της αποδοτικότητας και της αποτελεσματικότητας μέσω των συστημάτων συνεισφοράς και διανομής, τη μείωση των αντικινήτρων στην απασχόληση και την ενεργοποίηση των ανέργων, ώστε να μπορούν να υποστηριχθούν επαρκώς κατά τη διάρκεια της ανεργίας, αλλά και να ενσωματωθούν ομαλά και αποτελεσματικά στην αγορά εργασίας. Ο σχεδιασμός ενός νέου συστήματος επιδομάτων ανεργίας και αποζημιώσεων αποσκοπεί, αφενός, στη στήριξη του εισοδήματος των ατόμων που αναζητούν εργασία και, αφετέρου, στην παροχή ισχυρών κινήτρων για την ταχεία είσοδό τους στην αγορά εργασίας. Ως προς αυτό, πρέπει να ληφθούν τα ακόλουθα ξεχωριστά μέτρα:

i. Εξορθολογισμός και επανασχεδιασμός του συστήματος παροχών ανεργίας / επιδόματος, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της κατάργησης, της απλούστευσης, της συγχώνευσης ή της μεταρρύθμισης των παροχών / επιδομάτων.
ii. Εφαρμογή ενός πλαισίου αμοιβαίων υποχρεώσεων για τους ανέργους και τις ΔΥΑ που προωθεί την ενεργό αναζήτηση εργασίας και τη συνεχή διαθεσιμότητα για εργασία, συμπεριλαμβανομένου ενός συστήματος κυρώσεων για να εξασφαλιστεί ότι οι εγγεγραμμένοι άνεργοι αναζητούν ενεργά εργασία, καθώς και την άρση των αντικινήτρων για τους ανέργους.

Επένδυση 1: **Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός συστημάτων εργασίας (ID:16750)** στοχεύει στην προώθηση της ψηφιακής μετάβασης σε βασικούς τομείς της δημόσιας διοίκησης ώστε να προσφέρει καλύτερες και ταχύτερες υπηρεσίες στους εργαζομένους και στους εργοδότες, με σκοπό τη μείωση της γραφειοκρατίας, τη βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας ελέγχων στην αγορά εργασίας, τη μείωση της αδήλωτης και ελλιπώς δηλωμένης εργασίας, τη λήψη δεδομένων έγκαιρα και με ακρίβεια. Επιπλέον, επιταχύνει τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό του ΕΦΚΑ και του συστήματος υγείας και ασφάλειας στην εργασία.

Επένδυση 2: Ψηφιοποίηση ΟΑΕΔ (ID:16942) στοχεύει στη μεταρρύθμιση και τη μετατροπή της εθνικής δημόσιας υπηρεσίας απασχόλησης (ΔΥΑ) σε διαμεσολαβητή καινοτομίας ,τη βελτίωση της ποιότητας, της ικανότητας και της αποτελεσματικότητάς της. Βασικό στοιχείο της μεταρρύθμισης είναι ο ουσιαστικός ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός της μέσω της ενσωμάτωσης της ψηφιακής τεχνολογίας και της προχωρημένης τεχνολογίας τεχνητής νοημοσύνης σε όλους τους τομείς λειτουργίας και εξυπηρέτησης, αλλάζοντας έτσι τις εσωτερικές διαδικασίες και προσφέροντας προστιθέμενη αξία στους πελάτες της, τόσο στους εργοδότες όσο και στο εργατικό δυναμικό. Η διαδικασία ψηφιοποίησης του ΟΑΕΔ υποδηλώνει επίσης μια βαθύτερη αλλαγή κουλτούρας που οδηγείται από την καινοτομία, τον πειραματισμό, την προσαρμογή, καθώς και την υψηλότερη ανοχή κινδύνου.

Επένδυση 3: Εκσυγχρονισμός & επαναπροσδιορισμός ρόλου των τοπικών κέντρων προώθησης της απασχόλησης του ΟΑΕΔ (ID: 16941) στοχεύει στην ενίσχυση της ικανότητας και της ευελιξίας του ΟΑΕΔ όσον αφορά την αποτελεσματικότητα της διακυβέρνησης και τη λήψη αποφάσεων βάσει αποδεικτικών στοιχείων και βάσει δεδομένων, επενδύοντας στα τοπικά κέντρα εξυπηρέτησης του ΟΑΕΔ για την προώθηση της απασχόλησης (ΚΠΑ2), με μια ανανεωμένο ενδιαφέρον στις προσαρμοσμένες υπηρεσίες

αντιστοίχισης, στη βελτιωμένη συμβουλευτική και προσέγγιση ανέργων. Συμπεριλαμβάνονται εδώ και σημαντικές ανακαινίσεις με στόχο την καλύτερη αντιμετώπιση της ανεργίας.

γ) Εθνικό στρατηγικό πλαίσιο

Η έκθεση της επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη, στηρίζοντας τη νέα στρατηγική ανάπτυξης της ελληνικής οικονομίας, διαπιστώνει ότι η ελληνική αγορά εργασίας χαρακτηρίζεται από χαμηλή παραγωγικότητα, χαμηλή συμμετοχή και υψηλή αναλογία εξάρτησης . Η έκθεση υποστηρίζει την παρέμβαση στα δύο αυτά ζητήματα, μεταξύ άλλων, (α) βελτίωση των δεξιοτήτων του εργατικού δυναμικού (απασχολούμενοι και άνεργοι) και (β) αύξηση του ποσοστού συμμετοχής των ομάδων του πληθυσμού που υποεκπροσωπούνται επί του παρόντος στην εργασία αγορά (γυναίκες, νέοι και ηλικιωμένοι)[70]. Η πανδημία COVID-19 καθιστά τέτοιες μεταρρυθμίσεις ακόμη πιο απαραίτητες, καθώς αναμένεται να επιταχύνει τον ρυθμό αυτοματοποίησης της οικονομίας που απαιτεί την επανεκπαίδευση του εργατικού δυναμικού, μεταξύ άλλων, στις ψηφιακές δεξιότητες και την ενίσχυση της κινητικότητας στην αγορά εργασίας στους διαφορετικους τομείς της οικονομικής δραστηριότητας. Ο Άξονας εντάσσεται επίσης σε ένα συνολικό εθνικό στρατηγικό πλαίσιο στον τομέα της ψηφιοποίησης της δημόσιας διοίκησης, η οποία ισχύει για όλες τις προωθούμενες μεταρρυθμίσεις της ψηφιοποίησης των υπηρεσιών απασχόλησης και κοινωνικής ασφάλισης.

Σύνδεση με το Ευρωπαϊκό Εξάμηνο: Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι επενδύσεις που περιλαμβάνονται στον Άξονα αφορούν συγκεκριμένες συστάσεις ανά χώρα που παρέχονται στο πλαίσιο του Ευρωπαϊκού Εξαμήνου. Συγκεκριμένα, απευθύνονται στις ειδικές ανά χώρα συστάσεις CSR 2 2019, συνιστώντας στην Ελλάδα να εστιάσει στην οικονομική πολιτική που σχετίζεται με επενδύσεις (μεταξύ άλλων), στις δεξιότητες και στην απασχολησιμότητα. Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι επενδύσεις που περιλαμβάνονται αφορούν επίσης το CS2 2020, συνιστώντας, μεταξύ άλλων: (α) τον μετριασμό κοινωνικών επιπτώσεων της κρίσης και των επιπτώσεων στην απασχόληση, και (β) εστίαση των επενδύσεων στην πράσινη μετάβαση και στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό, ιδίως (μεταξύ άλλων) και σε δεξιότητες πολύ υψηλής ζητησης. Οι εθνικές ειδικές συστάσεις ανά χώρα CSR 2020 αφορούν, επίσης, στη βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας και την ψηφιοποίηση της δημόσιας διοίκησης.

3. Μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις

Η λεπτομερής περιγραφή των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων βρίσκεται στα Παραρτήματα.

α) Μεταρρυθμίσεις

Μεταρρύθμιση 1. Εκσυγχρονισμός και απλοποίηση του εργατικού δίκαιου (ID: 16744)

Μεταρρύθμιση 2. Μεταρρύθμιση των ενεργητικών πολιτικών απασχόλησης (ID:16747)

Μεταρρύθμιση 3. Μεταρρύθμιση των παθητικών πολιτικών για την αγορά εργασίας και την μετάβαση από την ανεργία στην απασχόληση (ID:16746)

[70] Σχέδιο Ανάπτυξης για την Ελληνική Οικονομία, ενδιάμεση έκθεση (2020) – Κεφάλαιο 4.5.2

β) Επενδύσεις

Επένδυση 1. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός συστημάτων εργασίας (ID:16750)

Επένδυση 2. Ψηφιοποίηση ΟΑΕΔ (ID:16942)

Επένδυση 3. Εκσυγχρονισμός & επαναπροσδιορισμός ρόλου των τοπικών κέντρων προώθησης της απασχόλησης του ΟΑΕΔ (ID: 16941)

4. Ανοιχτά στρατηγικά θέματα αυτονομίας και ασφάλειας

Μη εφαρμόσιμο

5. Διασυνοριακά και πολυκρατικά έργα

Μη εφαρμόσιμο.

6. Πράσινες διαστάσεις του Άξονα

Ο Άξονας είναι πλήρως ευθυγραμμισμένος με την αναδυόμενη ανάγκη να δοθεί έμφαση στην πράσινη οικονομία, όπως στην υποστήριξη ανέργων να εισέλθουν στην κυκλική οικονομία, με ανάπτυξη συγκεκριμένων δεξιοτήτων, ενώ, παράλληλα, επενδύει σε προγράμματα που θα επιτρέψουν σε επιχειρήσεις που θέλουν να επιταχύνουν τη μετάβασή τους στην πράσινη οικονομία να αποκτήσουν το κατάλληλο εργατικό δυναμικό με τις συναφείς «πράσινες δεξιότητες». Όσον αφορά τις ενεργές πολιτικές για την αγορά εργασίας, θα δοθεί ιδιαίτερη έμφαση στην παροχή κατάρτισης πράσινων δεξιοτήτων στους δικαιούχους, καθώς και οικονομικών κινήτρων σε εταιρείες που προωθούν την πράσινη και κυκλική οικονομία.

7. Ψηφιακές διαστάσεις του Άξονα

Ο Κανονισμός COM (2020) 408 θέτει δεσμευτικό στόχο τουλάχιστον 20% των δαπανών του σχεδίου για να συμβάλει στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό ή στις προκλήσεις που προκύπτουν από αυτήν.

Οι επενδύσεις που περιλαμβάνονται στον Άξονα (δηλαδή οι επενδύσεις «Ψηφιακός Μετασχηματισμός των Συστημάτων Εργασίας» (ID: 16750) και «Ψηφιοποίηση ΟΑΕΔ» (ID: 16942)) θα συμβάλλουν στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό σε βασικούς τομείς της απασχόλησης και της κοινωνικής ασφάλισης. Οι επενδύσεις περιλαμβάνουν ενοποιήσεις συστημάτων πληροφορικής, αναβαθμίσεις υπηρεσιών (συμπεριλαμβανομένης της αναβάθμισης του ψηφιακού συστήματος της κοινωνικής ασφάλισης ATLAS, και ενός νέου ολοκληρωμένου συστήματος πληροφοριών e-EFKA), απλοποίηση διαδικασιών και διαλειτουργικότητας συστημάτων με βασικές λειτουργίες. Επιπλέον, ο Άξονας περιέχει την ψηφιοποίηση ΟΑΕΔ σε όλους τους τομείς λειτουργίας και υπηρεσίας που θα απλοποιήσουν τις εσωτερικές διεργασίες και θα αυξήσουν την αξία της εμπειρίας των υπηρεσιών τόσο στους πελάτες όσο και στο εργατικό δυναμικό. Συγκεκριμένα, ο ΟΑΕΔ σχεδιάζει να αποκτήσει νέα συστήματα και εφαρμογές πληροφορικής καθώς και να επανασχεδιάσει ορισμένα από τα τρέχοντα συστήματα του (π.χ. HRM ΟΑΕΔ, VET OPS, DMS, ΟΑΕΔapp κ.λπ.), τα οποία θα ενισχύσουν τη διαδικασία λήψης αποφάσεων, θα διευκολύνουν τη διαχείριση δεδομένων και θα μεγιστοποιήσουν την αξιοποίηση πόρων. Επίσης, οι επενδύσεις στοχεύουν στη μείωση του διοικητικού φόρτου και του κόστους, στη μείωση της γραφειοκρατίας, στην εξάλειψη της επικάλυψης σε λειτουργίες συστημάτων και στην αύξηση της διαφάνειας, προς ένα πιο αποτελεσματικό και ανθεκτικό σύστημα δημόσιων υπηρεσιών απασχόλησης.

8. Συμβολή στον κλιματικό και ψηφιακό στόχο

Τίτλος μεταρρύθμισης ή επένδυσης	Κλιματικός Στόχος (%)	Ψηφιακός Στόχος (%)
Εκσυγχρονισμός και απλοποίηση του εργατικού δίκαιου (ID: 16744)	0%	0%
Μεταρρύθμιση των ενεργητικών πολιτικών απασχόλησης (ID:16747)	0%	0%
~~Μεταρρύθμιση των ενεργητικών πολιτικών απασχόλησης (ID:16747)~~	~~100%~~	~~0%~~
Μεταρρύθμιση των παθητικών πολιτικών για την αγορά εργασίας και την μετάβαση από την ανεργία στην απασχόληση (ID:16746)	0%	0%
Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός συστημάτων εργασίας (ID:16750)	0%	100%
Εκσυγχρονισμός & επαναπροσδιορισμός ρόλου των τοπικών κέντρων προώθησης της απασχόλησης του ΟΑΕΔ (ID: 16941)	0%	0%
Ψηφιοποίηση ΟΑΕΔ (ID:16942)	0%	100%

9. Αρχή της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης»

Η αρχή της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» αξιολογήθηκε για κάθε μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση του Άξονα. Η αξιολόγηση κατέληξε στο συμπέρασμα ότι κανένα από τα προτεινόμενα μέτρα δεν θα προκαλέσει σημαντική ζημιά σε κανέναν από τους έξι περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους, όπως ορίζονται στο άρθρο 17 του Κανονισμού ταξινόμησης της ΕΕ (EU Taxonomy Regulation). Ακολουθήθηκε μεθοδολογία δύο βημάτων με (α) την αναθεώρηση της λίστας ελέγχου έξι στόχων και (β) την ουσιαστική αξιολόγηση της αρχής της μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης (DNSH).

Κάθε μία από τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις του Άξονα αξιολογήθηκε στη λίστα ελέγχου για να προσδιοριστεί εάν και για ποιον από τους έξι περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους απαιτείται ουσιαστική αξιολόγηση DNSH (μετριασμός της κλιματικής αλλαγής, προσαρμογή στην κλιματική αλλαγή, βιώσιμη χρήση και προστασία για τα ύδατα και τους θαλάσσιους πόρους, κυκλική οικονομία, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της πρόληψης και της ανακύκλωσης των αποβλήτων, της πρόληψης και του ελέγχου της ρύπανσης στον αέρα, το νερό ή τη γη και την προστασία και αποκατάσταση της βιοποικιλότητας και των οικοσυστημάτων). Η αξιολόγηση της λίστας ελέγχου κατέληξε στο συμπέρασμα ότι κανένα από τα μέτρα του Άξονα δεν απαιτεί ουσιαστική αξιολόγηση DNSH, καθώς κανένα από τα μέτρα δεν θα προκαλέσει σημαντική ζημιά σε κανέναν από τους έξι περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους.

Η λεπτομερής αξιολόγηση για κάθε μέτρο βρίσκεται στα Παραρτήματα.

10. Ορόσημα, στόχοι και χρονοδιάγραμμα

Δείτε το σχετικό κεφάλαιο των οροσήμων στο Μέρος 3.

11. Χρηματοδότηση και κόστος

Γενικές αρχές και οδηγίες

Έχοντας προσδιορίσει τις κύριες προκλήσεις και τους στόχους του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και τα ορόσημα, το στόχο και το χρονοδιάγραμμα των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων που καθορίστηκαν, παρουσιάζονται παρακάτω οι βασικές αρχές καθώς και η ακολουθούμενη διαδικασία και μεθοδολογία σχετικά με τη χρηματοδότηση και την αξιολόγηση του κόστους.

Πρώτον, σημειώνεται ότι η εκτίμηση κόστους του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας εφαρμόζεται σύμφωνα με τις βασικές απαιτήσεις του Κανονισμού που προβλέπουν ότι το κόστος για κάθε επένδυση και μεταρρύθμιση οφείλει να είναι:

- **Λογικό:** Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας παρέχει επαρκείς πληροφορίες και αποδεικτικά στοιχεία ότι το ποσό του εκτιμώμενου συνολικού κόστους του κάθε Άξονα είναι κατάλληλο.
- **Εύλογο:** Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας παρέχει επαρκείς πληροφορίες και αποδεικτικά στοιχεία ότι το ποσό του εκτιμώμενου συνολικού κόστους του κάθε Άξονα είναι σύμφωνο με τη φύση και τον τύπο των προβλεπόμενων επενδύσεων μέσω της εφαρμογής μιας οριζόντιας αξιολόγησης που εξασφαλίζει την ευθυγράμμιση μεταξύ του χαρακτήρα της κάθε επένδυσης και του κόστους της.
- **Ανάλογο:** Το ποσό του συνολικού κόστους του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας αντιστοιχεί στον αναμενόμενο αντίκτυπο του σχεδιαζόμενου μέτρου στην οικονομία και την απασχόληση στην Ελλάδα. Συγκεκριμένα, αξιολογείται εάν το σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας θα έχει οικονομικό αντίκτυπο που να ευθυγραμμίζεται με το ποσό του εκτιμώμενου κόστους του.

Επιπλέον, η μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση και η διαδικασία που ακολουθήθηκε σε σχέση με το κόστος και την αιτιολόγηση για κάθε μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση αναπτύσσεται με βάση τέσσερις βασικές αρχές που πληρούν τους ακόλουθους στόχους:

- **Ακρίβεια**: Η προσέγγιση και τα εργαλεία μεθοδολογίας που χρησιμοποιούνται διασφαλίζουν ότι το εκτιμώμενο κόστος είναι εύλογο κοντά στο πραγματικό κόστος μέσω της χρήσης λογιστικών, ιστορικών, στατιστικών στοιχείων καθώς και του προσδιορισμού των τιμών της αγοράς.
- **Λογοδοσία και διαφάνεια:** Το κόστος των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων εκτιμήθηκε με τρόπο που να είναι σαφώς ανιχνεύσιμος και κατανοητός, μέσω εφαρμοσμένης ανάλυσης που περιλαμβάνει λεπτομερείς πληροφορίες για κάθε παράμετρο που χρησιμοποιείται στον υπολογισμό του κόστους (π.χ. κόστος μονάδας βασικών παραγόντων, απαιτούμενος αριθμός μονάδων, κλπ)
- **Απλότητα**: Η προσέγγιση μεθοδολογίας κόστους που ακολουθήθηκε χρησιμοποιεί απλά εργαλεία και μεθόδους υπολογισμού κόστους, ώστε να επιτρέπεται η αξιολόγηση των στοιχείων που σχετίζονται με το κόστος μαζί με την αξιολόγηση των άλλων στοιχείων του σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας σε σύντομο χρονικό διάστημα. Αυτό έχει ως στόχο να διατηρήσει το διοικητικό φόρτο όσο το δυνατόν πιο διαχειρίσιμο για όλα τα μέρη.

- **Συνέπεια:** Το κόστος που εκτιμάται ανά μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση συνάδει με άλλες πολιτικές της ΕΕ και είναι σύμφωνο με το κόστος που εφαρμόζεται σε παρόμοια έργα μέσω άλλων κοινοτικών χρηματοδοτήσεων.

Λαμβάνοντας υπόψη αυτές τις αρχές και απαιτήσεις, η μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση που αναπτύχθηκε για τις εκτιμήσεις κόστους κάθε επένδυσης και μεταρρύθμισης του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας ακολουθεί ορισμένες κοινές κατευθυντήριες γραμμές. Πιο συγκεκριμένα, περιλαμβάνει:

- Σαφή και τεκμηριωμένη ανάλυση των προκλήσεων που αντιμετωπίζονται και των στόχων των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων.
- Λεπτομερείς πληροφορίες σχετικά με το αναμενόμενο αποτέλεσμα των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων.
- Λεπτομερή περιγραφή του τρόπου εφαρμογής των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων (μέσα εφαρμογής).
- Πληροφορίες σχετικά με τη φύση και το μέγεθος των προτεινόμενων επενδύσεων και μεταρρυθμίσεων, καθώς και το χρονοδιάγραμμά τους και τα σχετικά ορόσημα.

Διαδικασία επικύρωσης κόστους και μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση

Με βάση τις προαναφερθείσες αρχές και κατευθυντήριες γραμμές, αναπτύσσεται μια συγκεκριμένη διαδικασία επικύρωσης του κόστους και μεθοδολογίας που επιτρέπει την κοστολόγηση για κάθε επένδυση και μεταρρύθμιση του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και διασφαλίζει την ακρίβεια, τη διαφάνεια, την απλότητα και τη συνέπεια των εκτιμήσεων.

Η διαδικασία ανάλυσης κόστους του σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας περιλαμβάνει τέσσερα βασικά βήματα που στοχεύουν στην εφαρμογή των εξής:

- 1ο βήμα: Ανάπτυξη μιας συγκεκριμένης έκθεσης ανά μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση με ξεχωριστή ανάλυση ανά επιμέρους έργο.
- 2ο βήμα: Εξέταση όλων των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και δεδομένων.
- 3ο βήμα: Λεπτομερής ανάλυση όλων των στοιχείων κόστους των κύριων έργων μέσω της εφαρμογής της πιο κατάλληλης μεθοδολογίας επικύρωσης κόστους.
- 4ο βήμα: Επαλήθευση κόστους ανά έργο, Άξονα, και Πυλώνα του σχεδίου.

1ο βήμα - Ανάπτυξη αναφορών ανάλυσης κόστους

Το περιεχόμενο της αναφοράς ανάλυσης κόστους για κάθε μία από τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας περιλαμβάνει τις ακόλουθες κοινές παραμέτρους / λεπτομέρειες:

- **Σύνοψη έργου** : Περιλαμβάνει την αποτύπωση των χαρακτηριστικών του κάθε έργου (π.χ. Πυλώνας, Άξονας, τίτλος έργου και υποέργα, ενδιαφερόμενα μέρη), την κωδικοποίηση βασικών οικονομικών μεγεθών (συνολικός και εκτιμώμενος προϋπολογισμός) καθώς και μια σύντομη επισκόπηση του πεδίου εφαρμογής του έργου.
- **Μέσα εφαρμογής:** Αποτυπώνει μια περίληψη του σχετικού κανονιστικού πλαισίου (εάν υπάρχει), μια γενική προοπτική όσον αφορά τη διαδικασία ωριμότητας και έναν συγκεντρωτικό πίνακα σχετικά με το χρονοδιάγραμμα του έργου και με τα ορόσημα που πρέπει να επιτευχθούν.

- **Προϋπολογισμός έργου**: Περιλαμβάνει:
    - ανάλυση (προσδιορισμός βασικών παραμέτρων κόστους, επισκόπηση των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών, επιβεβαίωση ότι το εκτιμώμενο κόστος δεν περιλαμβάνει ΦΠΑ, δεν είναι επαναλαμβανόμενο και δεν πραγματοποιείται πριν από την 1η Φεβρουαρίου 2020),
    - ένδειξη του κατά πόσον τμήματα του προϋπολογισμού του έργου καλύπτονται από άλλα ιδιωτικά κονδύλια ή κοινοτική χρηματοδότηση – επιβεβαίωση ότι αυτά τα ποσά έχουν αφαιρεθεί από το κόστος που θα χρηματοδοτηθεί από το Ταμείο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και
    - αξιολόγηση και επικύρωση προϋπολογισμού (συγκεκριμένη μεθοδολογία για την εκτίμηση του κόστους, ανάλυση κόστους ανά καθοριστικό παράγοντα, προσδιορισμός του κόστους μονάδας, προσδιορισμός του συνολικού αριθμού μονάδων, εκτίμηση του συνολικού απαιτούμενου προϋπολογισμού ανά έργο).
- **Υποστηρικτικό υλικό:** Αποτυπώνει μια σύντομη επισκόπηση των σχετικών μελετών ή / και πληροφοριών που χρησιμοποιούνται για την επικύρωση του συνολικού κόστους καθώς και τη χαρτογράφηση σημείων αναφοράς που χρησιμοποιήθηκαν κατά την ανάλυση του κόστους (ιστορικό, συγκριτικό κόστος σε παρόμοια έργα) και παροχή σχετικών αποδεικτικών στοιχείων (π.χ. πηγές).

2ο βήμα - Εξέταση όλων των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και δεδομένων

Προκειμένου να διασφαλιστεί η ακρίβεια και η συνέπεια των εκτιμήσεων κόστους, πραγματοποιείται μια συγκριτική ανάλυση δεδομένων κοστολόγησης μέσω της συλλογής και εξέτασης όλων των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και δεδομένων σχετικά με το πραγματικό κόστος παρόμοιων μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων που έχουν πραγματοποιηθεί στο παρελθόν. Αυτό το βήμα περιλαμβάνει κυρίως όλες τις ενέργειες που σχετίζονται με τη συλλογή και εξέταση του συνόλου των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και του υποστηρικτικού υλικού, καθώς και την άντληση δεδομένων και την εις βάθος ανάλυση της σχετικής τεκμηρίωσης.

3ο βήμα - Ανάπτυξη μεθοδολογίας ανάλυσης κόστους

Προκειμένου να εφαρμοστεί η κοστολόγηση των έργων, αναπτύχθηκαν τρεις βασικές μεθοδολογικές αναλύσεις που χρησιμοποιήθηκαν με βάση την καταλληλότητά τους για καθεμία από τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις που περιλαμβάνονται στο Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας:

Εκτίμηση από κάτω προς τα πάνω (bottom-up)

Η πρώτη μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση της ανάλυσης κόστους περιλαμβάνει εκτιμήσεις σε αναλυτικό επίπεδο για κάθε παράμετρο κόστους του έργου, οι οποίες στη συνέχεια συγκεντρώνονται σε μια συνολική εκτίμηση για ολόκληρο το έργο. Τα κύρια βήματα αυτής της μεθοδολογικής προσέγγισης περιλαμβάνουν τα ακόλουθα:

- Επανεξέταση ιστορικών τιμών/κριτηρίων ανά παράμετρο κόστους από παρόμοια έργα και εκτίμηση του κόστους αξίας της μονάδας.
- Προσδιορισμός του συνολικού αριθμού μονάδων που απαιτούνται και εφαρμογή της τιμής μονάδας για τις σχετικές εκτιμήσεις ανά παράμετρο κόστους.
- Τελική συγκέντρωση και εκτίμηση του συνολικού κόστους ανά έργο.

Παραμετρική προσέγγιση

Αυτή η προσέγγιση αναφέρεται στην εκτίμηση του συνολικού προϋπολογισμού ανά έργο βάσει σχετικών ιστορικών στοιχείων / σημείων αναφοράς. Συγκεκριμένα, τα κύρια βήματα της παραμετρικής μεθοδολογικής προσέγγισης περιλαμβάνουν τα ακόλουθα:

- Προσδιορισμός μεμονωμένων παραμέτρων κόστους βάσει σχετικών ιστορικών στοιχείων / σημείων αναφοράς
- Εξέταση της συνεισφοράς κάθε παραμέτρου κόστους στο συνολικό προϋπολογισμό
- Αξιολόγηση κάθε παραμέτρου κόστους ως ποσοστό του συνολικού κόστους

Εκτίμηση από πάνω προς τα κάτω (top down)

Τέλος, η τεχνική μεθοδολογίας από πάνω προς τα κάτω περιλαμβάνει τα ακόλουθα κύρια βήματα:

- Εκτίμηση του συνολικού προϋπολογισμού ανά έργο βάσει σχετικών ιστορικών στοιχείων.
- Κατανομή του συνολικού κόστους ανά μεμονωμένη παράμετρο κόστους βάσει των σχετικών κριτηρίων αναφοράς για κάθε κόστος μονάδας.

Σημειώνεται ότι σε ορισμένες περιπτώσεις όπου υπάρχει περιορισμένη διαθεσιμότητα συγκριτικών ιστορικών στοιχείων / σημείων αναφοράς, προκειμένου να προχωρήσουμε σε μια ακριβή και αιτιολογημένη εκτίμηση των παραμέτρων κόστους, ζητήθηκε άποψη από εμπειρογνώμονες. Ειδικότερα, η κρίση των εμπειρογνωμόνων στοχεύει να παρέχει τα ακόλουθα:

- Επανεξέταση των σχετικών σημείων αναφοράς σχετικά με το κόστος παρόμοιων έργων.
- Παροχή εξειδικευμένης γνώμης με βάση την εμπειρία και γνώση που έχει αποκτηθεί σε έναν συγκεκριμένο τομέα και την επισήμανση κρίσιμων παραγόντων και πιθανών κινδύνων.
- Ολοκλήρωση και αξιολόγηση των υπαρχόντων δεδομένων και επικύρωση του εκτιμώμενου κόστους.

4ο βήμα - Διαδικασία αξιολόγησης και επικύρωσης

Η ακρίβεια και η επικύρωση της ανάλυσης κόστους για κάθε επένδυση και έργο επιτυγχάνεται μέσω της αξιολόγησης του κόστους του σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας από έναν ανεξάρτητο φορέα. Συγκεκριμένα, η επικύρωση και αποτίμηση της ανάλυσης κόστους διασφαλίστηκε μέσω των ακόλουθων ενεργειών:

- Συλλογή, επεξεργασία και αναθεώρηση δεδομένων
- Συνεχής επικοινωνία και υλοποίηση συναντήσεων με τους υπεύθυνους ενδιαφερόμενους φορείς και οντότητες
- Αναζήτηση πρόσθετων δεδομένων και πληροφοριών
- Επαλήθευση μεγέθους επένδυσης και προσδιορισμός κόστους
- Προετοιμασία και επανεξέταση των αναφορών ανάλυσης κόστους

Κύρια στοιχεία μεθοδολογίας προσέγγισης και παραμέτρων κόστους

Η εκτίμηση του κόστους όσον αφορά τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις που περιλαμβάνονται στον Άξονα 3.1 («Προώθηση της δημιουργίας θέσεων εργασίας και της συμμετοχής στην αγορά εργασίας»)

του τρίτου Πυλώνα του σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας («Απασχόληση, δεξιότητες και κοινωνική συνοχή») είναι με βάση τα ακόλουθα κύρια στοιχεία:

- Η οργάνωση εκπαιδευτικών προγραμμάτων
- Η δημιουργία κινήτρων απασχόλησης και επαγγελματικών ευκαιριών
- Η ανάπτυξη και αναβάθμιση των πλατφορμών πληροφορικής
- Η διαχείριση έργου και ο έλεγχος κόστους και η υλοποίηση τεχνικών μελετών και εκστρατειών ευαισθητοποίησης

1ο στοιχείο: Υλοποίηση εκπαιδευτικών προγραμμάτων

Αυτό το στοιχείο περιλαμβάνει όλα τα κόστη που σχετίζονται με την οργάνωση και την εφαρμογή προγραμμάτων κατάρτισης που αφορούν, μεταξύ άλλων, την επαγγελματική κατάρτιση καθώς και προγράμματα κατάρτισης για συμβουλευτική και επαγγελματική καθοδήγηση. Πιο συγκεκριμένα, η κοστολόγηση των προγραμμάτων κατάρτισης που περιλαμβάνονται σε αυτόν τον Άξονα του τρίτου Πυλώνα προέρχεται από τις ακόλουθες παραμέτρους:

- Προσδιορισμός του αριθμού όλου του εκπαιδευτικού προσωπικού που απαιτείται (εκπαιδευτές μαθημάτων, συντονιστές, ακαδημαϊκή υποστήριξη, τεχνική βοήθεια κ.λπ.) καθώς και ο αριθμός των δικαιούχων / εκπαιδευομένων που εκτιμάται ότι θα συμμετάσχουν σε κάθε πρόγραμμα
- Προσδιορισμός του μέσου χρόνου ανά πρόγραμμα κατάρτισης (σε ώρες, ημέρες ή μήνες) με βάση τις συγκεκριμένες ανάγκες και στόχους εκπαίδευσης
- Εξέταση των σχετικών τιμών της αγοράς και εκτίμηση του κόστους μονάδας που αντιστοιχεί σε κάθε εκπαιδευτή / εκπαιδευόμενο ανά ώρα ή εκπαιδευτική συνεδρία
- Υπολογισμός των δαπανών που απορρέουν από το απαιτούμενο εκπαιδευτικό υλικό (π.χ. βιβλία, οδηγοί, έντυπα ή ψηφιακές ενότητες κ.λπ.) ή οποιοδήποτε άλλο πρόσθετο κόστος απαιτείται για την υλοποίηση κάθε εκπαιδευτικού προγράμματος

2ο στοιχείο: Δημιουργία κινήτρων απασχόλησης και επαγγελματικών ευκαιριών

Το δεύτερο στοιχείο στοχεύει στην προώθηση ευκαιριών απασχόλησης και κινήτρων δημιουργίας θέσεων εργασίας μέσω της παροχής επιδοτήσεων μισθών για την ενθάρρυνση των εργοδοτών να προσλαμβάνουν εργαζομένους, συμβάλλοντας στο κόστος εργασίας, καθώς και την παροχή επιδοτήσεων για τη δημιουργία νέων επιχειρήσεων (δηλαδή για ελεύθερους επαγγελματίες). Το κόστος αυτών των ενισχύσεων υπολογίζεται με βάση τις ακόλουθες παραμέτρους:

- Προσδιορισμός του αριθμού των δικαιούχων που εκτιμάται ότι εμπίπτουν στα σχετικά καθεστώτα επιδοτήσεων λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τον γενικό στόχο και τα σχετικά κριτήρια επιλεξιμότητας
- Προσδιορισμός του μέσου ποσού επιδότησης ανά δικαιούχο βάσει των σχετικών τιμών της αγοράς και της μέσης επιδότησης βάσει των προηγούμενων συστημάτων
- Προσδιορισμός του ποσού επιδότησης ανά δικαιούχο και εκτίμηση του συνολικού κόστους που προκύπτει από κάθε πρόγραμμα

3ο στοιχείο: Ανάπτυξη και αναβάθμιση σχετικών πλατφορμών πληροφορικής

Αυτό το στοιχείο περιλαμβάνει το εκτιμώμενο κόστος όλων των απαιτούμενων ενεργειών σχετικά με τη δημιουργία πλατφορμών, την αναβάθμιση συστημάτων πληροφορικής καθώς και την ανάπτυξη ψηφιακών εφαρμογών στο πλαίσιο των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων που αφορούν την προώθηση της δημιουργίας θέσεων εργασίας. Η κοστολόγηση των έργων που περιλαμβάνονται σε αυτόν τον Άξονα βασίζεται στις ακόλουθες παραμέτρους:

- Προσδιορισμός του αριθμού προσωπικού που απαιτείται για την ανάπτυξη και αναβάθμιση των σχετικών συστημάτων
- Προσδιορισμός του όγκου εργασίας που απαιτείται για την ολοκλήρωση κάθε ενέργειας που υπολογίζεται ανθρωπομήνες με βάση τις μέσες παραγωγικές ώρες ανά μήνα και ανά άτομο
- Εξέταση των αμοιβών της αγοράς σε σχέση με το σχετικό κόστος ανά άτομο ανά μήνα και υπολογισμός του κόστους που προκύπτει από τον συνολικό χρόνο εργασίας του προσωπικού

4ο στοιχείο: Διαχείριση έργων, τεχνικές μελέτες και εκστρατείες ευαισθητοποίησης

Το κόστος όσον αφορά το τέταρτο στοιχείο προέρχεται από την παροχή των συμπληρωματικών απαιτούμενων υπηρεσιών που αφορούν τις υπηρεσίες διαχείρισης και εποπτείας του έργου, την εφαρμογή των απαιτούμενων τεχνικών μελετών (π.χ. μελέτες εκτίμησης της τρέχουσας κατάστασης ή / και μελέτες για το σχεδιασμό, τα κριτήρια και την εφαρμογή του έργου) και τη διοργάνωση δράσεων ευαισθητοποίησης (π.χ. φυλλάδια, διαφημίσεις τύπου, “εκστρατείες” μέσων κ.λπ.). Σε αυτό το πλαίσιο, ο υπολογισμός του σχετικού κόστους σχετικά με τις προαναφερθείσες ενέργειες βασίζεται στα εξής:

- Προσδιορισμός του αριθμού του προσωπικού που απαιτείται για την παροχή υπηρεσιών διαχείρισης και εποπτείας έργων και των τεχνικών εμπειρογνωμόνων που απαιτούνται για την υλοποίηση των απαιτούμενων μελετών
- Προσδιορισμός των συνολικών ανθρωπίνων μηνών / ωρών που εκτιμάται ότι θα παρέχονται σε κάθε υπηρεσία καθώς και των αντίστοιχων αμοιβών ανά μονάδα
- Υπολογισμός του συνολικού κόστους που προκύπτει από τις υπηρεσίες διαχείρισης, εποπτείας και τεχνικής διαβούλευσης ανά έργο
- Εκτίμηση του κόστους των δράσεων ευαισθητοποίησης βάσει του εκτιμώμενου μέσου ετήσιου κόστους (λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τις τρέχουσες τιμές αγοράς) και τη συνολική διάρκεια κάθε διαφημιστικής καμπάνιας

Η λεπτομερής εκτίμηση κόστους για κάθε δράση/ έργο βρίσκεται στα Παραρτήματα.

12. Αίτημα δανείου

Μη εφαρμόσιμο.

Άξονας 3.2: Ενίσχυση των ψηφιακών δυνατοτήτων της εκπαίδευσης και εκσυγχρονισμός της επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης

1. Περιγραφή του Άξονα

Τομείς / τομέας πολιτικής: έξυπνη, βιώσιμη και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς ανάπτυξη, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της οικονομικής συνοχής, των θέσεων εργασίας, της παραγωγικότητας, της ανταγωνιστικότητας, της έρευνας, της ανάπτυξης και της καινοτομίας, πολιτικές για την επόμενη γενιά, παιδιά και νέους, όπως εκπαίδευση και δεξιότητες, ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός.

Περίληψη: Ο Άξονας αυτός στοχεύει στην ενίσχυση της απασχολησιμότητας και την αύξηση της μακροχρόνιας απασχόλησης και της παραγωγικότητας μέσω της ανάπτυξης του ανθρώπινου κεφαλαίου. Ο Άξονας περιλαμβάνει μεταρρυθμίσεις σε όλα τα επίπεδα εκπαίδευσης και την ενσωμάτωση νέων δεξιοτήτων στην επαγγελματική εκπαίδευση και κατάρτιση με κύριο στόχο την σύνδεση του εργατικού δυναμικού της χώρας με τις σύγχρονες ανάγκες της αγοράς εργασίας και τον ψηφιακό κόσμο. Στο σύστημα επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης ενισχύεται η διαδικασία ελέγχου και καταγραφής των αποτελεσμάτων με απώτερο σκοπό την μακροχρόνια αξιολόγηση των προγραμμάτων κατάρτισης. Επίσης περιλαμβάνονται η εισαγωγή νέων μεθοδολογιών εκπαίδευσης και η ψηφιοποίηση της εκπαιδευτικής διαδικασίας σε όλες τις βαθμίδες εκπαίδευσης και επενδύσεις που ενισχύουν την αυτονομία και συνάφεια/εξωστρέφεια προς την τοπική και διεθνή κοινότητα και οικονομία της Ανώτατης Εκπαίδευσης. Λόγω της σύνδεσης της ανάπτυξης των δεξιοτήτων με την αύξηση της παραγωγής της οικονομίας και ως αποτέλεσμα του σχεδιασμού του Άξονα, οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις που περιλαμβάνονται σε αυτόν στοχεύουν στη μείωση των ανισοτήτων και της άνισης πρόσβασης σε προγράμματα εκπαίδευσης, κατάρτισης και επανακατάρτισης, συμβάλλοντας τελικά στην αντιμετώπιση της φτώχειας και του κινδύνου οικονομικού και κοινωνικού αποκλεισμού. Σχετικά με την εκπαίδευση, ο Άξονας περιλαμβάνει επενδύσεις για τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό και την ψηφιοποίηση του συνόλου των επιπέδων εκπαίδευσης, καθώς επίσης και μεταρρυθμίσεις για την πανεπιστημιακή εκπαίδευση, την ενίσχυση της ερευνητικής απόδοσης, την ποιότητα της εκπαίδευσης (συμπεριλαμβανομένης της άμεσης συνάφειας με την αγορά εργασίας), και τη διεθνή προβολή και εξωστρέφεια, αυξάνοντας τις προοπτικές των αποφοίτων στην ελληνική και την ευρωπαϊκή αγορά εργασίας. Για την κατάρτιση και επανακατάρτιση, ο Άξονας περιλαμβάνει μια εμβληματική μεταρρύθμιση των προγραμμάτων ανάπτυξης δεξιοτήτων που συνδέει τους εκπαιδευτικούς παρόχους με τα αποτελέσματα των καταρτιζόμενων στο πλαίσιο ενός αξιόπιστου συστήματος πιστοποίησης. Το πλαίσιο εφαρμόζεται στα προγράμματα κατάρτισης/επανακατάρτισης του συνόλου του εργατικού δυναμικού και δίνει έμφαση σε δεξιότητες υψηλής ζήτησης στην αγορά εργασίας, με στόχο την αύξηση της απασχόλησης και της παραγωγικότητας. Με τη μεταρρύθμιση αυτή συνδέεται και μια σημαντική επένδυση για την οριζόντια ανάπτυξη των δεξιοτήτων όλου του εργατικού δυναμικού της χώρας με κύρια στόχευση τις ψηφιακές, πράσινες και τεχνικές δεξιότητες που απαιτούνται στην αγορά εργασίας. Η οριζόντια ανάπτυξη δεξιοτήτων συμπληρώνεται και με ένα στοχευμένο σε όλο τον πληθυσμό πρόγραμμα οικονομικού εγγραμματισμού. Ο Άξονας περιλαμβάνει επίσης μεταρρυθμίσεις που αυξάνουν την ελκυστικότητα και την αποτελεσματικότητα της Επαγγελματικής Εκπαίδευσης και Κατάρτισης, την αναθεώρηση του συστήματος μαθητείας και μια σημαντική μεταρρύθμιση για τον εκσυγχρονισμό των προγραμμάτων επαγγελματικής κατάρτισης που προσφέρονται σε ανέργους από τον ΟΑΕΔ. Τα οφέλη των μεταρρυθμίσεων θα ενισχυθούν και θα επιταχυνθούν από επενδύσεις σε ψηφιακά συστήματα, εργαστηριακό εξοπλισμό για τις μονάδες Επαγγελματικής Εκπαίδευσης και Κατάρτισης (ΕΕΚ) και τις μονάδες του ΟΑΕΔ, καθώς και από ένα στοχευμένο πρόγραμμα ανακαίνισης/αναβάθμισης κτιρίων, με στόχο την εξυπηρέτηση των εκπαιδευτικών στόχων και την ολοκληρωμένη υλοποίηση των νέων προγραμμάτων σπουδών. Τέλος, στον Άξονα περιλαμβάνονται στοχευμένα προγράμματα απόκτησης νέων δεξιοτήτων ειδικά σχεδιασμένα για να ανταποκριθούν στις σύγχρονες ανάγκες του τουρισμού και ένα πρόγραμμα ανάπτυξης ψηφιακού δικτύου των Εθνικών Βιβλιοθηκών

Στόχος: Ο γενικός στόχος αυτού του Άξονα είναι η αύξηση της μακροχρόνιας απασχόλησης και της παραγωγικότητας μέσω της ανάπτυξης του ανθρώπινου κεφαλαίου και της σύνδεσης του εργατικού δυναμικού της χώρας με τις ανάγκες της αγοράς εργασίας. Με την επίτευξη αυτών των στόχων, ο Άξονας αυτός αντιμετωπίζει άμεσα τους γενικούς στόχους του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας για την αύξηση της μακροπρόθεσμης ανάπτυξης, τη δημιουργία θέσεων εργασίας και την ενίσχυση της κινητικότητας των εργαζόμενων και την οικονομική και κοινωνική ανθεκτικότητα. Κεντρικό θέμα αυτού του Άξονα είναι οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι επενδύσεις που σχετίζονται με τον ευρωπαϊκό στόχο κατάρτισης/ επανακατάρτισης. Ο Άξονας περιλαμβάνει επίσης σημαντικές επενδύσεις σχετικά με την ψηφιοποίηση της εκπαίδευσης όλων των επιπέδων, την επαγγελματική εκπαίδευση και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις στο εθνικό σύστημα απόκτησης νέων δεξιοτήτων και της αναβάθμισης των υφιστάμενων δεξιοτήτων, προωθώντας έτσι την Ευρωπαϊκή εμβληματική Πρωτοβουλία «Εκσυγχρονισμός».

Σύνδεση με τις Ευρωπαϊκές Εμβληματικές Πρωτοβουλίες: «Εκσυγχρονισμός, Επανειδίκευση και αναβάθμιση δεξιοτήτων»

Μεταρρυθμίσεις και Επενδύσεις

Μεταρρυθμίσεις

- **Μεταρρύθμιση 1:** Νέα στρατηγική για τη δια βίου μάθηση & το εθνικό σύστημα αναβάθμισης δεξιοτήτων (ID:16913, COFOG 10.7)
- **Μεταρρύθμιση 2:** Μεταρρύθμιση της επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης (ID:16934, COFOG 09.3)
- **Μεταρρύθμιση 3:** Μεταρρύθμιση και ανάπτυξη του συστήματος μαθητείας του ΟΑΕΔ (ID:16794, COFOG 10.7)
- **Μεταρρύθμιση 4:** Εκσυγχρονισμός του συστήματος επαγγελματικής κατάρτισης του ΟΑΕΔ & του ΛΑΕΚ (ID:16792, COFOG 09.5)
- **Μεταρρύθμιση 5:** Προώθηση της ποιότητας, της καινοτομίας και της εξωστρέφειας στα πανεπιστήμια (ID:16289, COFOG 09.4)

Επενδύσεις

- **Επένδυση 1:** Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός της εκπαίδευσης (ID:16676, COFOG 09.2)
- **Επένδυση 2:** Αναβάθμιση επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης – προμήθεια εργαστηριακού εξοπλισμού για ΙΕΚ, ΕΠΑΛ κ.λπ. (ID:16933, COFOG 09.5)

Εκτιμώμενο ποσό επιχορηγήσεων και δανείων: 2.395 εκατομμύρια ευρώ, εκ των οποίων 2.311 εκατομμύρια ευρώ (97%) καλύπτονται από το Ταμείο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας

2. Κύριες προκλήσεις και στόχοι

α) Κύριες προκλήσεις

Παρά την ύπαρξη τομέων αριστείας και ορθών πρακτικών, και παρά το γεγονός ότι η Ελλάδα έχει ένα ανοιχτό, ολοκληρωμένο και συγκρίσιμο με τον ευρωπαϊκό μέσο όρο εκπαιδευτικό σύστημα, παρουσιάζονται ορισμένα κενά στους τομείς της εκπαίδευσης και της κατάρτισης. Το κλείσιμο αυτών των κενών είναι κρίσιμης σημασίας, καθώς η εκπαίδευση και η κατάρτιση είναι καθοριστικοί παράγοντες του ανθρώπινου κεφαλαίου το οποίο, με τη σειρά του, καθορίζει τη μακροχρόνια απασχόληση και την παραγωγικότητα. Μέσω αυτών των καναλιών, η εκπαίδευση και η κατάρτιση επηρεάζουν σημαντικά τη μακροπρόθεσμη ανάπτυξη, την ένταξη και τη γενική ευημερία. Πιο συγκεκριμένα, τα κενά που εντοπίστηκαν από έγγραφα του Ευρωπαϊκού Εξαμήνου καθώς και από την Έκθεση της Επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη, περιλαμβάνουν τα ακόλουθα:

- *Κενό επενδύσεων.* Σε μεγάλο βαθμό ως αποτέλεσμα της ελληνικής κρίσης χρέους και της δημοσιονομικής προσαρμογής που πραγματοποιήθηκε την τελευταία δεκαετία, οι επενδύσεις στην εκπαίδευση και την κατάρτιση παραμένουν κάτω από τον μέσο όρο της ΕΕ. Αυτό το κενό περιλαμβάνει, αλλά δεν περιορίζεται, στις επενδύσεις στην τεχνολογία πληροφοριών και επικοινωνιών (ΤΠΕ).
- *Χάσμα δεξιοτήτων.* Σύμφωνα με μετρήσεις, συμπεριλαμβανομένου του Προγράμματος του ΟΟΣΑ για τη Διεθνή Αξιολόγηση των Ικανοτήτων Ενηλίκων (PIAAC) και του κέντρου CEDEFOP της ΕΕ, η Ελλάδα βαθμολογείται κάτω από τον μέσο όρο της ΕΕ σε διάφορες δεξιότητες που απαιτούνται στις σύγχρονες αγορές εργασίας. Επιπλέον, οι Έλληνες μαθητές, ιδίως από χαμηλότερο κοινωνικοοικονομικό υπόβαθρο, επιτυγχάνουν χαμηλότερες από τις μέσες βαθμολογίες στην κατάταξη του Προγράμματος Διεθνούς Αξιολόγησης Φοιτητών (PISA) του ΟΟΣΑ.
- *Χάσμα ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων.* Οι ψηφιακές δεξιότητες ειδικότερα είναι αισθητά χαμηλότερες στην Ελλάδα από ό, τι σε άλλες χώρες της ΕΕ. Αυτό ισχύει τόσο για τον γενικό πληθυσμό, όσο και για ένα σημαντικό μέρος των εκπαιδευτικών των σχολείων. Υπάρχει επίσης ένα χάσμα ψηφιακών

δεξιοτήτων μεταξύ των αιτούντων εργασία σε τομείς υψηλής ζήτησης, όπως ενέργεια, τεχνολογίες πληροφοριών και επικοινωνιών, υγεία, τουρισμός, τομείς της Επιστήμης, Τεχνολογίας, Μηχανικής και Μαθηματικών (STEM).

- *Αναντιστοιχία στην αγορά εργασίας.* Τα κενά δεξιοτήτων που συζητήθηκαν παραπάνω οδηγούν σε αναντιστοιχία μεταξύ των (υψηλότερων) δεξιοτήτων που απαιτούνται από τους εργοδότες και των (χαμηλότερων) δεξιοτήτων που προσφέρουν οι αιτούντες εργασία, συμβάλλοντας σε υψηλότερα επίπεδα ανεργίας.
- *Κενά συμμετοχής.* Η συμμετοχή των νέων στην επαγγελματική κατάρτιση (ΕΕΚ) είναι χαμηλή σε σύγκριση με τον μέσο όρο της ΕΕ. Το ίδιο ισχύει και για τη συμμετοχή σε προγράμματα δια βίου μάθησης / κατάρτισης. Η προθυμία των επιχειρήσεων να χρηματοδοτήσουν τη συμμετοχή των εργαζομένων τους σε προγράμματα κατάρτισης είναι χαμηλή, και το ίδιο ισχύει και για τη ζήτηση από υπαλλήλους του ιδιωτικού τομέα να συμμετάσχουν σε τέτοια προγράμματα.

Τα κενά που περιγράφονται παραπάνω καθορίζουν τα αποτελέσματα της αγοράς εργασίας: Παρά τη σταδιακή της μείωση από το 2014, η ανεργία στην Ελλάδα παραμένει υπερβολικά υψηλή, ιδίως μεταξύ των γυναικών, των νέων και των ηλικιωμένων. Η Ελλάδα παρουσιάζει ένα υψηλό ποσοστό μακροχρόνια ανέργων, συμβάλλοντας σε χαμηλά ποσοστά συμμετοχής (αδράνεια) και σε υψηλά ποσοστά εξάρτησης. Ένας σημαντικός αριθμός αποφοίτων πανεπιστημίων αναφέρεται ότι κατέχει θέσεις εργασίας για τις οποίες είναι υπερεκτιμημένοι. Τέλος, η χαμηλή παραγωγικότητα της εργασίας (που προκύπτει από τις χαμηλές δεξιότητες) προκαλεί χαμηλά επίπεδα μισθών, τα οποία αφενός συμβάλλουν στη φτώχεια κατά την εργασία και τη χαμηλή ευημερία και, αφετέρου, αποθαρρύνουν τις επενδύσεις, ιδίως σε καινοτόμους τομείς υψηλής εξειδίκευσης.

β) Στόχοι

Ο γενικός στόχος αυτου του Άξονα είναι να ανταποκριθεί στις προκλήσεις που συζητήθηκαν παραπάνω, αυξάνοντας τη μακροχρόνια απασχόληση και την παραγωγικότητα μέσω της ενίσχυσης του ανθρώπινου κεφαλαίου. Η αύξηση της παραγωγής της οικονομίας, καθώς και ο σχεδιασμός των μεταρρυθμίσεων του Άξονα θα μειώσουν επίσης τις ανισότητες, τη φτώχεια και τον κίνδυνο οικονομικού και κοινωνικού αποκλεισμού. Με την επίτευξη αυτών των στόχων, ο Άξονας αντιμετωπίζει άμεσα τους γενικούς στόχους του μηχανισμού Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας για ενίσχυση της μακροπρόθεσμης ανάπτυξης, δημιουργία θέσεων εργασίας και οικονομική και κοινωνική ανθεκτικότητα. Κεντρικό θέμα του Άξονα είναι οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι επενδύσεις που σχετίζονται με την Ευρωπαϊκή εμβληματική Πρωτοβουλία «Επανειδίκευση και αναβάθμιση δεξιοτήτων» .Ο Άξονας περιλαμβάνει επίσης σημαντικές επενδύσεις στην ψηφιοποίηση της εκπαίδευσης όλων των επιπέδων, της επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και μεταρρυθμίσεις στο εθνικό σύστημα αναβάθμισης και επανειδίκευσης, προωθώντας έτσι την ευρωπαϊκή εμβληματική πρωτοβουλία «Εκσυγχρονισμός». Πιο συγκεκριμένα:

Μεταρρύθμιση 1: Νέα στρατηγική για τη δια βίου μάθηση & το εθνικό σύστημα αναβάθμισης δεξιοτήτων (ID:16913): Εκσυγχρονισμός του συστήματος αναβάθμισης δεξιοτήτων του ενεργού πληθυσμού . Η νέα στρατηγική θέτει σε εφαρμογή μια νέα διακυβέρνηση που παρέχει πλαίσιο παροχής κατάρτισης στην Ελλάδα συμβατό με κίνητρα. Σε πλήρη ευθυγράμμιση με τις προτάσεις της ενδιάμεσης έκθεσης της επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη, η μεταρρύθμιση προβλέπει ένα σύστημα κατάρτισης-επανακατάρτισης βάσει αποτελεσμάτων, το οποίο παρέχει τα κατάλληλα κίνητρα στους εκπαιδευόμενους και τους παρόχους κατάρτισης, καθώς και ένα πλαίσιο πιστοποίησης χωρίς σφάλματα. Συνδέοντας την οικονομική αμοιβή των παρόχων με την κατάρτιση και τα αποτελέσματα στην αγοράς εργασίας, καθώς και διασφαλίζοντας υψηλά πρότυπα πιστοποίησης, η μεταρρύθμιση παρέχει κίνητρα για την προώθηση της υιοθέτησης βέλτιστων πρακτικών, με αποτέλεσμα τη εκτενής βελτίωση της κατάρτισης και των αποτελεσμάτων στην αγορά εργασίας . Η μεταρρύθμιση συνδέεται με ένα οριζόντιο

πρόγραμμα αναβάθμισης που στοχεύει στην ανάπτυξη των δεξιοτήτων - κυρίως ψηφιακών και πράσινων δεξιοτήτων και των χρηματοοικονομικών γνώσεων - του ενεργού πληθυσμού για την οικοδόμηση ενός πιο βιώσιμου εργατικού δυναμικού .

Μεταρρύθμιση 2: Μεταρρύθμιση της επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης (ID:16934). Πιο συγκεκριμένα, επιδιώκει τη μετατροπή των μονάδων Επαγγελματικής Εκπαίδευσης και Κατάρτισης (ΕΕΚ) σε μια ελκυστική εκπαιδευτική πορεία, παρέχοντας προσόντα που σχετίζονται με τη ζήτηση στην αγορά εργασίας, ενισχύοντας την παραγωγικότητα και μειώνοντας την ανεργία, ιδίως μεταξύ των νέων. Σύμφωνα με τις προτάσεις της ενδιάμεσης έκθεσης της επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη, αυτή η μεταρρύθμιση θα συμβάλει στη μείωση του σημαντικού χάσματος μεταξύ των δεξιοτήτων (συμπεριλαμβανομένων των ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων) που απαιτούνται από τους εργοδότες και εκείνων που προσφέρουν οι αιτούντες εργασία, ιδίως σε τομείς όπως η ενέργεια, η τεχνολογίες των πληροφοριών και επικοινωνιών, υγεία, τουρισμός, STEM.

Μεταρρύθμιση 3: Μεταρρύθμιση και ανάπτυξη του συστήματος μαθητείας του ΟΑΕΔ (ID:16794) (επίσης σύμφωνα με τις προτάσεις της έκθεσης της Επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη και ευθυγραμμισμένη στενά με τη μεταρρύθμιση (2)), στοχεύει στην ενίσχυση του συστήματος μαθητείας προκειμένου να διευκολύνει την είσοδο στο εργατικό δυναμικό. Πιο συγκεκριμένα, επανεξετάζεται, επανασχεδιάζεται και αναβαθμίζεται το τρέχον σύστημα μαθητείας ώστε να ευθυγραμμιστεί με τις τρέχουσες απαιτήσεις της αγοράς εργασίας. Στο πλαίσιο της μεταρρύθμισης, τα προγράμματα σπουδών για τα σχολεία μαθητείας για περίπου 40 ειδικότητες θα αναθεωρηθούν, θα εκσυγχρονιστούν και θα ευθυγραμμιστούν με τις ανάγκες της αγοράς εργασίας, προκειμένου να αναβαθμιστεί το επίπεδο των δεξιοτήτων που παρέχονται στους μαθητευόμενους (συμπεριλαμβανομένων των ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων), σε στενή συνεργασία με τους κοινωνικούς εταίρους και τους εργοδότες. Συνολικά, η μεταρρύθμιση καθιστά το σύστημα μαθητείας αναπόσπαστο μέρος της στρατηγικής για την αναβάθμιση της ΕΕΚ και, τελικά, τη μείωση της απασχόλησης των νέων .

Μεταρρύθμιση 4: Εκσυγχρονισμός του συστήματος επαγγελματικής κατάρτισης του ΟΑΕΔ & του ΛΑΕΚ (ID:16792) στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση των αναγκών επαναπροσδιορισμού και αναβάθμισης του πληθυσμού σε ηλικία εργασίας με ιδιαίτερη έμφαση στον άνεργο πληθυσμό. Αναλυτικότερα, παρέχει ένα νέο πλαίσιο για επαγγελματική κατάρτιση, στοχευμένα προγράμματα επανακατάρτισης (συμπεριλαμβανομένων των πράσινων και ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων), καθώς και υπηρεσίες συμβουλευτικής σταδιοδρομίας για τους ανέργους, στοχεύοντας έτσι να συμβάλει σημαντικά σε μια πιο αποτελεσματική, χωρίς αποκλεισμούς και ανθεκτική αγορά εργασίας. Για τον ίδιο σκοπό, περιλαμβάνει τη μεταρρύθμιση της λειτουργίας του ΟΑΕΔ (δημόσια υπηρεσία απασχόλησης), με τρόπους που μπορεί να είναι κρίσιμοι για τη βελτίωση των συνθηκών απασχόλησης των ανέργων και τη μείωση της ευπάθειας της αγοράς εργασίας σε σοκ. Στο πλαίσιο αυτής της μεταρρύθμισης, ο ΟΑΕΔ επικεντρώνεται στην παροχή νέων επιλογών κατάρτισης για τους ανέργους, με στόχο την παροχή ενημερωμένων προγραμμάτων κατάρτισης με έμφαση στις δεξιότητες που απαιτούνται από τους εργοδότες, και πιο συγκεκριμένα στις ψηφιακές δεξιότητες. Από την άλλη πλευρά, η στενή παρακολούθηση της εκπαιδευτικής διαδικασίας και της πορείας των αποφοίτων την αγορά εργασίας, θα παρέχει δεδομένα για το επίπεδο προσαρμογής τους στις πραγματικές ανάγκες της αγοράς εργασίας. Η μεταρρύθμιση ενισχύει επίσης την επαγγελματική πτυχή των Κέντρων Εκπαίδευσης ΙΕΚ (μετά το σχολείο).

Μεταρρύθμιση 5: Προώθηση της ποιότητας, της καινοτομίας και της εξωστρέφειας στα πανεπιστήμια (ID:16289) (ενημερωμένη από τις προτάσεις της έκθεσης της Επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη) στοχεύει στην ενίσχυση των επιδόσεων των ελληνικών πανεπιστημίων στον τομέα της έρευνας και της ποιότητας της εκπαίδευσης που προσφέρεται στους φοιτητές, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της συνάφειας με την αγορά εργασίας και των ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων. Η επίτευξη αυτών των στόχων θα έχει πολλές θετικές

επιπτώσεις σε ολόκληρη την ελληνική οικονομία και κοινωνία, μέσω της οικοδόμησης ενός δυναμικού οικοσυστήματος καινοτομίας, προσελκύοντας εξειδικευμένο και διακεκριμένο ακαδημαϊκό προσωπικό και ερευνητές και ενισχύοντας την οικονομική ανταγωνιστικότητα και ανάπτυξη. Επιπλέον, θα συμβάλει στη διεθνή ανταγωνιστικότητα, τοποθέτηση και προβολή των ελληνικών πανεπιστημίων, συμβάλλοντας έτσι στη μετατροπή της Ελλάδας σε διεθνή εκπαιδευτικό κόμβο, ενισχύοντας περαιτέρω τις προοπτικές απασχόλησης των αποφοίτων, τόσο στην Ελλάδα όσο και στην ενιαία ευρωπαϊκή αγορά εργασίας

Επένδυση 1: Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός της εκπαίδευσης (ID:16676), που επίσης εμπνέεται από τις προτάσεις που περιλαμβάνονται στην έκθεση της Επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη, στοχεύει στη σύνδεση των σχολείων με τον σύγχρονο ψηφιακό κόσμο και στην επιτάχυνση του αντίστοιχου ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού της εκπαίδευσης. Η πρόταση επικεντρώνεται στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό της εκπαίδευσης όσον αφορά το περιεχόμενο, την υποδομή και τις υπηρεσίες, ενσωματωμένη σε μια ολοκληρωμένη στρατηγική μεταρρύθμισης για την ενημέρωση των προγραμμάτων σπουδών, τον εξορθολογισμό των υπηρεσιών και την παρακολούθηση των εκπαιδευτικών αποτελεσμάτων. Ο απώτερος στόχος είναι να συμβάλουμε με σημαντικό τρόπο στην επίτευξη ενός ψηφιακού εκπαιδευτικού μοντέλου χωρίς αποκλεισμούς στην Ελλάδα, το οποίο αποτελεί προϋπόθεση για την οικοδόμηση μιας ανθεκτικής, εξωστρεφούς οικονομίας μακροπρόθεσμα. Με βάση τα θεμέλια της Στρατηγικής λογισμικού ανοιχτού κώδικα 2020-23, στόχος μας είναι να «σκεφτούμε ανοιχτά», να χρησιμοποιήσουμε και να επαναχρησιμοποιήσουμε λύσεις που έχουν δοκιμαστεί σε παγκόσμια κλίμακα και να συμμετάσχουμε στην παγκόσμια προσπάθεια για σταδιακή καινοτομία μέσω της ανταλλαγής γνώσεων και δεξιοτήτων .

Επένδυση 2: Αναβάθμιση επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης – προμήθεια εργαστηριακού εξοπλισμού για ΙΕΚ, ΕΠΑΛ κ.λπ. (ID:16933): Η επένδυση στοχεύει στην ανανέωση και τον πλήρη εκσυγχρονισμό των υποδομών ΕΕΚ σε όλη την Ελλάδα με την προμήθεια εργαστηριακού εξοπλισμού για εργαστηριακά κέντρα για τις σχολές ΙΕΚ, ΕΠΑΛ, Μετα-Δευτεροβάθμια Μαθητεία και Σχολές Επαγγελματικής Κατάρτισης. Αυτή η επένδυση ενισχύει περαιτέρω τους γενικούς στόχους που περιγράφονται στη μεταρρύθμιση για την αναβάθμιση των μονάδων ΕΕΚ.

Σύνδεση με το Ευρωπαϊκό Εξάμηνο: Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι επενδύσεις που περιλαμβάνονται αφορούν τις ειδικές ανά χώρα συστάσεις που παρέχονται στο πλαίσιο του Ευρωπαϊκού Εξαμήνου. Συγκεκριμένα, αφορούν στις ειδικές ανά χώρα συστάσεις CSR2 2019, ώστε η Ελλάδα να εστιάσει την οικονομική πολιτική που σχετίζεται με επενδύσεις (μεταξύ άλλων) στις δεξιότητες και την απασχολησιμότητα. ο Άξονας λαμβάνει επίσης υπόψη τις ειδικές ανά χώρα συστάσεις CSR3 2020, για επενδύσεις στην πράσινη μετάβαση και στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό, ιδίως σε (μεταξύ άλλων) ψηφιακές υποδομές και δεξιότητες πολύ υψηλής ζήτησης.

γ) Εθνικό στρατηγικό πλαίσιο

Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι επενδύσεις που περιλαμβάνονται στον Άξονα ευθυγραμμίζονται με τις προτεινόμενες επιλογές πολιτικής που αναφέρονται στην Έκθεση της Επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη, το βασικό έγγραφο αναφοράς της στρατηγικής ανάπτυξης της Ελλάδας.

3. Μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις

Η λεπτομερής περιγραφή των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων βρίσκεται στα Παραρτήματα.

α) Μεταρρυθμίσεις

Μεταρρύθμιση 1. Νέα στρατηγική για τη δια βίου μάθηση & το εθνικό σύστημα αναβάθμισης δεξιοτήτων (ID:16913)

Μεταρρύθμιση 2. Μεταρρύθμιση της επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης (ID:16934)

Μεταρρύθμιση 3. Μεταρρύθμιση και ανάπτυξη του συστήματος μαθητείας του ΟΑΕΔ (ID:16794)

Μεταρρύθμιση 4. Εκσυγχρονισμός του συστήματος επαγγελματικής κατάρτισης του ΟΑΕΔ & του ΛΑΕΚ (ID:16792)

Μεταρρύθμιση 5. Προώθηση της ποιότητας, της καινοτομίας και της εξωστρέφειας στα πανεπιστήμια (ID:16289)

β) Επενδύσεις

Επένδυση 1. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός της εκπαίδευσης (ID:16676)

Επένδυση 2. Αναβάθμιση επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης – προμήθεια εργαστηριακού εξοπλισμού για ΙΕΚ, ΕΠΑΛ κ.λπ. (ID:16933)

4. Ανοιχτά στρατηγικά θέματα αυτονομίας και ασφάλειας

Μη εφαρμόσιμο.

5. Διασυνοριακά και πολυκρατικά έργα

Μη εφαρμόσιμο.

6. Πράσινες διαστάσεις του Άξονα

Τα προτεινόμενα έργα του Άξονα συμβάλλουν στην πράσινη μετάβαση, βοηθώντας άτομα και επιχειρήσεις να αναπτύξουν περισσότερες και καλύτερες δεξιότητες και να τις χρησιμοποιήσουν, ενισχύοντας τη βιώσιμη ανταγωνιστικότητα, όπως ορίζεται στην Ευρωπαϊκή Πράσινη Συμφωνία. Οι δεξιότητες, η εκπαίδευση και η διά βίου μάθηση είναι ζωτικής σημασίας για τη μακροπρόθεσμη και βιώσιμη ανάπτυξη, την παραγωγικότητα και την καινοτομία και ως εκ τούτου βασικός παράγοντας για την επίτευξη των δίδυμων πράσινων και ψηφιακών μεταβάσεων της οικονομίας.

Καθώς η μετάβαση στην πράσινη οικονομία καταδεικνύει την ανάγκη για νέες δεξιότητες, οι πολιτικές που στοχεύουν στην ανάπτυξη δεξιοτήτων διαδραματίζουν ένα σημαντικό ρόλο: οι πράσινες δεξιότητες μπορούν να προσφέρονται μέσω του συστήματος ΕΕΚ και του προτεινόμενου οριζόντιου προγράμματος αναβάθμισης και επανειδίκευσης που θα επιτρέπει τόσο στους μαθητές όσο και στον ενεργό οικονομικά πληθυσμό να μετακινηθεί σε μια οικονομικά αποδοτική, κυκλική, ψηφιακή και πράσινη οικονομία. Υποστήριξη προβλέπεται να δοθεί στις εταιρείες που θέλουν να μεταβούν στην κυκλική οικονομία, ενώ οι πάροχοι επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης θα κληθούν να παρέχουν προγράμματα που θα απαντούν στις σύγχρονες και εξειδικευμένες ανάγκες των μικρομεσαίων εταιρειών και κοινωνικών επιχειρήσεων. Ο Άξονας περιλαμβάνει την εστίαση στην πράσινη οικονομία και την ανάπτυξη δεξιοτήτων τόσο του ενεργού πληθυσμού όσο και των μαθητών στην Ελλάδα, προκειμένου να τους εξοπλίσει με τις δεξιότητες που έχουν υψηλή ζήτηση.

7. Ψηφιακές διαστάσεις του Άξονα

Ο Κανονισμός COM (2020) 408 για τη θέσπιση του Μηχανισμού Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας θέτει δεσμευτικό στόχο τουλάχιστον 20% των συνολικών δαπανών του σχεδίου για να συμβάλλουν στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό ή στις προκλήσεις που προκύπτουν από αυτόν.

Οι επενδύσεις που περιλαμβάνει ο Άξονας (δηλαδή οι επενδύσεις «Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός της εκπαίδευσης», «μεταρρύθμιση και ανάπτυξη του συστήματος μαθητείας του ΟΑΕΔ») θα συμβάλουν στην ανάπτυξη της ηλεκτρονικής μάθησης και του ψηφιακού περιεχομένου κατάρτισης προκειμένου να προσαρμοστεί στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό του συστήματος εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης (Υποέργο 3 στο εργατικό δυναμικό δεξιοτήτων, επανειδίκευση και αναβάθμισης μέσω ενός αναμορφωμένου επενδυτικού μοντέλου κατάρτισης). Μέσω της επένδυσης «Νέα στρατηγική για τη δια βίου μάθηση & το εθνικό σύστημα αναβάθμισης δεξιοτήτων», η κυβέρνηση στοχεύει στη δημιουργία προγραμμάτων δια βίου μάθησης με γρήγορους ρυθμούς αναβάθμισης, ενίσχυσης των ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων και διευκόλυνσης της προσαρμογής τους στις επιχειρησιακές αλλαγές που φέρνει η τεχνολογία . Τόσο το ψηφιακό περιεχόμενο όσο και τα ψηφιακά εργαλεία που θα αναπτυχθούν, θα είναι προσβάσιμα από άτομα με ειδικές ανάγκες. Το νέο σύστημα αναβάθμισης και επανειδίκευσης θα επιτρέψει στο ελληνικό εργατικό δυναμικό (το οποίο παραδοσιακά χαρακτηρίζεται από υψηλά ποσοστά ανεργίας) να γίνει πιο ανταγωνιστικό με ψηφιακές δεξιότητες που ανταποκρίνονται στις αναδυόμενες τεχνολογίες και τους νέους τρόπους εργασίας. Η ψηφιακή διάσταση των έργων στο πλαίσιο αυτού του Άξονα στοχεύει στην αύξηση της κατάταξης του δείκτη DESI στα σχετικά πεδία.

8. Συμβολή στον κλιματικό και ψηφιακό στόχο

Τίτλος μεταρρύθμισης ή επένδυσης	Κλιματικός Στόχος (%)	Ψηφιακός Στόχος (%)
Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός της εκπαίδευσης (ID:16676)	0%	100%
Νέα στρατηγική για τη δια βίου μάθηση & το εθνικό σύστημα αναβάθμισης δεξιοτήτων (ID:16913)	0%	100%
Νέα στρατηγική για τη δια βίου μάθηση & το εθνικό σύστημα αναβάθμισης δεξιοτήτων (ID:16913)	100%	0%
Προώθηση της ποιότητας, της καινοτομίας και της εξωστρέφειας στα πανεπιστήμια (ID:16289)	0%	0%
Μεταρρύθμιση της επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης (ID:16934)	0%	0%
Μεταρρύθμιση και ανάπτυξη του συστήματος μαθητείας του ΟΑΕΔ (ID:16794)	100%	0%
Μεταρρύθμιση και ανάπτυξη του συστήματος μαθητείας του ΟΑΕΔ (ID:16794)	0%	0%
Εκσυγχρονισμός του συστήματος επαγγελματικής κατάρτισης του ΟΑΕΔ & του ΛΑΕΚ (ID:16792))	0%	0%
Εκσυγχρονισμός του συστήματος επαγγελματικής κατάρτισης του ΟΑΕΔ & του ΛΑΕΚ (ID:16792)	100%	0%
Αναβάθμιση επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης – προμήθεια εργαστηριακού εξοπλισμού για ΙΕΚ, ΕΠΑΛ κ.λπ. (ID:16933)	0%	0%

9. Αρχή της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης»

Η αρχή της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» αξιολογήθηκε για κάθε μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση αυτού του Άξονα. Η αξιολόγηση κατέληξε στο συμπέρασμα ότι κανένα από τα προτεινόμενα μέτρα δεν θα προκαλέσει σημαντική ζημιά σε κανέναν από τους έξι περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους, όπως ορίζονται στο άρθρο 17 του Κανονισμού ταξινόμησης της ΕΕ (EU Taxonomy Regulation). Ακολουθήθηκε μεθοδολογία δύο βημάτων με (α) την αναθεώρηση της λίστας ελέγχου έξι στόχων και (β) την ουσιαστική αξιολόγηση της αρχής της μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης (DNSH).

Κάθε μία από τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις αυτής του Άξονα αξιολογήθηκε στη λίστα ελέγχου για να προσδιοριστεί εάν και για ποιον από τους έξι περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους απαιτείται ουσιαστική αξιολόγηση DNSH (μετριασμός της κλιματικής αλλαγής, προσαρμογή στην κλιματική αλλαγή, βιώσιμη χρήση και προστασία για τα ύδατα και τους θαλάσσιους πόρους , κυκλική οικονομία, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της πρόληψης και της ανακύκλωσης των αποβλήτων, της πρόληψης και του ελέγχου της ρύπανσης στον αέρα, το νερό ή τη γη και την προστασία και αποκατάσταση της βιοποικιλότητας και των οικοσυστημάτων). Η αξιολόγηση της λίστας ελέγχου κατέληξε στο συμπέρασμα ότι κανένα από τα μέτρα αυτής του Άξονα δεν απαιτεί ουσιαστική αξιολόγηση DNSH, καθώς κανένα από τα μέτρα δεν θα προκαλέσει σημαντική ζημιά σε κανέναν από τους έξι περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους.

Η λεπτομερής αξιολόγηση για κάθε μέτρο βρίσκεται στα Παραρτήματα.

10. Ορόσημα, στόχοι και χρονοδιάγραμμα

Δείτε το σχετικό κεφάλαιο των οροσήμων στο Μέρος 3.

11. Χρηματοδότηση και κόστος

Γενικές αρχές και οδηγίες

Έχοντας προσδιορίσει τις κύριες προκλήσεις και τους στόχους του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και τα ορόσημα, το στόχο και το χρονοδιάγραμμα των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων που καθορίστηκαν, παρουσιάζονται παρακάτω οι βασικές αρχές καθώς και η ακολουθούμενη διαδικασία και μεθοδολογία σχετικά με τη χρηματοδότηση και την αξιολόγηση του κόστους.

Πρώτον, σημειώνεται ότι η εκτίμηση κόστους του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας εφαρμόζεται σύμφωνα με τις βασικές απαιτήσεις του Κανονισμού που προβλέπουν ότι το κόστος για κάθε επένδυση και μεταρρύθμιση οφείλει να είναι:

- **Λογικό:** Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας παρέχει επαρκείς πληροφορίες και αποδεικτικά στοιχεία ότι το ποσό του εκτιμώμενου συνολικού κόστους του κάθε Άξονα είναι κατάλληλο.
- **Εύλογο:** Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας παρέχει επαρκείς πληροφορίες και αποδεικτικά στοιχεία ότι το ποσό του εκτιμώμενου συνολικού κόστους του κάθε Άξονα είναι σύμφωνο με τη φύση και τον τύπο των προβλεπόμενων επενδύσεων μέσω της εφαρμογής μιας οριζόντιας αξιολόγησης που εξασφαλίζει την ευθυγράμμιση μεταξύ του χαρακτήρα της κάθε επένδυσης και του κόστους της.
- **Ανάλογο:** Το ποσό του συνολικού κόστους του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας αντιστοιχεί στον αναμενόμενο αντίκτυπο του σχεδιαζόμενου μέτρου στην οικονομία και την απασχόληση στην Ελλάδα. Συγκεκριμένα, αξιολογείται εάν το σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας θα έχει οικονομικό αντίκτυπο που να ευθυγραμμίζεται με το ποσό του εκτιμώμενου κόστους του.

Επιπλέον, η μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση και η διαδικασία που ακολουθήθηκε σε σχέση με το κόστος και την αιτιολόγηση για κάθε μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση αναπτύσσεται με βάση τέσσερις βασικές αρχές που πληρούν τους ακόλουθους στόχους:

- **Ακρίβεια**: Η προσέγγιση και τα εργαλεία μεθοδολογίας που χρησιμοποιούνται διασφαλίζουν ότι το εκτιμώμενο κόστος είναι εύλογο κοντά στο πραγματικό κόστος μέσω της χρήσης λογιστικών, ιστορικών, στατιστικών στοιχείων καθώς και του προσδιορισμού των τιμών της αγοράς.
- **Λογοδοσία και διαφάνεια:** Το κόστος των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων εκτιμήθηκε με τρόπο που να είναι σαφώς ανιχνεύσιμος και κατανοητός, μέσω εφαρμοσμένης ανάλυσης που περιλαμβάνει λεπτομερείς πληροφορίες για κάθε παράμετρο που χρησιμοποιείται στον υπολογισμό του κόστους (π.χ. κόστος μονάδας βασικών παραγόντων, απαιτούμενος αριθμός μονάδων, κλπ)
- **Απλότητα**: Η προσέγγιση μεθοδολογίας κόστους που ακολουθήθηκε χρησιμοποιεί απλά εργαλεία και μεθόδους υπολογισμού κόστους, ώστε να επιτρέπεται η αξιολόγηση των στοιχείων που σχετίζονται με το κόστος μαζί με την αξιολόγηση των άλλων στοιχείων του σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας σε σύντομο χρονικό διάστημα. Αυτό έχει ως στόχο να διατηρήσει το διοικητικό φόρτο όσο το δυνατόν πιο διαχειρίσιμο για όλα τα μέρη.

- **Συνέπεια:** Το κόστος που εκτιμάται ανά μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση συνάδει με άλλες πολιτικές της ΕΕ και είναι σύμφωνο με το κόστος που εφαρμόζεται σε παρόμοια έργα μέσω άλλων κοινοτικών χρηματοδοτήσεων.

Λαμβάνοντας υπόψη αυτές τις αρχές και απαιτήσεις, η μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση που αναπτύχθηκε για τις εκτιμήσεις κόστους κάθε επένδυσης και μεταρρύθμισης του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας ακολουθεί ορισμένες κοινές κατευθυντήριες γραμμές. Πιο συγκεκριμένα, περιλαμβάνει:

- Σαφή και τεκμηριωμένη ανάλυση των προκλήσεων που αντιμετωπίζονται και των στόχων των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων.
- Λεπτομερείς πληροφορίες σχετικά με το αναμενόμενο αποτέλεσμα των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων.
- Λεπτομερή περιγραφή του τρόπου εφαρμογής των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων (μέσα εφαρμογής).
- Πληροφορίες σχετικά με τη φύση και το μέγεθος των προτεινόμενων επενδύσεων και μεταρρυθμίσεων, καθώς και το χρονοδιάγραμμά τους και τα σχετικά ορόσημα.

Διαδικασία επικύρωσης κόστους και μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση

Με βάση τις προαναφερθείσες αρχές και κατευθυντήριες γραμμές, αναπτύσσεται μια συγκεκριμένη διαδικασία επικύρωσης του κόστους και μεθοδολογίας που επιτρέπει την κοστολόγηση για κάθε επένδυση και μεταρρύθμιση του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και διασφαλίζει την ακρίβεια, τη διαφάνεια, την απλότητα και τη συνέπεια των εκτιμήσεων.

Η διαδικασία ανάλυσης κόστους του σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας περιλαμβάνει τέσσερα βασικά βήματα που στοχεύουν στην εφαρμογή των εξής:

- 1ο βήμα: Ανάπτυξη μιας συγκεκριμένης έκθεσης ανά μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση με ξεχωριστή ανάλυση ανά επιμέρους έργο.
- 2ο βήμα: Εξέταση όλων των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και δεδομένων.
- 3ο βήμα: Λεπτομερής ανάλυση όλων των στοιχείων κόστους των κύριων έργων μέσω της εφαρμογής της πιο κατάλληλης μεθοδολογίας επικύρωσης κόστους.
- 4ο βήμα: Επαλήθευση κόστους ανά έργο, Άξονα, και Πυλώνα του σχεδίου.

1ο βήμα - Ανάπτυξη αναφορών ανάλυσης κόστους

Το περιεχόμενο της αναφοράς ανάλυσης κόστους για κάθε μία από τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας περιλαμβάνει τις ακόλουθες κοινές παραμέτρους / λεπτομέρειες:

- **Σύνοψη έργου** : Περιλαμβάνει την αποτύπωση των χαρακτηριστικών του κάθε έργου (π.χ. Πυλώνας, Άξονας, τίτλος έργου και υποέργα, ενδιαφερόμενα μέρη), την κωδικοποίηση βασικών οικονομικών μεγεθών (συνολικός και εκτιμώμενος προϋπολογισμός) καθώς και μια σύντομη επισκόπηση του πεδίου εφαρμογής του έργου.
- **Μέσα εφαρμογής:** Αποτυπώνει μια περίληψη του σχετικού κανονιστικού πλαισίου (εάν υπάρχει), μια γενική προοπτική όσον αφορά τη διαδικασία ωριμότητας και έναν συγκεντρωτικό πίνακα σχετικά με το χρονοδιάγραμμα του έργου και με τα ορόσημα που πρέπει να επιτευχθούν.

- **Προϋπολογισμός έργου**: Περιλαμβάνει:
    - ανάλυση (προσδιορισμός βασικών παραμέτρων κόστους, επισκόπηση των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών, επιβεβαίωση ότι το εκτιμώμενο κόστος δεν περιλαμβάνει ΦΠΑ, δεν είναι επαναλαμβανόμενο και δεν πραγματοποιείται πριν από την 1η Φεβρουαρίου 2020),
    - ένδειξη του κατά πόσον τμήματα του προϋπολογισμού του έργου καλύπτονται από άλλα ιδιωτικά κονδύλια ή κοινοτική χρηματοδότηση – επιβεβαίωση ότι αυτά τα ποσά έχουν αφαιρεθεί από το κόστος που θα χρηματοδοτηθεί από το Ταμείο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και
    - αξιολόγηση και επικύρωση προϋπολογισμού (συγκεκριμένη μεθοδολογία για την εκτίμηση του κόστους, ανάλυση κόστους ανά καθοριστικό παράγοντα, προσδιορισμός του κόστους μονάδας, προσδιορισμός του συνολικού αριθμού μονάδων, εκτίμηση του συνολικού απαιτούμενου προϋπολογισμού ανά έργο).
- **Υποστηρικτικό υλικό:** Αποτυπώνει μια σύντομη επισκόπηση των σχετικών μελετών ή / και πληροφοριών που χρησιμοποιούνται για την επικύρωση του συνολικού κόστους καθώς και τη χαρτογράφηση σημείων αναφοράς που χρησιμοποιήθηκαν κατά την ανάλυση του κόστους (ιστορικό, συγκριτικό κόστος σε παρόμοια έργα) και παροχή σχετικών αποδεικτικών στοιχείων (π.χ. πηγές).

2ο βήμα - Εξέταση όλων των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και δεδομένων

Προκειμένου να διασφαλιστεί η ακρίβεια και η συνέπεια των εκτιμήσεων κόστους, πραγματοποιείται μια συγκριτική ανάλυση δεδομένων κοστολόγησης μέσω της συλλογής και εξέτασης όλων των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και δεδομένων σχετικά με το πραγματικό κόστος παρόμοιων μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων που έχουν πραγματοποιηθεί στο παρελθόν. Αυτό το βήμα περιλαμβάνει κυρίως όλες τις ενέργειες που σχετίζονται με τη συλλογή και εξέταση του συνόλου των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και του υποστηρικτικού υλικού, καθώς και την άντληση δεδομένων και την εις βάθος ανάλυση της σχετικής τεκμηρίωσης.

3ο βήμα - Ανάπτυξη μεθοδολογίας ανάλυσης κόστους

Προκειμένου να εφαρμοστεί η κοστολόγηση των έργων, αναπτύχθηκαν τρεις βασικές μεθοδολογικές αναλύσεις που χρησιμοποιήθηκαν με βάση την καταλληλότητά τους για καθεμία από τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις που περιλαμβάνονται στο Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας:

Εκτίμηση από κάτω προς τα πάνω (bottom-up)

Η πρώτη μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση της ανάλυσης κόστους περιλαμβάνει εκτιμήσεις σε αναλυτικό επίπεδο για κάθε παράμετρο κόστους του έργου, οι οποίες στη συνέχεια συγκεντρώνονται σε μια συνολική εκτίμηση για ολόκληρο το έργο. Τα κύρια βήματα αυτής της μεθοδολογικής προσέγγισης περιλαμβάνουν τα ακόλουθα:

- Επανεξέταση ιστορικών τιμών/κριτηρίων ανά παράμετρο κόστους από παρόμοια έργα και εκτίμηση του κόστους αξίας της μονάδας.
- Προσδιορισμός του συνολικού αριθμού μονάδων που απαιτούνται και εφαρμογή της τιμής μονάδας για τις σχετικές εκτιμήσεις ανά παράμετρο κόστους.
- Τελική συγκέντρωση και εκτίμηση του συνολικού κόστους ανά έργο.

Παραμετρική προσέγγιση

Αυτή η προσέγγιση αναφέρεται στην εκτίμηση του συνολικού προϋπολογισμού ανά έργο βάσει σχετικών ιστορικών στοιχείων / σημείων αναφοράς. Συγκεκριμένα, τα κύρια βήματα της παραμετρικής μεθοδολογικής προσέγγισης περιλαμβάνουν τα ακόλουθα:

- Προσδιορισμός μεμονωμένων παραμέτρων κόστους βάσει σχετικών ιστορικών στοιχείων / σημείων αναφοράς
- Εξέταση της συνεισφοράς κάθε παραμέτρου κόστους στο συνολικό προϋπολογισμό
- Αξιολόγηση κάθε παραμέτρου κόστους ως ποσοστό του συνολικού κόστους

Εκτίμηση από πάνω προς τα κάτω (top down)

Τέλος, η τεχνική μεθοδολογίας από πάνω προς τα κάτω περιλαμβάνει τα ακόλουθα κύρια βήματα:

- Εκτίμηση του συνολικού προϋπολογισμού ανά έργο βάσει σχετικών ιστορικών στοιχείων.
- Κατανομή του συνολικού κόστους ανά μεμονωμένη παράμετρο κόστους βάσει των σχετικών κριτηρίων αναφοράς για κάθε κόστος μονάδας.

Σημειώνεται ότι σε ορισμένες περιπτώσεις όπου υπάρχει περιορισμένη διαθεσιμότητα συγκριτικών ιστορικών στοιχείων / σημείων αναφοράς, προκειμένου να προχωρήσουμε σε μια ακριβή και αιτιολογημένη εκτίμηση των παραμέτρων κόστους, ζητήθηκε άποψη από εμπειρογνώμονες. Ειδικότερα, η κρίση των εμπειρογνωμόνων στοχεύει να παρέχει τα ακόλουθα:

- Επανεξέταση των σχετικών σημείων αναφοράς σχετικά με το κόστος παρόμοιων έργων.
- Παροχή εξειδικευμένης γνώμης με βάση την εμπειρία και γνώση που έχει αποκτηθεί σε έναν συγκεκριμένο τομέα και την επισήμανση κρίσιμων παραγόντων και πιθανών κινδύνων.
- Ολοκλήρωση και αξιολόγηση των υπαρχόντων δεδομένων και επικύρωση του εκτιμώμενου κόστους.

4ο βήμα - Διαδικασία αξιολόγησης και επικύρωσης

Η ακρίβεια και η επικύρωση της ανάλυσης κόστους για κάθε επένδυση και έργο επιτυγχάνεται μέσω της αξιολόγησης του κόστους του σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας από έναν ανεξάρτητο φορέα. Συγκεκριμένα, η επικύρωση και αποτίμηση της ανάλυσης κόστους διασφαλίστηκε μέσω των ακόλουθων ενεργειών:

- Συλλογή, επεξεργασία και αναθεώρηση δεδομένων
- Συνεχής επικοινωνία και υλοποίηση συναντήσεων με τους υπεύθυνους ενδιαφερόμενους φορείς και οντότητες
- Αναζήτηση πρόσθετων δεδομένων και πληροφοριών
- Επαλήθευση μεγέθους επένδυσης και προσδιορισμός κόστους
- Προετοιμασία και επανεξέταση των αναφορών ανάλυσης κόστους

Κύρια στοιχεία μεθοδολογίας προσέγγισης και παραμέτρων κόστους

Η εκτίμηση του κόστους όσον αφορά τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις που περιλαμβάνονται στον Άξονα 3.1 («Προώθηση της δημιουργίας θέσεων εργασίας και της συμμετοχής στην αγορά εργασίας»)

του τρίτου Πυλώνα του σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας («Απασχόληση, δεξιότητες και κοινωνική συνοχή») είναι με βάση τα ακόλουθα κύρια στοιχεία:

- Η οργάνωση εκπαιδευτικών προγραμμάτων
- Η δημιουργία κινήτρων απασχόλησης και επαγγελματικών ευκαιριών
- Η ανάπτυξη και αναβάθμιση των πλατφορμών πληροφορικής
- Η διαχείριση έργου και ο έλεγχος κόστους και η υλοποίηση τεχνικών μελετών και εκστρατειών ευαισθητοποίησης

1ο στοιχείο: Υλοποίηση εκπαιδευτικών προγραμμάτων

Αυτό το στοιχείο περιλαμβάνει όλα τα κόστη που σχετίζονται με την οργάνωση και την εφαρμογή προγραμμάτων κατάρτισης που αφορούν, μεταξύ άλλων, την επαγγελματική κατάρτιση καθώς και προγράμματα κατάρτισης για συμβουλευτική και επαγγελματική καθοδήγηση. Πιο συγκεκριμένα, η κοστολόγηση των προγραμμάτων κατάρτισης που περιλαμβάνονται σε αυτόν τον Άξονα του τρίτου Πυλώνα προέρχεται από τις ακόλουθες παραμέτρους:

- Προσδιορισμός του αριθμού όλου του εκπαιδευτικού προσωπικού που απαιτείται (εκπαιδευτές μαθημάτων, συντονιστές, ακαδημαϊκή υποστήριξη, τεχνική βοήθεια κ.λπ.) καθώς και ο αριθμός των δικαιούχων / εκπαιδευομένων που εκτιμάται ότι θα συμμετάσχουν σε κάθε πρόγραμμα
- Προσδιορισμός του μέσου χρόνου ανά πρόγραμμα κατάρτισης (σε ώρες, ημέρες ή μήνες) με βάση τις συγκεκριμένες ανάγκες και στόχους εκπαίδευσης
- Εξέταση των σχετικών τιμών της αγοράς και εκτίμηση του κόστους μονάδας που αντιστοιχεί σε κάθε εκπαιδευτή / εκπαιδευόμενο ανά ώρα ή εκπαιδευτική συνεδρία
- Υπολογισμός των δαπανών που απορρέουν από το απαιτούμενο εκπαιδευτικό υλικό (π.χ. βιβλία, οδηγοί, έντυπα ή ψηφιακές ενότητες κ.λπ.) ή οποιοδήποτε άλλο πρόσθετο κόστος απαιτείται για την υλοποίηση κάθε εκπαιδευτικού προγράμματος

2ο στοιχείο: Δημιουργία κινήτρων απασχόλησης και επαγγελματικών ευκαιριών

Το δεύτερο στοιχείο στοχεύει στην προώθηση ευκαιριών απασχόλησης και κινήτρων δημιουργίας θέσεων εργασίας μέσω της παροχής επιδοτήσεων μισθών για την ενθάρρυνση των εργοδοτών να προσλαμβάνουν εργαζομένους, συμβάλλοντας στο κόστος εργασίας, καθώς και την παροχή επιδοτήσεων για τη δημιουργία νέων επιχειρήσεων (δηλαδή για ελεύθερους επαγγελματίες). Το κόστος αυτών των ενισχύσεων υπολογίζεται με βάση τις ακόλουθες παραμέτρους:

- Προσδιορισμός του αριθμού των δικαιούχων που εκτιμάται ότι εμπίπτουν στα σχετικά καθεστώτα επιδοτήσεων λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τον γενικό στόχο και τα σχετικά κριτήρια επιλεξιμότητας
- Προσδιορισμός του μέσου ποσού επιδότησης ανά δικαιούχο βάσει των σχετικών τιμών της αγοράς και της μέσης επιδότησης βάσει των προηγούμενων συστημάτων
- Προσδιορισμός του ποσού επιδότησης ανά δικαιούχο και εκτίμηση του συνολικού κόστους που προκύπτει από κάθε πρόγραμμα

3ο στοιχείο: Ανάπτυξη και αναβάθμιση σχετικών πλατφορμών πληροφορικής

Αυτό το στοιχείο περιλαμβάνει το εκτιμώμενο κόστος όλων των απαιτούμενων ενεργειών σχετικά με τη δημιουργία πλατφορμών, την αναβάθμιση συστημάτων πληροφορικής καθώς και την ανάπτυξη ψηφιακών εφαρμογών στο πλαίσιο των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων που αφορούν την προώθηση της δημιουργίας θέσεων εργασίας. Η κοστολόγηση των έργων που περιλαμβάνονται σε αυτόν τον Άξονα βασίζεται στις ακόλουθες παραμέτρους:

- Προσδιορισμός του αριθμού προσωπικού που απαιτείται για την ανάπτυξη και αναβάθμιση των σχετικών συστημάτων
- Προσδιορισμός του όγκου εργασίας που απαιτείται για την ολοκλήρωση κάθε ενέργειας που υπολογίζεται ανθρωπομήνες με βάση τις μέσες παραγωγικές ώρες ανά μήνα και ανά άτομο
- Εξέταση των αμοιβών της αγοράς σε σχέση με το σχετικό κόστος ανά άτομο ανά μήνα και υπολογισμός του κόστους που προκύπτει από τον συνολικό χρόνο εργασίας του προσωπικού

4ο στοιχείο: Διαχείριση έργων, τεχνικές μελέτες και εκστρατείες ευαισθητοποίησης

Το κόστος όσον αφορά το τέταρτο στοιχείο προέρχεται από την παροχή των συμπληρωματικών απαιτούμενων υπηρεσιών που αφορούν τις υπηρεσίες διαχείρισης και εποπτείας του έργου, την εφαρμογή των απαιτούμενων τεχνικών μελετών (π.χ. μελέτες εκτίμησης της τρέχουσας κατάστασης ή / και μελέτες για το σχεδιασμό, τα κριτήρια και την εφαρμογή του έργου) και τη διοργάνωση δράσεων ευαισθητοποίησης (π.χ. φυλλάδια, διαφημίσεις τύπου, “εκστρατείες” μέσων κ.λπ.). Σε αυτό το πλαίσιο, ο υπολογισμός του σχετικού κόστους σχετικά με τις προαναφερθείσες ενέργειες βασίζεται στα εξής:

- Προσδιορισμός του αριθμού του προσωπικού που απαιτείται για την παροχή υπηρεσιών διαχείρισης και εποπτείας έργων και των τεχνικών εμπειρογνωμόνων που απαιτούνται για την υλοποίηση των απαιτούμενων μελετών
- Προσδιορισμός των συνολικών ανθρωπίνων μηνών / ωρών που εκτιμάται ότι θα παρέχονται σε κάθε υπηρεσία καθώς και των αντίστοιχων αμοιβών ανά μονάδα
- Υπολογισμός του συνολικού κόστους που προκύπτει από τις υπηρεσίες διαχείρισης, εποπτείας και τεχνικής διαβούλευσης ανά έργο
- Εκτίμηση του κόστους των δράσεων ευαισθητοποίησης βάσει του εκτιμώμενου μέσου ετήσιου κόστους (λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τις τρέχουσες τιμές αγοράς) και τη συνολική διάρκεια κάθε διαφημιστικής καμπάνιας

Η λεπτομερής εκτίμηση κόστους για κάθε δράση/ έργο βρίσκεται στα Παραρτήματα.

12. Αίτημα δανείου

Μη εφαρμόσιμο.

Άξονας 3.3: Ενίσχυση της προσβασιμότητας, της αποτελεσματικότητας και της ποιότητας του συστήματος υγείας

1. Περιγραφή του Άξονα

Τομείς/ τομέας πολιτικής: Υγεία και οικονομική, κοινωνική και θεσμική ανθεκτικότητα με στόχο, μεταξύ άλλων, την αύξηση της ετοιμότητας για την κρίση και την ικανότητα αντιμετώπισης κρίσεων

Περίληψη: Η υγειονομική περίθαλψη στην Ελλάδα έχει επηρεαστεί σε μεγάλο βαθμό από την οικονομική κρίση και έχουν αποκαλυφθεί μακροχρόνια προβλήματα όπως η ανεπάρκεια χρηματοδότησης του συστήματος υγείας, η χαμηλή ποιότητα στην παροχή υπηρεσιών. Για την αντιμετώπιση αυτών των προκλήσεων, ο Άξονας αυτός προωθεί μια σειρά διαρθρωτικών μεταρρυθμίσεων που στοχεύουν στην ενίσχυση της αποτελεσματικότητας του εθνικού συστήματος υγείας, στην προώθηση ίσης πρόσβασης στις υπηρεσίες υγείας και στη διασφάλιση της οικονομικής βιωσιμότητας του συστήματος. Τα κύρια δομικά στοιχεία του Άξονα περιλαμβάνουν τον επανασχεδιασμό του συνολικού συστήματος υγείας μέσω αποτελεσματικών οργανωτικών μεταρρυθμίσεων, τη βελτιστοποίηση της αξιοποίησης των οικονομικών πόρων, τη μεταρρύθμιση του πρωτοβάθμιου συστήματος υγείας και την προώθηση της πρόληψης. Οι στόχοι αυτοί θα πλαισιωθούν από τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό του τομέα, μαζί με την ανάπτυξη ενός συστήματος υγείας που θα επικεντρώνεται στον ασθενή.

Επιπρόσθετα,, ο Άξονας περιλαμβάνει επενδύσεις που αφορούν στις υποδομές υγείας με παράλληλο εκσυγχρονισμό και αναβάθμιση των υφιστάμενων μονάδων υγείας, κτιριακών υποδομών και του ιατροτεχνολογικού εξοπλισμού. Η ίδρυση Κέντρου Ακτινοθεραπείας στο Νοσοκομείο Αθηνών «Σωτηρία» έρχεται να καλύψει τις ανάγκες των ασθενών με καρκίνο και την έλλειψη τμημάτων Ακτινοθεραπείας στην χώρα και τέλος η ανέγερση κτιρίου για την στέγαση Εργαστηρίων Κυτταρικής και Γενετικής Θεραπείας και Αιματολογικής Κλινικής στο Γενικό Νοσοκομείο Θεσσαλονίκης «Παπανικολάου» θα απαντήσει στα συνεχώς αυξανόμενα επίπεδα νοσηρότητας (κακοήθεις αιματολογικές ασθένειες) και στην ολοένα αυξανόμενη απαίτηση για μεταμοσχεύσεις αιμοποιητικών κυττάρων, καθώς και στις σύγχρονες επιστημονικές εξελίξεις, που καθιστούν απαραίτητες τις αντίστοιχες κτιριακές υποδομές, καθώς επίσης και στην εφαρμογή των σύγχρονων βιοϊατρικών τεχνολογιών.

Ο Άξονας ολοκληρώνεται με την μεταρρύθμιση του συστήματος Clawback και επιτάχυνση των επενδύσεων στον Τομέα Υγείας με μείωση του Clawback, που συμψηφίζει τις πληρωμές clawback με Ε & Α ή επενδυτικές δαπάνες φαρμακευτικών εταιρειών. Στοχεύει στην αντιστροφή της τάσης αυξήσεως και τον δραστικό περιορισμό του clawback με ταυτόχρονη ανακούφιση των αρνητικών επιπτώσεων του clawback με αντιστάθμιση ενός ποσοστού των επενδύσεων μιας φαρμακευτικής εταιρείας με το οφειλόμενο ποσό με τη μορφή clawback.

Κατά συνέπεια, ο Άξονας θα συμβάλει στην εξασφάλιση ίσης πρόσβασης σε υψηλής ποιότητας υπηρεσίες υγείας, στην αύξηση της αποτελεσματικότητας στην παροχή ποιοτικών υπηρεσιών, στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό των υπηρεσιών υγείας και στην οικονομική βιωσιμότητα του συστήματος υγειονομικής περίθαλψης.

Σκοπός:

Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι επενδύσεις που προβλέπονται στο πλαίσιο του Άξονα θα αντιμετωπίσουν προκλήσεις όπως περιγράφονται στις ειδικές ανά χώρα συστάσεις. Θα συμβάλλουν επίσης στην ψηφιακή και πράσινη μετάβαση και θα αντιμετωπίσουν προκλήσεις που προκύπτουν από τις μεταβάσεις. Και τελικά, θα συμβάλλουν στην αποτελεσματική ενίσχυση της ανθεκτικότητας του εθνικού συστήματος υγείας και στην αύξηση της ικανότητας και της προσβασιμότητας του συστήματος.

Μέσα από μια σειρά ευρέων μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων σε επιλεγμένους τομείς του συστήματος υγειονομικής περίθαλψης, ο στόχος αυτού του Άξονα είναι να βελτιώσει την ανθεκτικότητα, να αυξήσει την προσβασιμότητα και να διασφαλίσει την οικονομική βιωσιμότητα του συστήματος.

Σύνδεση με την Ευρωπαϊκή Εμβληματική Πρωτοβουλία: «Εκσυγχρονισμός»

Μεταρρυθμίσεις

- **Μεταρρύθμιση 1.** Οργανωτικές μεταρρυθμίσεις στο σύστημα υγείας (ΚΕΤΕΚΝΥ, ΟΔΙΠΥ) (ID:16756, COFOG 07.4)
- **Μεταρρύθμιση 2.** Μεταρρύθμιση της πρωτοβάθμιας υγειονομικής περίθαλψης (ID:16755, COFOG 07.4)
- **Μεταρρύθμιση 3.** Υλοποίηση εθνικού προγράμματος πρόληψης της δημόσιας υγείας «Σπύρος Δοξιάδης» (ID:16783, COFOG 07.4)
- **Μεταρρύθμιση 4.** Μεταρρύθμιση των υπηρεσιών ψυχικής υγείας (ID:16820, COFOG 07.4)
- **Μεταρρύθμιση 5.** Μεταρρύθμιση του συστήματος clawback & συμψηφισμός του με ερευνητικές & επενδυτικές δαπάνες (ID:16816, COFOG 07.5)

Επενδύσεις

- **Επένδυση 1.** Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του τομέα της υγείας (ID:16752, COFOG 07.4)
- **Επένδυση 2.** Σύστημα κατ' οίκον νοσηλείας και περίθαλψης (ID:16753, COFOG 07.2)
- **Επένδυση 3.** Ανακαινίσεις και εκσυγχρονισμός νοσοκομείων σε ολόκληρη την Ελλάδα (ID:16795, COFOG 07.3)
- **Επένδυση 4.** Ίδρυση κέντρου ακτινοθεραπείας στο νοσοκομείο «Σωτήρια» (ID:16757, COFOG 07.3)
- **Επένδυση 5.** Νέες υποδομές για τα εργαστήρια στο γεν. νοσοκομείο Θεσσαλονίκης Παπανικολάου (ID:16793, COFOG 07.3)

Εκτιμώμενο κόστος: 1,486 εκατομμύρια ευρώ, εκ των οποίων 1,486 εκατομμύρια ευρώ (100%) καλύπτονται από το Ταμείο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας

2. Κύριες προκλήσεις και στόχοι

α) Κύριες προκλήσεις

Σύμφωνα με την Έκθεση της χώρας (2020), η Ελλάδα έχει βελτιώσει σημαντικά την αποτελεσματικότητα του συστήματος υγειονομικής περίθαλψης, μέσω της εφαρμογής των μεταρρυθμίσεων που πραγματοποιούνται από το 2010, εστιάζοντας κυρίως στις οργανωτικές διαστάσεις. Ωστόσο, η πραγματοποίηση σημαντικών αλλαγών σε συνδυασμό με εκτεταμένες οικονομικές περικοπές, ως αποτέλεσμα προσαρμογών της δημοσιονομικής πολιτικής κατά την τελευταία δεκαετία, σημαίνει ότι το ελληνικό σύστημα υγείας συνεχίζει να αντιμετωπίζει σημαντικές προκλήσεις, που ενισχύονται από οικονομικές και κοινωνικές ανισότητες, δημογραφικές τάσεις (γήρανση του πληθυσμού), υψηλές συχνότητα εμφάνισης χρόνιων εκφυλιστικών ασθενειών, καθώς και ροών μετανάστευσης και προσφύγων. Το ξέσπασμα της πανδημίας COVID-19, στο οποίο ανταποκρίθηκε αποτελεσματικά το εθνικό σύστημα υγείας, θέτει τον τομέα της υγειονομικής περίθαλψης στο επίκεντρο της στρατηγικής της συνολικής ανάκαμψης, αυξάνοντας την ανάγκη να ανταποκριθούμε εγκαίρως και αποτελεσματικά σε προϋπάρχουσες προκλήσεις.

Αναλυτικότερα, οι κύριες προκλήσεις που αντιμετωπίζονται μέσω των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων που παρουσιάζονται σε αυτόν τον Άξονα είναι οι εξής:

(i) Αναποτελεσματικότητα στο σύστημα υγείας, δημιουργία ελλειμμάτων προϋπολογισμού για την υγεία και αυξημένες λίστες αναμονής για τους ασθενείς. Ο επανασχεδιασμός του συστήματος υγείας που υποστηρίζεται από ένα νέο μοντέλο λειτουργίας είναι μία από τις προϋποθέσεις για τη μείωση του κόστους, παρέχοντας υψηλότερο επίπεδο φροντίδας, αυξημένα ποσοστά αποδοχής των πολιτών για υπηρεσίες υγείας και συνολική βελτιωμένη διαχείριση της υγειονομικής περίθαλψης με επίκεντρο τον ασθενή.

(ii) Πρωτοβάθμια υγειονομική περίθαλψη. Έλλειψη συντονισμένων υπηρεσιών, απουσία συστήματος παραπομπής, κατακερματισμένες υπηρεσίες, ανισότητα στην πρόσβαση.

(iii) Πρόληψη. Η Ετήσια Έκθεση Υγείας του Οργανισμού Υγείας και Οικονομικής Συνεργασίας (Η Κατάσταση της Υγείας στην ΕΕ: Προφίλ Υγείας στην Ελλάδα, 2019 - The Annual Health Report of the Organisation for Health and Economic Cooperation) δείχνει την αρνητική απόδοση της χώρας σε θέματα που σχετίζονται με την αντιμετώπιση συμπεριφορικών παραγόντων κινδύνου που οδηγούν σε χρόνιες ασθένειες , αναπηρία και θάνατο. Συγκεκριμένα, το 42% όλων των θανάτων στην Ελλάδα μπορεί να αποδοθεί σε συμπεριφορικούς παράγοντες κινδύνου (σε σύγκριση με το 39% στην ΕΕ), όπως το κάπνισμα, οι διατροφικοί κίνδυνοι, η κατανάλωση αλκοόλ και η χαμηλή σωματική δραστηριότητα. Η εφαρμογή του Εθνικού Προγράμματος Πρόληψης της Δημόσιας Υγείας «Σπύρος Δοξιάδης» (NPP «SD») στοχεύει στη βελτίωση αυτών των δεικτών μειώνοντας ή ανιχνεύοντας τη συχνότητα εμφάνισης ασθενειών, προλαμβάνοντας την αναπηρία και υποστηρίζοντας άτομα με πολύπλοκα προβλήματα.

(iv) Έλλειψη ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών. Ο ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός θα διασφαλίσει την οικονομική βιωσιμότητα του συστήματος υγείας και θα επιτρέψει πιο αποτελεσματικούς τρόπους οργάνωσης και παροχής υπηρεσιών υγείας.

(v) Σπανιότητα της σύγχρονης υποδομής υγείας. Η κατασκευή, συντήρηση και επέκταση νοσοκομειακών μονάδων σε συνδυασμό με την ανάπτυξη νέων Τμημάτων (π.χ. τμήματα Ακτινοθεραπείας και Αιματολογίας) θα συμβάλει στην αναβάθμιση της υπάρχουσας υποδομής και της πρόσβασης των ασθενών σε καινοτόμες υπηρεσίες.

β) Στόχοι

Η κρίση της πανδημίας COVID-19 κατέδειξε τη σημασία ενός ισχυρού, ανθεκτικού συστήματος υγειονομικής περίθαλψης στην αντιμετώπιση ιατρικών καταστάσεων έκτακτης ανάγκης, καθώς και του κρίσιμου ρόλου του για την ανθεκτικότητα της οικονομίας σε σοκ. Ως εκ τούτου, η κρίση υγείας θα πρέπει να χρησιμοποιηθεί ως έναυσμα για το σχεδιασμό και τη λειτουργία ενός συστήματος υγειονομικής περίθαλψης που θα είναι σε θέση να ανταποκρίνεται σε καταστάσεις έκτακτης ανάγκης για τη δημόσια υγεία, αντιμετωπίζοντας μακροχρόνιες προκλήσεις και διασφαλίζοντας ίση πρόσβαση σε προσιτή και ποιοτική υγειονομική περίθαλψη. Με βάση τα παραπάνω, οι επενδύσεις και οι μεταρρυθμίσεις που περιλαμβάνονται στον Άξονα στοχεύουν στη βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας, της προσβασιμότητας και της βιωσιμότητας του ελληνικού συστήματος υγειονομικής περίθαλψης, εστιάζοντας στους ακόλουθους βασικούς στρατηγικούς τομείς:

Μεταρρύθμιση 1: Οργανωτικές μεταρρυθμίσεις στο σύστημα υγείας (ΚΕΤΕΚΝΥ, ΟΔΙΠΥ) (ID:16756). Η οργανωτική μεταρρύθμιση στο σύστημα υγείας στοχεύει στον εξορθολογισμό της αποζημίωσης των νοσοκομειακών ιατρικών διαδικασιών και στη δημιουργία ενός πλαισίου που θα διασφαλίσει την καθιέρωση αξιόπιστων, ποιοτικών διαδικασιών και μετρήσεων απόδοσης που σχετίζονται με τη φροντίδα των ασθενών, τις ανάγκες υγείας και την παροχή φροντίδας. Η δημιουργία ενός εθνικού χάρτη υγείας που θα καταγράφει τη ζήτηση και την προσφορά υπηρεσιών στο σύστημα υγείας και θα θεσπίσει ένα πλαίσιο για την αξιολόγηση της ποιότητας θα διασφαλίσει μεγαλύτερη διαφάνεια και αποτελεσματικότητα στο σύστημα υγείας.

Μεταρρύθμιση 2: Μεταρρύθμιση της πρωτοβάθμιας υγειονομικής περίθαλψης (ID:16755). Αυτή η μεταρρύθμιση (που κατέχει εξέχουσα θέση στην έκθεση της Επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη) θα ανταποκριθεί σε προκλήσεις που σχετίζονται με την πρόσβαση και τις ανισότητες. Πιο συγκεκριμένα, η μεταρρύθμιση στοχεύει στην αναβάθμιση της υποδομής και του ιατρικού εξοπλισμού των κέντρων υγείας και την αναδιοργάνωση της δομής τους με την επανεκπαίδευση του προσωπικού ώστε να ενεργεί αποτελεσματικά ως φροντίδα πρώτης γραμμής. Ο σχεδιασμός της μεταρρύθμισης δίνει επίσης έμφαση στη φροντίδα των χρόνιων παθήσεων και την παρηγορητική φροντίδα. Η μεταρρύθμιση της πρωτοβάθμιας περίθαλψης αλληλοεπιδρά με τη δευτεροβάθμια περίθαλψη (ιδίως την πρόσβαση σε νοσοκομειακή περίθαλψη) και θα οδηγήσει σε βελτιωμένες υπηρεσίες υγείας για τους πολίτες υποστηρίζοντας την αρχή της ίσης πρόσβασης στις υπηρεσίες υγείας και την κοινωνική συνοχή.

Μεταρρύθμιση 3: **Υλοποίηση εθνικού προγράμματος πρόληψης της δημόσιας υγείας «Σπύρος Δοξιάδης» (ID:16783).** Αυτή η μεταρρύθμιση (που προτάθηκε επίσης από την έκθεση της Επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη) στοχεύει στην αναβάθμιση της ποιότητας ζωής του πληθυσμού με τη δημιουργία ενός πολύ ολοκληρωμένου συστήματος πρόληψης. Τελικά, ο στόχος του προγράμματος είναι να μειώσει τους παράγοντες κινδύνου για τη δημόσια υγεία και να ανακουφίσει (έμμεσα) το νοσοκομειακό μας σύστημα.

Μεταρρύθμιση 4: **Μεταρρύθμιση των υπηρεσιών ψυχικής υγείας (ID:16820)**: Αυτή η μεταρρύθμιση στοχεύει στη διασφάλιση πρόσβασης σε ποιοτικές υπηρεσίες ψυχικής υγείας για συγκεκριμένους πληθυσμούς που πάσχουν από ψυχικές ασθένειες και εθισμό, προκειμένου να αποφευχθεί η περιθωριοποίηση ή ο ιδρυματισμός τους. Το έργο επικεντρώνεται στις υπηρεσίες ψυχικής υγείας για ασθενείς με άνοια και νόσο του Αλτσχάιμερ, καθώς και σε ασθενείς με διαταραχές φάσματος αυτισμού και ασθενείς στην ηλικιακή ομάδα παιδιών, εφήβων και νεαρών ενηλίκων. Αναπτύσσονται επίσης διαδικτυακές εφαρμογές και ψηφιοποίηση υπηρεσιών ψυχικής υγείας και δράσεις για την υποστήριξη των τοξικομανών.

Μεταρρύθμιση 5: Μεταρρύθμιση του συστήματος clawback & συμψηφισμός του με ερευνητικές & επενδυτικές δαπάνες (ID:16816): Η μεταρρύθμιση του συστήματος clawback στοχεύει στη δραστική μείωση του clawback μεσοπρόθεσμα, ενώ ταυτόχρονα επιτρέπει την αντιστάθμιση των επιστροφών clawback με δαπάνες για την διεξαγωγή κλινικών μελετών, για Έρευνα & Ανάπτυξη που καταβάλλουν οι υπόχρεες εταιρείες κατά την περίοδο 2021-2023.

Επένδυση 1: **Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του τομέα της υγείας (ID:16752).** Αυτή η επένδυση (προτείνεται επίσης από την έκθεση της Επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη) θα συμβάλει στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό των υπηρεσιών υγείας. Το προτεινόμενο έργο στοχεύει στη βελτιστοποίηση της ποιότητας της υγειονομικής περίθαλψης και της ασφάλειας των ασθενών με νέες καινοτόμες υπηρεσίες, ενώ ταυτόχρονα συμβάλλει στον έλεγχο των δαπανών υγειονομικής περίθαλψης αποθαρρύνοντας την υπερβολική χρήση προϊόντων, φαρμακευτικών προϊόντων, βελτιώνοντας την οικονομική διαχείριση νοσοκομείων, την εμπειρία των ασθενών, τις διαδικασίες δημοσίων συμβάσεων και βελτιώνοντας τις λειτουργίες του συστήματος, τη διαλειτουργικότητα και τις ψηφιακές δυνατότητες του ΕΟΠΥΥ (Εθνικός Οργανισμός Παροχής Υπηρεσιών Υγείας).

Επένδυση 2: Σύστημα κατ΄οίκον νοσηλείας και περίθαλψης (ID:16753). Η επένδυση αυτή περιλαμβάνει τη δημιουργία ενός συστήματος φροντίδας στο σπίτι για στοχευμένες ομάδες ασθενών με χρόνια αναπηρία. Η κατ’ οίκον φροντίδα συνδυάζεται με παράλληλη οργανωμένη υποστήριξη από μονάδες υγειονομικής περίθαλψης και αφορά παιδιά, εφήβους και ενήλικες με σοβαρά χρόνια προβλήματα υγείας που προκαλούν μακροχρόνιες ή μόνιμες αναπηρίες. Αυτό βελτιώνει την ποιότητα ζωής των ασθενών ενώ απελευθερώνει πόρους για το Εθνικό Σύστημα Υγείας.

Επένδυση 3: **Ανακαινίσεις και εκσυγχρονισμός νοσοκομείων σε ολόκληρη την Ελλάδα (ID:16795).** Αυτή η επένδυση εισάγει ολοκληρωμένες παρεμβάσεις για τον εκσυγχρονισμό της υλικοτεχνικής υποδομής των νοσοκομείων σε όλη την Ελλάδα, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της ανακαίνισης κτιρίων και της προμήθειας νέου ιατρικού εξοπλισμού. Η επένδυση θα ενδυναμώσει το ιατρικό και νοσηλευτικό προσωπικό του Εθνικού Συστήματος Υγείας με τα απαραίτητα εργαλεία για τη βελτίωση της ποιότητας και της αποτελεσματικότητας των παρεχόμενων υπηρεσιών υγείας.

Επένδυση 4:Ίδρυση κέντρου ακτινοθεραπείας στο νοσοκομείο «Σωτηρία» (ID:16757) Η επένδυση αυτή ανταποκρίνεται στην αυξανόμενη ζήτηση για τμήματα Ακτινοθεραπείας στη χώρα. Η ίδρυση και κατασκευή Κέντρου Ακτινοθεραπείας στο Νοσοκομείο «Σωτηρία» θα βοηθήσει στην κάλυψη των αναγκών των καρκινοπαθών.

Επένδυση 5: Νέες υποδομές για τα εργαστήρια στο γεν. νοσοκομείο Θεσσαλονίκης «Παπανικολάου» (ID:16793) Έργο για την ανέγερση κτιρίων αφιερωμένων σε κυτταρικές και γονιδιακές θεραπείες και εργαστήρια αιματολογικής κλινικής στο Γενικό Νοσοκομείο Θεσσαλονίκης «Παπανικολάου»: Η επένδυση αυτή περιλαμβάνει τη δημιουργία νέων κτιρίων για τη στέγαση των Εργαστηρίων Κυτταρικής και Γενετικής Θεραπείας και Αιματολογική κλινική στο Νοσοκομείο «Παπανικολάου», προκειμένου οι υπηρεσίες να ανταποκρίνονται στις αυξημένες απαιτήσεις περίθαλψης ασθενών (κακοήθεις αιματολογικές ασθένειες) και την αυξανόμενη ζήτηση για σύγχρονες τεχνολογίες.

Οι προτεινόμενες μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις στο πλαίσιο του Άξονα ευθυγραμμίζονται με την Ευρωπαϊκή Εμβληματική Πρωτοβουλία «**Εκσυγχρονισμός**», επιτρέποντας την πρόσβαση σε σύγχρονες υπηρεσίες υγείας.

Σύνδεση με το Ευρωπαϊκό Εξάμηνο: Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι επενδύσεις που περιλαμβάνονται σε αυτόν τον Άξονα αφορούν συγκεκριμένες συστάσεις ανά χώρα που παρέχονται στο πλαίσιο του Ευρωπαϊκού Εξαμήνου. Συγκεκριμένα, αφορούν στις ειδικές ανά χώρα συστάσεις (CSR2) 2019, συνιστώντας στην Ελλάδα να εστιάσει την οικονομική πολιτική που σχετίζεται με τις επενδύσεις στην (μεταξύ άλλων) υγεία. Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι επενδύσεις που περιλαμβάνονται σε αυτόν τον Άξονα αφορούν επίσης τις ειδικές ανά χώρα συστάσεις (CSR1) 2020, συνιστώντας την ενίσχυση της ανθεκτικότητας του συστήματος υγείας και τη διασφάλιση επαρκούς και ίσης πρόσβασης στην υγειονομική περίθαλψη.

γ) Εθνικό στρατηγικό πλαίσιο

Οι κύριοι στόχοι του Άξονα ευθυγραμμίζονται με το προτεινόμενο όραμα «Υγεία 2020» του Παγκόσμιου Οργανισμού Υγείας και τους στόχους του ΟΗΕ «Βιώσιμη ανάπτυξη 2030», καθώς και με την Εθνική Στρατηγική για τη Δημόσια Υγεία, που δημοσιεύθηκε το 2019. Επιπλέον, οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι επενδύσεις που περιλαμβάνονται στο Άξονα ευθυγραμμίζονται πλήρως με τις προτεινόμενες επιλογές πολιτικής που αναφέρονται στην «Έκθεση της Επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη», το βασικό έγγραφο αναφοράς της Ελληνικής Στρατηγικής Ανάπτυξης. Επιπλέον, ο ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του συστήματος υγείας είναι σύμφωνος με τις οδηγίες που ορίζει η εθνική Βίβλος Ψηφιακού Μετασχηματισμού.

3. Μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις

Η λεπτομερής περιγραφή των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων βρίσκεται στα Παραρτήματα.

α) Επενδύσεις

Επένδυση 1. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του τομέα της υγείας (ID:16752)

Επένδυση 2. Σύστημα κατ΄οίκον νοσηλείας και περίθαλψης (ID:16753)

Επένδυση 3. Ανακαινίσεις και εκσυγχρονισμός νοσοκομείων σε ολόκληρη την Ελλάδα (ID:16795)

Επένδυση 4. Ίδρυση κέντρου ακτινοθεραπείας στο νοσοκομείο «Σωτηρία» (ID:16757)

Επένδυση 5. Νέες υποδομές για τα εργαστήρια στο γεν. νοσοκομείο Θεσσαλονίκης «Παπανικολάου» (ID:16793)

β) Μεταρρυθμίσεις

Μεταρρύθμιση 1. Οργανωτικές μεταρρυθμίσεις στο σύστημα υγείας (ΚΕΤΕΚΝΥ, ΟΔΙΠΥ) (ID:16756)

Μεταρρύθμιση 2. Μεταρρύθμιση της πρωτοβάθμιας υγειονομικής περίθαλψης (ID:16755)

Μεταρρύθμιση 3. Υλοποίηση εθνικού προγράμματος πρόληψης της δημόσιας υγείας «Σπύρος Δοξιάδης» (ID:16783)

Μεταρρύθμιση 4. Μεταρρύθμιση των υπηρεσιών ψυχικής υγείας (ID:16820)

Μεταρρύθμιση 5. Μεταρρύθμιση του συστήματος clawback & συμψηφισμός του με ερευνητικές & επενδυτικές δαπάνες (ID:16816)

4. Ανοιχτά στρατηγικά θέματα αυτονομίας και ασφάλειας

Μη εφαρμόσιμο

5. Διασυνοριακά και πολυκρατικά έργα

Μη εφαρμόσιμο.

6. Πράσινες διαστάσεις του Άξονα

Αντικατοπτρίζοντας την Ευρωπαϊκή Πράσινη Συμφωνία ως στρατηγική για την αειφόρο ανάπτυξη της Ευρώπης και τη σημασία της αντιμετώπισης της κλιματικής αλλαγής σύμφωνα με τις δεσμεύσεις της Ένωσης για την εφαρμογή της Συμφωνίας του Παρισιού και των Στόχων Βιώσιμης Ανάπτυξης των Ηνωμένων Εθνών, ο Άξονας συμβάλλει στην ενσωμάτωση της δράσης για το κλίμα και της περιβαλλοντικής βιωσιμότητας. Για το σκοπό αυτό, τα προτεινόμενα έργα του Άξονα συμβάλλουν στην πράσινη μετάβαση, λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τους έξι κλιματικούς και περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους, όπως ορίζονται στον Κανονισμό (ΕΕ) 2020/852 (EU Taxonomy Regulation). Οι προτεινόμενες μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις θα συμβάλλουν στα ακόλουθα:

- Μετριασμό της κλιματικής αλλαγής με βελτίωση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης, εκτός από τις δραστηριότητες παραγωγής ενέργειας όπως αναφέρεται στο άρθρο 19 παράγραφος 3.
- Προσαρμογή της κλιματικής αλλαγής μειώνοντας ουσιαστικά τον κίνδυνο των δυσμενών επιπτώσεων του τρέχοντος κλίματος και του αναμενόμενου μελλοντικού κλίματος ή μειώνοντας ουσιαστικά τις δυσμενείς επιπτώσεις, χωρίς να αυξηθεί ο κίνδυνος δυσμενών επιπτώσεων σε ανθρώπους, φύση ή περιουσιακά στοιχεία.
- Πρόληψη και έλεγχο της ρύπανσης που συνδέονται με την κατανάλωση ενέργειας του κτιριακού αποθέματος με (α) την πρόληψη ή, όπου αυτό δεν ισχύει, τη μείωση των εκπομπών ρύπων στον αέρα, το νερό ή τη γη, εκτός από τα αέρια του θερμοκηπίου, β) βελτίωση των επιπέδων ποιότητας του αέρα, του νερού ή του εδάφους στις περιοχές στις οποίες πραγματοποιείται η οικονομική δραστηριότητα, ελαχιστοποιώντας παράλληλα τυχόν αρνητικές επιπτώσεις στην υγεία του ανθρώπου και στο περιβάλλον ή τον κίνδυνο αυτών , γ) πρόληψη ή ελαχιστοποίηση τυχόν αρνητικών επιπτώσεων στην ανθρώπινη υγεία και στο περιβάλλον της παραγωγής, χρήσης ή διάθεσης χημικών ουσιών.
- Βιώσιμη χρήση και προστασία υδάτινων και θαλάσσιων πόρων με (α) προστασία του περιβάλλοντος από τις δυσμενείς επιπτώσεις των απορρίψεων αστικών και βιομηχανικών λυμάτων, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των μολυσματικών ουσιών που προκαλούν ανησυχία, όπως για παράδειγμα, φαρμακευτικά και μικροπλαστικά, διασφαλίζοντας την κατάλληλη συλλογή, επεξεργασία και απόρριψη αστικών και βιομηχανικών λυμάτων , (β) προστασία της ανθρώπινης υγείας από τις δυσμενείς επιπτώσεις τυχόν μόλυνσης του νερού που προορίζεται για ανθρώπινη κατανάλωση, διασφαλίζοντας ότι είναι απαλλαγμένο από μικροοργανισμούς, παράσιτα και ουσίες που συνιστούν δυνητικό κίνδυνο για την ανθρώπινη υγεία καθώς και αυξάνοντας την πρόσβαση των ανθρώπων σε καθαρό πόσιμο νερό.

- Κυκλική οικονομία με (α) αύξηση της ανθεκτικότητας, της δυνατότητας αποκατάστασης, της αναβάθμισης ή της επαναχρησιμοποίησης των προϊόντων, ιδίως στο σχεδιασμό και την κατασκευαστική δραστηριότητα, β) αύξηση της ανακυκλωσιμότητας των προϊόντων, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της ανακυκλωσιμότητας μεμονωμένων υλικών που περιέχονται σε αυτά τα προϊόντα, μεταξύ άλλων, με αντικατάσταση ή μειωμένη χρήση προϊόντων και υλικών που δεν είναι ανακυκλώσιμα, ιδίως στο σχεδιασμό και την κατασκευή δραστηριοτήτων , γ) ουσιαστική μείωση του περιεχομένου επικίνδυνων ουσιών και υποκατάστατων ουσιών που προκαλούν πολύ μεγάλη ανησυχία σε υλικά και προϊόντα καθ 'όλη τη διάρκεια του κύκλου ζωής τους, σύμφωνα με τους στόχους που ορίζονται στο δίκαιο της Ένωσης, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της αντικατάστασης τέτοιων ουσιών με ασφαλέστερες εναλλακτικές λύσεις και διασφάλιση της ιχνηλασιμότητας (δ) παράταση της χρήσης των προϊόντων, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της επαναχρησιμοποίησης, του σχεδιασμού για μακρά διάρκεια, της αποσυναρμολόγησης, της ανακατασκευής, των αναβαθμίσεων και της επισκευής και της κοινής χρήσης προϊόντων ε)

πρόληψη ή μείωση της παραγωγής αποβλήτων, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της παραγωγής αποβλήτων από την εξόρυξη ορυκτών και αποβλήτων από την κατασκευή και την κατεδάφιση κτιρίων , (στ) αύξηση της προετοιμασίας για επαναχρησιμοποίηση και ανακύκλωση αποβλήτων, ζ) αύξηση της ανάπτυξης της υποδομής διαχείρισης αποβλήτων που απαιτείται για την πρόληψη, την προετοιμασία για επαναχρησιμοποίηση και την ανακύκλωση, διασφαλίζοντας παράλληλα ότι τα ανακτημένα υλικά ανακυκλώνονται ως υψηλής ποιότητας δευτερογενείς πρώτες ύλες στην παραγωγή, αποφεύγοντας έτσι την υποβαθμιστική ανακύκλωση, η) ελαχιστοποίηση αποτέφρωσης των αποβλήτων και αποφυγή της διάθεσης των αποβλήτων, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της υγειονομικής ταφής, σύμφωνα με τις αρχές της ιεράρχησης των αποβλήτων , (i) αποφυγή και μείωση δημιουργίας απορριμμάτων.

- Προστασία και αποκατάσταση της βιοποικιλότητας και των οικοσυστημάτων με την εξασφάλιση βιώσιμης χρήσης γης και διαχείρισης, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της επαρκούς προστασίας της βιοποικιλότητας του εδάφους, της μηδενικής υποβάθμισης του εδάφους και της αποκατάστασης μολυσμένων τοποθεσιών.

7. Ψηφιακές διαστάσεις του Άξονα

Ο Κανονισμός COM (2020) 408 για τη θέσπιση Μηχανισμού Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας θέτει δεσμευτικό στόχο τουλάχιστον 20% των συνολικών δαπανών του σχεδίου για να συμβάλει στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό ή στις προκλήσεις που προκύπτουν από αυτόν.

Η ψηφιοποίηση θεωρείται βασικός παράγοντας για τη διασφάλιση της βιωσιμότητας και της διατηρησιμότητας των συστημάτων υγειονομικής περίθαλψης και μακροχρόνιας περίθαλψης στην Ελλάδα. Σε αυτό το πλαίσιο, η προτεινόμενη επένδυση που συμπεριλαμβάνεται στον Άξονα («Ψηφιακός Μετασχηματισμός του τομέα της Υγείας») θα συμβάλει στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό της υγείας, με στόχο την ενίσχυση και την επιτάχυνση της ανάπτυξης και υιοθέτησης κατάλληλης, προσβάσιμης, προσιτής, και βιώσιμης ψηφιακής υγειονομικής περίθαλψης (DigHealth), λύσεις που θα αποτρέψουν, θα ανιχνεύσουν, θα παρακολουθήσουν και θα ανταποκριθούν σε επιδημίες και πανδημίες (όπως η COVID-19), και θα αναπτύξουν υποδομές και εφαρμογές που θα επιτρέψουν στην Ελλάδα να προωθήσει την υγεία και την ευημερία των πολιτών της, καθώς και να αναπτύξει και να αξιοποιήσει αποτελεσματικά τις δεξιότητες του ιατρικού και κλινικού εργατικού δυναμικού της. Η εφαρμογή ψηφιακών λύσεων στο σύστημα υγείας μπορεί να βελτιώσει την υγεία και την ποιότητα ζωής των πολιτών, να αυξήσει την ικανοποίησή τους από τη χρήση δημόσιων υπηρεσιών υγειονομικής περίθαλψης και να επιτρέψει πιο αποτελεσματικούς τρόπους οργάνωσης και παροχής υπηρεσιών υγείας. Επιπλέον, ο ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του συστήματος υγείας στοχεύει στην ενίσχυση της ίσης πρόσβασης σε αγαθά και υπηρεσίες υγειονομικής περίθαλψης σε ανασφάλιστους πολίτες και σε άλλες ευάλωτες κατηγορίες ασθενών. Οι προηγμένες ψηφιακές λύσεις υγείας θα βελτιώσουν την ποιότητα των υπηρεσιών και θα διασφαλίσουν δίκαιη και έγκαιρη πρόσβαση στην υγειονομική περίθαλψη και θα βοηθήσουν στον έλεγχο των δαπανών υγειονομικής περίθαλψης μέσω αποτελεσματικής διαχείρισης νοσοκομείων και δημοσίων συμβάσεων, αποθαρρύνοντας την υπερβολική χρήση προϊόντων (ιδίως φαρμακευτικών προϊόντων), επιτρέποντας έτσι μια συνολική βελτίωση στην απόδοση του συστήματος υγειονομικής περίθαλψης. Τέτοιες πρωτοβουλίες αναμένεται να μεταμορφώσουν το ελληνικό μοντέλο ανάπτυξης παρέχοντας μια «ψηφιακή επανεκκίνηση» και θα ενισχύσουν σημαντικά την ετήσια αύξηση του ΑΕΠ κατά τη διάρκεια μιας περιόδου 5-10 ετών.

Με τη συμπερίληψη ψηφιακών δαπανών 14% (βλ. Πίνακα 1 παρακάτω), ο Άξονας συμβάλλει σημαντικά στον ψηφιακό στόχο 20% που ορίζεται στο άρθρο 15 παράγραφος 3 στοιχείο (γ) του Κανονισμού COM (2020) 408.

8. Συμβολή στον κλιματικό και ψηφιακό στόχο

Η Ετήσια Στρατηγική Βιώσιμης Ανάπτυξης (COM (2020) 575) θέτει έναν ελάχιστο στόχο 37% των συνολικών δαπανών του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας που πρέπει να σχετίζεται με το κλίμα, προκειμένου να ακολουθηθεί η δέσμευση του Ευρωπαϊκού Συμβουλίου να επιτύχει την ενσωμάτωση του στόχου του κλίματος 30% τόσο για το πολυετές δημοσιονομικό πλαίσιο όσο και για το Next Generation EU.

Τίτλος μεταρρύθμισης ή επένδυσης	**Κλίματικός Στόχος (%)**	**Ψηφιακός Στόχος (%)**
Οργανωτικές μεταρρυθμίσεις στο σύστημα υγείας (ΚΕΤΕΚΝΥ, ΟΔΙΠΥ) (ID:16756)	0%	0%
Μεταρρύθμιση της πρωτοβάθμιας υγειονομικής περίθαλψης (ID:16755)	40%	0%
Μεταρρύθμιση της πρωτοβάθμιας υγειονομικής περίθαλψης (ID:16755)	0%	0%
Υλοποίηση εθνικού προγράμματος πρόληψης της δημόσιας υγείας «Σπύρος Δοξιάδης» (ID:16783)	0%	0%
Μεταρρύθμιση των υπηρεσιών ψυχικής υγείας (ID:16820)	0%	0%
Μεταρρύθμιση του συστήματος clawback & συμψηφισμός του με ερευνητικές & επενδυτικές δαπάνες (ID:16816)	0%	0%
Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του τομέα της υγείας (ID:16752)	0%	100%
Σύστημα κατ'οίκον νοσηλείας και περίθαλψης (ID:16753)	0%	0%
Ανακαινίσεις και εκσυγχρονισμός νοσοκομείων σε ολόκληρη την Ελλάδα (ID:16795)	40%	0%
Ίδρυση κέντρου ακτινοθεραπείας στο νοσοκομείο σωτήρια (ID:16757)	0%	0%
Νέες υποδομές για τα εργαστήρια στο γεν. νοσοκομείο θεσσαλονικείς Παπανικολάου (ID:16793)	0%	0%
Νέες υποδομές για τα εργαστήρια στο γεν. νοσοκομείο θεσσαλονικείς Παπανικολάου (ID:16793)	40%	0%

9. Αρχή της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης»

Η αρχή της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» αξιολογήθηκε για κάθε μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση αυτού του Άξονα. Η αξιολόγηση κατέληξε στο συμπέρασμα ότι κανένα από τα προτεινόμενα μέτρα δεν θα προκαλέσει σημαντική ζημιά σε κανέναν από τους έξι περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους, όπως ορίζονται στο άρθρο 17 του Κανονισμού ταξινόμησης της ΕΕ (EU Taxonomy Regulation). Ακολουθήθηκε μεθοδολογία δύο βημάτων με (α) την αναθεώρηση της λίστας ελέγχου έξι στόχων και (β) την ουσιαστική αξιολόγηση της αρχής της μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης (DNSH).

Κάθε μία από τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις του Άξονα αξιολογήθηκε στη λίστα ελέγχου για να προσδιοριστεί εάν και για ποιον από τους έξι περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους απαιτείται ουσιαστική αξιολόγηση DNSH (μετριασμός της κλιματικής αλλαγής, προσαρμογή στην κλιματική αλλαγή, βιώσιμη χρήση και προστασία για τα ύδατα και τους θαλάσσιους πόρους , κυκλική οικονομία, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της πρόληψης και της ανακύκλωσης των αποβλήτων, της πρόληψης και του ελέγχου της ρύπανσης στον αέρα, το νερό ή τη γη και την προστασία και αποκατάσταση της βιοποικιλότητας και των οικοσυστημάτων). Η αξιολόγηση της λίστας ελέγχου κατέληξε στο συμπέρασμα ότι κανένα από τα μέτρα του Άξονα δεν απαιτεί ουσιαστική αξιολόγηση DNSH, καθώς κανένα από τα έργα δεν θα προκαλέσει σημαντική ζημιά σε κανέναν από τους έξι περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους.

Η λεπτομερής αξιολόγηση για κάθε μέτρο βρίσκεται στα Παραρτήματα.

10. Ορόσημα, στόχοι και χρονοδιάγραμμα

Δείτε το σχετικό κεφάλαιο των οροσήμων στο Μέρος 3.

11. Χρηματοδότηση και κόστος

Γενικές αρχές και οδηγίες

Έχοντας προσδιορίσει τις κύριες προκλήσεις και τους στόχους του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και τα ορόσημα, το στόχο και το χρονοδιάγραμμα των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων που καθορίστηκαν, παρουσιάζονται παρακάτω οι βασικές αρχές καθώς και η ακολουθούμενη διαδικασία και μεθοδολογία σχετικά με τη χρηματοδότηση και την αξιολόγηση του κόστους.

Πρώτον, σημειώνεται ότι η εκτίμηση κόστους του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας εφαρμόζεται σύμφωνα με τις βασικές απαιτήσεις του Κανονισμού που προβλέπουν ότι το κόστος για κάθε επένδυση και μεταρρύθμιση οφείλει να είναι:

- **Λογικό:** Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας παρέχει επαρκείς πληροφορίες και αποδεικτικά στοιχεία ότι το ποσό του εκτιμώμενου συνολικού κόστους του κάθε Άξονα είναι κατάλληλο.
- **Εύλογο:** Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας παρέχει επαρκείς πληροφορίες και αποδεικτικά στοιχεία ότι το ποσό του εκτιμώμενου συνολικού κόστους του κάθε Άξονα είναι σύμφωνο με τη φύση και τον τύπο των προβλεπόμενων επενδύσεων μέσω της εφαρμογής μιας οριζόντιας αξιολόγησης που εξασφαλίζει την ευθυγράμμιση μεταξύ του χαρακτήρα της κάθε επένδυσης και του κόστους της.
- **Ανάλογο:** Το ποσό του συνολικού κόστους του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας αντιστοιχεί στον αναμενόμενο αντίκτυπο του σχεδιαζόμενου μέτρου στην οικονομία και την απασχόληση στην Ελλάδα. Συγκεκριμένα, αξιολογείται εάν το σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας θα έχει οικονομικό αντίκτυπο που να ευθυγραμμίζεται με το ποσό του εκτιμώμενου κόστους του.

Επιπλέον, η μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση και η διαδικασία που ακολουθήθηκε σε σχέση με το κόστος και την αιτιολόγηση για κάθε μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση αναπτύσσεται με βάση τέσσερις βασικές αρχές που πληρούν τους ακόλουθους στόχους:

- **Ακρίβεια**: Η προσέγγιση και τα εργαλεία μεθοδολογίας που χρησιμοποιούνται διασφαλίζουν ότι το εκτιμώμενο κόστος είναι εύλογο κοντά στο πραγματικό κόστος μέσω της χρήσης λογιστικών, ιστορικών, στατιστικών στοιχείων καθώς και του προσδιορισμού των τιμών της αγοράς.
- **Λογοδοσία και διαφάνεια:** Το κόστος των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων εκτιμήθηκε με τρόπο που να είναι σαφώς ανιχνεύσιμος και κατανοητός, μέσω εφαρμοσμένης ανάλυσης που περιλαμβάνει λεπτομερείς πληροφορίες για κάθε παράμετρο που χρησιμοποιείται στον υπολογισμό του κόστους (π.χ. κόστος μονάδας βασικών παραγόντων, απαιτούμενος αριθμός μονάδων, κλπ)
- **Απλότητα**: Η προσέγγιση μεθοδολογίας κόστους που ακολουθήθηκε χρησιμοποιεί απλά εργαλεία και μεθόδους υπολογισμού κόστους, ώστε να επιτρέπεται η αξιολόγηση των στοιχείων που σχετίζονται με το κόστος μαζί με την αξιολόγηση των άλλων στοιχείων του σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας σε σύντομο χρονικό διάστημα. Αυτό έχει ως στόχο να διατηρήσει το διοικητικό φόρτο όσο το δυνατόν πιο διαχειρίσιμο για όλα τα μέρη.

- **Συνέπεια:** Το κόστος που εκτιμάται ανά μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση συνάδει με άλλες πολιτικές της ΕΕ και είναι σύμφωνο με το κόστος που εφαρμόζεται σε παρόμοια έργα μέσω άλλων κοινοτικών χρηματοδοτήσεων.

Λαμβάνοντας υπόψη αυτές τις αρχές και απαιτήσεις, η μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση που αναπτύχθηκε για τις εκτιμήσεις κόστους κάθε επένδυσης και μεταρρύθμισης του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας ακολουθεί ορισμένες κοινές κατευθυντήριες γραμμές. Πιο συγκεκριμένα, περιλαμβάνει:

- Σαφή και τεκμηριωμένη ανάλυση των προκλήσεων που αντιμετωπίζονται και των στόχων των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων.
- Λεπτομερείς πληροφορίες σχετικά με το αναμενόμενο αποτέλεσμα των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων.
- Λεπτομερή περιγραφή του τρόπου εφαρμογής των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων (μέσα εφαρμογής).
- Πληροφορίες σχετικά με τη φύση και το μέγεθος των προτεινόμενων επενδύσεων και μεταρρυθμίσεων, καθώς και το χρονοδιάγραμμά τους και τα σχετικά ορόσημα.

Διαδικασία επικύρωσης κόστους και μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση

Με βάση τις προαναφερθείσες αρχές και κατευθυντήριες γραμμές, αναπτύσσεται μια συγκεκριμένη διαδικασία επικύρωσης του κόστους και μεθοδολογίας που επιτρέπει την κοστολόγηση για κάθε επένδυση και μεταρρύθμιση του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και διασφαλίζει την ακρίβεια, τη διαφάνεια, την απλότητα και τη συνέπεια των εκτιμήσεων.

Η διαδικασία ανάλυσης κόστους του σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας περιλαμβάνει τέσσερα βασικά βήματα που στοχεύουν στην εφαρμογή των εξής:

- 1ο βήμα: Ανάπτυξη μιας συγκεκριμένης έκθεσης ανά μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση με ξεχωριστή ανάλυση ανά επιμέρους έργο.
- 2ο βήμα: Εξέταση όλων των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και δεδομένων.
- 3ο βήμα: Λεπτομερής ανάλυση όλων των στοιχείων κόστους των κύριων έργων μέσω της εφαρμογής της πιο κατάλληλης μεθοδολογίας επικύρωσης κόστους.
- 4ο βήμα: Επαλήθευση κόστους ανά έργο, Άξονα, και Πυλώνα του σχεδίου.

1ο βήμα - Ανάπτυξη αναφορών ανάλυσης κόστους

Το περιεχόμενο της αναφοράς ανάλυσης κόστους για κάθε μία από τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας περιλαμβάνει τις ακόλουθες κοινές παραμέτρους / λεπτομέρειες:

- **Σύνοψη έργου** : Περιλαμβάνει την αποτύπωση των χαρακτηριστικών του κάθε έργου (π.χ. Πυλώνας, Άξονας, τίτλος έργου και υποέργα, ενδιαφερόμενα μέρη), την κωδικοποίηση βασικών οικονομικών μεγεθών (συνολικός και εκτιμώμενος προϋπολογισμός) καθώς και μια σύντομη επισκόπηση του πεδίου εφαρμογής του έργου.
- **Μέσα εφαρμογής:** Αποτυπώνει μια περίληψη του σχετικού κανονιστικού πλαισίου (εάν υπάρχει), μια γενική προοπτική όσον αφορά τη διαδικασία ωριμότητας και έναν συγκεντρωτικό πίνακα σχετικά με το χρονοδιάγραμμα του έργου και με τα ορόσημα που πρέπει να επιτευχθούν.

- **Προϋπολογισμός έργου**: Περιλαμβάνει:
    - ανάλυση (προσδιορισμός βασικών παραμέτρων κόστους, επισκόπηση των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών, επιβεβαίωση ότι το εκτιμώμενο κόστος δεν περιλαμβάνει ΦΠΑ, δεν είναι επαναλαμβανόμενο και δεν πραγματοποιείται πριν από την 1η Φεβρουαρίου 2020),
    - ένδειξη του κατά πόσον τμήματα του προϋπολογισμού του έργου καλύπτονται από άλλα ιδιωτικά κονδύλια ή κοινοτική χρηματοδότηση – επιβεβαίωση ότι αυτά τα ποσά έχουν αφαιρεθεί από το κόστος που θα χρηματοδοτηθεί από το Ταμείο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και
    - αξιολόγηση και επικύρωση προϋπολογισμού (συγκεκριμένη μεθοδολογία για την εκτίμηση του κόστους, ανάλυση κόστους ανά καθοριστικό παράγοντα, προσδιορισμός του κόστους μονάδας, προσδιορισμός του συνολικού αριθμού μονάδων, εκτίμηση του συνολικού απαιτούμενου προϋπολογισμού ανά έργο).
- **Υποστηρικτικό υλικό:** Αποτυπώνει μια σύντομη επισκόπηση των σχετικών μελετών ή / και πληροφοριών που χρησιμοποιούνται για την επικύρωση του συνολικού κόστους καθώς και τη χαρτογράφηση σημείων αναφοράς που χρησιμοποιήθηκαν κατά την ανάλυση του κόστους (ιστορικό, συγκριτικό κόστος σε παρόμοια έργα) και παροχή σχετικών αποδεικτικών στοιχείων (π.χ. πηγές).

2ο βήμα - Εξέταση όλων των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και δεδομένων

Προκειμένου να διασφαλιστεί η ακρίβεια και η συνέπεια των εκτιμήσεων κόστους, πραγματοποιείται μια συγκριτική ανάλυση δεδομένων κοστολόγησης μέσω της συλλογής και εξέτασης όλων των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και δεδομένων σχετικά με το πραγματικό κόστος παρόμοιων μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων που έχουν πραγματοποιηθεί στο παρελθόν. Αυτό το βήμα περιλαμβάνει κυρίως όλες τις ενέργειες που σχετίζονται με τη συλλογή και εξέταση του συνόλου των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και του υποστηρικτικού υλικού, καθώς και την άντληση δεδομένων και την εις βάθος ανάλυση της σχετικής τεκμηρίωσης.

3ο βήμα - Ανάπτυξη μεθοδολογίας ανάλυσης κόστους

Προκειμένου να εφαρμοστεί η κοστολόγηση των έργων, αναπτύχθηκαν τρεις βασικές μεθοδολογικές αναλύσεις που χρησιμοποιήθηκαν με βάση την καταλληλότητά τους για καθεμία από τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις που περιλαμβάνονται στο Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας:

Εκτίμηση από κάτω προς τα πάνω (bottom-up)

Η πρώτη μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση της ανάλυσης κόστους περιλαμβάνει εκτιμήσεις σε αναλυτικό επίπεδο για κάθε παράμετρο κόστους του έργου, οι οποίες στη συνέχεια συγκεντρώνονται σε μια συνολική εκτίμηση για ολόκληρο το έργο. Τα κύρια βήματα αυτής της μεθοδολογικής προσέγγισης περιλαμβάνουν τα ακόλουθα:

- Επανεξέταση ιστορικών τιμών/κριτηρίων ανά παράμετρο κόστους από παρόμοια έργα και εκτίμηση του κόστους αξίας της μονάδας.
- Προσδιορισμός του συνολικού αριθμού μονάδων που απαιτούνται και εφαρμογή της τιμής μονάδας για τις σχετικές εκτιμήσεις ανά παράμετρο κόστους.
- Τελική συγκέντρωση και εκτίμηση του συνολικού κόστους ανά έργο.

Παραμετρική προσέγγιση

Αυτή η προσέγγιση αναφέρεται στην εκτίμηση του συνολικού προϋπολογισμού ανά έργο βάσει σχετικών ιστορικών στοιχείων / σημείων αναφοράς. Συγκεκριμένα, τα κύρια βήματα της παραμετρικής μεθοδολογικής προσέγγισης περιλαμβάνουν τα ακόλουθα:

- Προσδιορισμός μεμονωμένων παραμέτρων κόστους βάσει σχετικών ιστορικών στοιχείων / σημείων αναφοράς
- Εξέταση της συνεισφοράς κάθε παραμέτρου κόστους στο συνολικό προϋπολογισμό
- Αξιολόγηση κάθε παραμέτρου κόστους ως ποσοστό του συνολικού κόστους

Εκτίμηση από πάνω προς τα κάτω (top down)

Τέλος, η τεχνική μεθοδολογίας από πάνω προς τα κάτω περιλαμβάνει τα ακόλουθα κύρια βήματα:

- Εκτίμηση του συνολικού προϋπολογισμού ανά έργο βάσει σχετικών ιστορικών στοιχείων.
- Κατανομή του συνολικού κόστους ανά μεμονωμένη παράμετρο κόστους βάσει των σχετικών κριτηρίων αναφοράς για κάθε κόστος μονάδας.

Σημειώνεται ότι σε ορισμένες περιπτώσεις όπου υπάρχει περιορισμένη διαθεσιμότητα συγκριτικών ιστορικών στοιχείων / σημείων αναφοράς, προκειμένου να προχωρήσουμε σε μια ακριβή και αιτιολογημένη εκτίμηση των παραμέτρων κόστους, ζητήθηκε άποψη από εμπειρογνώμονες. Ειδικότερα, η κρίση των εμπειρογνωμόνων στοχεύει να παρέχει τα ακόλουθα:

- Επανεξέταση των σχετικών σημείων αναφοράς σχετικά με το κόστος παρόμοιων έργων.
- Παροχή εξειδικευμένης γνώμης με βάση την εμπειρία και γνώση που έχει αποκτηθεί σε έναν συγκεκριμένο τομέα και την επισήμανση κρίσιμων παραγόντων και πιθανών κινδύνων.
- Ολοκλήρωση και αξιολόγηση των υπαρχόντων δεδομένων και επικύρωση του εκτιμώμενου κόστους.

4ο βήμα - Διαδικασία αξιολόγησης και επικύρωσης

Η ακρίβεια και η επικύρωση της ανάλυσης κόστους για κάθε επένδυση και έργο επιτυγχάνεται μέσω της αξιολόγησης του κόστους του σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας από έναν ανεξάρτητο φορέα. Συγκεκριμένα, η επικύρωση και αποτίμηση της ανάλυσης κόστους διασφαλίστηκε μέσω των ακόλουθων ενεργειών:

- Συλλογή, επεξεργασία και αναθεώρηση δεδομένων
- Συνεχής επικοινωνία και υλοποίηση συναντήσεων με τους υπεύθυνους ενδιαφερόμενους φορείς και οντότητες
- Αναζήτηση πρόσθετων δεδομένων και πληροφοριών
- Επαλήθευση μεγέθους επένδυσης και προσδιορισμός κόστους
- Προετοιμασία και επανεξέταση των αναφορών ανάλυσης κόστους

Κύρια στοιχεία μεθοδολογίας προσέγγισης και παραμέτρων κόστους

Η εκτίμηση του κόστους όσον αφορά τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις που περιλαμβάνονται στον Άξονα 3.1 («Προώθηση της δημιουργίας θέσεων εργασίας και της συμμετοχής στην αγορά εργασίας»)

του τρίτου Πυλώνα του σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας («Απασχόληση, δεξιότητες και κοινωνική συνοχή») είναι με βάση τα ακόλουθα κύρια στοιχεία:

- Η οργάνωση εκπαιδευτικών προγραμμάτων
- Η δημιουργία κινήτρων απασχόλησης και επαγγελματικών ευκαιριών
- Η ανάπτυξη και αναβάθμιση των πλατφορμών πληροφορικής
- Η διαχείριση έργου και ο έλεγχος κόστους και η υλοποίηση τεχνικών μελετών και εκστρατειών ευαισθητοποίησης

1ο στοιχείο: Υλοποίηση εκπαιδευτικών προγραμμάτων

Αυτό το στοιχείο περιλαμβάνει όλα τα κόστη που σχετίζονται με την οργάνωση και την εφαρμογή προγραμμάτων κατάρτισης που αφορούν, μεταξύ άλλων, την επαγγελματική κατάρτιση καθώς και προγράμματα κατάρτισης για συμβουλευτική και επαγγελματική καθοδήγηση. Πιο συγκεκριμένα, η κοστολόγηση των προγραμμάτων κατάρτισης που περιλαμβάνονται σε αυτόν τον Άξονα του τρίτου Πυλώνα προέρχεται από τις ακόλουθες παραμέτρους:

- Προσδιορισμός του αριθμού όλου του εκπαιδευτικού προσωπικού που απαιτείται (εκπαιδευτές μαθημάτων, συντονιστές, ακαδημαϊκή υποστήριξη, τεχνική βοήθεια κ.λπ.) καθώς και ο αριθμός των δικαιούχων / εκπαιδευομένων που εκτιμάται ότι θα συμμετάσχουν σε κάθε πρόγραμμα
- Προσδιορισμός του μέσου χρόνου ανά πρόγραμμα κατάρτισης (σε ώρες, ημέρες ή μήνες) με βάση τις συγκεκριμένες ανάγκες και στόχους εκπαίδευσης
- Εξέταση των σχετικών τιμών της αγοράς και εκτίμηση του κόστους μονάδας που αντιστοιχεί σε κάθε εκπαιδευτή / εκπαιδευόμενο ανά ώρα ή εκπαιδευτική συνεδρία
- Υπολογισμός των δαπανών που απορρέουν από το απαιτούμενο εκπαιδευτικό υλικό (π.χ. βιβλία, οδηγοί, έντυπα ή ψηφιακές ενότητες κ.λπ.) ή οποιοδήποτε άλλο πρόσθετο κόστος απαιτείται για την υλοποίηση κάθε εκπαιδευτικού προγράμματος

2ο στοιχείο: Δημιουργία κινήτρων απασχόλησης και επαγγελματικών ευκαιριών

Το δεύτερο στοιχείο στοχεύει στην προώθηση ευκαιριών απασχόλησης και κινήτρων δημιουργίας θέσεων εργασίας μέσω της παροχής επιδοτήσεων μισθών για την ενθάρρυνση των εργοδοτών να προσλαμβάνουν εργαζομένους, συμβάλλοντας στο κόστος εργασίας, καθώς και την παροχή επιδοτήσεων για τη δημιουργία νέων επιχειρήσεων (δηλαδή για ελεύθερους επαγγελματίες). Το κόστος αυτών των ενισχύσεων υπολογίζεται με βάση τις ακόλουθες παραμέτρους:

- Προσδιορισμός του αριθμού των δικαιούχων που εκτιμάται ότι εμπίπτουν στα σχετικά καθεστώτα επιδοτήσεων λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τον γενικό στόχο και τα σχετικά κριτήρια επιλεξιμότητας
- Προσδιορισμός του μέσου ποσού επιδότησης ανά δικαιούχο βάσει των σχετικών τιμών της αγοράς και της μέσης επιδότησης βάσει των προηγούμενων συστημάτων
- Προσδιορισμός του ποσού επιδότησης ανά δικαιούχο και εκτίμηση του συνολικού κόστους που προκύπτει από κάθε πρόγραμμα

3ο στοιχείο: Ανάπτυξη και αναβάθμιση σχετικών πλατφορμών πληροφορικής

Αυτό το στοιχείο περιλαμβάνει το εκτιμώμενο κόστος όλων των απαιτούμενων ενεργειών σχετικά με τη δημιουργία πλατφορμών, την αναβάθμιση συστημάτων πληροφορικής καθώς και την ανάπτυξη ψηφιακών εφαρμογών στο πλαίσιο των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων που αφορούν την προώθηση της δημιουργίας θέσεων εργασίας. Η κοστολόγηση των έργων που περιλαμβάνονται σε αυτόν τον Άξονα βασίζεται στις ακόλουθες παραμέτρους:

- Προσδιορισμός του αριθμού προσωπικού που απαιτείται για την ανάπτυξη και αναβάθμιση των σχετικών συστημάτων
- Προσδιορισμός του όγκου εργασίας που απαιτείται για την ολοκλήρωση κάθε ενέργειας που υπολογίζεται ανθρωπομήνες με βάση τις μέσες παραγωγικές ώρες ανά μήνα και ανά άτομο
- Εξέταση των αμοιβών της αγοράς σε σχέση με το σχετικό κόστος ανά άτομο ανά μήνα και υπολογισμός του κόστους που προκύπτει από τον συνολικό χρόνο εργασίας του προσωπικού

4ο στοιχείο: Διαχείριση έργων, τεχνικές μελέτες και εκστρατείες ευαισθητοποίησης

Το κόστος όσον αφορά το τέταρτο στοιχείο προέρχεται από την παροχή των συμπληρωματικών απαιτούμενων υπηρεσιών που αφορούν τις υπηρεσίες διαχείρισης και εποπτείας του έργου, την εφαρμογή των απαιτούμενων τεχνικών μελετών (π.χ. μελέτες εκτίμησης της τρέχουσας κατάστασης ή / και μελέτες για το σχεδιασμό, τα κριτήρια και την εφαρμογή του έργου) και τη διοργάνωση δράσεων ευαισθητοποίησης (π.χ. φυλλάδια, διαφημίσεις τύπου, “εκστρατείες” μέσων κ.λπ.). Σε αυτό το πλαίσιο, ο υπολογισμός του σχετικού κόστους σχετικά με τις προαναφερθείσες ενέργειες βασίζεται στα εξής:

- Προσδιορισμός του αριθμού του προσωπικού που απαιτείται για την παροχή υπηρεσιών διαχείρισης και εποπτείας έργων και των τεχνικών εμπειρογνωμόνων που απαιτούνται για την υλοποίηση των απαιτούμενων μελετών
- Προσδιορισμός των συνολικών ανθρωπίνων μηνών / ωρών που εκτιμάται ότι θα παρέχονται σε κάθε υπηρεσία καθώς και των αντίστοιχων αμοιβών ανά μονάδα
- Υπολογισμός του συνολικού κόστους που προκύπτει από τις υπηρεσίες διαχείρισης, εποπτείας και τεχνικής διαβούλευσης ανά έργο
- Εκτίμηση του κόστους των δράσεων ευαισθητοποίησης βάσει του εκτιμώμενου μέσου ετήσιου κόστους (λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τις τρέχουσες τιμές αγοράς) και τη συνολική διάρκεια κάθε διαφημιστικής καμπάνιας

Η λεπτομερής εκτίμηση κόστους για κάθε δράση/ έργο βρίσκεται στα Παραρτήματα.

12. Αίτημα δανείου

Μη εφαρμόσιμο.

Άξονας 3.4: Αύξηση της πρόσβασης σε αποτελεσματικές και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς κοινωνικές πολιτικές

1. Περιγραφή του Άξονα

Τομείς/ τομέας πολιτικής: Κοινωνική και εδαφική συνοχή, κοινωνική και θεσμική ανθεκτικότητα, πολιτικές για την επόμενη γενιά, παιδιά και νέους, όπως εκπαίδευση και δεξιότητες.

Περίληψη: Ο Άξονας αυτός περιλαμβάνει μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις που στοχεύουν σε ορισμένες από τις πιο ευάλωτες πληθυσμιακές ομάδες της χώρας, με πρωταρχικό στόχο την παροχή ίσων ευκαιριών για όλους, ανεξάρτητα από το φύλο, την εθνικότητα, τον σεξουαλικό προσανατολισμό, την ηλικία, την αναπηρία και άλλα χαρακτηριστικά. Ο Άξονας αντικατοπτρίζει μία από τις τρεις προτεραιότητες της στρατηγικής «Ευρώπη 2020», δηλαδή την ανάπτυξη χωρίς αποκλεισμούς και το βασικό της στοιχείο, την πολιτική για την μείωση της φτώχειας. Ο Άξονας στοχεύει στη διασφάλιση της οικονομικής, κοινωνικής και εδαφικής συνοχής και της ένταξης που ευνοεί την ανάπτυξη. Ο Άξονας επίσης στοχεύει να διασφαλίσει ότι τα οφέλη της ανάπτυξης θα μοιράζονται ευρέως, μειώνοντας έτσι τη φτώχεια και τις ανισότητες. Επιπλέον, ο Άξονας μετριάζει τις άνευ προηγουμένου δυσμενείς επιπτώσεις της πανδημίας στις πιο ευάλωτες ομάδες του πληθυσμού.

Οι στόχοι πρόκειται να επιτευχθούν μέσα από τις εξής δράσεις: (α) την αποϊδρυματοποίηση νεαρών εφήβων και παιδιών μέσω είτε της μεταρρύθμισης για την επαγγελματική αναδοχή είτε της ενίσχυσης των ΣΥΔ (Στέγες Υποστηριζόμενης Διαβίωσης) (β) τη μεταρρύθμιση για τη φροντίδα και αγωγή παιδιών νηπιακής ηλικίας, που περιλαμβάνει τη δημιουργία ενός ενιαίου και σύγχρονου προγράμματος σπουδών για όλους τους βρεφονηπιακούς σταθμούς αλλά και τις ειδικές παρεμβάσεις για παιδιά με αναπηρίες, γνωστικές και αναπτυξιακές διαταραχές γ) την ενίσχυση του συστήματος κοινωνικής πρόνοιας και την προώθηση δράσεων που στοχεύουν στην ένταξη στην αγορά εργασίας (επανένταξη) των πιο ευάλωτων πληθυσμιακών ομάδων, με κύρια μεταρρύθμιση αυτή που προωθεί στην πράξη την υποστήριξη ατόμων με αναπηρία μέσω του θεσμού του προσωπικού βοηθού (δ) τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό του συστήματος κοινωνικής προστασίας, εναρμονισμένου με τα ευρωπαϊκά πρότυπα. Στον Άξονα περιλαμβάνονται επιπλέον ειδικά προγράμματα κατάρτισης ευπαθών κοινωνικών ομάδων που στοχεύουν στην ομαλή (επαν-)ένταξη τους στην αγορά εργασίας με ανταγωνιστικές δεξιότητες αλλά και ειδικά προγράμματα ψηφιακού γραμματισμού τόσο για άτομα με αναπηρία όσο και για την τρίτη ηλικία, ενισχύοντας περαιτέρω τις πολιτικές ενεργούς γήρανσης. Επιπλέον σχετικά με την ισορροπία επαγγελματικής και οικογενειακής ζωής στον Άξονα ενσωματώνονται παρεμβάσεις για τη δημιουργία χώρων φροντίδας βρεφών και προνηπίων στους χώρους εργασίας. Στον Άξονα περιγράφεται η δημιουργία ενός προγράμματος κατάρτισης για την αύξηση της επίγνωσης της διαφορετικότητας που θα υλοποιηθεί τόσο στο δημόσιο όσο και στον ιδιωτικό τομέα για την καταπολέμηση των διακρίσεων λόγω φύλου, σεξουαλικού προσανατολισμού, ηλικίας, αναπηρίας, εθνικότητας και άλλων χαρακτηριστικών. Η δράση αυτή συμπληρώνεται από την συλλογή στατιστικών στοιχείων για την στοχευμένη εφαρμογή πολιτικών, και τη διαμόρφωση ενός πρότυπου μηχανισμού απονομής σήματος διαφορετικότητας στις επιχειρήσεις. Τέλος στον Άξονα συμπεριλαμβάνονται ειδικές δράσεις για τον πληθυσμό των προσφύγων που αφορούν στην ομαλή ενσωμάτωσή τους στην εργασία και τον κοινωνικό ιστό και την ψηφιοποίηση υπηρεσιών ασύλου.

Στόχος: Ο πρωταρχικός στόχος του Άξονα αυτού είναι η εξασφάλιση ίσων ευκαιριών για όλους, ανεξαρτήτως φύλου, εθνικότητας, σεξουαλικού προσανατολισμού, ηλικίας, αναπηρίας και άλλων χαρακτηριστικών. Για το σκοπό αυτό, περιλαμβάνει μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις με στόχο:

1. Τη διασφάλιση της κοινωνικής ένταξης και τη μείωση των ανισοτήτων των ευάλωτων πληθυσμιακών ομάδων μέσω (α) προώθησης της οικονομικής ενεργοποίησης και ταυτόχρονης παροχής ευκαιριών κατάρτισης, ανάπτυξης δεξιοτήτων και μαθητείας και (β) εξασφάλισης πρόσβασης σε αποτελεσματικές και υψηλής ποιότητας κοινωνικές υπηρεσίες.

2. Την πραγματοποίηση παρεμβάσεων στην πρώιμη παιδική ηλικία για να εξασφαλιστούν οι αναπτυξιακές, οικονομικές και κοινωνικές προοπτικές των παιδιών και των νέων οικογενειών.

3. Τη δημιουργία ενός αποτελεσματικού πλαισίου που προωθεί την ισορροπία επαγγελματικής και οικογενειακής ζωής και ενισχύει τη συμπερίληψη και των δύο φύλων σε αντίστοιχες πολιτικές

4. Τη διαμόρφωση ενός αποτελεσματικού συστήματος για την ενίσχυση της διαφορετικότητας στην εργασία και την κοινωνική, δημόσια σφαίρα, μέσω (α) ενός μηχανισμού καταγραφής και συστηματοποίησης των δεδομένων και (β) ενός σύγχρονου προγράμματος αντίστοιχης εκπαίδευσης για το εργατικό δυναμικό της χώρας

Οι στόχοι αυτοί είναι ευθυγραμμισμένοι με τις συστάσεις της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής προς την Ελλάδα, στο πλαίσιο των Ειδικών ανά Χώρα Συστάσεων (CSR) των ετών 2019 και 2020, που αφορούν τη ενίσχυση της πρόσβασης σε κοινωνικές υπηρεσίες υψηλής ποιότητας, προσιτές και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς, υποστηρίζοντας τις πιο ευάλωτες ομάδες του πληθυσμού

και βελτιώνοντας τη συμμετοχή τους στην αγορά εργασίας, μειώνοντας την αναντιστοιχία δεξιοτήτων, καθώς και αυξάνοντας τη ποιότητα και τη συνάφεια των προγραμμάτων εκπαίδευσης και ειδίκευσης με την αγορά εργασίας. Επιπλέον ολοκληρώνουν και συμπληρώνουν τις υπάρχουσες μεταρρυθμίσεις του πλέγματος κοινωνικής προστασίας, στην κατεύθυνση της μείωσης της φτώχειας και των ανισοτήτων. Απηχούν επίσης τις ευρωπαϊκές εμβληματικές πρωτοβουλίες «Επανειδίκευση και αναβάθμιση δεξιοτήτων» και «Εκσυγχρονισμός» και ευθυγραμμίζονται πλήρως με την έκθεση της επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη, στηρίζοντας τη νέα στρατηγική ανάπτυξης της Ελλάδας. Τέλος, όπως αναφέρεται στην Έκθεση για την Ελλάδα για το 2020, παρόλο που η χώρα έχει βελτιωθεί στους περισσότερους δείκτες του πίνακα κοινωνικών αποτελεσμάτων που υποστηρίζει τον Ευρωπαϊκό Πυλώνα των Κοινωνικών Δικαιωμάτων, οι προκλήσεις στους τομείς που σχετίζονται με το χάσμα στην απασχόληση των φύλων, της ανισότητας των εισοδημάτων και των ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων παραμένουν σημαντικές. Ο Άξονας αυτός συνδράμει στην αντιμετώπισή τους με αποτελεσματικό και καινοτόμο τρόπο.

Σύνδεση με τις Ευρωπαϊκές Εμβληματικές Πρωτοβουλίες: «Εκσυγχρονισμός», Επανειδίκευση και αναβάθμιση δεξιοτήτων»

Μεταρρυθμίσεις και Επενδύσεις

Μεταρρυθμίσεις

- **Μεταρρύθμιση 1:** Προστασία του συστήματος κοινωνικών παροχών από αθέμιτες πρακτικές (ID:16726)
- **Μεταρρύθμιση 2:** Ενίσχυση παιδικής προστασίας (ID:16919, COFOG 10.4)
- **Μεταρρύθμιση 3:** Υποστήριξη ατόμων με αναπηρία (ID:16904, COFOG 10.1)

Επενδύσεις Επένδυση 1: Κοινωνική ενσωμάτωση ευάλωτων ομάδων (ID:16922, COFOG 10.9)

- **Επένδυση 2 (συμπεριλαμβανομένου ενός ισχυρού στοιχείου της ψηφιακής μεταρρύθμισης):** Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός κοινωνικής υποστήριξης (ID:16925, COFOG 10.8)
- **Επένδυση 3:** Ενίσχυση της διαφορετικότητας & καταπολέμηση των διακρίσεων (ID:16685, COFOG 10.7)
- **Επένδυση 4:** Μονάδες παιδικής μέριμνας σε χώρους εργασίας (ID:16945, COFOG 10.4)
- **Επένδυση 5 (συμπεριλαμβανομένου ενός ισχυρού στοιχείου της ψηφιακής μεταρρύθμισης):** Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός συστήματος μετανάστευσης και ασύλου (ID:16763, COFOG 10.9)
- **Επένδυση 6:** Ένταξη των προσφύγων στην αγορά εργασίας (ID:16688, COFOG 10.9)

Εκτιμώμενο ποσό επιχορηγήσεων και δανείων: 611 εκατομμύρια ευρώ, εκ των οποίων 611 εκατομμύρια ευρώ (100%) καλύπτονται από το Ταμείο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας

2. Κύριες προκλήσεις και στόχοι

α) Κύριες προκλήσεις

Παρά τις προσπάθειες για αύξηση της κοινωνικής και οικονομικής ένταξης ευάλωτων ομάδων του πληθυσμού μέσω ευκαιριών κατάρτισης και εκπαίδευσης και πρόσβασης σε κοινωνικές υπηρεσίες υψηλής ποιότητας, η Ελλάδα συνεχίζει να υπολείπεται σε σύγκριση με τους ευρωπαίους ομολόγους

της σε πολλούς σχετικούς δείκτες, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της φτώχειας και του κινδύνου κοινωνικού και οικονομικού αποκλεισμού (ιδίως για παιδιά και άτομα σε ηλικία εργασίας), της ανεργίας (ιδίως για γυναίκες, νέους και ηλικιωμένους),του ποσοστού συμμετοχής για τις ίδιες ομάδες, και των δεικτών εξάρτησης: Πιο συγκεκριμένα, οι κύριες προκλήσεις μπορούν να συνοψιστούν ως εξής:

Όσον αφορά την κοινωνική ένταξη ευάλωτων πληθυσμιακών ομάδων μέσω ευκαιριών κατάρτισης και εκπαίδευσης και πρόσβασης σε κοινωνικές υπηρεσίες υψηλής ποιότητας:

- *Η συμμετοχή των γυναικών στην αγορά εργασίας.* Το ποσοστό απασχόλησης των γυναικών είναι ένα από τα χαμηλότερα στην ΕΕ, ειδικά για τις ηλικιακές ομάδες (15-24) και ηλικιωμένων (50-64), όπως τονίζεται στην έκθεση για το Ευρωπαϊκό Εξάμηνο του 2019 και στην έκθεση της Επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη.

- *Ενσωμάτωση στην αγορά εργασίας (εκ νέου) των αποδεκτών ελάχιστου εγγυημένου εισοδήματος (GMI).* Η τακτική παρακολούθηση του τρίτου πυλώνα του GMI, δηλαδή η επανένταξη στην αγορά εργασίας, αποτελεί μείζονα πρόκληση. Αυτό επηρεάζει τον γενικό στόχο του καθεστώτος, που είναι ο περιορισμός της εξάρτησης των δικαιούχων από την κοινωνική πρόνοια και η αποφυγή της παγίδας φτώχειας.
- *Αναβάθμιση και επανειδίκευση.* Στο τέλος του 2018, το ένα τρίτο των ελληνικών εταιρειών ανέφεραν ότι δυσκολεύονται να καλύψουν τις κενές θέσεις, με την έλλειψη κατάλληλων δεξιοτήτων να είναι ο πιο κοινός λόγος. Σε σχέση με αυτήν την πρόκληση, το Ευρωπαϊκό Συμβούλιο πρότεινε ότι «η Ελλάδα πρέπει να αυξήσει την αποτελεσματικότητα των πολιτικών που οδηγούν στην ένταξη στην αγορά εργασίας, και συγκεκριμένα των προγραμμάτων επαγγελματικής κατάρτισης» (Σύσταση του Συμβουλίου για το εθνικό πρόγραμμα μεταρρυθμίσεων του 2020). Αυτή η γενική πρόκληση ισχύει επίσης, και είναι ακόμη πιο έντονη, στην περίπτωση ευάλωτων πληθυσμιακών ομάδων.
- *Ένταξη ατόμων με αναπηρία.* Τα τελευταία χρόνια, η Ελλάδα έχει εισαγάγει σημαντικές νομοθετικές μεταρρυθμίσεις που επιδιώκουν να δημιουργήσουν ένα νέο πλαίσιο που προάγει την κοινωνική και οικονομική ένταξη των ατόμων με αναπηρία. Ωστόσο, οι τελευταίοι εξακολουθούν να αντιμετωπίζουν έλλειψη στην ποικιλία και τη διαθεσιμότητα των υποδομών και των κοινωνικών υπηρεσιών, με εκείνους που χρειάζονται υψηλή υποστήριξη να αντιμετωπίζουν τις μεγαλύτερες προκλήσεις.
- *Ένταξη ηλικιωμένων πολιτών.* Παρά τις πρόσφατες βελτιώσεις, η συντριπτική πλειονότητα των ηλικιωμένων εξακολουθεί να μην είναι εξοικειωμένη με τη χρήση νέων τεχνολογιών πληροφοριών και επικοινωνιών, γεγονός που θέτει σοβαρούς περιορισμούς στον βαθμό κοινωνικής αυτονομίας και την καθημερινή ζωής τους.
- *Ενσωμάτωση στην αγορά εργασίας των εχόντων νομικό καθεστώς πρόσφυγα και δικαιούχων επικουρικής προστασίας.* Το ποσοστό απασχόλησης υπηκόων τρίτων χωρών που διαμένουν νόμιμα στην Ελλάδα είναι δομικά χαμηλότερο από αυτό των Ελλήνων υπηκόων. Στην έκθεση 2020 για την Ελλάδα και το CSR 2020 δίνεται ιδιαίτερη έμφαση στην ένταξη αυτής της ευάλωτης ομάδας, ιδίως μετά την εμφάνιση της πανδημίας COVID-19.
- *Κοινωνική ένταξη των Ρομά.* Το 2011 η Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή ενέκρινε το πλαίσιο της ΕΕ για τις εθνικές στρατηγικές ένταξης των Ρομά, το οποίο επικεντρώνεται σε τέσσερις βασικούς τομείς: εκπαίδευση, απασχόληση, υγειονομική περίθαλψη και στέγαση. Οι Ρομά στην Ελλάδα αποτελούν περίπου το 1,5% του συνολικού πληθυσμού. Ζώντας σε όλες σχεδόν τις περιοχές της χώρας, οι κοινότητες των Ρομά αντιμετωπίζουν ελλείψεις που σχετίζονται με συνθήκες διαβίωσης, πόσιμο νερό, ενέργεια και υποδομές, οργανικό ή / και λειτουργικό αναλφαβητισμό καθώς και ψηφιακό αναλφαβητισμό.

Όσον αφορά την ψηφιοποίηση:

- Έλλειψη ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών και ολοκληρωμένης πλατφόρμας πληροφορικής σχετικά με την επιχειρησιακή διαδικασία και την παροχή επιδομάτων σε χρήμα και σε είδος. Η έλλειψη ψηφιοποίησης επηρεάζει επίσης σοβαρά τα άτομα με αναπηρία που επί του παρόντος πρέπει να υποβάλλουν τα ίδια δικαιολογητικά σε διαφορετικούς φορείς σε τακτική βάση.
- Έλλειψη ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών σχετικά με τη μετανάστευση και το σύστημα ασύλου, που επηρεάζει αρνητικά την άμεση επεξεργασία των αιτήσεων ασύλου, την εξατομικευμένη υπηρεσία των αιτούντων άσυλο σχετικά με την πορεία της αίτησής τους και τη συνολική αυτοματοποίηση των σχετικών υπηρεσιών και διαδικασιών.

Όσον αφορά την εισοδηματική ανισότητα και τη φτώχεια:

- Ανισότητα: Σύμφωνα με τη CSR του 2019 για την Ελλάδα «ενώ έχουν ξεκινήσει μεταρρυθμίσεις, η Ελλάδα χαρακτηρίζεται από υψηλή εισοδηματική ανισότητα» (αιτιολογική σκέψη 14). Επιπλέον, η CSR 2020 δηλώνει ότι «η κρίση COVID-19 κινδυνεύει [θα] επιδεινώσει για άλλη μια φορά την κοινωνική κατάσταση μεγάλων μερών του πληθυσμού και την αύξηση της εισοδηματικής ανισότητας» (αιτιολογική σκέψη 20).
- Φτώχεια: Σύμφωνα με την έρευνα του ΟΟΣΑ για την Ελλάδα για το 2020, «Παρά τις βελτιώσεις τα τελευταία χρόνια, τα ποσοστά φτώχειας μεταξύ των νέων και των οικογενειών με παιδιά παραμένουν υψηλά. […] Η κρίση COVID-19 καθιστά αναγκαίο να συνεχιστεί ο εκσυγχρονισμός του συστήματος κοινωνικής προστασίας της Ελλάδας, ώστε να στοχεύσει καλύτερα τα προγράμματα κατά της φτώχειας σε άτομα που έχουν ανάγκη και να ενισχύσει σημαντικά τα προγράμματα επανεκπαίδευσης ».

Όσον αφορά τις παρεμβάσεις στην παιδική ηλικία:

- Σύμφωνα με την έρευνα του ΟΟΣΑ για την Ελλάδα για το 2020, η συμμετοχή στην προσχολική εκπαίδευση υστερεί σε σύγκριση με άλλες χώρες, παρά το γεγονός ότι έχει επεκταθεί η υποχρεωτική προσχολική εκπαίδευση. Επιπλέον, η χώρα δεν διαθέτει ένα κεντρικό δημόσιο σύστημα παρεμβάσεων στην παιδική ηλικία. Τα προγράμματα αυτά αναπτύσσονται και υλοποιούνται μόνο μέσω του ιδιωτικού τομέα και των μη κυβερνητικών οργανώσεων (ΜΚΟ). Ως αποτέλεσμα, τα ποσοστά έγκαιρης διάγνωσης ψυχικών και νευρολογικών αναπηριών παραμένουν πολύ χαμηλά. Επιπλέον, η Έκθεση της Επιτροπής του Πισσαρίδη διαπιστώνει ότι η χώρα στερείται πλήρους προγράμματος παιδικής μέριμνας και ανάπτυξης που ξεκινά από το 2ο τρίμηνο της εγκυμοσύνης και φτάνει μέχρι την αρχή του δημοτικού σχολείου.

β) Στόχοι

Ο πρωταρχικός στόχος αυτού του Άξονα είναι η παροχή ίσων ευκαιριών για όλους, ανεξάρτητα από το φύλο, την εθνικότητα, τον σεξουαλικό προσανατολισμό, την ηλικία, την αναπηρία και άλλα χαρακτηριστικά. Περιλαμβάνει μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις με στόχο την αύξηση της πρόσβασης σε αποτελεσματικές και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς κοινωνικές πολιτικές και τον μετριασμό των αρνητικών κοινωνικών επιπτώσεων της κρίσης COVID-19. Αυτοί οι στόχοι συνάδουν με τις συστάσεις της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής που περιλαμβάνονται στις CSR 2019 και 2020 (ενίσχυση της πρόσβασης σε κοινωνικές υπηρεσίες χωρίς αποκλεισμούς, οικονομικά προσιτές και υψηλής ποιότητας, υποστήριξη των πιο ευάλωτων ομάδων πληθυσμού και βελτίωση της συμμετοχής τους στην αγορά εργασίας, μείωση των αναντιστοιχιών δεξιοτήτων, αύξηση ποιότητας και συνάφειας της εκπαίδευσης και της κατάρτισης με την αγορά εργασίας). Απηχούν επίσης τη στρατηγική «Ευρώπη 2020» για την αντιμετώπιση της φτώχειας, τις ευρωπαϊκές εμβληματικές πρωτοβουλίες «Επανειδίκευση και αναβάθμιση δεξιοτήτων» και «Εκσυγχρονισμός» και ευθυγραμμίζονται πλήρως με το εθνικό πρόγραμμα μεταρρυθμίσεων της χώρας. Τέλος, όπως αναφέρεται και στην Έκθεση Χωρών για την Ελλάδα για το 2020, παρόλο που η χώρα έχει βελτιωθεί στους περισσότερους δείκτες του Πίνακα Κοινωνικών Σκορ που υποστηρίζει τον Ευρωπαϊκό Πυλώνα των Κοινωνικών Δικαιωμάτων, οι προκλήσεις στους τομείς του χάσματος στην απασχόληση των φύλων, της ανισότητας εισοδήματος και των ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων παραμένουν σημαντικές. Ο στόχος του Άξονα είναι να αντιμετωπίσει αυτές τις προκλήσεις με αποτελεσματικό και καινοτόμο τρόπο.

Μια σημαντική πτυχή των προτεινόμενων έργων είναι το προληπτικό τους αποτέλεσμα: Το περιεχόμενο του Άξονα στοχεύει στην πρόληψη της ιδρυματοποίησης και του κοινωνικού αποκλεισμού ευάλωτων πληθυσμιακών ομάδων και τη βελτίωση της λειτουργικότητας των ατόμων με αναπηρίες, έτσι ώστε τελικά να περιορίσουν την ομάδα των ατόμων που ζουν κάτω από ένα καθεστώς ορίων επιβολής εξάρτησης, εμποδίζοντας την ενδυνάμωση και την αυτο-ανάπτυξη. Οι προτεινόμενες δράσεις δεν

δημιουργούν νέες δημόσιες δομές με υψηλό κόστος συντήρησης και μισθοδοσίας, κάτι που θα απαιτούσε συνεχή χρηματοδότηση μετά το τέλος του προγράμματος. Αντ 'αυτού, χρησιμοποιούνται κυρίως υπάρχουσες δομές. Οι προτεινόμενες μεταρρυθμίσεις και βελτιώσεις στις υποδομές έχουν επίσης μόνιμο χαρακτήρα. Έτσι, οι δράσεις έχουν χαμηλές μη ανακτήσιμες δαπάνες και υψηλές μακροπρόθεσμες αποδόσεις, τόσο μεμονωμένα όσο και κοινωνικά.

Οι στόχοι που επιδιώκονται από το περιεχόμενο του Άξονα στο σύνολό τους περιλαμβάνουν τα ακόλουθα:

- Αύξηση του αντίκτυπου των κοινωνικών μεταβιβάσεων στη μείωση του κινδύνου φτώχειας.
- Μείωση του ποσοστού φτώχειας των ευάλωτων πληθυσμιακών ομάδων.
- Διασφάλιση ότι οι αποδέκτες ελάχιστου εγγυημένου εισοδήματος δεν θα εγκλωβιστούν σε παγίδα φτώχειας.
- Αναβάθμιση της ποιότητας των κοινωνικών υπηρεσιών μέσω πρωτοκόλλων, εκπαίδευσης, πιστοποιήσεων και ενίσχυσης της ψηφιοποίησης.
- Μείωση των εμποδίων στην αγορά εργασίας προς τις πιο ευάλωτες πληθυσμιακές ομάδες
- Καταπολέμηση των ανισοτήτων τόσο σε εθνικό όσο και σε περιφερειακό επίπεδο, δίνοντας ιδιαίτερη προσοχή στις γεωγραφικές ανισότητες.
- Βελτίωση των προοπτικών συμμετοχής και ένταξης των γυναικών στην αγορά εργασίας.
- Παροχή υψηλής ποιότητας επιλογών πρώιμης φροντίδας παιδιών σε οικογένειες .
- Περαιτέρω ενίσχυση της ομαλής επιστροφής των μητέρων στην εργασία, παρέχοντάς τους επιλογές παιδικής φροντίδας υψηλής ποιότητας, αναπτύσσοντας τη λειτουργία των κέντρων παιδικής μέριμνας και επεκτείνοντάς τα σε όλη τη χώρα και δημιουργώντας μονάδες παιδικής μέριμνας μέσα σε εταιρείες.
- Καθιέρωση ενός περιεκτικού προγράμματος σπουδών με στόχο τη γνωστική ανάπτυξη των παιδιών από 3 μηνών έως 4 ετών.
- Προώθηση της ένταξης του προσφυγικού πληθυσμού στην αγορά εργασίας μέσω του συγχρονισμού των δεξιοτήτων τους με τις ανάγκες της αγοράς και της συμμετοχής σε προγράμματα πρακτικής άσκησης και μαθητείας.
- Ενίσχυση της ανεξάρτητης διαβίωσης, της κοινωνικής ένταξης, της απασχολησιμότητας και της αποϊδρυματοποίησης των ατόμων με ειδικές ανάγκες και των εφήβων παιδιών με χαμηλές πιθανότητες οικογενειακής επανένταξης.
- Βελτίωση της μελλοντικής απασχολησιμότητας παιδιών που ζουν σε κλειστές δομές προστασίας.
- Η τοποθέτηση ανηλίκων με σοβαρές αναπηρίες ή / και σοβαρές ψυχικές διαταραχές στη φροντίδα επαγγελματικών ανάδοχων φροντιστών.
- Αύξηση του ποσοστού έγκαιρης διάγνωσης ψυχικών και νευρολογικών αναπηριών και επακόλουθων παρεμβάσεων.
- Αντιμετώπιση της διαρροής κοινωνικών παροχών προς μη επιλέξιμα άτομα λόγω φοροδιαφυγής και απάτης.

Σε ατομική βάση, τα έργα που περιλαμβάνονται στο Άξονα έχουν τους ακόλουθους στόχους:

Μεταρρύθμιση 1: Προστασία του συστήματος κοινωνικών παροχών από αθέμιτες πρακτικές (ID:16726). Η βελτιστοποίηση κοινωνικών παροχών στοχεύει στη μείωση της εσφαλμένης κατανομής των πόρων του κοινωνικού προϋπολογισμού.

Μεταρρύθμιση 2: Ενίσχυση παιδικής προστασίας (ID:16919).Η προστασία των παιδιών στοχεύει στην ενίσχυση της προστασίας των παιδιών σε ένα πολυφασικό σύστημα. Με μεταρρυθμίσεις εφαρμόσιμες, δραστικές και προσανατολισμένες στα αποτελέσματα που έχουν σχεδιαστεί με ιδιαίτερη έμφαση σε (α) νεογέννητα, βρέφη και νήπια, (β) εφήβους και (γ) ανηλίκους με σοβαρές αναπηρίες ή / και σοβαρές ψυχικές διαταραχές, η υποστήριξη που παρέχεται στα παιδιά μπορεί να βελτιώσει τη γνωστική και

διανοητική τους ανάπτυξη, να αντιμετωπίσει επιτυχώς το στίγμα και τις διακρίσεις και να βελτιώσει περαιτέρω τη διαβίωσή τους σε ένα υποστηριζόμενο ανεξάρτητο σχήμα ή να τεθούν σε ανάδοχη φροντίδα. Τα έργα μπορούν να οριστούν ως αναπτυξιακή παρέμβαση και μεταρρύθμιση της πρώιμης παιδικής ηλικίας και ως πολιτική αποϊδρυματοποίησης.

Μεταρρύθμιση 3: Υποστήριξη ατόμων με αναπηρία (ID:16904). Η μεταρρύθμιση στοχεύει στην ενίσχυση της κοινωνικής ένταξης, της ανεξάρτητης διαβίωσης, της απασχολησιμότητας και της παρέμβασης σε πρώιμη παιδική ηλικία για άτομα και παιδιά με αναπηρία. Όλες αυτές οι δράσεις πληρούν μια σειρά σχετικών συστάσεων της Σύμβασης των Ηνωμένων Εθνών για τα δικαιώματα των ατόμων με αναπηρία (UNCRPD) και αναπτύσσουν τόσο την κοινωνική πρόνοια όσο και την οικονομία. Οι προτάσεις που υποβάλλονται συνδέονται στενά με τις υπουργικές προτεραιότητες και τις πολιτικές που σχετίζονται με το εθνικό σχέδιο δράσης για τα δικαιώματα των ατόμων με αναπηρία και την εθνική στρατηγική για την αποϊδρυματοποίηση. Συμπληρωματικό σε αυτές τις δράσεις θα είναι ένα πιλοτικό έργο για τη νέα διαδικασία αξιολόγησης αναπηρίας με βάση τη λειτουργικότητα, σύμφωνα με τις βέλτιστες πρακτικές της ΕΕ, η οποία έχει ήδη σχεδιαστεί, χρησιμοποιώντας κεφάλαια του ΕΚΤ. Όλα αυτά είναι σημαντικά στοιχεία που ενισχύουν την πολιτική αναπηρίας για τα επόμενα χρόνια και αναμένεται να διαμορφώσουν στάσεις, να καταπολεμήσουν τα στερεότυπα και να εξαλείψουν τα εμπόδια για την ένταξη και την ισότητα για όλους.

Επένδυση 1: Κοινωνική ενσωμάτωση ευάλωτων ομάδων (ID:16922). Η Κοινωνική ενσωμάτωση ευάλωτων ομάδων στοχεύει πρωτίστως τους βασικούς αποδέκτες του Ελάχιστου Εγγυημένου Εισοδήματος , τους αστέγους, τους Ρομά, τα άτομα με αναπηρία, τους ηλικιωμένους, τα παιδιά με αναπτυξιακές διαταραχές και τα νοικοκυριά που ζουν σε ακραίες συνθήκες φτώχειας. Στοχεύει στην ενίσχυση της απασχολησιμότητάς τους σύμφωνα με τις ειδικές δεξιότητες που απαιτούνται για τη συμμετοχή στην αγορά εργασίας, τον περιορισμό της εξάρτησής τους από την υποστήριξη της πρόνοιας και την πρόληψη της παγίδευσης τους στη φτώχεια.

Επένδυση 2 Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός κοινωνικής υποστήριξης (ID:16925) (συμπεριλαμβανομένου ενός ισχυρού στοιχείου της ψηφιακής μεταρρύθμισης): Ο ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του συστήματος κοινωνικής υποστήριξης εξορθολογίζει περαιτέρω το σύστημα παροχών κοινωνικής πρόνοιας μέσω: (α) απλοποίησης της πρόσβασης σε συστήματα κοινωνικής πρόνοιας, (β) αύξησης της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος ελέγχου της απάτης και ελέγχου των μετρητών στις κοινωνικές παροχές, γ) συλλογής ολοκληρωμένων πληροφοριών σχετικά με τις πολιτικές που εφαρμόζονται σε εθνικό και τοπικό επίπεδο , (δ) αυτόματου ελέγχου εκπλήρωσης των κριτηρίων των προγραμμάτων , ε) μείωσης της γραφειοκρατίας τόσο για τους αιτούντες κοινωνική πρόνοια όσο και για τους εργαζομένους , (στ) εξοικονόμησης πόρων από τη συντήρηση διαφορετικών πληροφοριακών συστημάτων, (ζ) δημιουργίας εργαλείου παρακολούθησης και σχεδιασμού κοινωνικών πολιτικών με κοινωνικά και γεωγραφικά χαρακτηριστικά, (η) ανάπτυξης / περαιτέρω ανάπτυξης των ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων των ατόμων που εργάζονται σε υπηρεσίες πρόνοιας. Η επένδυση αυτή θα διασφαλίσει ότι ακόμη και σε περιόδους κρίσης, όπως το γενικό ή μερικό απαγορευτικό (lockdown) κατά τη διάρκεια της πανδημίας COVID-19, οι πολίτες θα συνεχίσουν να έχουν πρόσβαση σε υπηρεσίες.

Επένδυση 3: Ενίσχυση της διαφορετικότητας & καταπολέμηση των διακρίσεων (ID:16685). Η ευαισθητοποίηση σχετικά με τη διαφορετικότητα στοχεύει: (α) στην ανάπτυξη και παροχή προγραμμάτων κατάρτισης για την αποδοχή της διαφορετικότητας στους εργαζομένους τόσο στον ιδιωτικό όσο και στον δημόσιο τομέα με στόχο την καταπολέμηση των διακρίσεων σε όλες τις διαστάσεις στο χώρο εργασίας, (β) στην ανάπτυξη ενός συγκεκριμένου μηχανισμού για τη συλλογή κατάλληλων στατιστικών δεδομένων σχετικά με την ισότητα και τις διακρίσεις, επιτρέποντας την καλύτερη παρακολούθηση της προόδου και τη δημόσια πολιτική βάσει δεδομένων. Ο ρόλος του Παρατηρητηρίου Ισότητας - ένας λειτουργικός βραχίονας του Υπουργείου Εργασίας και Κοινωνικών Υποθέσεων - θα

ενισχυθεί προκειμένου να εκπονηθούν αναλυτικές εκθέσεις αξιολόγησης της κατάστασης των ίσων ευκαιριών. και (γ) στην ανάπτυξη ενός μηχανισμού πιστοποίησης και απονομής βραβείων για επιχειρήσεις / οργανισμούς που προωθούν καλές πρακτικές διαφορετικότητας και ένταξης.

Επένδυση 4: Μονάδες παιδικής μέριμνας σε χώρους εργασίας (ID:16945) Η επένδυση παρέχει χρηματοδότηση για τη δημιουργία και τον εξοπλισμό μονάδων παιδικής μέριμνας στις εγκαταστάσεις μεγαλύτερων εταιρειών, δημιουργώντας μια δέσμη υποστήριξης που ενισχύει την ελκυστικότητα της επένδυσης στα σχετικά ενδιαφερόμενα μέρη και εταιρείες. Στοχεύει στην ενίσχυση της ισορροπίας μεταξύ επαγγελματικής και προσωπικής ζωής και στην προώθηση μέτρων που υποστηρίζουν ενεργά την απασχόληση των νέων γονέων.

Επένδυση 5: Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός συστήματος μετανάστευσης και ασύλου (ID:16763) *(συμπεριλαμβανομένου ενός ισχυρού στοιχείου της ψηφιακής μεταρρύθμισης)*. Η ψηφιοποίηση του συστήματος μετανάστευσης και ασύλου θα έχει ως αποτέλεσμα την παροχή ποιοτικότερων υπηρεσιών στον πληθυσμό των προσφύγων και στους αιτούντες άσυλο, καθώς στοχεύει στην (α) ενιαία διαχείριση ολόκληρου του κύκλου ζωής των διαδικασιών που σχετίζονται με τις ροές προσφύγων, από την πρώτη υποδοχή έως την ολοκλήρωση της εξέτασης μιας υπόθεσης ασύλου, (β) ολοκληρωμένη συλλογή πληροφοριών σε πραγματικό χρόνο από όλες τις εμπλεκόμενες αρχές για παρακολούθηση σε πραγματικό χρόνο , γ) ασφαλή και έγκυρη αναγνώριση προσώπων που εισέρχονται στη χώρα, μέσω διαδικασιών που περιλαμβάνουν την παραλαβή βιομετρικών δεδομένων και την έκδοση «έξυπνης» ταυτότητας , (δ)ανάπτυξη μιας εφαρμογής και για κινητά για αλληλεπίδραση και επικοινωνία με τους πρόσφυγες.

Επένδυση 6: Ένταξη των προσφύγων στην αγορά εργασίας (ID:16688): Αυτό θα επιτευχθεί με: α) περαιτέρω ανάπτυξη και διατήρηση ενός διαρκούς, αποτελεσματικού, ευέλικτου και προσαρμοσμένου στις ανάγκες των δικαιούχων και των επιχειρήσεων, μηχανισμού ένταξης στην εργασία και β) εφαρμογή συμπληρωματικών και διασυνδεόμενων δραστηριοτήτων, όσον αφορά τόσο την κατάλληλη προετοιμασία των προσφύγων όσο και τη συνεργασία με εταιρείες και άλλους ενδιαφερόμενους. Το έργο θα ευθυγραμμιστεί πλήρως με το σχέδιο συμφωνίας εταιρικής σχέσης (ΣΕΣ) 2021-2027 και θα χρησιμοποιηθεί συμπληρωματικά με άλλα κονδύλια και έργα της ΕΕ.

Σύνδεση με το Ευρωπαϊκό Εξάμηνο: Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι επενδύσεις που περιλαμβάνονται στον Άξονα αφορούν τις ειδικές συστάσεις ανά χώρα που παρέχονται στο πλαίσιο του Ευρωπαϊκού Εξαμήνου (CSRs). Συγκεκριμένα, αντιμετωπίζουν τις ειδικές ανά χώρα συστάσεις (CSR2) 2019, συνιστώντας στην Ελλάδα να εστιάσει την οικονομική πολιτική που σχετίζεται με τις επενδύσεις, λαμβάνοντας υπόψη την ανάγκη διασφάλισης της κοινωνικής ένταξης. Αντιμετωπίζουν επίσης τις ειδικές ανά χώρα συστάσεις (CSR2) 2020, συνιστώντας τον περιορισμό του αντίκτυπου της κρίσης στην κοινωνία και την απασχόληση, συμπεριλαμβανομένης (μεταξύ άλλων) διασφάλισης ενός αποτελεσματικού συστήματος υποστήριξης. Αντιμετωπίζουν επίσης τις ειδικές ανά χώρα συστάσεις (CSR3) 2020, συνιστώντας να επικεντρωθούν οι επενδύσεις στην πράσινη μετάβαση και στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό, ιδίως σε (μεταξύ άλλων) ψηφιακές υποδομές και δεξιότητες πολύ υψηλής χωρητικότητας.

γ) Εθνικό στρατηγικό πλαίσιο

Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι επενδύσεις που περιλαμβάνονται στον Άξονα ευθυγραμμίζονται με προτάσεις πολιτικής που εκτίθενται στην Έκθεση της Επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη, το βασικό έγγραφο αναφοράς της Ελληνικής Στρατηγικής για την Ανάπτυξη.

3. Μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις

Η λεπτομερής περιγραφή των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων βρίσκεται στα Παραρτήματα.

α) Μεταρρυθμίσεις

Μεταρρύθμιση 1. Προστασία του συστήματος κοινωνικών παροχών από αθέμιτες πρακτικές (ID:16726)

Μεταρρύθμιση 2. Ενίσχυση παιδικής προστασίας (ID:16919)

Μεταρρύθμιση 3. Υποστήριξη ατόμων με αναπηρία (ID:16904)

β) Επενδύσεις

Επένδυση 1. Κοινωνική ενσωμάτωση ευάλωτων ομάδων (ID:16922)

Επένδυση 2. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός κοινωνικής υποστήριξης (ID:16925)

Επένδυση 3. Ενίσχυση της διαφορετικότητας & καταπολέμηση των διακρίσεων (ID:16685)

Επένδυση 4. Μονάδες παιδικής μέριμνας σε χώρους εργασίας (ID:16945)

Επένδυση 5. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός συστήματος μετανάστευσης και ασύλου (ID:16763)

Επένδυση 6. Ένταξη των προσφύγων στην αγορά εργασίας (ID:16688)

4. Ανοιχτά στρατηγικά θέματα αυτονομίας και ασφάλειας

Μη εφαρμόσιμο

5. Διασυνοριακά και πολυκρατικά έργα

Μη εφαρμόσιμο.

6. Πράσινες διαστάσεις του Άξονα

Μη εφαρμόσιμο.

7. Ψηφιακές διαστάσεις του Άξονα

Ο στόχος αυτής της επένδυσης, η οποία έχει επίσης ισχυρό στοιχείο της ψηφιακής μεταρρύθμισης, είναι να εξορθολογιστεί περαιτέρω το σύστημα κοινωνικής υποστήριξης μέσω: (α) απλοποίησης της πρόσβασης σε συστήματα κοινωνικής πρόνοιας , (β) αύξηση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος απάτης και ελέγχου των παροχών σε μετρητά, γ) συλλογή ολοκληρωμένων πληροφοριών σχετικά με τις πολιτικές που εφαρμόζονται σε εθνικό και τοπικό επίπεδο, (δ) αυτόματος έλεγχος εκπλήρωσης των κριτηρίων των προγραμμάτων, ε) μείωση της γραφειοκρατίας τόσο για τους αιτούντες κοινωνική πρόνοια όσο και για τους εργαζομένους, (στ) εξοικονόμηση πόρων από τη συντήρηση διαφορετικών συστημάτων πληροφοριών, (ζ) δημιουργία εργαλείου παρακολούθησης και σχεδιασμού κοινωνικών πολιτικών με κοινωνικά και γεωγραφικά χαρακτηριστικά, (η) ανάπτυξη / περαιτέρω ανάπτυξη των ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων των ατόμων που εργάζονται σε υπηρεσίες πρόνοιας. Αυτές οι τεχνολογικές εξελίξεις μπορούν να βοηθήσουν στη βελτίωση της παροχής κοινωνικών υπηρεσιών και τελικά να βελτιώσουν την ποιότητα ζωής για όσους τις χρησιμοποιούν.

8. Συμβολή στον κλιματικό και ψηφιακό στόχο

Τίτλος μεταρρύθμισης ή επένδυσης	Κλιματικός Στόχος (%)	Ψηφιακός Στόχος (%)
Υποστήριξη ατόμων με αναπηρία (ID:16904)	0%	0%
Ενίσχυση παιδικής προστασίας (ID:16919)	0%	0%
Προστασία του συστήματος κοινωνικών παροχών από αθέμιτες πρακτικές (ID:16726)	0%	0%
Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός κοινωνικής υποστήριξης (ID:16925)	0%	100%
Κοινωνική ενσωμάτωση ευάλωτων ομάδων (ID:16922)	0%	0%
Ενίσχυση της διαφορετικότητας & καταπολέμηση των διακρίσεων (ID:16685)	0%	0%
Μονάδες παιδικής μέριμνας σε χώρους εργασίας (ID:16945)	0%	0%
Ένταξη των προσφύγων στην αγορά εργασίας (ID:16688)	0%	0%
Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός συστήματος μετανάστευσης και ασύλου (ID:16763)	0%	100%

9. Αρχή της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης»

Η αρχή της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» αξιολογήθηκε για κάθε μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση αυτού του Άξονα. Η αξιολόγηση κατέληξε στο συμπέρασμα ότι κανένα από τα προτεινόμενα μέτρα δεν θα προκαλέσει σημαντική ζημιά σε κανέναν από τους έξι περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους, όπως ορίζονται στο άρθρο 17 του κανονισμού ταξινόμησης της ΕΕ (EU Taxonomy Regulation). Ακολουθήθηκε μεθοδολογία δύο βημάτων με (α) την αναθεώρηση της λίστας ελέγχου έξι στόχων και (β) την ουσιαστική αξιολόγηση της αρχής της μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης (DNSH).

Κάθε μία από τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις αυτής του Άξονα αξιολογήθηκε στη λίστα ελέγχου για να προσδιοριστεί εάν και για ποιον από τους έξι περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους απαιτείται ουσιαστική αξιολόγηση DNSH (μετριασμός της κλιματικής αλλαγής, προσαρμογή στην κλιματική αλλαγή, βιώσιμη χρήση και προστασία για τα ύδατα και τους θαλάσσιους πόρους , κυκλική οικονομία, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της πρόληψης και της ανακύκλωσης των αποβλήτων, της πρόληψης και του ελέγχου της ρύπανσης στον αέρα, το νερό ή τη γη και την προστασία και αποκατάσταση της βιοποικιλότητας και των οικοσυστημάτων). Η αξιολόγηση της λίστας ελέγχου κατέληξε στο συμπέρασμα ότι κανένα από τα μέτρα αυτής του Άξονα δεν απαιτεί ουσιαστική αξιολόγηση DNSH, καθώς κανένα από τα μέτρα δεν θα προκαλέσει σημαντική ζημιά σε κανέναν από τους έξι περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους.

Η λεπτομερής αξιολόγηση για κάθε μέτρο βρίσκεται στα Παραρτήματα.

10. Ορόσημα, στόχοι και χρονοδιάγραμμα

Δείτε το σχετικό κεφάλαιο των οροσήμων στο Μέρος 3.

11. Χρηματοδότηση και κόστος

Γενικές αρχές και οδηγίες

Έχοντας προσδιορίσει τις κύριες προκλήσεις και τους στόχους του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και τα ορόσημα, το στόχο και το χρονοδιάγραμμα των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων που καθορίστηκαν, παρουσιάζονται παρακάτω οι βασικές αρχές καθώς και η ακολουθούμενη διαδικασία και μεθοδολογία σχετικά με τη χρηματοδότηση και την αξιολόγηση του κόστους.

Πρώτον, σημειώνεται ότι η εκτίμηση κόστους του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας εφαρμόζεται σύμφωνα με τις βασικές απαιτήσεις του Κανονισμού που προβλέπουν ότι το κόστος για κάθε επένδυση και μεταρρύθμιση οφείλει να είναι:

- **Λογικό:** Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας παρέχει επαρκείς πληροφορίες και αποδεικτικά στοιχεία ότι το ποσό του εκτιμώμενου συνολικού κόστους του κάθε Άξονα είναι κατάλληλο.
- **Εύλογο:** Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας παρέχει επαρκείς πληροφορίες και αποδεικτικά στοιχεία ότι το ποσό του εκτιμώμενου συνολικού κόστους του κάθε Άξονα είναι σύμφωνο με τη φύση και τον τύπο των προβλεπόμενων επενδύσεων μέσω της εφαρμογής μιας οριζόντιας αξιολόγησης που εξασφαλίζει την ευθυγράμμιση μεταξύ του χαρακτήρα της κάθε επένδυσης και του κόστους της.
- **Ανάλογο:** Το ποσό του συνολικού κόστους του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας αντιστοιχεί στον αναμενόμενο αντίκτυπο του σχεδιαζόμενου μέτρου στην οικονομία και την απασχόληση στην Ελλάδα. Συγκεκριμένα, αξιολογείται εάν το σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας θα έχει οικονομικό αντίκτυπο που να ευθυγραμμίζεται με το ποσό του εκτιμώμενου κόστους του.

Επιπλέον, η μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση και η διαδικασία που ακολουθήθηκε σε σχέση με το κόστος και την αιτιολόγηση για κάθε μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση αναπτύσσεται με βάση τέσσερις βασικές αρχές που πληρούν τους ακόλουθους στόχους:

- **Ακρίβεια**: Η προσέγγιση και τα εργαλεία μεθοδολογίας που χρησιμοποιούνται διασφαλίζουν ότι το εκτιμώμενο κόστος είναι εύλογο κοντά στο πραγματικό κόστος μέσω της χρήσης λογιστικών, ιστορικών, στατιστικών στοιχείων καθώς και του προσδιορισμού των τιμών της αγοράς.
- **Λογοδοσία και διαφάνεια:** Το κόστος των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων εκτιμήθηκε με τρόπο που να είναι σαφώς ανιχνεύσιμος και κατανοητός, μέσω εφαρμοσμένης ανάλυσης που περιλαμβάνει λεπτομερείς πληροφορίες για κάθε παράμετρο που χρησιμοποιείται στον υπολογισμό του κόστους (π.χ. κόστος μονάδας βασικών παραγόντων, απαιτούμενος αριθμός μονάδων, κλπ)
- **Απλότητα**: Η προσέγγιση μεθοδολογίας κόστους που ακολουθήθηκε χρησιμοποιεί απλά εργαλεία και μεθόδους υπολογισμού κόστους, ώστε να επιτρέπεται η αξιολόγηση των στοιχείων που σχετίζονται με το κόστος μαζί με την αξιολόγηση των άλλων στοιχείων του σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας σε σύντομο χρονικό διάστημα. Αυτό έχει ως στόχο να διατηρήσει το διοικητικό φόρτο όσο το δυνατόν πιο διαχειρίσιμο για όλα τα μέρη.

- **Συνέπεια:** Το κόστος που εκτιμάται ανά μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση συνάδει με άλλες πολιτικές της ΕΕ και είναι σύμφωνο με το κόστος που εφαρμόζεται σε παρόμοια έργα μέσω άλλων κοινοτικών χρηματοδοτήσεων.

Λαμβάνοντας υπόψη αυτές τις αρχές και απαιτήσεις, η μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση που αναπτύχθηκε για τις εκτιμήσεις κόστους κάθε επένδυσης και μεταρρύθμισης του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας ακολουθεί ορισμένες κοινές κατευθυντήριες γραμμές. Πιο συγκεκριμένα, περιλαμβάνει:

- Σαφή και τεκμηριωμένη ανάλυση των προκλήσεων που αντιμετωπίζονται και των στόχων των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων.
- Λεπτομερείς πληροφορίες σχετικά με το αναμενόμενο αποτέλεσμα των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων.
- Λεπτομερή περιγραφή του τρόπου εφαρμογής των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων (μέσα εφαρμογής).
- Πληροφορίες σχετικά με τη φύση και το μέγεθος των προτεινόμενων επενδύσεων και μεταρρυθμίσεων, καθώς και το χρονοδιάγραμμά τους και τα σχετικά ορόσημα.

Διαδικασία επικύρωσης κόστους και μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση

Με βάση τις προαναφερθείσες αρχές και κατευθυντήριες γραμμές, αναπτύσσεται μια συγκεκριμένη διαδικασία επικύρωσης του κόστους και μεθοδολογίας που επιτρέπει την κοστολόγηση για κάθε επένδυση και μεταρρύθμιση του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και διασφαλίζει την ακρίβεια, τη διαφάνεια, την απλότητα και τη συνέπεια των εκτιμήσεων.

Η διαδικασία ανάλυσης κόστους του σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας περιλαμβάνει τέσσερα βασικά βήματα που στοχεύουν στην εφαρμογή των εξής:

- 1ο βήμα: Ανάπτυξη μιας συγκεκριμένης έκθεσης ανά μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση με ξεχωριστή ανάλυση ανά επιμέρους έργο.
- 2ο βήμα: Εξέταση όλων των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και δεδομένων.
- 3ο βήμα: Λεπτομερής ανάλυση όλων των στοιχείων κόστους των κύριων έργων μέσω της εφαρμογής της πιο κατάλληλης μεθοδολογίας επικύρωσης κόστους.
- 4ο βήμα: Επαλήθευση κόστους ανά έργο, Άξονα, και Πυλώνα του σχεδίου.

1ο βήμα - Ανάπτυξη αναφορών ανάλυσης κόστους

Το περιεχόμενο της αναφοράς ανάλυσης κόστους για κάθε μία από τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας περιλαμβάνει τις ακόλουθες κοινές παραμέτρους / λεπτομέρειες:

- **Σύνοψη έργου** : Περιλαμβάνει την αποτύπωση των χαρακτηριστικών του κάθε έργου (π.χ. Πυλώνας, Άξονας, τίτλος έργου και υποέργα, ενδιαφερόμενα μέρη), την κωδικοποίηση βασικών οικονομικών μεγεθών (συνολικός και εκτιμώμενος προϋπολογισμός) καθώς και μια σύντομη επισκόπηση του πεδίου εφαρμογής του έργου.
- **Μέσα εφαρμογής:** Αποτυπώνει μια περίληψη του σχετικού κανονιστικού πλαισίου (εάν υπάρχει), μια γενική προοπτική όσον αφορά τη διαδικασία ωριμότητας και έναν συγκεντρωτικό πίνακα σχετικά με το χρονοδιάγραμμα του έργου και με τα ορόσημα που πρέπει να επιτευχθούν.

- **Προϋπολογισμός έργου**: Περιλαμβάνει:
    - ανάλυση (προσδιορισμός βασικών παραμέτρων κόστους, επισκόπηση των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών, επιβεβαίωση ότι το εκτιμώμενο κόστος δεν περιλαμβάνει ΦΠΑ, δεν είναι επαναλαμβανόμενο και δεν πραγματοποιείται πριν από την 1η Φεβρουαρίου 2020),
    - ένδειξη του κατά πόσον τμήματα του προϋπολογισμού του έργου καλύπτονται από άλλα ιδιωτικά κονδύλια ή κοινοτική χρηματοδότηση – επιβεβαίωση ότι αυτά τα ποσά έχουν αφαιρεθεί από το κόστος που θα χρηματοδοτηθεί από το Ταμείο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και
    - αξιολόγηση και επικύρωση προϋπολογισμού (συγκεκριμένη μεθοδολογία για την εκτίμηση του κόστους, ανάλυση κόστους ανά καθοριστικό παράγοντα, προσδιορισμός του κόστους μονάδας, προσδιορισμός του συνολικού αριθμού μονάδων, εκτίμηση του συνολικού απαιτούμενου προϋπολογισμού ανά έργο).
- **Υποστηρικτικό υλικό:** Αποτυπώνει μια σύντομη επισκόπηση των σχετικών μελετών ή / και πληροφοριών που χρησιμοποιούνται για την επικύρωση του συνολικού κόστους καθώς και τη χαρτογράφηση σημείων αναφοράς που χρησιμοποιήθηκαν κατά την ανάλυση του κόστους (ιστορικό, συγκριτικό κόστος σε παρόμοια έργα) και παροχή σχετικών αποδεικτικών στοιχείων (π.χ. πηγές).

2ο βήμα - Εξέταση όλων των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και δεδομένων

Προκειμένου να διασφαλιστεί η ακρίβεια και η συνέπεια των εκτιμήσεων κόστους, πραγματοποιείται μια συγκριτική ανάλυση δεδομένων κοστολόγησης μέσω της συλλογής και εξέτασης όλων των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και δεδομένων σχετικά με το πραγματικό κόστος παρόμοιων μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων που έχουν πραγματοποιηθεί στο παρελθόν. Αυτό το βήμα περιλαμβάνει κυρίως όλες τις ενέργειες που σχετίζονται με τη συλλογή και εξέταση του συνόλου των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και του υποστηρικτικού υλικού, καθώς και την άντληση δεδομένων και την εις βάθος ανάλυση της σχετικής τεκμηρίωσης.

3ο βήμα - Ανάπτυξη μεθοδολογίας ανάλυσης κόστους

Προκειμένου να εφαρμοστεί η κοστολόγηση των έργων, αναπτύχθηκαν τρεις βασικές μεθοδολογικές αναλύσεις που χρησιμοποιήθηκαν με βάση την καταλληλότητά τους για καθεμία από τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις που περιλαμβάνονται στο Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας:

Εκτίμηση από κάτω προς τα πάνω (bottom-up)

Η πρώτη μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση της ανάλυσης κόστους περιλαμβάνει εκτιμήσεις σε αναλυτικό επίπεδο για κάθε παράμετρο κόστους του έργου, οι οποίες στη συνέχεια συγκεντρώνονται σε μια συνολική εκτίμηση για ολόκληρο το έργο. Τα κύρια βήματα αυτής της μεθοδολογικής προσέγγισης περιλαμβάνουν τα ακόλουθα:

- Επανεξέταση ιστορικών τιμών/κριτηρίων ανά παράμετρο κόστους από παρόμοια έργα και εκτίμηση του κόστους αξίας της μονάδας.
- Προσδιορισμός του συνολικού αριθμού μονάδων που απαιτούνται και εφαρμογή της τιμής μονάδας για τις σχετικές εκτιμήσεις ανά παράμετρο κόστους.
- Τελική συγκέντρωση και εκτίμηση του συνολικού κόστους ανά έργο.

Παραμετρική προσέγγιση

Αυτή η προσέγγιση αναφέρεται στην εκτίμηση του συνολικού προϋπολογισμού ανά έργο βάσει σχετικών ιστορικών στοιχείων / σημείων αναφοράς. Συγκεκριμένα, τα κύρια βήματα της παραμετρικής μεθοδολογικής προσέγγισης περιλαμβάνουν τα ακόλουθα:

- Προσδιορισμός μεμονωμένων παραμέτρων κόστους βάσει σχετικών ιστορικών στοιχείων / σημείων αναφοράς
- Εξέταση της συνεισφοράς κάθε παραμέτρου κόστους στο συνολικό προϋπολογισμό
- Αξιολόγηση κάθε παραμέτρου κόστους ως ποσοστό του συνολικού κόστους

Εκτίμηση από πάνω προς τα κάτω (top down)

Τέλος, η τεχνική μεθοδολογίας από πάνω προς τα κάτω περιλαμβάνει τα ακόλουθα κύρια βήματα:

- Εκτίμηση του συνολικού προϋπολογισμού ανά έργο βάσει σχετικών ιστορικών στοιχείων.
- Κατανομή του συνολικού κόστους ανά μεμονωμένη παράμετρο κόστους βάσει των σχετικών κριτηρίων αναφοράς για κάθε κόστος μονάδας.

Σημειώνεται ότι σε ορισμένες περιπτώσεις όπου υπάρχει περιορισμένη διαθεσιμότητα συγκριτικών ιστορικών στοιχείων / σημείων αναφοράς, προκειμένου να προχωρήσουμε σε μια ακριβή και αιτιολογημένη εκτίμηση των παραμέτρων κόστους, ζητήθηκε άποψη από εμπειρογνώμονες. Ειδικότερα, η κρίση των εμπειρογνωμόνων στοχεύει να παρέχει τα ακόλουθα:

- Επανεξέταση των σχετικών σημείων αναφοράς σχετικά με το κόστος παρόμοιων έργων.
- Παροχή εξειδικευμένης γνώμης με βάση την εμπειρία και γνώση που έχει αποκτηθεί σε έναν συγκεκριμένο τομέα και την επισήμανση κρίσιμων παραγόντων και πιθανών κινδύνων.
- Ολοκλήρωση και αξιολόγηση των υπαρχόντων δεδομένων και επικύρωση του εκτιμώμενου κόστους.

4ο βήμα - Διαδικασία αξιολόγησης και επικύρωσης

Η ακρίβεια και η επικύρωση της ανάλυσης κόστους για κάθε επένδυση και έργο επιτυγχάνεται μέσω της αξιολόγησης του κόστους του σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας από έναν ανεξάρτητο φορέα. Συγκεκριμένα, η επικύρωση και αποτίμηση της ανάλυσης κόστους διασφαλίστηκε μέσω των ακόλουθων ενεργειών:

- Συλλογή, επεξεργασία και αναθεώρηση δεδομένων
- Συνεχής επικοινωνία και υλοποίηση συναντήσεων με τους υπεύθυνους ενδιαφερόμενους φορείς και οντότητες
- Αναζήτηση πρόσθετων δεδομένων και πληροφοριών
- Επαλήθευση μεγέθους επένδυσης και προσδιορισμός κόστους
- Προετοιμασία και επανεξέταση των αναφορών ανάλυσης κόστους

Κύρια στοιχεία μεθοδολογίας προσέγγισης και παραμέτρων κόστους

Η εκτίμηση του κόστους όσον αφορά τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις που περιλαμβάνονται στον Άξονα 3.1 («Προώθηση της δημιουργίας θέσεων εργασίας και της συμμετοχής στην αγορά εργασίας»)

του τρίτου Πυλώνα του σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας («Απασχόληση, δεξιότητες και κοινωνική συνοχή») είναι με βάση τα ακόλουθα κύρια στοιχεία:

- Η οργάνωση εκπαιδευτικών προγραμμάτων
- Η δημιουργία κινήτρων απασχόλησης και επαγγελματικών ευκαιριών
- Η ανάπτυξη και αναβάθμιση των πλατφορμών πληροφορικής
- Η διαχείριση έργου και ο έλεγχος κόστους και η υλοποίηση τεχνικών μελετών και εκστρατειών ευαισθητοποίησης

1ο στοιχείο: Υλοποίηση εκπαιδευτικών προγραμμάτων

Αυτό το στοιχείο περιλαμβάνει όλα τα κόστη που σχετίζονται με την οργάνωση και την εφαρμογή προγραμμάτων κατάρτισης που αφορούν, μεταξύ άλλων, την επαγγελματική κατάρτιση καθώς και προγράμματα κατάρτισης για συμβουλευτική και επαγγελματική καθοδήγηση. Πιο συγκεκριμένα, η κοστολόγηση των προγραμμάτων κατάρτισης που περιλαμβάνονται σε αυτόν τον Άξονα του τρίτου Πυλώνα προέρχεται από τις ακόλουθες παραμέτρους:

- Προσδιορισμός του αριθμού όλου του εκπαιδευτικού προσωπικού που απαιτείται (εκπαιδευτές μαθημάτων, συντονιστές, ακαδημαϊκή υποστήριξη, τεχνική βοήθεια κ.λπ.) καθώς και ο αριθμός των δικαιούχων / εκπαιδευομένων που εκτιμάται ότι θα συμμετάσχουν σε κάθε πρόγραμμα
- Προσδιορισμός του μέσου χρόνου ανά πρόγραμμα κατάρτισης (σε ώρες, ημέρες ή μήνες) με βάση τις συγκεκριμένες ανάγκες και στόχους εκπαίδευσης
- Εξέταση των σχετικών τιμών της αγοράς και εκτίμηση του κόστους μονάδας που αντιστοιχεί σε κάθε εκπαιδευτή / εκπαιδευόμενο ανά ώρα ή εκπαιδευτική συνεδρία
- Υπολογισμός των δαπανών που απορρέουν από το απαιτούμενο εκπαιδευτικό υλικό (π.χ. βιβλία, οδηγοί, έντυπα ή ψηφιακές ενότητες κ.λπ.) ή οποιοδήποτε άλλο πρόσθετο κόστος απαιτείται για την υλοποίηση κάθε εκπαιδευτικού προγράμματος

2ο στοιχείο: Δημιουργία κινήτρων απασχόλησης και επαγγελματικών ευκαιριών

Το δεύτερο στοιχείο στοχεύει στην προώθηση ευκαιριών απασχόλησης και κινήτρων δημιουργίας θέσεων εργασίας μέσω της παροχής επιδοτήσεων μισθών για την ενθάρρυνση των εργοδοτών να προσλαμβάνουν εργαζομένους, συμβάλλοντας στο κόστος εργασίας, καθώς και την παροχή επιδοτήσεων για τη δημιουργία νέων επιχειρήσεων (δηλαδή για ελεύθερους επαγγελματίες). Το κόστος αυτών των ενισχύσεων υπολογίζεται με βάση τις ακόλουθες παραμέτρους:

- Προσδιορισμός του αριθμού των δικαιούχων που εκτιμάται ότι εμπίπτουν στα σχετικά καθεστώτα επιδοτήσεων λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τον γενικό στόχο και τα σχετικά κριτήρια επιλεξιμότητας
- Προσδιορισμός του μέσου ποσού επιδότησης ανά δικαιούχο βάσει των σχετικών τιμών της αγοράς και της μέσης επιδότησης βάσει των προηγούμενων συστημάτων
- Προσδιορισμός του ποσού επιδότησης ανά δικαιούχο και εκτίμηση του συνολικού κόστους που προκύπτει από κάθε πρόγραμμα

3ο στοιχείο: Ανάπτυξη και αναβάθμιση σχετικών πλατφορμών πληροφορικής

Αυτό το στοιχείο περιλαμβάνει το εκτιμώμενο κόστος όλων των απαιτούμενων ενεργειών σχετικά με τη δημιουργία πλατφορμών, την αναβάθμιση συστημάτων πληροφορικής καθώς και την ανάπτυξη ψηφιακών εφαρμογών στο πλαίσιο των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων που αφορούν την προώθηση της δημιουργίας θέσεων εργασίας. Η κοστολόγηση των έργων που περιλαμβάνονται σε αυτόν τον Άξονα βασίζεται στις ακόλουθες παραμέτρους:

- Προσδιορισμός του αριθμού προσωπικού που απαιτείται για την ανάπτυξη και αναβάθμιση των σχετικών συστημάτων
- Προσδιορισμός του όγκου εργασίας που απαιτείται για την ολοκλήρωση κάθε ενέργειας που υπολογίζεται ανθρωπομήνες με βάση τις μέσες παραγωγικές ώρες ανά μήνα και ανά άτομο
- Εξέταση των αμοιβών της αγοράς σε σχέση με το σχετικό κόστος ανά άτομο ανά μήνα και υπολογισμός του κόστους που προκύπτει από τον συνολικό χρόνο εργασίας του προσωπικού

4ο στοιχείο: Διαχείριση έργων, τεχνικές μελέτες και εκστρατείες ευαισθητοποίησης

Το κόστος όσον αφορά το τέταρτο στοιχείο προέρχεται από την παροχή των συμπληρωματικών απαιτούμενων υπηρεσιών που αφορούν τις υπηρεσίες διαχείρισης και εποπτείας του έργου, την εφαρμογή των απαιτούμενων τεχνικών μελετών (π.χ. μελέτες εκτίμησης της τρέχουσας κατάστασης ή / και μελέτες για το σχεδιασμό, τα κριτήρια και την εφαρμογή του έργου) και τη διοργάνωση δράσεων ευαισθητοποίησης (π.χ. φυλλάδια, διαφημίσεις τύπου, “εκστρατείες” μέσων κ.λπ.). Σε αυτό το πλαίσιο, ο υπολογισμός του σχετικού κόστους σχετικά με τις προαναφερθείσες ενέργειες βασίζεται στα εξής:

- Προσδιορισμός του αριθμού του προσωπικού που απαιτείται για την παροχή υπηρεσιών διαχείρισης και εποπτείας έργων και των τεχνικών εμπειρογνωμόνων που απαιτούνται για την υλοποίηση των απαιτούμενων μελετών
- Προσδιορισμός των συνολικών ανθρωπίνων μηνών / ωρών που εκτιμάται ότι θα παρέχονται σε κάθε υπηρεσία καθώς και των αντίστοιχων αμοιβών ανά μονάδα
- Υπολογισμός του συνολικού κόστους που προκύπτει από τις υπηρεσίες διαχείρισης, εποπτείας και τεχνικής διαβούλευσης ανά έργο
- Εκτίμηση του κόστους των δράσεων ευαισθητοποίησης βάσει του εκτιμώμενου μέσου ετήσιου κόστους (λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τις τρέχουσες τιμές αγοράς) και τη συνολική διάρκεια κάθε διαφημιστικής καμπάνιας

Η λεπτομερής εκτίμηση κόστους για κάθε δράση/ έργο βρίσκεται στα Παραρτήματα.

12. Αίτημα δανείου

Μη εφαρμόσιμο.

Μέρος 2: Περιγραφή μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων, ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις και μετασχηματισμός της οικονομίας

Άξονας 4.1: Φορολογικά εργαλεία πιο φιλικά για την ανάπτυξη και βελτίωση της φορολογικής διοίκησης

1. Περιγραφή του Άξονα

Περιοχές πολιτικής/ τομέας: Οικονομική και θεσμική ανθεκτικότητα, που στοχεύει μεταξύ άλλων στην αύξηση της ετοιμότητας και της ικανότητας αντιμετώπισης κρίσεων, βελτιώνοντας τη συνέχεια των υπηρεσιών του δημοσίου, την αποτελεσματικότητα της δημόσιας διοίκησης και των εθνικών συστημάτων, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της ελαχιστοποίησης του διοικητικού φόρτου.

Περίληψη: Ο συγκεκριμένος Άξονας είναι ιδιαίτερα κρίσιμος για τη συνεχιζόμενη καταπολέμηση της φοροδιαφυγής και της φοροαποφυγής και επιδιώκει την επίτευξη των παραπάνω μέσα από στοχευμένες μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις.

Από πλευράς φορολογικού πλαισίου, περιλαμβάνει: την πλήρη κωδικοποίηση της φορολογικής νομοθεσίας με στόχο την αύξηση της διαφάνειας στο ευρύτερο φορολογικό πλαίσιο, ένα νέο πλαίσιο για την καταπολέμηση του λαθρεμπορίου προϊόντων που υπόκεινται σε ειδικούς φόρους κατανάλωσης (καπνικά προϊόντα, οινοπνευματώδη και ενέργεια), την υιοθέτηση επιπρόσθετων μέτρων και κινήτρων για την περαιτέρω ενίσχυση των ηλεκτρονικών συναλλαγών και την εφαρμογή ψηφιακής και αυτοματοποιημένης διαδικασίας για τη διαδικασία της ηλεκτρονικής επιστροφής του ΦΠΑ. Επιπλέον, σε συνδυασμό με τον Πυλώνα 2, προβλέπει στην εισαγωγή ταμειακών μηχανών νέας τεχνολογίας στο σύνολο της χώρας και τη διασύνδεσή τους με τη φορολογική αρχή για την καλύτερη εποπτεία των συναλλαγών. Τέλος, προτείνεται ένα φιλόδοξο έργο για την εφαρμογή τεχνητής νοημοσύνης στο σχεδιασμό φορολογικών ελέγχων. Από την πλευρά της φορολογικής διοίκησης, συνεχίζεται η ψηφιοποίηση της Ανεξάρτητης Αρχής Δημοσίων Εσόδων. Εν προκειμένω, έχουν προταθεί συνολικά 14 έργα.

Στόχος: Ο Άξονας βρίσκεται σε πλήρη ευθυγράμμιση με τις κατευθύνσεις της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής που επικεντρώνονται στην καλύτερη διαχείριση εσόδων, καθώς και στη σημαντική ενίσχυση των δημοσίων φορολογικών αρχών.

Στόχος του είναι, μέσω ενός συνόλου ευρύτερων μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό των ελληνικών φορολογικών αρχών, μέσα από αναβαθμίσεις συστημάτων και εν γένει εκσυγχρονισμό μεθόδων και πρακτικών, να ενισχύσει την αποτελεσματικότητα, την αποδοτικότητα και την ισότητα προς όλους τους φορολογούμενους, μέσω της διεύρυνσης της φορολογικής βάσης, της αύξησης της αποδοτικότητας των φορολογικών εσόδων και της ενίσχυσης της φορολογικής συμμόρφωσης. Παράλληλα, επιδιώκει τη μείωση των διοικητικών βαρών των φορολογικών αρχών.

Οι προτεραιότητες και οι στόχοι του Άξονα είναι σε πλήρη ευθυγράμμιση με τις συστάσεις της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής προς την Ελλάδα, στο πλαίσιο των Ειδικών ανά Χώρα Συστάσεων (CSR) των ετών 2019 και 2020 αναφορικά με την ενίσχυση και την συνέχιση των δράσεων που αφορούν στην ενδυνάμωση της διαχείρισης εσόδων της χώρας, καθώς και την ενίσχυση της φορολογικής διοίκησης για την καταπολέμηση της διαφθοράς, της φοροδιαφυγής και της φοροαποφυγής. Οι επιδιωκόμενες παρεμβάσεις, ως κομμάτι μιας ευρύτερης στρατηγικής, θα δημιουργήσουν τις βάσεις για την επίτευξη της βιώσιμης οικονομικής ανάπτυξης της χώρας για το μέλλον.

Μεταρρυθμίσεις και Επενδύσεις

Μεταρρυθμίσεις

- **Μεταρρύθμιση 1.** Κωδικοποίηση & απλούστευση της φορολογικής νομοθεσίας (ID: 16643) [COFOG: 01.1]
- **Μεταρρύθμιση 2**. Επιτάχυνση επιστροφών ΦΠΑ (ID: 16610)
- **Μεταρρύθμιση 3.** Καταπολέμηση λαθρεμπορίου (ID: 16656)
- **Μεταρρύθμιση 4.** Καθολική διασύνδεση ταμειακών μηχανών και ηλεκτρονική τιμολόγηση (ID: 16614)
- **Μεταρρύθμιση 5.** Ενίσχυση ηλεκτρονικών συναλλαγών (ID:16616) [COFOG: 01.1]
- **Μεταρρύθμιση 6.** Υπεραπόσβεση σε επενδύσεις πράσινης οικονομίας και ενέργειας (ID: 16863)
- **Μεταρρύθμιση 7.** Αξιοποίηση τεχνολογιών τεχνητής νοημοσύνης και άλλων προηγμένων εργαλείων ανάλυσης δεδομένων από τη φορολογική διοίκηση (ID: 16611) [COFOG: 01.1]

Επενδύσεις

- **Επένδυση 1.** Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός φορολογικών & τελωνειακών αρχών (ID: 16291) [COFOG: 01.6]

Εκτιμώμενο κόστος: 215 εκατομμύρια ευρώ, εκ των οποίων 187 εκατομμύρια ευρώ (87%) καλύπτονται από το Ταμείο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας

2. Κύριες προκλήσεις και στόχοι

α) Κύριες προκλήσεις

Η Ελλάδα έχει πραγματοποιήσει σημαντικές μεταρρυθμίσεις τα τελευταία χρόνια με στόχο την αποκατάσταση μακροχρόνιων αδυναμιών στην είσπραξη φόρων και τη φορολογική συμμόρφωση. Αυτές οι μεταρρυθμίσεις αύξησαν την αποτελεσματικότητα της φορολογικής διοίκησης και συνέβαλαν σημαντικά στην επίτευξη υγιών δημόσιων οικονομικών και ισχυρών δημοσιονομικών επιδόσεων. Η δημιουργία μιας ισχυρής, ανεξάρτητης αρχής (ΑΑΔΕ), που είναι υπεύθυνη για την είσπραξη και τη διαχείριση εσόδων, οδήγησε σε βελτιώσεις στους τομείς της είσπραξης και φορολογικής συμμόρφωσης. Ωστόσο, εξακολουθούν να υπάρχουν προκλήσεις σε διάφορους τομείς που σχετίζονται με τον εξορθολογισμό του νομικού πλαισίου, τον εκσυγχρονισμό της φορολογικής διοίκησης, τη μείωση του διοικητικού φόρτου και την ενίσχυση της δικαιοσύνης του φορολογικού συστήματος.

Η Ελλάδα έλαβε το 2019 και το 2020, σύσταση από το Ευρωπαϊκό Συμβούλιο σχετικά με τη συνέχιση και την ολοκλήρωση των μεταρρυθμίσεων για τις μετά - προγραμματικές δεσμεύσεις της, που συμπεριλάμβανε και τομείς που σχετίζονται με την ενίσχυση της διαχείρισης εσόδων, καθώς και με τον εκσυγχρονισμό της δημόσιας διοίκησης και τη συνεχή καταπολέμηση της διαφθοράς. Επιπλέον, το 2020, η Ελλάδα έλαβε σύσταση από το Συμβούλιο, σύμφωνα με την οποία ζητήθηκε η βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας και της ψηφιοποίησης της δημόσιας διοίκησης. Οι κύριες προκλήσεις που πρέπει να αντιμετωπιστούν περιλαμβάνουν τα ακόλουθα:

Κωδικοποίηση του φορολογικού νομοθετικού πλαισίου: Η πολυπλοκότητα των διατάξεων της φορολογικής νομοθεσίας και η έλλειψη κωδικοποίησης οδηγούν συχνά σε δυσκολίες στην ερμηνεία και στην εφαρμογή, δημιουργώντας νομική αβεβαιότητα και αυξάνοντας το βάρος για το δικαστικό σύστημα. Επιπλέον, αυτά τα φαινόμενα αυξάνουν σημαντικά τη διοικητική επιβάρυνση για τα νομικά πρόσωπα και τις επιχειρήσεις, μειώνουν την αποτελεσματικότητα των διαδικασιών είσπραξης εσόδων και ενδέχεται επίσης να λειτουργήσουν ως αντικίνητρο για τις επενδύσεις, ιδίως για τις νεοσύστατες επιχειρήσεις.

Καταπολέμηση της φοροδιαφυγής και της παραοικονομίας: Παρά τη σημαντική πρόοδο που έχει σημειωθεί τα τελευταία χρόνια, η φοροδιαφυγή και η ανεπίσημη / σκιώδης οικονομία εξακολουθούν να αποτελούν σημαντικές προκλήσεις. Και τα δύο φαινόμενα συνεπάγονται όχι μόνο απώλεια εισπραχθέντων εσόδων, αλλά και πιθανώς στρεβλωμένη κατανομή της φορολογικής επιβάρυνσης, μειωμένη οικονομική αποδοτικότητα και κοινωνική αδικία. Μέτρα εξορθολογισμού που παρέχουν κίνητρα για αύξηση των ηλεκτρονικών συναλλαγών, βελτιωμένους μηχανισμούς παρακολούθησης καθώς και προσπάθειες ενίσχυσης της φορολογικής συμμόρφωσης και της πειθαρχίας των πληρωμών αποτελούν σημαντικές προτεραιότητες και πρέπει να ενισχυθούν περαιτέρω προκειμένου να καταπολεμηθεί η φοροδιαφυγή και να μειωθεί το κομμάτι της οικονομικής δραστηριότητας που πραγματοποιείται εκτός της επίσημης οικονομίας.

Μείωση του κόστους συμμόρφωσης και του διοικητικού κόστους: Η συμμόρφωση με τις φορολογικές διατάξεις και τη νομοθεσία ήταν παραδοσιακά σχετικά αδύναμη και είχε συμβάλει στο παρελθόν σε

δημοσιονομικές ανισορροπίες. Κατά τα προηγούμενα χρόνια, η αυξανόμενη χρήση ηλεκτρονικών συναλλαγών, καθώς και η εντατικοποίηση των στοχευμένων ελέγχων από τη φορολογική διοίκηση, είχε ως αποτέλεσμα σημαντικές βελτιώσεις στη συμμόρφωση και στην ενίσχυση της νοοτροπίας πληρωμών. Περαιτέρω πρόοδος προς την ίδια κατεύθυνση θα πρέπει να γίνει με την αντιμετώπιση ζητημάτων που καθιστούν δύσκολη την ανίχνευση της μη συμμόρφωσης ή με την παροχή κινήτρων για τέτοιες συμπεριφορές. Αυτά τα ζητήματα σχετίζονται τόσο με την αυξημένη αυτοματοποίηση των διαδικασιών ελέγχου, όσο και με τις μεταρρυθμίσεις, που αποσκοπούν στην αντιμετώπιση μακρών διαδικασιών επίλυσης φορολογικών διαφορών, ή της νομικής αβεβαιότητας ως αποτέλεσμα της πολυπλοκότητας του νομικού πλαισίου.

Αύξηση της αποτελεσματικότητας της φορολογικής διοίκησης: Έχουν πραγματοποιηθεί σημαντικές θεσμικές μεταρρυθμίσεις προκειμένου να αυξηθεί η διαφάνεια, η λογοδοσία και η αποτελεσματικότητα του φορολογικού συστήματος. Αυτές οι μεταρρυθμίσεις θα πρέπει να ενισχυθούν περαιτέρω και να συμπληρωθούν από σημαντικές επενδύσεις στον εκσυγχρονισμό και στην ψηφιοποίηση της Ανεξάρτητης Αρχής Δημοσίων Εσόδων. Οι προτεινόμενες επενδύσεις θα πρέπει να επικεντρώνονται στην ανάπτυξη συστημάτων και εργαλείων πληροφορικής, που θα διευκολύνουν τη μετατροπή της ΑΑΔΕ σε έναν σύγχρονο, ευέλικτο και αποτελεσματικό οργανισμό προκειμένου να αντιμετωπίσει τις προκλήσεις όσον αφορά το ανεπαρκές επίπεδο ψηφιοποίησης και τη σχετικά περιορισμένη χρήση σύγχρονων τεχνολογιών σε ορισμένους τομείς ενισχύοντας ουσιαστικά τις δυνατότητες και την αποτελεσματικότητα της. Οι ισχυρότερες δυνατότητες έχουν ιδιαίτερη σημασία όσον αφορά τους φορολογικούς ελέγχους, καθώς ο εκσυγχρονισμός σε αυτόν τον τομέα μπορεί να έχει ισχυρό αντίκτυπο και υπό το πρίσμα της φορολογικής συμμόρφωσης.

β) Στόχοι

Ο γενικός στόχος του Άξονα αυτού είναι η αύξηση της αποτελεσματικότητας και της δικαιοσύνης της φορολογικής διοίκησης της χώρας. Ο Άξονας ευθυγραμμίζεται με τις Ειδικές Συστάσεις ανά χώρα (CSR) για τα έτη 2019 και 2020, οι οποίες συνιστούν τη συνέχιση και την ολοκλήρωση των μεταρρυθμίσεων σύμφωνα με τις δεσμεύσεις μετά το πρόγραμμα που δόθηκαν στην Ευρωομάδα της 22ης Ιουνίου 2018, για την ντιμετώπισητων υπερβολικών μακροοικονομικών ανισορροπιών και την επανεκκίνηση μιας βιώσιμης οικονομικής ανάκαμψης, μετά τη σταδιακή χαλάρωση των περιορισμών που επιβλήθηκαν λόγω της πανδημίας COVID-19. Για το σκοπό αυτό, η Επένδυση 1 είναι μια συγκεκριμένη δέσμευση για τη διασφάλιση της συνέχειας και της ολοκλήρωσης των μεταρρυθμίσεων που εγκρίθηκαν στο πλαίσιο του προγράμματος του Ευρωπαϊκού Μηχανισμού Σταθερότητας (ESM). Επιπλέον, η καταπολέμηση του επιθετικού φορολογικού σχεδιασμού και η αποφυγή της στρέβλωσης του ανταγωνισμού μεταξύ των επιχειρήσεων είναι σημαντικές προτεραιότητες της Ένωσης που ευθυγραμμίζονται με τους στόχους του Άξονα.

Η πρώτη και τρίτη μεταρρύθμιση του Άξονα συνάδουν με τη στρατηγική της ΕΕ «*για δίκαιη και απλή φορολογία που υποστηρίζει τη στρατηγική ανάκτησης*»[71] και όλα τα άλλα μέτρα είναι στην κατεύθυνση της **Ευρωπαϊκής Εμβληματικής Πρωτοβουλίας «Εκσυγχρονισμός»** που απαιτεί διαλειτουργικές, εξατομικευμένες και φιλικές προς το χρήστη ψηφιακές δημόσιες υπηρεσίες.

1. **Οικονομική, κοινωνική και εδαφική συνοχή, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των θέσεων εργασίας και της ανάπτυξης**: Το δίκαιο και αποτελεσματικό φορολογικό σύστημα είναι ύψιστης σημασίας για την ισχυρή οικονομική ανάπτυξη. Απαιτούνται προβλέψιμα και σταθερά φορολογικά έσοδα για την αντιμετώπιση των μεγάλων προκλήσεων της τρέχουσας κρίσης. Ένα δίκαιο και αποτελεσματικό

[71] COM(2020) 312 final

φορολογικό σύστημα θα είναι ακόμη πιο κρίσιμο κατά τους επόμενους μήνες και χρόνια, καθώς οι χώρες επιδιώκουν να ανακάμψουν από το ξέσπασμα της πανδημίας COVID-19.

Η φορολογία πρέπει να χρησιμοποιηθεί ως εργαλείο για τη βιώσιμη οικονομική ανάπτυξη, συμπεριλαμβανομένου και του πλαισίου του Ευρωπαϊκού Εξαμήνου. Ειδικότερα, τα φιλικά προς την ανάπτυξη φορολογικά συστήματα, όπως επισημαίνει η Επιτροπή, μπορούν να στηρίξουν τις ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις και να βελτιώσουν το επιχειρηματικό περιβάλλον, να ενθαρρύνουν την απασχόληση, να μειώσουν τις ανισότητες και να συμβάλλουν σε μια περιβαλλοντικά ανθεκτική οικονομία. Επιπλέον, η απλοποίηση του φορολογικού συστήματος μπορεί να βοηθήσει στον περιορισμό των οικονομικών στρεβλώσεων και στη μείωση του διοικητικού βάρους για τις εταιρείες.

Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις που περιλαμβάνονται στον Άξονα (ειδικά οι μεταρρυθμίσεις 1 και 2), θα επιτύχουν αυτούς τους στόχους βελτιώνοντας την αποτελεσματικότητα και τη δικαιοσύνη των φόρων και μειώνοντας το διοικητικό βάρος και το κόστος συμμόρφωσης.

2. **Οικονομική και κοινωνική ανθεκτικότητα:** Μακροοικονομικές ανισορροπίες και υψηλό δημόσιο χρέος: είναι σημαντικό να καταπολεμηθεί η φοροδιαφυγή και να βελτιωθεί η φορολογική διοίκηση προκειμένου να διασφαλιστεί η βιωσιμότητα των δημόσιων οικονομικών. Η φορολογική κατάχρηση υπονομεύει την κοινωνική σύμβαση μεταξύ πολιτών και κράτους και την αρχή της δίκαιης κατανομής των βαρών. Φόροι φιλικοί προς την ανάπτυξη, πιο αντικειμενικά κατανεμημένοι και ένα σύστημα εκσυγχρονισμένο υπό το πρίσμα του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού πρόκειται να αλλάξουν τη φορολογική νοοτροπία των πολιτών και των επιχειρήσεων. Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις για την καταπολέμηση της φοροδιαφυγής, της σκιώδους οικονομίας και του λαθρεμπορίου (δηλ. οι μεταρρυθμίσεις 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 και η επένδυση 1) είναι απαραίτητες για την φορολογική διοίκηση και θα μπορούσαν να παρέχουν απαραίτητα κεφάλαια για την ελληνική οικονομία. Προς αυτή την κατεύθυνση, η μεταρρύθμιση 7 αναμένεται να λειτουργήσει ως ισχυρό φορολογικό κίνητρο για την πραγματοποίηση δαπανών για την ενίσχυση της πράσινης οικονομίας, της ενέργειας και της ψηφιοποίησης με τη μορφή αυξημένης έκπτωσης εκατό τοις εκατό (100%).
3. **Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός:** Η ψηφιοποίηση της οικονομίας και των εθνικών φορολογικών αρχών μέσω του εκσυγχρονισμού των ηλεκτρονικών συστημάτων και της εισαγωγής αυτοματοποιημένων διαδικασιών θα πρέπει να θεωρηθεί ως ευκαιρία. Η χρήση ψηφιακών λύσεων διευκολύνει τα καθήκοντα των φορολογικών διοικήσεων και πρόκειται να συμβάλλει στη μείωση του κόστους συμμόρφωσης, τόσο για τις φορολογικές διοικήσεις όσο και για τις επιχειρήσεις. Επιπλέον, η ανάλυση δεδομένων είναι ζωτικής σημασίας για την αποτελεσματική χρήση του αυξανόμενου όγκου δεδομένων που συλλέγονται. Η ψηφιοποίηση είναι επίσης βασικός παράγοντας για την ανακούφιση της επιβάρυνσης των επιχειρήσεων , ιδίως των ΜμΕ, νέων επιχειρήσεων και επιχειρήσεων με διασυνοριακές συναλλαγές, καθώς και για την καταπολέμηση της φοροδιαφυγής. Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι επενδύσεις που περιλαμβάνονται στον Άξονα (ειδικά οι μεταρρυθμίσεις 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 και η επένδυση 1) προωθούν την ψηφιοποίηση και την αποτελεσματικότητα της διαχείρισης των φορολογικών εσόδων. Η ψηφιακή πτυχή αυτού του Άξονα συμπληρώνει την ψηφιοποίηση επιχειρήσεων όπως περιγράφεται στον Άξονα 2.3 «Ψηφιοποίηση επιχειρήσεων» και θα βελτιώσει περαιτέρω και θα ενισχύσει τη φορολογική συμμόρφωση και την είσπραξη των φόρων.

γ) Εθνικό στρατηγικό πλαίσιο

Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι επενδύσεις του Άξονα επικεντρώνονται στην αντιμετώπιση σημαντικών προκλήσεων του ελληνικού φορολογικού συστήματος. Αποτελούν μέρος μιας ευρύτερης στρατηγικής που θα οδηγήσει σε βιώσιμη οικονομική ανάπτυξη και θα βοηθήσει τη χώρα να επιτύχει τους δείκτες αναφοράς για τη διαδικασία της μακροοικονομικής ανισορροπίας. Ο Άξονας συνάδει με το εθνικό

στρατηγικό πλαίσιο και τη στρατηγική ανάπτυξης της επιτροπής εμπειρογνωμόνων υπό την προεδρία του καθηγητή Χριστόφορου Πισσαρίδη. Η έκθεση της Επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη τονίζει την ανάγκη αλλαγής της δομής των φόρων προκειμένου να μειωθούν οι στρεβλώσεις και τα αντικίνητρα στην εξωστρεφή επιχειρηματικότητα. Το φορολογικό σύστημα πρέπει να καταστεί πιο συμβατό με τους υψηλούς ρυθμούς ανάπτυξης μεσοπρόθεσμα, μέσω της ενίσχυσης της παραγωγικής βάσης της οικονομίας (μεταρρύθμιση 1). Επιπλέον, η αποτελεσματική φορολογική διοίκηση απαιτεί τη διατήρηση υψηλού επιπέδου τεχνολογίας και τεχνογνωσίας από την ΑΑΔΕ (μεταρρυθμίσεις 4, 6 και επένδυση 1) προκειμένου να αποφευχθεί η περαιτέρω συρρίκνωση της φορολογικής βάσης. Η έκθεση της Επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη επισημαίνει επίσης ότι οι φόροι ακίνητης περιουσίας πρέπει να βελτιωθούν και να ενοποιηθούν.

Μια σημαντική προϋπόθεση, σύμφωνα με την επιτροπή εμπειρογνωμόνων, για τη διατήρηση των εσόδων στο απαραίτητο επίπεδο και την ενίσχυση της παραγωγικής βάσης είναι η διεύρυνση της φορολογικής βάσης. Η κατάλληλη χρήση ηλεκτρονικών συναλλαγών και άλλων μέσων που ενισχύουν τη διαφάνεια και παρακινούν τα νοικοκυριά και τις επιχειρήσεις να μετακινηθούν στην επίσημη παρά στην άτυπη οικονομία θα συμβάλλουν σε αυτό. Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις 2, 3, 4, 5 και η επένδυση 1 αποτελούν στοχευμένες πολιτικές που θα ενισχύσουν την καταπολέμηση της παραοικονομίας. Ομοίως, η έντονη αύξηση των ηλεκτρονικών πληρωμών συνέβαλε στην αύξηση των εσόδων από τον ΦΠΑ, ωστόσο υπάρχει ακόμη σημαντικό περιθώριο για περαιτέρω βελτίωση. Το ισχύον πλαίσιο μπορεί να ενισχυθεί μέσω κινήτρων για ψηφιακές συναλλαγές, όπως επιδιώκουν οι μεταρρυθμίσεις 2 και 5. Η έκθεση της Επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη εξετάζει επίσης την υιοθέτηση αυστηρότερων και πιο εντατικών μέτρων ελέγχου για τη μείωση του λαθρεμπορίου καυσίμων και προϊόντων καπνού, με τον κατάλληλο εξοπλισμό και τεχνογνωσία, όπως εισάγουν οι μεταρρυθμίσεις 3 και 6.

3. Μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις

Η λεπτομερής περιγραφή των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων βρίσκεται στα Παραρτήματα.

α) Μεταρρυθμίσεις

Μεταρρύθμιση 1. Κωδικοποίηση & απλούστευση της φορολογικής νομοθεσίας (ID: 16643)

Μεταρρύθμιση 2. Επιτάχυνση επιστροφών ΦΠΑ (ID: 16610)

Μεταρρύθμιση 3. Καταπολέμηση λαθρεμπορίου (ID: 16656)

Μεταρρύθμιση 4. Καθολική διασύνδεση ταμειακών μηχανών και ηλεκτρονική τιμολόγηση (ID: 16614)

Μεταρρύθμιση 5. Ενίσχυση ηλεκτρονικών συναλλαγών (ID:16616)

Μεταρρύθμιση 6. Υπεραπόσβεση σε επενδύσεις πράσινης οικονομίας και ενέργειας (ID: 16863)

Μεταρρύθμιση 7. Αξιοποίηση τεχνολογιών τεχνητής νοημοσύνης και άλλων προηγμένων εργαλείων ανάλυσης δεδομένων από τη φορολογική διοίκηση (ID: 16611)

β) Επενδύσεις

Επένδυση 1. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός φορολογικών & τελωνειακών αρχών (ID: 16291)

4. Ανοιχτά στρατηγικά θέματα αυτονομίας και ασφάλειας

Μη εφαρμόσιμο.

5. Διασυνοριακά και πολυκρατικά έργα

Μη εφαρμόσιμο.

6. Πράσινες διαστάσεις του Άξονα

Μη εφαρμόσιμο.

7. Ψηφιακές διαστάσεις του Άξονα

Ο Κανονισμός COM (2020) 408 για τη θέσπιση του Μηχανισμού Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας θέτει δεσμευτικό στόχο που ανέρχεται τουλάχιστον στο 20 % των πιστώσεων του σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας για την ψηφιακή μετάβαση ή τις προκλήσεις που προκύπτουν από αυτή.

Η ψηφιοποίηση της οικονομίας και των εθνικών φορολογικών αρχών μέσω της αντικατάστασης και αναβάθμισης των βασικών ψηφιακών συστημάτων, η εισαγωγή αυτοματοποιημένων διαδικασιών γραφείου και εργασίας, η ψηφιοποίηση ελέγχων, καθώς και ο εκσυγχρονισμός και η βελτίωση των ηλεκτρονικών υπηρεσιών φορολογουμένων αποτελούν πρόκληση και ευκαιρία. Η χρήση ψηφιακών λύσεων θα ενισχύσει την ικανότητα των φορολογικών αρχών, θα βελτιώσει τη συνολική απόδοση και θα αναβαθμίσει την ποιότητα των υπηρεσιών που παρέχονται σε ιδιώτες και επιχειρήσεις, και τελικά θα καταστήσει τους φόρους πιο φιλικούς για την ανάπτυξη, βελτιώνοντας έτσι τη φορολογική και τελωνειακή διοίκηση και την είσπραξη φόρων. Η αντικατάσταση των βασικών συστημάτων φορολογίας και τελωνειακών πληροφοριών έχει ως στόχο να καλύψει τα κενά στις υπάρχουσες εφαρμογές, να ψηφιοποιήσει όλες τις μη αυτόματες φόρμες και διαδικασίες, να εξασφαλίσει τη διαλειτουργικότητα για τα συστήματα πληροφοριών εσωτερικού φόρου και τελωνειακής διοίκησης και τη διαλειτουργικότητα με συστήματα πληροφορικής του υπόλοιπου δημόσιου τομέα. Η αυτοματοποίηση των διαδικασιών γραφείου και εργασίας εξυπηρετεί ένα εκσυγχρονισμένο, ασφαλές και αποτελεσματικό εργασιακό περιβάλλον για τους υπαλλήλους των φορολογικών αρχών με στόχο την αύξηση της απόδοσής τους στην εργασία και, συνεπώς, την αποτελεσματικότητα των αρχών. Ο εκσυγχρονισμός των ελέγχων είναι καθοριστικός για την καταπολέμηση της φοροδιαφυγής και του λαθρεμπορίου. Η επέκταση, βελτίωση και αναβάθμιση απλουστευμένων και φιλικών προς τον χρήστη ηλεκτρονικών υπηρεσιών θα επιτρέψει νέες δυνατότητες και λειτουργίες, παρέχοντας πρόσβαση σε ανοικτά και ποιοτικά δεδομένα, μειώνοντας έτσι τη φυσική παρουσία των φορολογουμένων στα γραφεία των φορολογικών αρχών. Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι επενδύσεις που περιλαμβάνονται στον Άξονα (δηλαδή μεταρρυθμίσεις 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 και επένδυση 1) προωθούν τη ψηφιοποίηση και την αποτελεσματικότητα της φορολογικής και τελωνειακής διοίκησης και επιδιώκουν επίσης την ενίσχυση της πράσινης οικονομίας, της ενέργειας και της ψηφιοποίησης σε ποσοστό εκατό τοις εκατό (digital tagging 100%) (μεταρρύθμιση 7). Η ψηφιακή πτυχή αυτού του Άξονα συμπληρώνει την ψηφιοποίηση επιχειρήσεων όπως περιγράφεται στον Άξονα 2.3 «Ψηφιοποίηση επιχειρήσεων» και θα βελτιώσει περαιτέρω και θα ενισχύσει τη φορολογική συμμόρφωση και είσπραξη.

Περιλαμβάνοντας το 55% των ψηφιακών δαπανών (βλ. Πίνακα 1 παρακάτω), ο Άξονας συμβάλλει σημαντικά στον ψηφιακό στόχο 20% που ορίζεται στο άρθρο 15 παράγραφος 3 στοιχείο (γ) του Κανονισμού COM (2020) 408.

8. Συμβολή στον κλιματικό και ψηφιακό στόχο

Η Ετήσια Στρατηγική Βιώσιμης Ανάπτυξης (COM (2020) 575) θέτει έναν ελάχιστο στόχο 37% των συνολικών δαπανών του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας που πρέπει να σχετίζεται με το κλίμα και έναν ελάχιστο 20% που θα πρέπει να σχετίζεται με τον ψηφιακό στόχο.

Τίτλος μεταρρύθμισης ή επένδυσης	Κλιματικός στόχος (%)	Ψηφιακός στόχος (%)
Κωδικοποίηση & απλούστευση της φορολογικής νομοθεσίας (ID: 16643)	0%	0%
Επιτάχυνση επιστροφών ΦΠΑ (ID: 16610)	0%	0%
Καταπολέμηση λαθρεμπορίου (ID: 16656)	0%	0%
Καθολική διασύνδεση ταμειακών μηχανών και ηλεκτρονική τιμολόγηση (ID: 16614)	0%	0%
Ενίσχυση ηλεκτρονικών συναλλαγών (ID:16616)	0%	100%
Αξιοποίηση τεχνολογιών τεχνητής νοημοσύνης και άλλων προηγμένων εργαλείων ανάλυσης δεδομένων από τη φορολογική διοίκηση (ID: 16611)	0%	100%
Υπεραπόσβεση σε επενδύσεις πράσινης οικονομίας και ενέργειας (ID: 16863)	0%	0%
Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός φορολογικών & τελωνειακών αρχών (ID: 16291)	0%	100%

9. Αρχή της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης»

Η αρχή της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» αξιολογήθηκε για κάθε μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση αυτού του Άξονα. Η αξιολόγηση κατέληξε στο συμπέρασμα ότι κανένα από τα προτεινόμενα μέτρα δεν θα προκαλέσει σημαντική ζημιά σε κανέναν από τους έξι περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους, όπως ορίζονται στο άρθρο 17 του κανονισμού ταξινόμησης της ΕΕ (EU Taxonomy Regulation). Ακολουθήθηκε μεθοδολογία δύο βημάτων με (α) την αναθεώρηση της λίστας ελέγχου έξι στόχων και (β) την ουσιαστική αξιολόγηση της αρχής της "μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης" (DNSH).

Κάθε μία από τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις του Άξονα 4.1 αξιολογήθηκε στη λίστα ελέγχου για να προσδιοριστεί εάν και για ποιους από τους έξι περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους απαιτείται ουσιαστική αξιολόγηση DNSH (μετριασμός της κλιματικής αλλαγής, προσαρμογή στην κλιματική αλλαγή, βιώσιμη χρήση και προστασία υδάτινων και θαλάσσιων πόρων, κυκλική οικονομία, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της πρόληψης και της ανακύκλωσης αποβλήτων, πρόληψη και έλεγχος της ρύπανσης στον αέρα, το νερό ή τη γη, προστασία και αποκατάσταση της βιοποικιλότητας και των οικοσυστημάτων). Η αξιολόγηση της λίστας ελέγχου κατέληξε στο συμπέρασμα ότι κανένα από τα μέτρα του Άξονα δεν απαιτεί ουσιαστική αξιολόγηση DNSH, καθώς κανένα από τα μέτρα δεν θα προκαλέσει σημαντική ζημιά σε κανέναν από τους έξι περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους.

Η λεπτομερής αξιολόγηση για κάθε μέτρο βρίσκεται στα Παραρτήματα.

10. Ορόσημα, στόχοι και χρονοδιάγραμμα

Δείτε το σχετικό κεφάλαιο των οροσήμων στο Μέρος 3.

11. Χρηματοδότηση και κόστος

Γενικές αρχές και οδηγίες

Έχοντας προσδιορίσει τις κύριες προκλήσεις και τους στόχους του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και τα ορόσημα, το στόχο και το χρονοδιάγραμμα των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων που καθορίστηκαν, παρουσιάζονται παρακάτω οι βασικές αρχές καθώς και η ακολουθούμενη διαδικασία και μεθοδολογία σχετικά με τη χρηματοδότηση και την αξιολόγηση του κόστους.

Πρώτον, σημειώνεται ότι η εκτίμηση κόστους του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας εφαρμόζεται σύμφωνα με τις βασικές απαιτήσεις του Κανονισμού που προβλέπουν ότι το κόστος για κάθε επένδυση και μεταρρύθμιση οφείλει να είναι:

- **Λογικό:** Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας παρέχει επαρκείς πληροφορίες και αποδεικτικά στοιχεία ότι το ποσό του εκτιμώμενου συνολικού κόστους του κάθε Άξονα είναι κατάλληλο.
- **Εύλογο:** Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας παρέχει επαρκείς πληροφορίες και αποδεικτικά στοιχεία ότι το ποσό του εκτιμώμενου συνολικού κόστους του κάθε Άξονα είναι σύμφωνο με τη φύση και τον τύπο των προβλεπόμενων επενδύσεων μέσω της εφαρμογής μιας οριζόντιας αξιολόγησης που εξασφαλίζει την ευθυγράμμιση μεταξύ του χαρακτήρα της κάθε επένδυσης και του κόστους της.
- **Ανάλογο:** Το ποσό του συνολικού κόστους του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας αντιστοιχεί στον αναμενόμενο αντίκτυπο του σχεδιαζόμενου μέτρου στην οικονομία και την απασχόληση στην Ελλάδα. Συγκεκριμένα, αξιολογείται εάν το σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας θα έχει οικονομικό αντίκτυπο που να ευθυγραμμίζεται με το ποσό του εκτιμώμενου κόστους του.

Επιπλέον, η μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση και η διαδικασία που ακολουθήθηκε σε σχέση με το κόστος και την αιτιολόγηση για κάθε μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση αναπτύσσεται με βάση τέσσερις βασικές αρχές που πληρούν τους ακόλουθους στόχους:

- **Ακρίβεια**: Η προσέγγιση και τα εργαλεία μεθοδολογίας που χρησιμοποιούνται διασφαλίζουν ότι το εκτιμώμενο κόστος είναι εύλογο κοντά στο πραγματικό κόστος μέσω της χρήσης λογιστικών, ιστορικών, στατιστικών στοιχείων καθώς και του προσδιορισμού των τιμών της αγοράς.
- **Λογοδοσία και διαφάνεια:** Το κόστος των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων εκτιμήθηκε με τρόπο που να είναι σαφώς ανιχνεύσιμος και κατανοητός, μέσω εφαρμοσμένης ανάλυσης που περιλαμβάνει λεπτομερείς πληροφορίες για κάθε παράμετρο που χρησιμοποιείται στον υπολογισμό του κόστους (π.χ. κόστος μονάδας βασικών παραγόντων, απαιτούμενος αριθμός μονάδων, κλπ)
- **Απλότητα**: Η προσέγγιση μεθοδολογίας κόστους που ακολουθήθηκε χρησιμοποιεί απλά εργαλεία και μεθόδους υπολογισμού κόστους, ώστε να επιτρέπεται η αξιολόγηση των στοιχείων που σχετίζονται με το κόστος μαζί με την αξιολόγηση των άλλων στοιχείων του σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας σε σύντομο χρονικό διάστημα. Αυτό έχει ως στόχο να διατηρήσει το διοικητικό φόρτο όσο το δυνατόν πιο διαχειρίσιμο για όλα τα μέρη.

- **Συνέπεια:** Το κόστος που εκτιμάται ανά μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση συνάδει με άλλες πολιτικές της ΕΕ και είναι σύμφωνο με το κόστος που εφαρμόζεται σε παρόμοια έργα μέσω άλλων κοινοτικών χρηματοδοτήσεων.

Λαμβάνοντας υπόψη αυτές τις αρχές και απαιτήσεις, η μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση που αναπτύχθηκε για τις εκτιμήσεις κόστους κάθε επένδυσης και μεταρρύθμισης του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας ακολουθεί ορισμένες κοινές κατευθυντήριες γραμμές. Πιο συγκεκριμένα, περιλαμβάνει:

- Σαφή και τεκμηριωμένη ανάλυση των προκλήσεων που αντιμετωπίζονται και των στόχων των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων.
- Λεπτομερείς πληροφορίες σχετικά με το αναμενόμενο αποτέλεσμα των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων.
- Λεπτομερή περιγραφή του τρόπου εφαρμογής των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων (μέσα εφαρμογής).
- Πληροφορίες σχετικά με τη φύση και το μέγεθος των προτεινόμενων επενδύσεων και μεταρρυθμίσεων, καθώς και το χρονοδιάγραμμά τους και τα σχετικά ορόσημα.

Διαδικασία επικύρωσης κόστους και μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση

Με βάση τις προαναφερθείσες αρχές και κατευθυντήριες γραμμές, αναπτύσσεται μια συγκεκριμένη διαδικασία επικύρωσης του κόστους και μεθοδολογίας που επιτρέπει την κοστολόγηση για κάθε επένδυση και μεταρρύθμιση του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και διασφαλίζει την ακρίβεια, τη διαφάνεια, την απλότητα και τη συνέπεια των εκτιμήσεων.

Η διαδικασία ανάλυσης κόστους του σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας περιλαμβάνει τέσσερα βασικά βήματα που στοχεύουν στην εφαρμογή των εξής:

- 1ο βήμα: Ανάπτυξη μιας συγκεκριμένης έκθεσης ανά μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση με ξεχωριστή ανάλυση ανά επιμέρους έργο.
- 2ο βήμα: Εξέταση όλων των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και δεδομένων.
- 3ο βήμα: Λεπτομερής ανάλυση όλων των στοιχείων κόστους των κύριων έργων μέσω της εφαρμογής της πιο κατάλληλης μεθοδολογίας επικύρωσης κόστους.
- 4ο βήμα: Επαλήθευση κόστους ανά έργο, Άξονα, και Πυλώνα του σχεδίου.

1ο βήμα - Ανάπτυξη αναφορών ανάλυσης κόστους

Το περιεχόμενο της αναφοράς ανάλυσης κόστους για κάθε μία από τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας περιλαμβάνει τις ακόλουθες κοινές παραμέτρους / λεπτομέρειες:

- **Σύνοψη έργου** : Περιλαμβάνει την αποτύπωση των χαρακτηριστικών του κάθε έργου (π.χ. Πυλώνας, Άξονας, τίτλος έργου και υποέργα, ενδιαφερόμενα μέρη), την κωδικοποίηση βασικών οικονομικών μεγεθών (συνολικός και εκτιμώμενος προϋπολογισμός) καθώς και μια σύντομη επισκόπηση του πεδίου εφαρμογής του έργου.
- **Μέσα εφαρμογής:** Αποτυπώνει μια περίληψη του σχετικού κανονιστικού πλαισίου (εάν υπάρχει), μια γενική προοπτική όσον αφορά τη διαδικασία ωριμότητας και έναν συγκεντρωτικό πίνακα σχετικά με το χρονοδιάγραμμα του έργου και με τα ορόσημα που πρέπει να επιτευχθούν.

- **Προϋπολογισμός έργου**: Περιλαμβάνει:
    - ανάλυση (προσδιορισμός βασικών παραμέτρων κόστους, επισκόπηση των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών, επιβεβαίωση ότι το εκτιμώμενο κόστος δεν περιλαμβάνει ΦΠΑ, δεν είναι επαναλαμβανόμενο και δεν πραγματοποιείται πριν από την 1η Φεβρουαρίου 2020),
    - ένδειξη του κατά πόσον τμήματα του προϋπολογισμού του έργου καλύπτονται από άλλα ιδιωτικά κονδύλια ή κοινοτική χρηματοδότηση – επιβεβαίωση ότι αυτά τα ποσά έχουν αφαιρεθεί από το κόστος που θα χρηματοδοτηθεί από το Ταμείο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και
    - αξιολόγηση και επικύρωση προϋπολογισμού (συγκεκριμένη μεθοδολογία για την εκτίμηση του κόστους, ανάλυση κόστους ανά καθοριστικό παράγοντα, προσδιορισμός του κόστους μονάδας, προσδιορισμός του συνολικού αριθμού μονάδων, εκτίμηση του συνολικού απαιτούμενου προϋπολογισμού ανά έργο).
- **Υποστηρικτικό υλικό:** Αποτυπώνει μια σύντομη επισκόπηση των σχετικών μελετών ή / και πληροφοριών που χρησιμοποιούνται για την επικύρωση του συνολικού κόστους καθώς και τη χαρτογράφηση σημείων αναφοράς που χρησιμοποιήθηκαν κατά την ανάλυση του κόστους (ιστορικό, συγκριτικό κόστος σε παρόμοια έργα) και παροχή σχετικών αποδεικτικών στοιχείων (π.χ. πηγές).

2ο βήμα - Εξέταση όλων των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και δεδομένων

Προκειμένου να διασφαλιστεί η ακρίβεια και η συνέπεια των εκτιμήσεων κόστους, πραγματοποιείται μια συγκριτική ανάλυση δεδομένων κοστολόγησης μέσω της συλλογής και εξέτασης όλων των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και δεδομένων σχετικά με το πραγματικό κόστος παρόμοιων μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων που έχουν πραγματοποιηθεί στο παρελθόν. Αυτό το βήμα περιλαμβάνει κυρίως όλες τις ενέργειες που σχετίζονται με τη συλλογή και εξέταση του συνόλου των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και του υποστηρικτικού υλικού, καθώς και την άντληση δεδομένων και την εις βάθος ανάλυση της σχετικής τεκμηρίωσης.

3ο βήμα - Ανάπτυξη μεθοδολογίας ανάλυσης κόστους

Προκειμένου να εφαρμοστεί η κοστολόγηση των έργων, αναπτύχθηκαν τρεις βασικές μεθοδολογικές αναλύσεις που χρησιμοποιήθηκαν με βάση την καταλληλότητά τους για καθεμία από τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις που περιλαμβάνονται στο Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας:

Εκτίμηση από κάτω προς τα πάνω (bottom-up)

Η πρώτη μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση της ανάλυσης κόστους περιλαμβάνει εκτιμήσεις σε αναλυτικό επίπεδο για κάθε παράμετρο κόστους του έργου, οι οποίες στη συνέχεια συγκεντρώνονται σε μια συνολική εκτίμηση για ολόκληρο το έργο. Τα κύρια βήματα αυτής της μεθοδολογικής προσέγγισης περιλαμβάνουν τα ακόλουθα:

- Επανεξέταση ιστορικών τιμών/κριτηρίων ανά παράμετρο κόστους από παρόμοια έργα και εκτίμηση του κόστους αξίας της μονάδας.
- Προσδιορισμός του συνολικού αριθμού μονάδων που απαιτούνται και εφαρμογή της τιμής μονάδας για τις σχετικές εκτιμήσεις ανά παράμετρο κόστους.
- Τελική συγκέντρωση και εκτίμηση του συνολικού κόστους ανά έργο.

Παραμετρική προσέγγιση

Αυτή η προσέγγιση αναφέρεται στην εκτίμηση του συνολικού προϋπολογισμού ανά έργο βάσει σχετικών ιστορικών στοιχείων / σημείων αναφοράς. Συγκεκριμένα, τα κύρια βήματα της παραμετρικής μεθοδολογικής προσέγγισης περιλαμβάνουν τα ακόλουθα:

- Προσδιορισμός μεμονωμένων παραμέτρων κόστους βάσει σχετικών ιστορικών στοιχείων / σημείων αναφοράς
- Εξέταση της συνεισφοράς κάθε παραμέτρου κόστους στο συνολικό προϋπολογισμό
- Αξιολόγηση κάθε παραμέτρου κόστους ως ποσοστό του συνολικού κόστους

Εκτίμηση από πάνω προς τα κάτω (top down)

Τέλος, η τεχνική μεθοδολογίας από πάνω προς τα κάτω περιλαμβάνει τα ακόλουθα κύρια βήματα:

- Εκτίμηση του συνολικού προϋπολογισμού ανά έργο βάσει σχετικών ιστορικών στοιχείων.
- Κατανομή του συνολικού κόστους ανά μεμονωμένη παράμετρο κόστους βάσει των σχετικών κριτηρίων αναφοράς για κάθε κόστος μονάδας.

Σημειώνεται ότι σε ορισμένες περιπτώσεις όπου υπάρχει περιορισμένη διαθεσιμότητα συγκριτικών ιστορικών στοιχείων / σημείων αναφοράς, προκειμένου να προχωρήσουμε σε μια ακριβή και αιτιολογημένη εκτίμηση των παραμέτρων κόστους, ζητήθηκε άποψη από εμπειρογνώμονες. Ειδικότερα, η κρίση των εμπειρογνωμόνων στοχεύει να παρέχει τα ακόλουθα:

- Επανεξέταση των σχετικών σημείων αναφοράς σχετικά με το κόστος παρόμοιων έργων.
- Παροχή εξειδικευμένης γνώμης με βάση την εμπειρία και γνώση που έχει αποκτηθεί σε έναν συγκεκριμένο τομέα και την επισήμανση κρίσιμων παραγόντων και πιθανών κινδύνων.
- Ολοκλήρωση και αξιολόγηση των υπαρχόντων δεδομένων και επικύρωση του εκτιμώμενου κόστους.

4ο βήμα - Διαδικασία αξιολόγησης και επικύρωσης

Η ακρίβεια και η επικύρωση της ανάλυσης κόστους για κάθε επένδυση και έργο επιτυγχάνεται μέσω της αξιολόγησης του κόστους του σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας από έναν ανεξάρτητο φορέα. Συγκεκριμένα, η επικύρωση και αποτίμηση της ανάλυσης κόστους διασφαλίστηκε μέσω των ακόλουθων ενεργειών:

- Συλλογή, επεξεργασία και αναθεώρηση δεδομένων
- Συνεχής επικοινωνία και υλοποίηση συναντήσεων με τους υπεύθυνους ενδιαφερόμενους φορείς και οντότητες
- Αναζήτηση πρόσθετων δεδομένων και πληροφοριών
- Επαλήθευση μεγέθους επένδυσης και προσδιορισμός κόστους
- Προετοιμασία και επανεξέταση των αναφορών ανάλυσης κόστους

Κύρια στοιχεία μεθοδολογίας προσέγγισης και παραμέτρων κόστους

Στην ενότητα αυτή, αναλύεται η μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση για την εκτίμηση του κόστους όσον αφορά τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις του πρώτου Άξονα («Φιλικοί φόροι ανάπτυξης και βελτίωση της

φορολογικής διοίκησης και είσπραξη φόρων») του τέταρτου Πυλώνα του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και Οικονομικός Μετασχηματισμός, η οποία βασίζεται στα ακόλουθα κύρια στοιχεία:

- Προμήθεια του απαιτούμενου εξοπλισμού
- Ανάπτυξη και αναβάθμιση συστημάτων πληροφορικής
- Διαχείριση έργου, τεχνική υποστήριξη και συμβουλευτικές υπηρεσίες
- Οργάνωση δράσεων δημοσιότητας και ευαισθητοποίησης

1ο στοιχείο: Προμήθεια απαιτούμενου εξοπλισμού

Οι συγκεκριμένες δαπάνες αναφέρονται στην προμήθεια του απαιτούμενου εξοπλισμού και ειδικότερα σε εξοπλισμό πληροφορικής και άδειες λογισμικού. Σε αυτό το πλαίσιο, η εκτίμηση και η αιτιολόγηση του κόστους βασίζεται σε συγκεκριμένες παραμέτρους και ενέργειες που είναι:

- Προσδιορισμός του απαιτούμενου εξοπλισμού και αδειών που πρέπει να αγοραστούν σε κάθε επένδυση και το ποσό που απαιτείται.
- Εκτίμηση του σχετικού κόστους μονάδας σε είδη για εξοπλισμό ή σε έτη για τις άδειες με βάση την εξέταση όλων των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών σχετικά με το σχετικό κόστος παρόμοιων ειδών και λαμβάνοντας επίσης υπόψη τις τρέχουσες τιμές αγοράς.
- Ο ποσοτικός προσδιορισμός του συνολικού κόστους προκύπτει από την προμήθεια του απαιτούμενου εξοπλισμού και αδειών λογισμικού.

2ο στοιχείο: Ανάπτυξη και αναβάθμιση συστημάτων και πλατφορμών πληροφορικής

Η ανάπτυξη και αναβάθμιση των συστημάτων και πλατφορμών πληροφορικής περιλαμβάνει το εκτιμώμενο κόστος όλων των απαιτούμενων ενεργειών σχετικά με την τεχνική υποστήριξη που απαιτείται για την εγκατάσταση, την ανάπτυξη και την προσαρμογή των συστημάτων καθώς και των πιλοτικών υπηρεσιών λειτουργίας. Συγκεκριμένα, η κοστολόγηση βασίζεται στις ακόλουθες παραμέτρους:

- Προσδιορισμός του αριθμού του προσωπικού που απαιτείται για την ανάπτυξη συστημάτων και λογισμικού πληροφορικής.
- Προσδιορισμός του όγκου εργασίας που απαιτείται για την ολοκλήρωση του έργου, ο οποίος υπολογίζεται σε ανθρωπομήνες βάσει των μέσων παραγωγικών ωρών ανά μήνα ανά άτομο (πλήρους απασχόλησης).
- Εκτίμηση του συνολικού κόστους με βάση την εξέταση των τιμών της αγοράς που καθορίζουν το κόστος ανά άτομο ανά μήνα και τον συνολικό εκτιμώμενο χρόνο εργασίας των τεχνικών εμπειρογνωμόνων.

3ο στοιχείο: Διαχείριση έργων, υπηρεσίες συμβούλων και τεχνική βοήθεια

Το κόστος όσον αφορά το τρίτο στοιχείο προέρχεται από την παροχή των συμπληρωματικών υπηρεσιών που απαιτούνται ανά έργο, οι οποίες περιλαμβάνουν τις υπηρεσίες διαβούλευσης και τεχνικής βοήθειας σχετικά με την κωδικοποίηση και την απλούστευση της νομοθεσίας, την εφαρμογή των απαιτούμενων μελετών και ερευνών (μελέτες σκοπιμότητας, αναλύσεις απαιτήσεων, λύση και σχεδιασμός κ.λπ.) καθώς και τις υπηρεσίες διαχείρισης έργων και εποπτικής υποστήριξης. Σε αυτό το πεδίο, ο υπολογισμός του σχετικού κόστους που προκύπτει από αυτές τις υπηρεσίες βασίζεται στις ακόλουθες παραμέτρους:

- Προσδιορισμός των ειδικών αναγκών ανά έργο καθώς και του αριθμού των σχετικών εμπειρογνωμόνων / προσωπικού που απαιτείται.

- Εκτίμηση των συνολικών ανθρωπομηνών/ωρών που εκτιμάται ότι θα παρέχονται σε κάθε υπηρεσία, καθώς και το αντίστοιχο κόστος μονάδας.
- Υπολογισμός του συνολικού κόστους που προκύπτει από τις υπηρεσίες παροχής συμβουλών, διαχείρισης και υποστήριξης ανά έργο βάσει των παραπάνω δύο παραμέτρων.

4ο στοιχείο: Δράσεις δημοσιότητας και ευαισθητοποίησης

Οι δράσεις δημοσιότητας και ευαισθητοποίησης περιλαμβάνουν το κόστος που απαιτείται για τη διοργάνωση εκδηλώσεων, την εφαρμογή ερευνών δημοσκοπήσεων και τις γενικότερες δράσεις δημοσιότητας. Το κόστος για την υλοποίηση δράσεων δημοσιότητας και ευαισθητοποίησης εκτιμάται με τα ακόλουθα βήματα και παραμέτρους:

- Προσδιορισμός του τύπου της δημοσιότητας και των δράσεων ευαισθητοποίησης (π.χ. φυλλάδια, διαφημίσεις τύπου, «εκστρατείες» μέσων κ.λπ.).
- Προσδιορισμός της συνολικής διάρκειας που απαιτείται για την ολοκλήρωση τους σε ανθρωπομήνες (εργάσιμοι μήνες).
- Επικοινωνία με τους σχετικούς ενδιαφερόμενους και προσδιορισμό του κόστους μονάδας με βάση τις τρέχουσες τιμές αγοράς (π.χ. κόστος μονάδας ανά μήνα ανά άτομο που αντιστοιχεί σε δράσεις ευαισθητοποίησης).

Η λεπτομερής εκτίμηση κόστους για κάθε έργο βρίσκεται στα Παραρτήματα.

12. Αίτημα δανείου

Μη εφαρμόσιμο.

Άξονας 4.2: Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης

1. Περιγραφή του Άξονα

Περιοχές πολιτικής/ τομέας: Η θεσμική ανθεκτικότητα, που αποσκοπεί, μεταξύ άλλων, στην αύξηση της ετοιμότητας και της ικανότητας αντιμετώπισης κρίσεων, ιδίως βελτιώνοντας τη συνέχεια των επιχειρήσεων και των δημόσιων υπηρεσιών, την αποτελεσματικότητα της δημόσιας διοίκησης και των εθνικών συστημάτων, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της ελαχιστοποίησης του διοικητικού φόρτου, καθώς και της πρόληψης της απάτης και της εποπτείας για τη νομιμοποίηση εσόδων από παράνομες δραστηριότητες.

Περίληψη: Ο Άξονας αποτελείται από τρεις βασικούς στόχους:

Πρώτον, την αύξηση της διαφάνειας και την καταπολέμηση της διαφθοράς. Αυτό επιτυγχάνεται μέσω της ενίσχυσης του νομικού πλαισίου για την καταπολέμηση της νομιμοποίησης εσόδων από παράνομες δραστηριότητες και της χρηματοδότησης της τρομοκρατίας (AML/CFT), μέσω της καταπολέμησης του παράνομου εμπορίου και της προστασίας των δικαιωμάτων πνευματικής ιδιοκτησίας, μέσω της ενίσχυσης της Διϋπηρεσιακής Μονάδας Ελέγχου της Αγοράς και μέσω της δημιουργίας ενός ολοκληρωμένου πληροφοριακού συστήματος για την διαχείριση των ελέγχων και της δημιουργίας Σταθμών Ελέγχων. Ταυτόχρονα, επιδιώκεται μέσα από μια σειρά από στοχευμένες παρεμβάσεις και εκπαιδεύσεις στους τομείς της ανίχνευσης, της πρόληψης και της ευαισθητοποίησης των ελεγκτών, των πολιτών, αλλά και όλων των εμπλεκόμενων μερών για την εύρυθμη λειτουργία του οικοσυστήματος.

Δεύτερον, τον εκσυγχρονισμό του πλαισίου Δημόσιας Οικονομικής Διαχείρισης. Συμπεριλαμβάνει για παράδειγμα 1) το GOV-ERP, που στοχεύει στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό των κυβερνητικών δομών οικονομικής διαχείρισης και εποπτείας και 2) τον εκσυγχρονισμό του θεσμικού πλαισίου των ΔΕΚΟ. Στο παραπάνω πλαίσιο επιδιώκεται ο ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του Ταμείου Παρακαταθηκών και Δανείων για την ουσιαστική ενίσχυση της αποτελεσματικότητάς του και τη δημιουργία πρόσθετης αξίας για τις διάφορες ομάδες ενδιαφερομένων.

Τρίτον, την ενίσχυση της αποτελεσματικότητας των δημοσίων επενδύσεων. Εδώ περιλαμβάνεται η ενίσχυση της ψηφιακής ικανότητας των αποκεντρωμένων μονάδων κρατικών ενισχύσεων, καθώς και η επικαιροποίηση του νομικού πλαισίου για τις κρατικές ενισχύσεις. Περιλαμβάνεται επίσης η εκπαίδευση του προσωπικού για τη βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δημοσίων συμβάσεων και η αναβάθμιση των πληροφοριακών συστημάτων για τις ηλεκτρονικές προμήθειες, επιδιώκοντας την υλοποίηση περισσότερων και καλύτερων έργων μείζονος σημασίας σε ταχύτερους χρόνους.

Στόχος: Στόχος αυτού του Άξονα είναι η εφαρμογή μεταρρυθμίσεων σε επιλεγμένους τομείς της δημόσιας διοίκησης και στη διαχείριση των δημόσιων οικονομικών που χαρακτηρίζονται ως ιδιαίτερα σημαντικοί για την ενίσχυση των δημόσιων και ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων. Οι προτεραιότητες και οι στόχοι του Άξονα είναι σε πλήρη ευθυγράμμιση με τις συστάσεις της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής προς την Ελλάδα, στο πλαίσιο των Ειδικών ανά Χώρα Συστάσεων (CSR) των ετών 2019 και 2020 και πιο συγκεκριμένα όσον αφορά τη ψηφιοποίηση και τη βελτίωση της ποιότητας του πλαισίου διαχείρισης των δημόσιων οικονομικών, τη μείωση των διοικητικών βαρών, αλλά και την εκπαίδευση των στελεχών του Δημοσίου για την αποτελεσματική ανταπόκρισή τους στον ενισχυμένο τους ρόλο.

Προς αυτή την κατεύθυνση θα επιδιωχθεί μια σειρά παρεμβάσεων που εστιάζουν στη ψηφιοποίηση κρίσιμων τομέων του συστήματος δημοσιονομικής διαχείρισης, καθώς και νομοθετικών μεταρρυθμίσεων με στόχο τον εκσυγχρονισμό του θεσμικού πλαισίου και την αύξηση της διαφάνειάς του.

Ταυτόχρονα μέσω των δράσεων αυτών αναμένεται ότι ο Άξονας θα συνεισφέρει στην αύξηση της αποτελεσματικότητας των κυβερνητικών πολιτικών, στο ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό της δημόσιας διοίκησης και στην ενδυνάμωση των κυβερνητικών εργαλείων για την καταπολέμηση της διαφθοράς.

Μεταρρυθμίσεις και Επενδύσεις

Μεταρρυθμίσεις

- **Μεταρρύθμιση 1**. Μεταρρύθμιση για μεγαλύτερη διαφάνεια σε θέματα εταιρικής διακυβέρνησης (βελτίωση του πλαισίου AML/CFT) (ID: 16702) [COFOG: 01.1]
- **Μεταρρύθμιση 2.** Καταπολέμηση του παραεμπορίου και προστασία της πνευματικής ιδιοκτησίας (ID: 16703) [COFOG: 01.1]
- **Μεταρρύθμιση 3.** Σύγχρονο θεσμικό πλαίσιο για τις κρατικές επιχειρήσεις (ID: 16657)

- **Μεταρρύθμιση 4.** Πλατφόρμα κρατικών ενισχύσεων (ID: 16701) [COFOG 01.1]
- **Μεταρρύθμιση 5.** Ενίσχυση της εθνικής υπηρεσίας κατά της διαφθοράς (ID: 16952) [COFOG: 03.6]
- **Μεταρρύθμιση 6.** Αποτελεσματική καταπολέμηση της διαφθοράς (ID: 16978)
- **Μεταρρύθμιση 7.** Μεταρρύθμιση της δημόσιας διοίκησης (ID: 16972) [COFOG: 01.6]
- **Μεταρρύθμιση 8.** Ψηφιακή μεταρρύθμιση δημοσίου λογιστικού συστήματος (ID: 16974)
- **Μεταρρύθμιση 9.** Αναβάθμιση του τομέα δημοσίων συμβάσεων (ID: 16711)
- **Μεταρρύθμιση 10.** Ενίσχυση του σχεδιασμού και του συντονισμού πολιτικής (ID: 16981)

Επενδύσεις

- **Επένδυση 1**. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του Ταμείου Παρακαταθηκών & Δανείων (ID: 16940) [COFOG: 01.6]
- **Επένδυση 2**. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός δημοσιονομικής διαχείρισης και εποπτείας στη γενική κυβέρνηση & ηλεκτρονική τιμολόγηση (ID: 16705) [COFOG: 01.6]

Εκτιμώμενο κόστος: 189 εκατομμύρια ευρώ, εκ των οποίων 189 εκατομμύρια ευρώ (100%) καλύπτονται από το Ταμείο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας

2. Κύριες προκλήσεις και στόχοι

α) Κύριες προκλήσεις

Στο πλαίσιο του Ευρωπαϊκού Εξαμήνου, έχουν εντοπιστεί σημαντικές προκλήσεις στους τομείς των δημόσιων και ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων, καθώς και στους τομείς της δημόσιας διοίκησης και της διαφθοράς. Στις συστάσεις που απηύθυνε το Συμβούλιο προς την Ελλάδα το 2020 συμπεριλαμβάνονταν προσκλήσεις για εμπροσθοβαρή ένταξη ώριμων δημόσιων επενδυτικών σχεδίων, για την προώθηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων προκειμένου να επιτευχθεί περαιτέρω προώθηση της οικονομική ανάκαμψη, καθώς και βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας και της ψηφιοποίησης της δημόσιας διοίκησης. Ταυτόχρονα, η Ελλάδα τόσο το 2019 όσο και το 2020, έλαβε Σύσταση από το Συμβούλιο για τη συνέχιση και την ολοκλήρωση των μεταρρυθμίσεων, σύμφωνα με τις δεσμεύσεις μετά το πρόγραμμα, εστιάζοντας κυρίως στην καταπολέμηση της διαφθοράς, στα επιχειρησιακά ζητήματα του πλαισίου διαχείρισης των δημόσιων οικονομικών (PFM) και στο κανονιστικό πλαίσιο δημόσιων επενδύσεων. Προσθέτοντας στα προαναφερθέντα, όπως αναφέρεται στη σύσταση του Συμβουλίου του 2020 για την Ελλάδα, η χώρα έχει δεσμευτεί από το Eurogroup του Ιουνίου 2018 να προχωρήσει στην εφαρμογή ειδικών μέτρων για την καταπολέμηση της διαφθοράς, τα οποία αντιμετωπίζονται αποτελεσματικά μέσω στοχευμένων παρεμβάσεων αυτού του Άξονα.

Με βάση τα παραπάνω, οι κύριες προκλήσεις που αντιμετωπίζονται μέσω των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων που παρουσιάζονται είναι οι εξής:

Ενίσχυση του νομικού πλαισίου για την καταπολέμηση της νομιμοποίησης εσόδων από παράνομες δραστηριότητες και την καταπολέμηση της χρηματοδότησης της τρομοκρατίας (AML/ CFT). Παρά τη σημαντική πρόοδο τα προηγούμενα χρόνια, απαιτούνται βελτιώσεις σε διάφορους τομείς του πλαισίου AML/CFT, συμπεριλαμβανομένης και της μεταφοράς της Οδηγίας (ΕΕ) 2018/843 του Ευρωπαϊκού Κοινοβουλίου και του Συμβουλίου της 30ής Μαΐου 2018. Επιπλέον, η περαιτέρω ψηφιοποίηση λειτουργιών και διαδικασιών που σχετίζονται με το πλαίσιο AML / CFT αποτελεί σημαντική πρόκληση δεδομένου ότι πρέπει να διασφαλιστεί η αποτελεσματική χρήση του και η έγκαιρη πρόσβαση των αρμόδιων αρχών στις σχετικές πληροφορίες.

Ενίσχυση της διοικητικής ικανότητας για την καταπολέμηση του παράνομου εμπορίου. Το ανθρώπινο δυναμικό της νεοσυσταθείσας Διϋπηρεσιακής Μονάδας Ελέγχου της Αγοράς, η οποία είναι το υπεύθυνο όργανο για την καταπολέμηση του παράνομου εμπορίου και την προστασία των δικαιωμάτων

πνευματικής ιδιοκτησίας, χρειάζονται ενίσχυση για την αποτελεσματική αντιμετώπιση των εκτεταμένων αρμοδιοτήτων τους. Επιπλέον, απαιτείται ενδυνάμωση στις σύγχρονες τεχνικές ελέγχου και στις ψηφιακές δεξιότητες του προσωπικού.

Αύξηση της διοικητικής ικανότητας στις δημόσιες συμβάσεις. Οι εργαζόμενοι στον τομέα των δημοσίων συμβάσεων, σε πολλές περιπτώσεις, δεν είναι κατάλληλα εκπαιδευμένοι στη χρήση των εργαλείων που τους παρέχονται από το κανονιστικό πλαίσιο. Ταυτόχρονα, υπάρχει έλλειψη κατάρτισης προσωπικού σε πολλούς τομείς που σχετίζονται με τη διεξαγωγή αποτελεσματικών διαδικασιών, την ανάθεση και εκτέλεση δημοσίων συμβάσεων (π.χ. στρατηγικές συμβάσεις, σύνταξη συμβάσεων, διαχείριση συμβάσεων, ηλεκτρονικές προμήθειες, έρευνα και ανάλυση αγοράς, διαχείριση συμφωνίας-πλαισίου κ.λπ.). Επομένως, πρέπει να είναι εξειδικευμένοι και εκπαιδευμένοι στο κανονιστικό πλαίσιο, στις διαδικασίες προμηθειών, στη σύνταξη και διαχείριση συμβάσεων, στις ηλεκτρονικές προμήθειες, στην έρευνα και ανάλυση αγοράς και στη διαχείριση των συμφωνιών-πλαισίου.

Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός. Ο ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός είναι απαραίτητος για τη διευκόλυνση των καθημερινών δραστηριοτήτων των κρατικών υπηρεσιών, τη βελτίωση της λειτουργικής τους αποτελεσματικότητας, τον περιορισμό των κινδύνων, την αύξηση της οργανωτικής ανταπόκρισης στους πολίτες και στις επιχειρήσεις, τη συμμόρφωση με τους κρατικούς και νομισματικούς κανονισμούς (π.χ. Κανονισμός της ΕΚΤ σχετικά με την AnaCredit κατά της νομιμοποίησης εσόδων από παράνομες δραστηριότητες, το GDPR κ.λπ.) και την επίτευξη της διασύνδεσής τους με άλλες δημόσιες εποπτικές αρχές και οντότητες. Επιπλέον, απαιτείται η επεκτάση του συστήματος πληροφορικής και σειρά τεχνολογικών αναβαθμίσεων για την επιτάχυνση του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού των κυβερνητικών υπηρεσιών.

Χρηματοοικονομική διαχείριση. Απαιτείται ο μετασχηματισμός της δημοσιονομικής και χρηματοοικονομικής διαχείρισης, της υποβολής εκθέσεων και παρακολούθησης των οικονομικών δεδομένων των φορέων της Γενικής Κυβέρνησης για την αύξηση της λογοδοσίας, της διαφάνειας και της λήψης αποφάσεων. Απαιτούνται νέες λογιστικές πολιτικές για την κάλυψη των αναγκών των οικονομικών καταστάσεων και την παροχή των απαραίτητων στοιχείων για το σχεδιασμό του συστήματος GOV-ERP.

Διαλειτουργικότητα συστημάτων σε ολόκληρη τη Γενική Κυβέρνηση. Τα διαφορετικά πληροφοριακά συστήματα χρηματοοικονομικής διαχείρισης (FMIS) των φορέων της Κεντρικής Διοίκησης (Υπουργεία, Αποκεντρωμένες Αρχές κλπ.) θα πρέπει να διασυνδεθούν περαιτέρω με το κεντρικό FMIS του Υπουργείου Οικονομικών που διαχειρίζεται το Γενικό Λογιστήριο του Κράτους.

Βελτίωση της διαχείρισης των κρατικών περιουσιακών στοιχείων. Η λειτουργία των Δημόσιων Επιχειρήσεων και Οργανισμών (ΔΕΚΟ) θα πρέπει να προσαρμοστεί στα πρότυπα του ΟΟΣΑ για την εταιρική διακυβέρνηση, και να εναρμονιστεί με το δημοσιονομικό πλαίσιο της γενικής κυβέρνησης, τον αποτελεσματικό οικονομικό και επενδυτικό σχεδιασμό, καθώς και με αποτελεσματικούς μηχανισμούς παρακολούθησης και ελέγχου.

Αποκέντρωση ευθύνης για μέτρα κρατικών ενισχύσεων. Οι Αποκεντρωμένες Μονάδες Κρατικών Ενισχύσεων (ΑΜΚΕ), οι οποίες βοηθούν την αρμόδια αρχή (Κεντρική Μονάδα Κρατικών Ενισχύσεων - ΚΕΜΚΕ) για τις κρατικές ενισχύσεις στην Ελλάδα, θα πρέπει να συμμετέχουν περισσότερο στις σχετικές διαδικασίες Κρατικών Ενισχύσεων οδηγώντας στην καλύτερη αξιοποίηση ευκαιριών που δύναται να προκύψουν από την αποκέντρωση των αρμοδιοτήτων, που αποτελεί και έναν από τους πυλώνες της πρωτοβουλίας εκσυγχρονισμού των κρατικών ενισχύσεων της Επιτροπής. Για την αντιμετώπιση των παραπάνω προκλήσεων απαραίτητη προϋπόθεση είναι η αναβάθμιση της ψηφιακής υποδομής.

Μεταρρύθμιση της δημόσιας διοίκησης. Καθώς η Δημόσια Διοίκηση πρέπει να προσαρμοστεί σε εντελώς νέες συνθήκες ως αποτέλεσμα τόσο των συνεχιζόμενων οικονομικών όσο και των κοινωνικών

προκλήσεων και των τεράστιων τεχνολογικών εξελίξεων, θα πρέπει να σχεδιαστεί μια ολοκληρωμένη στρατηγική για τη διαχείριση των ανθρώπινων πόρων. Ο στόχος είναι η δημόσια διοίκηση να μετατοπιστεί σε υπηρεσίες που εστιάζουν στους πολίτες, επιτρέποντας παράλληλα την προσωπική ανάπτυξη και ανταμοιβή των δημοσίων υπαλλήλων.

Καταπολέμηση της διαφθοράς. Η Εθνική Αρχή Διαφάνειας κατέχει ενισχυμένο ρόλο στο ελληνικό οικοσύστημα για την αποτελεσματική καταπολέμηση της διαφθοράς. Μέσα από ένα σύνολο στοχευμένων παρεμβάσεων που κυμαίνονται από την ενημέρωση του ρυθμιστικού οικοσυστήματος της χώρας, με τη συμμετοχή και άλλων βασικών ενδιαφερομένων, όπως το Υπουργείο Εσωτερικών και το Υπουργείο Δικαιοσύνης, έως την εκτέλεση πρωτοβουλιών για την ανάπτυξη ικανοτήτων του προσωπικού, καθώς και την ενημέρωση του ευρύ κοινού, η Εθνική Αρχή Διαφάνειας θα πρέπει να επιδιώξει την εξάλειψη της διαφθοράς κάθε μορφής προκειμένου να ενισχυθεί η διαφάνεια και η ακεραιότητα.

β) Στόχοι

Ο γενικός στόχος του Άξονα είναι η αύξηση της αποτελεσματικότητας της δημόσιας διοίκησης προκειμένου να προωθηθούν δημόσιες και ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις. Αυτός ο στόχος θα επιτευχθεί μέσω δράσεων που εστιάζονται σε (α) ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό του πλαισίου διαχείρισης των δημόσιων οικονομικών (PFM), (β) μείωση του διοικητικού φόρτου, (γ) ενίσχυση της καταπολέμησης της διαφθοράς και βελτίωση της διαφάνειας, (δ) ανάπτυξη ικανοτήτων και περισσότερες δεξιότητες του προσωπικού, (ε) αποδοτικότητα των δημοσίων επενδύσεων, (στ) βελτιωμένη ποιότητα του πλαισίου διαχείρισης των δημόσιων οικονομικών (PFM). Ο στόχος αυτός αναλύεται σε συγκεκριμένες μεταρρυθμίσεις/επενδύσεις στόχους που είναι απόλυτα σύμφωνες με τις συστάσεις που απευθύνθηκαν στην Ελλάδα από το Συμβούλιο το 2019 και το 2020. Συγκεκριμένα:

i. **Η μεταρρύθμιση 1** στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση των συστάσεων 1:2019 και 4:2020 μέσω της ενίσχυσης της χρηματοπιστωτικής σταθερότητας.
ii. **Η μεταρρύθμιση 2** στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση της σύστασης 3:2020 μέσω της αύξησης της αποτελεσματικότητας της δημόσιας διοίκησης και της προώθησης των ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων.
iii. **Η μεταρρύθμιση 3** στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση των συστάσεων 3:2020 μέσω της αύξησης της αποτελεσματικότητας του δημόσιου τομέα, καθώς και της σύστασης 1:2020 μέσω της στήριξης της μεσοπρόθεσμης βιωσιμότητας.
iv. **Η μεταρρύθμιση 4** στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση της σύστασης 3: 2020 μέσω της αύξησης της αποτελεσματικότητας και της ψηφιοποίησης του δημόσιου τομέα και της προώθησης των ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων.
v. **Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις 5, 6** αποσκοπούν στην αντιμετώπιση της σύστασης 4: 2020 μέσω της εφαρμογής συγκεκριμένων μέτρων για την καταπολέμηση της διαφθοράς
vi. **Η μεταρρύθμιση 7** στοχεύει στον εκσυγχρονισμό του δημόσιου τομέα και στην ενίσχυση του ανθρώπινου δυναμικού της μέσω των ακόλουθων πυλώνων: (α) δημιουργία πολυεπίπεδης διακυβέρνησης-κατανομής αρμοδιοτήτων μεταξύ των επιπέδων της δημόσιας διοίκησης, (β) δημιουργία ενός στρατηγικού εργαλείου προγραμματισμού ανθρώπινου δυναμικού που βασίζεται σε AI (τεχνητή νοημοσύνη) (γ) εκσυγχρονισμό των διαδικασιών προσλήψεων, (δ) αναβάθμιση / επαναπροσδιορισμό του ανθρώπινου δυναμικού του Δημόσιου Τομέα και (ε) σύστημα παροχής κινήτρων / επιβράβευσης για δημόσιους φορείς και δημόσιους υπαλλήλους.
vii. **Η μεταρρύθμιση 8** στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση της σύστασης 3: 2020 μέσω της αύξησης της αποτελεσματικότητας, της διαφάνειας και του εκσυγχρονισμού του δημόσιου τομέα (σταδιακή μετάβαση στην λογιστική αρχή των δεδουλευμένων (accrual accounting) και ενοποιημένων οικονομικών καταστάσεων).

viii. **Η μεταρρύθμιση 9** απαντά στη σύσταση 3: 2020 μέσω της αύξησης της αποτελεσματικότητας του δημόσιου τομέα και της εστίασης των επενδύσεων στις δεξιότητες του προσωπικού σε αυτόν τον τομέα.

ix. **Η μεταρρύθμιση 10** απαντά στη σύσταση 3: 2020 μέσω της αύξησης της αποτελεσματικότητας του δημόσιου τομέα

x. **Η επένδυση 1** απαντά στη σύσταση 3: 2020 μέσω της ψηφιοποίησης του Ελληνικού Ταμείου Παρακαταθηκών και Δανείων (ΤΠΔ).

xi. **Η επένδυση 2** στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση της σύστασης 3: 2020 μέσω της αύξησης της αποτελεσματικότητας και της ψηφιοποίησης του δημόσιου τομέα.

Επιπλέον, οι στόχοι του Άξονα συμβάλλουν στην Ευρωπαϊκή Εμβληματική Πρωτοβουλία «Εκσυγχρονισμός» (COM (2020) 575) κυρίως μέσω της Επένδυσης 1, της Επένδυσης 2, της Μεταρρύθμισης 4 και της Μεταρρύθμισης 8

1. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός: Οι προτεινόμενες μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις που περιλαμβάνονται στον παρόν Άξονα θα συμβάλλουν στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό της δημόσιας διοίκησης για την αντιμετώπιση σημαντικών κενών που υπάρχουν σε σχέση με τη χρήση τεχνολογιών πληροφοριών και επικοινωνιών σε κρίσιμους τομείς του του πλαισίου πλαισίου διαχείρισης των δημόσιων οικονομικών (PFM). Ο ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός σε αυτούς τους τομείς θα επιτευχθεί μέσω της δημιουργίας νέων ολοκληρωμένων συστημάτων πληροφορικής, μέσω της αναβάθμισης των υφιστάμενων ψηφιακών υποδομών, καθώς και μέσω της ενισχυμένης διαλειτουργικότητας νέων και υπαρχόντων συστημάτων.

2. Οικονομική ανθεκτικότητα: Οι προτεινόμενες μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις θα διασφαλίσουν την οικονομική ανθεκτικότητα της ελληνικής οικονομίας, υποστηρίζοντας ενεργά την καλύτερη χάραξη πολιτικής στο δημόσιο τομέα. Η δημιουργία ενός διαφανούς και αξιόπιστου ρυθμιστικού περιβάλλοντος σε συνδυασμό με διαλειτουργικές δημόσιες υπηρεσίες θα συμβάλλει σημαντικά στην προώθηση των ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων που είναι απαραίτητες για τη σταδιακή κάλυψη του μεγάλου επενδυτικού χάσματος που πλήττει την ελληνική οικονομία. Οι βασικές πρωτοβουλίες που χρησιμεύουν ως κύριοι παράγοντες για την ταχεία ανάκαμψη και τη μακροχρόνια οικονομική ανθεκτικότητα εστιάζονται κυρίως στη μείωση του διοικητικού βάρους ~~φόρτου~~, στην ενίσχυση της καταπολέμησης της διαφθοράς, στην αποτελεσματικότητα των δημόσιων επενδύσεων και στην ενίσχυση της ποιότητας του του πλαισίου πλαισίου διαχείρισης των δημόσιων οικονομικών (PFM).

Με βάση τα παραπάνω, η αυτοματοποίηση των διαδικασιών και ο εξορθολογισμός του σχετικού νομοθετικού πλαισίου θα μειώσει τον υψηλό διοικητικό φόρτο που έχει αντίκτυπο στην αποτελεσματικότητα της δημόσιας διοίκησης, και συνεπάγεται επίσης υψηλό κόστος για τις επιχειρήσεις άρα παρέχει αντικίνητρα για ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις. Ομοίως, η βελτίωση του νομικού πλαισίου που σχετίζεται με το νομικό πλαίσιο AML / CFT θα διευκολύνει την αποτελεσματικότερη οργάνωση, καθώς και την εντατικοποίηση των ελέγχων. Η μεταρρύθμιση και οι επενδύσεις που αποσκοπούν στην αύξηση της αποτελεσματικότητας της δημόσιας διοίκησης και του δικτύου κρατικών ενισχύσεων της χώρας, μαζί με την ενημέρωση του θεσμικού πλαισίου για τις κρατικές επιχειρήσεις, θα συμβάλλουν στη μείωση του υψηλού επενδυτικού χάσματος, ενώ παράλληλα θα εξασφαλίσουν την ταχεία και αποτελεσματική εφαρμογή των επενδύσεων που χρηματοδοτούνται στο πλαίσιο του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας. Τέλος, οι δράσεις που στοχεύουν στη βελτίωση των μηχανισμών δημοσιονομικής παρακολούθησης και παρακολούθησης σε επίπεδο Γενικής Κυβέρνησης θα διασφαλίσουν την αποκατάσταση μιάς συνετής δημοσιονομικής θέσης, αντιμετωπίζοντας τον ισχυρό δημοσιονομικό αντίκτυπο της πανδημίας COVID-19.

γ) Εθνικό στρατηγικό πλαίσιο

Οι προτεινόμενες μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις του παρόντος Άξονα ευθυγραμμίζονται με τις κατευθύνσεις που ορίζονται στο εθνικό στρατηγικό πλαίσιο. Αναλυτικότερα, η έκθεση της Επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη για την Ελληνική Οικονομία έχει επισημάνει ότι ο εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης και, στη συνέχεια, η συμβολή της στην ανάπτυξη της εθνικής οικονομίας για τα επόμενα χρόνια πρέπει να κινηθεί προς την ενίσχυση της διαφάνειας και της προβλεψιμότητας των διαδικασιών λήψης αποφάσεων, προς την καταπολέμηση της αντίληψης για υψηλό επίπεδο διαφθοράς στον δημόσιο τομέα καθώς και προς την υποστήριξη της ψηφιοποίησης των δημόσιων υπηρεσιών. Για το σκοπό αυτό, η ψηφιοποίηση της δημόσιας διοίκησης, η οποία αποτελεί μέρος των επενδύσεων του άξονα, συμβαδίζει με τις οδηγίες που ορίζονται από τη Βίβλο του Ψηφιακού Μετασχηματισμού.

3. Μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις

Η λεπτομερής περιγραφή των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων βρίσκεται στα Παραρτήματα.

α) Μεταρρυθμίσεις

Μεταρρύθμιση 1. Μεταρρύθμιση για μεγαλύτερη διαφάνεια σε θέματα εταιρικής διακυβέρνησης (βελτίωση του πλαισίου AML/CFT) (ID: 16702)

Μεταρρύθμιση 2. Καταπολέμηση του παραεμπορίου και προστασία της πνευματικής ιδιοκτησίας (ID: 16703)

Μεταρρύθμιση 3. Σύγχρονο θεσμικό πλαίσιο για τις κρατικές επιχειρήσεις (ID: 16657)

Μεταρρύθμιση 4. Πλατφόρμα κρατικών ενισχύσεων (ID: 16701)

Μεταρρύθμιση 5. Ενίσχυση της εθνικής υπηρεσίας κατά της διαφθοράς (ID: 16952)

Μεταρρύθμιση 6. Αποτελεσματική καταπολέμηση της διαφθοράς (ID: 16978)

Μεταρρύθμιση 7. Μεταρρύθμιση της δημόσιας διοίκησης (ID: 16972)

Μεταρρύθμιση 8. Ψηφιακή μεταρρύθμιση δημοσίου λογιστικού συστήματος (ID: 16974)

Μεταρρύθμιση 9. Επενδυτική υποστήριξη και ανάπτυξη ενός νέου μοντέλου οικονομίας (ID: 16711)

Μεταρρύθμιση 10. Ενίσχυση του σχεδιασμού και του συντονισμού πολιτικής (ID: 16981)

β) Επενδύσεις

Επένδυση 1. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του Ταμείου Παρακαταθηκών & Δανείων (ID: 16940)

Επένδυση 2. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός δημοσιονομικής διαχείρισης και εποπτείας στη γενική κυβέρνηση & ηλεκτρονική τιμολόγηση (ID: 16705)

4. Ανοιχτά στρατηγικά θέματα αυτονομίας και ασφάλειας

Μη εφαρμόσιμο.

5. Διασυνοριακά και πολυκρατικά έργα

Μη εφαρμόσιμο.

6. Πράσινες διαστάσεις του Άξονα

Μη εφαρμόσιμο.

7. Ψηφιακές διαστάσεις του Άξονα

Ο κανονισμός COM (2020) 408 για τη θέσπιση του Μηχανισμού Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας θέτει δεσμευτικό στόχο τουλάχιστον 20% της συνολικής δαπάνης του σχεδίου να συμβάλει στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό ή στις προκλήσεις που προκύπτουν από αυτόν.

Οι προτεινόμενες μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις που περιλαμβάνει ο Άξονας (συγκεκριμένα οι μεταρρυθμίσεις 2, 4, 7 και 8 καθώς και οι επενδύσεις 1 και 2 θα συμβάλλουν (α) στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό της δημόσιας διοίκησης και στην ενίσχυση των ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών της, (β) στην απλούστευση και τη βελτίωση των διαδικασιών που ακολουθούνται από την εφαρμογή σύγχρονων συστημάτων πληροφοριών, (γ) στην αυξημένη διαλειτουργικότητα συστημάτων και δεδομένων και (δ) στη χρήση αποτελεσματικών σύγχρονων τεχνολογιών και συστημάτων που αντιμετωπίζουν σημαντικά κενά που υπάρχουν σε σχέση με τη χρήση πληροφοριών και τεχνολογιών επικοινωνίας σε κρίσιμους τομείς του πλαισίου διαχείρισης δημόσιων οικονομικών. Η σταδιακή μετάβαση του δημόσιου τομέα στην λογιστική αρχή των δεδουλευμένων (accrual accounting) και ενοποιημένων οικονομικών καταστάσεων, η επιτάχυνση και απλούστευση των διαδικασιών και της ψηφιακής μετατροπής του πλαισίου διαχείρισης των δημόσιων οικονομικών (PFM) θα δημιουργήσουν σημαντικές επιπτώσεις, όπως: (i) τη δημιουργία ενός πλήρως λειτουργικού νέου βασισμένου στην λογιστική αρχή των δεδουλευμένων Πλαισίου Δημόσιας Λογιστικής, (ii) βελτιωμένη λογοδοσία, διαφάνεια και λήψη αποφάσεων με την ενίσχυση της ικανότητας του κράτους να παράγει φορολογικές και χρηματοοικονομικές αναφορές σύμφωνα με τα διεθνή λογιστικά πρότυπα, (iii) σημαντική εξοικονόμηση κόστους στη διαχείριση των δημόσιων οικονομικών μέσω της εισαγωγής τεχνολογιών αιχμής και συστήματα προϋπολογισμού και λογιστικής διοίκησης και κεντρικής διοίκησης και (iv) ενίσχυση των κυβερνητικών αποφάσεων και διαδικασιών χάραξης πολιτικής μέσω χρήσιμων και πραγματικών πληροφοριών και αναφορών σχετικά με την οικονομική και δημοσιονομική κατάσταση της Κεντρικής Διοίκησης και της Γενικής Κυβέρνησης, συμπεριλαμβανομένων φορέων που βρίσκονται εκτός Γενικής Κυβέρνησης, αλλά υπό κρατικό έλεγχο. Τέτοιες πρωτοβουλίες αναμένεται να μεταμορφώσουν το ελληνικό μοντέλο ανάπτυξης παρέχοντας μια «ψηφιακή επανεκκίνηση» και θα ενισχύσουν σημαντικά την ετήσια αύξηση του ΑΕΠ κατά τη διάρκεια μιας περιόδου 5-10 ετών.

Περιλαμβάνοντας 27% ψηφιακές δαπάνες (βλ. Πίνακα 1 παρακάτω), ο Άξονας συμβάλλει σημαντικά στον ψηφιακό στόχο 20% που ορίζεται στο άρθρο 15 παράγραφος 3 στοιχείο (γ) του κανονισμού COM (2020) 408.

8. Συμβολή στον κλιματικό και ψηφιακό στόχο

Η Ετήσια Στρατηγική Βιώσιμης Ανάπτυξης (COM (2020) 575) θέτει έναν ελάχιστο 37% των συνολικών δαπανών του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας που πρέπει να σχετίζεται με τον κλιματικό στόχο και έναν ελάχιστο 20% που θα πρέπει να σχετίζεται με τον ψηφιακό στόχο.

Τίτλος μεταρρύθμισης ή επένδυσης	Κλιματικός	Ψηφιακός Στόχος (%)

	Στόχος (%)	
Μεταρρύθμιση για μεγαλύτερη διαφάνεια σε θέματα εταιρικής διακυβέρνησης (βελτίωση του πλαισίου AML/CFT) (ID: 16702)	0%	0%
Καταπολέμηση του παραεμπορίου και Προστασία της πνευματικής ιδιοκτησίας (ID: 16703)	0%	0%
Σύγχρονο θεσμικό πλαίσιο για τις κρατικές επιχειρήσεις (ID: 16657)	0%	0%
Πλατφόρμα κρατικών ενισχύσεων (ID: 16701)	0%	0%
Ενίσχυση της εθνικής υπηρεσίας κατά της διαφθοράς (ID: 16952)	0%	0%
Αποτελεσματική καταπολέμηση της διαφθοράς(ID: 16978)	0%	0%
Μεταρρύθμιση της δημόσιας διοίκησης (ID: 16972)	0%	0%
Ψηφιακή μεταρρύθμιση δημοσίου λογιστικού συστήματος (ID: 16974)	0%	0%
Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του Ταμείου Παρακαταθηκών & Δανείων (ID: 16940)	0%	100%
Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός δημοσιονομικής διαχείρισης και εποπτείας στη γενική κυβέρνηση & ηλεκτρονική τιμολόγηση (ID: 16705)	0%	100%
Επενδυτική υποστήριξη και ανάπτυξη ενός νέου μοντέλου οικονομίας (ID: 16711)	0%	0%
Ενίσχυση του σχεδιασμού και του συντονισμού πολιτικής (ID: 16981)	0%	0%

9. Αρχή της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης»

Η αρχή της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» αξιολογήθηκε για κάθε μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση αυτού του Άξονα. Η αξιολόγηση κατέληξε στο συμπέρασμα ότι κανένα από τα προτεινόμενα μέτρα δεν θα προκαλέσει σημαντική ζημιά σε κανέναν από τους έξι περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους, όπως ορίζονται στο άρθρο 17 του κανονισμού ταξινόμησης της ΕΕ (EU Taxonomy Regulation). Ακολουθήθηκε μεθοδολογία δύο βημάτων με (α) την αναθεώρηση της λίστας ελέγχου έξι στόχων και (β) την ουσιαστική αξιολόγηση της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (DNSH).

Κάθε μία από τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις του Άξονα 4.2 αξιολογήθηκε στη λίστα ελέγχου για να προσδιοριστεί εάν και για ποιον από τους έξι περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους απαιτείται ουσιαστική αξιολόγηση DNSH (μετριασμός της κλιματικής αλλαγής, προσαρμογή στην κλιματική αλλαγή, βιώσιμη χρήση και προστασία υδάτινων και θαλάσσιων πόρων, κυκλική οικονομία, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της πρόληψης και της ανακύκλωσης αποβλήτων, πρόληψη και έλεγχος της ρύπανσης στον αέρα, το νερό ή τη γη, προστασία και αποκατάσταση της βιοποικιλότητας και των οικοσυστημάτων). Η αξιολόγηση της λίστας ελέγχου κατέληξε στο συμπέρασμα ότι κανένα από τα μέτρα αυτής του Άξονα δεν απαιτεί ουσιαστική αξιολόγηση DNSH, καθώς κανένα από τα μέτρα δεν θα προκαλέσει σημαντική ζημιά σε κανέναν από τους έξι περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους.

Η λεπτομερής αξιολόγηση για κάθε μέτρο βρίσκεται στα Παραρτήματα.

10. Ορόσημα, στόχοι και χρονοδιάγραμμα

Δείτε το σχετικό κεφάλαιο των οροσήμων στο Μέρος 3.

11. Χρηματοδότηση και κόστος

Γενικές αρχές και οδηγίες

Έχοντας προσδιορίσει τις κύριες προκλήσεις και τους στόχους του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και τα ορόσημα, το στόχο και το χρονοδιάγραμμα των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων που καθορίστηκαν, παρουσιάζονται παρακάτω οι βασικές αρχές καθώς και η ακολουθούμενη διαδικασία και μεθοδολογία σχετικά με τη χρηματοδότηση και την αξιολόγηση του κόστους.

Πρώτον, σημειώνεται ότι η εκτίμηση κόστους του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας εφαρμόζεται σύμφωνα με τις βασικές απαιτήσεις του Κανονισμού που προβλέπουν ότι το κόστος για κάθε επένδυση και μεταρρύθμιση οφείλει να είναι:

- **Λογικό:** Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας παρέχει επαρκείς πληροφορίες και αποδεικτικά στοιχεία ότι το ποσό του εκτιμώμενου συνολικού κόστους του κάθε Άξονα είναι κατάλληλο.
- **Εύλογο:** Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας παρέχει επαρκείς πληροφορίες και αποδεικτικά στοιχεία ότι το ποσό του εκτιμώμενου συνολικού κόστους του κάθε Άξονα είναι σύμφωνο με τη φύση και τον τύπο των προβλεπόμενων επενδύσεων μέσω της εφαρμογής μιας οριζόντιας αξιολόγησης που εξασφαλίζει την ευθυγράμμιση μεταξύ του χαρακτήρα της κάθε επένδυσης και του κόστους της.
- **Ανάλογο:** Το ποσό του συνολικού κόστους του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας αντιστοιχεί στον αναμενόμενο αντίκτυπο του σχεδιαζόμενου μέτρου στην οικονομία και την απασχόληση στην Ελλάδα. Συγκεκριμένα, αξιολογείται εάν το σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας θα έχει οικονομικό αντίκτυπο που να ευθυγραμμίζεται με το ποσό του εκτιμώμενου κόστους του.

Επιπλέον, η μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση και η διαδικασία που ακολουθήθηκε σε σχέση με το κόστος και την αιτιολόγηση για κάθε μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση αναπτύσσεται με βάση τέσσερις βασικές αρχές που πληρούν τους ακόλουθους στόχους:

- **Ακρίβεια**: Η προσέγγιση και τα εργαλεία μεθοδολογίας που χρησιμοποιούνται διασφαλίζουν ότι το εκτιμώμενο κόστος είναι εύλογο κοντά στο πραγματικό κόστος μέσω της χρήσης λογιστικών, ιστορικών, στατιστικών στοιχείων καθώς και του προσδιορισμού των τιμών της αγοράς.
- **Λογοδοσία και διαφάνεια:** Το κόστος των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων εκτιμήθηκε με τρόπο που να είναι σαφώς ανιχνεύσιμος και κατανοητός, μέσω εφαρμοσμένης ανάλυσης που περιλαμβάνει λεπτομερείς πληροφορίες για κάθε παράμετρο που χρησιμοποιείται στον υπολογισμό του κόστους (π.χ. κόστος μονάδας βασικών παραγόντων, απαιτούμενος αριθμός μονάδων, κλπ)
- **Απλότητα**: Η προσέγγιση μεθοδολογίας κόστους που ακολουθήθηκε χρησιμοποιεί απλά εργαλεία και μεθόδους υπολογισμού κόστους, ώστε να επιτρέπεται η αξιολόγηση των στοιχείων που σχετίζονται με το κόστος μαζί με την αξιολόγηση των άλλων στοιχείων του σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας σε σύντομο χρονικό διάστημα. Αυτό έχει ως στόχο να διατηρήσει το διοικητικό φόρτο όσο το δυνατόν πιο διαχειρίσιμο για όλα τα μέρη.

- **Συνέπεια:** Το κόστος που εκτιμάται ανά μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση συνάδει με άλλες πολιτικές της ΕΕ και είναι σύμφωνο με το κόστος που εφαρμόζεται σε παρόμοια έργα μέσω άλλων κοινοτικών χρηματοδοτήσεων.

Λαμβάνοντας υπόψη αυτές τις αρχές και απαιτήσεις, η μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση που αναπτύχθηκε για τις εκτιμήσεις κόστους κάθε επένδυσης και μεταρρύθμισης του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας ακολουθεί ορισμένες κοινές κατευθυντήριες γραμμές. Πιο συγκεκριμένα, περιλαμβάνει:

- Σαφή και τεκμηριωμένη ανάλυση των προκλήσεων που αντιμετωπίζονται και των στόχων των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων.
- Λεπτομερείς πληροφορίες σχετικά με το αναμενόμενο αποτέλεσμα των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων.
- Λεπτομερή περιγραφή του τρόπου εφαρμογής των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων (μέσα εφαρμογής).
- Πληροφορίες σχετικά με τη φύση και το μέγεθος των προτεινόμενων επενδύσεων και μεταρρυθμίσεων, καθώς και το χρονοδιάγραμμά τους και τα σχετικά ορόσημα.

Διαδικασία επικύρωσης κόστους και μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση

Με βάση τις προαναφερθείσες αρχές και κατευθυντήριες γραμμές, αναπτύσσεται μια συγκεκριμένη διαδικασία επικύρωσης του κόστους και μεθοδολογίας που επιτρέπει την κοστολόγηση για κάθε επένδυση και μεταρρύθμιση του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και διασφαλίζει την ακρίβεια, τη διαφάνεια, την απλότητα και τη συνέπεια των εκτιμήσεων.

Η διαδικασία ανάλυσης κόστους του σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας περιλαμβάνει τέσσερα βασικά βήματα που στοχεύουν στην εφαρμογή των εξής:

- 1ο βήμα: Ανάπτυξη μιας συγκεκριμένης έκθεσης ανά μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση με ξεχωριστή ανάλυση ανά επιμέρους έργο.
- 2ο βήμα: Εξέταση όλων των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και δεδομένων.
- 3ο βήμα: Λεπτομερής ανάλυση όλων των στοιχείων κόστους των κύριων έργων μέσω της εφαρμογής της πιο κατάλληλης μεθοδολογίας επικύρωσης κόστους.
- 4ο βήμα: Επαλήθευση κόστους ανά έργο, Άξονα, και Πυλώνα του σχεδίου.

1ο βήμα - Ανάπτυξη αναφορών ανάλυσης κόστους

Το περιεχόμενο της αναφοράς ανάλυσης κόστους για κάθε μία από τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας περιλαμβάνει τις ακόλουθες κοινές παραμέτρους / λεπτομέρειες:

- **Σύνοψη έργου** : Περιλαμβάνει την αποτύπωση των χαρακτηριστικών του κάθε έργου (π.χ. Πυλώνας, Άξονας, τίτλος έργου και υποέργα, ενδιαφερόμενα μέρη), την κωδικοποίηση βασικών οικονομικών μεγεθών (συνολικός και εκτιμώμενος προϋπολογισμός) καθώς και μια σύντομη επισκόπηση του πεδίου εφαρμογής του έργου.
- **Μέσα εφαρμογής:** Αποτυπώνει μια περίληψη του σχετικού κανονιστικού πλαισίου (εάν υπάρχει), μια γενική προοπτική όσον αφορά τη διαδικασία ωριμότητας και έναν συγκεντρωτικό πίνακα σχετικά με το χρονοδιάγραμμα του έργου και με τα ορόσημα που πρέπει να επιτευχθούν.

- **Προϋπολογισμός έργου**: Περιλαμβάνει:
    - ανάλυση (προσδιορισμός βασικών παραμέτρων κόστους, επισκόπηση των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών, επιβεβαίωση ότι το εκτιμώμενο κόστος δεν περιλαμβάνει ΦΠΑ, δεν είναι επαναλαμβανόμενο και δεν πραγματοποιείται πριν από την 1η Φεβρουαρίου 2020),
    - ένδειξη του κατά πόσον τμήματα του προϋπολογισμού του έργου καλύπτονται από άλλα ιδιωτικά κονδύλια ή κοινοτική χρηματοδότηση – επιβεβαίωση ότι αυτά τα ποσά έχουν αφαιρεθεί από το κόστος που θα χρηματοδοτηθεί από το Ταμείο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και
    - αξιολόγηση και επικύρωση προϋπολογισμού (συγκεκριμένη μεθοδολογία για την εκτίμηση του κόστους, ανάλυση κόστους ανά καθοριστικό παράγοντα, προσδιορισμός του κόστους μονάδας, προσδιορισμός του συνολικού αριθμού μονάδων, εκτίμηση του συνολικού απαιτούμενου προϋπολογισμού ανά έργο).
- **Υποστηρικτικό υλικό:** Αποτυπώνει μια σύντομη επισκόπηση των σχετικών μελετών ή / και πληροφοριών που χρησιμοποιούνται για την επικύρωση του συνολικού κόστους καθώς και τη χαρτογράφηση σημείων αναφοράς που χρησιμοποιήθηκαν κατά την ανάλυση του κόστους (ιστορικό, συγκριτικό κόστος σε παρόμοια έργα) και παροχή σχετικών αποδεικτικών στοιχείων (π.χ. πηγές).

2ο βήμα - Εξέταση όλων των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και δεδομένων

Προκειμένου να διασφαλιστεί η ακρίβεια και η συνέπεια των εκτιμήσεων κόστους, πραγματοποιείται μια συγκριτική ανάλυση δεδομένων κοστολόγησης μέσω της συλλογής και εξέτασης όλων των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και δεδομένων σχετικά με το πραγματικό κόστος παρόμοιων μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων που έχουν πραγματοποιηθεί στο παρελθόν. Αυτό το βήμα περιλαμβάνει κυρίως όλες τις ενέργειες που σχετίζονται με τη συλλογή και εξέταση του συνόλου των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και του υποστηρικτικού υλικού, καθώς και την άντληση δεδομένων και την εις βάθος ανάλυση της σχετικής τεκμηρίωσης.

3ο βήμα - Ανάπτυξη μεθοδολογίας ανάλυσης κόστους

Προκειμένου να εφαρμοστεί η κοστολόγηση των έργων, αναπτύχθηκαν τρεις βασικές μεθοδολογικές αναλύσεις που χρησιμοποιήθηκαν με βάση την καταλληλότητά τους για καθεμία από τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις που περιλαμβάνονται στο Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας:

Εκτίμηση από κάτω προς τα πάνω (bottom-up)

Η πρώτη μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση της ανάλυσης κόστους περιλαμβάνει εκτιμήσεις σε αναλυτικό επίπεδο για κάθε παράμετρο κόστους του έργου, οι οποίες στη συνέχεια συγκεντρώνονται σε μια συνολική εκτίμηση για ολόκληρο το έργο. Τα κύρια βήματα αυτής της μεθοδολογικής προσέγγισης περιλαμβάνουν τα ακόλουθα:

- Επανεξέταση ιστορικών τιμών/κριτηρίων ανά παράμετρο κόστους από παρόμοια έργα και εκτίμηση του κόστους αξίας της μονάδας.
- Προσδιορισμός του συνολικού αριθμού μονάδων που απαιτούνται και εφαρμογή της τιμής μονάδας για τις σχετικές εκτιμήσεις ανά παράμετρο κόστους.
- Τελική συγκέντρωση και εκτίμηση του συνολικού κόστους ανά έργο.

Παραμετρική προσέγγιση

Αυτή η προσέγγιση αναφέρεται στην εκτίμηση του συνολικού προϋπολογισμού ανά έργο βάσει σχετικών ιστορικών στοιχείων / σημείων αναφοράς. Συγκεκριμένα, τα κύρια βήματα της παραμετρικής μεθοδολογικής προσέγγισης περιλαμβάνουν τα ακόλουθα:

- Προσδιορισμός μεμονωμένων παραμέτρων κόστους βάσει σχετικών ιστορικών στοιχείων / σημείων αναφοράς
- Εξέταση της συνεισφοράς κάθε παραμέτρου κόστους στο συνολικό προϋπολογισμό
- Αξιολόγηση κάθε παραμέτρου κόστους ως ποσοστό του συνολικού κόστους

Εκτίμηση από πάνω προς τα κάτω (top down)

Τέλος, η τεχνική μεθοδολογίας από πάνω προς τα κάτω περιλαμβάνει τα ακόλουθα κύρια βήματα:

- Εκτίμηση του συνολικού προϋπολογισμού ανά έργο βάσει σχετικών ιστορικών στοιχείων.
- Κατανομή του συνολικού κόστους ανά μεμονωμένη παράμετρο κόστους βάσει των σχετικών κριτηρίων αναφοράς για κάθε κόστος μονάδας.

Σημειώνεται ότι σε ορισμένες περιπτώσεις όπου υπάρχει περιορισμένη διαθεσιμότητα συγκριτικών ιστορικών στοιχείων / σημείων αναφοράς, προκειμένου να προχωρήσουμε σε μια ακριβή και αιτιολογημένη εκτίμηση των παραμέτρων κόστους, ζητήθηκε άποψη από εμπειρογνώμονες. Ειδικότερα, η κρίση των εμπειρογνωμόνων στοχεύει να παρέχει τα ακόλουθα:

- Επανεξέταση των σχετικών σημείων αναφοράς σχετικά με το κόστος παρόμοιων έργων.
- Παροχή εξειδικευμένης γνώμης με βάση την εμπειρία και γνώση που έχει αποκτηθεί σε έναν συγκεκριμένο τομέα και την επισήμανση κρίσιμων παραγόντων και πιθανών κινδύνων.
- Ολοκλήρωση και αξιολόγηση των υπαρχόντων δεδομένων και επικύρωση του εκτιμώμενου κόστους.

4ο βήμα - Διαδικασία αξιολόγησης και επικύρωσης

Η ακρίβεια και η επικύρωση της ανάλυσης κόστους για κάθε επένδυση και έργο επιτυγχάνεται μέσω της αξιολόγησης του κόστους του σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας από έναν ανεξάρτητο φορέα. Συγκεκριμένα, η επικύρωση και αποτίμηση της ανάλυσης κόστους διασφαλίστηκε μέσω των ακόλουθων ενεργειών:

- Συλλογή, επεξεργασία και αναθεώρηση δεδομένων
- Συνεχής επικοινωνία και υλοποίηση συναντήσεων με τους υπεύθυνους ενδιαφερόμενους φορείς και οντότητες
- Αναζήτηση πρόσθετων δεδομένων και πληροφοριών
- Επαλήθευση μεγέθους επένδυσης και προσδιορισμός κόστους
- Προετοιμασία και επανεξέταση των αναφορών ανάλυσης κόστους

Κύρια στοιχεία μεθοδολογίας προσέγγισης και παραμέτρων κόστους

Στην ενότητα αυτή, αναλύεται η μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση για την εκτίμηση του κόστους όσον αφορά τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις του δεύτερου Άξονα («Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης,

με επιτάχυνση της εφαρμογής των δημοσίων επενδύσεων, βελτίωση του πλαισίου δημοσίων συμβάσεων, μέτρα ανάπτυξης ικανοτήτων και καταπολέμηση της διαφθοράς») του τέταρτου Πυλώνα του σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας «Ιδιωτικές Επενδύσεις και Οικονομικός Μετασχηματισμός») η οποία βασίζεται στα ακόλουθα κύρια στοιχεία που αφορούν:

- Κατασκευή νέου κτιρίου ή ανακαίνιση υπαρχόντων κτιρίων
- Προμήθεια του απαιτούμενου εξοπλισμού
- Ανάπτυξη και αναβάθμιση συστημάτων πληροφορικής
- Διαχείριση έργου, τεχνική υποστήριξη και συμβουλευτικές υπηρεσίες
- Κατάρτιση - προγράμματα επαγγελματικής πιστοποίησης
- Οργάνωση δράσεων δημοσιότητας και ευαισθητοποίησης

1ο στοιχείο: Κατασκευή νέου κτιρίου ή ανακαίνιση υπαρχόντων

Το σχετικό κόστος των επενδύσεων όσον αφορά το πρώτο στοιχείο προέρχεται από την ανακαίνιση κτιρίων. Οι παράμετροι κόστους αυτών των επενδύσεων περιλαμβάνουν κυρίως τα τέλη που χρεώνονται για τις κατασκευαστικές εργασίες. Οι εκτιμήσεις κόστους βασίζονται στις ακόλουθες παραμέτρους:

- Προσδιορισμός της επιφάνειας προς κατασκευή (που εκτιμάται σε τετραγωνικά μέτρα)
- Εκτίμηση του κόστους μονάδας που σχετίζεται με τις κατασκευαστικές εργασίες (κόστος μονάδας ανά τετραγωνικό μέτρο) με βάση τις σχετικές τιμές αγοράς και τον υπολογισμό του συνολικού κόστους που απαιτείται ανά έργο

2ο στοιχείο: Προμήθεια απαιτούμενου εξοπλισμού

Το κόστος που περιλαμβάνεται αφορά στην προμήθεια του απαιτούμενου εξοπλισμού και το λογισμικό πληροφορικής. Σε αυτό το πλαίσιο, η εκτίμηση και η αιτιολόγηση του κόστους βασίζεται σε συγκεκριμένες παραμέτρους και ενέργειες που αναφέρονται στα ακόλουθα:

- Προσδιορισμός του απαιτούμενου εξοπλισμού που πρέπει να αγοραστεί για κάθε επένδυση και προσδιορισμός του σχετικού ποσού που απαιτείται
- Εκτίμηση του σχετικού κόστους μονάδας βάσει στοιχείων και διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών σχετικά με το κόστος παρόμοιων επενδύσεων και λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τις τρέχουσες τιμές αγοράς
- Ποσοτικοποίηση του συνολικού κόστους από την προμήθεια του απαιτούμενου εξοπλισμού και λογισμικού

3ο στοιχείο: Ανάπτυξη και αναβάθμιση συστημάτων και πλατφορμών πληροφορικής

Η ανάπτυξη και αναβάθμιση των συστημάτων και των πλατφορμών πληροφορικής περιλαμβάνει το εκτιμώμενο κόστος όλων των απαιτούμενων ενεργειών που αφορούν την τεχνική υποστήριξη που απαιτείται για την εγκατάσταση, την ανάπτυξη και την προσαρμογή των συστημάτων καθώς και των πιλοτικών υπηρεσιών λειτουργίας. Συγκεκριμένα, η κοστολόγηση βασίζεται στις ακόλουθες παραμέτρους:

- Προσδιορισμός του αριθμού του προσωπικού που απαιτείται για την ανάπτυξη των συστημάτων και του λογισμικού πληροφορικής
- Προσδιορισμός του όγκου της εργασίας που απαιτείται για την ολοκλήρωση του έργου, ο οποίος υπολογίζεται σε ανθρωπομήνες βάσει των μέσων παραγωγικών ωρών ανά μήνα ανά άτομο (πλήρους απασχόλησης)

- Εκτίμηση του συνολικού κόστους με βάση τις τιμές της αγοράς που καθορίζουν το κόστος ανά άτομο ανά μήνα και το συνολικό εκτιμώμενο χρόνο εργασίας

4ο στοιχείο: Διαχείριση έργων, διαβούλευση και τεχνική βοήθεια

Το κόστος όσον αφορά το τέταρτο στοιχείο προέρχεται από την παροχή των συμπληρωματικών υπηρεσιών που απαιτούνται ανά έργο, οι οποίες περιλαμβάνουν τις υπηρεσίες διαβούλευσης και τεχνικής βοήθειας που παρέχονται μέσω της εφαρμογής των απαιτούμενων μελετών και ερευνών (μελέτες σκοπιμότητας, αναλύσεις απαιτήσεων, σχεδιασμός λύσεων κ.λπ.). ως υπηρεσίες διαχείρισης και εποπτείας του έργου. Σε αυτό το πεδίο, ο υπολογισμός του σχετικού κόστους που προκύπτει από αυτές τις υπηρεσίες βασίζεται στις ακόλουθες παραμέτρους:

- Προσδιορισμός των ειδικών αναγκών ανά έργο καθώς και προσδιορισμός του αριθμού των σχετικών εμπειρογνωμόνων / προσωπικού που απαιτείται
- Εκτίμηση των συνολικών ανθρωπομηνών/ωρών που εκτιμάται ότι θα παρέχονται σε κάθε υπηρεσία, καθώς και το αντίστοιχο κόστος μονάδας
- Υπολογισμός του συνολικού κόστους που προκύπτει από τις τεχνικές υπηρεσίες παροχής συμβουλών, διαχείρισης και υποστήριξης ανά έργο βάσει των παραπάνω δύο παραμέτρων

5ο στοιχείο: Προγράμματα κατάρτισης και επαγγελματικής πιστοποίησης

Το κόστος όσον αφορά το πέμπτο στοιχείο προέρχεται από την εφαρμογή εκπαιδευτικών συνεδρίων και μαθημάτων, τα προγράμματα επαγγελματικής πιστοποίησης και το κόστος αγοράς του απαιτούμενου εκπαιδευτικού υλικού (βιβλία, φυλλάδια κ.λπ.). Πιο συγκεκριμένα, η κοστολόγηση των προγραμμάτων κατάρτισης βασίζεται στις ακόλουθες παραμέτρους:

- Προσδιορισμός των αναγκών ανά εκπαιδευτικό πρόγραμμα όσον αφορά εκπαιδευτές, συντονιστές, ακαδημαϊκή υποστήριξη κ.λπ. καθώς και τους εκτιμώμενους συμμετέχοντες / δικαιούχους
- Προσδιορισμός του μέσου χρόνου ανά πρόγραμμα (σε ώρες, ημέρες ή μήνες) και εκτίμηση του κόστους μονάδας που αντιστοιχεί σε κάθε εκπαιδευτή / εκπαιδευόμενο ανά ώρα ή συνεδρία εκπαίδευσης με βάση το ιστορικό κόστος σε παρόμοια έργα και σημεία αναφοράς της αγοράς
- Προσδιορισμός του απαιτούμενου εκπαιδευτικού υλικού (π.χ. βιβλία, οδηγοί, έντυπα ή ψηφιακές ενότητες κ.λπ.) ανά πρόγραμμα και προσδιορισμός του κόστους μονάδας (π.χ. κόστος ανά σελίδα)

6ο στοιχείο: Δράσεις δημοσιότητας και ευαισθητοποίησης

Οι δράσεις δημοσιότητας και ευαισθητοποίησης περιλαμβάνουν το κόστος που απαιτείται για τη διοργάνωση εκδηλώσεων και εκστρατειών, την εφαρμογή ερευνών δημοσκοπήσεων και τις γενικότερες δράσεις δημοσιότητας. Το κόστος για την υλοποίηση δράσεων δημοσιότητας και ευαισθητοποίησης εκτιμάται με τα ακόλουθα βήματα και παραμέτρους:

- Προσδιορισμός του τύπου της δημοσιότητας και των δράσεων ευαισθητοποίησης (π.χ. φυλλάδια, διαφημίσεις τύπου, «εκστρατείες» μέσων κ.λπ.)
- Προσδιορισμός της συνολικής διάρκειας που απαιτείται για την ολοκλήρωση τους σε ανθρωπομήνες (εργάσιμοι μήνες)

12. Αίτημα δανείου

Μη εφαρμόσιμο.

Άξονας 4.3: Βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης

1. Περιγραφή του Άξονα

Περιοχές πολιτικής/ τομέας: Κοινωνική και θεσμική ανθεκτικότητα, που στοχεύουν, μεταξύ άλλων, στην αύξηση της ετοιμότητας και της ικανότητας αντιμετώπισης κρίσεων, ελαχιστοποιώντας τον διοικητικό φόρτο και την αποτελεσματικότητα των δικαστικών συστημάτων

Περίληψη: Μια φιλόδοξη ατζέντα για τη βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης που περιλαμβάνει τέσσερις κατευθύνσεις:

Πρώτον, την επιτάχυνση, ήτοι ένα σύνολο μεταρρυθμίσεων στοχευμένων στην επιτάχυνση της δικαιοσύνης (ειδικά τμήματα, JustStat, αλλαγές στην οργανωτική δομή των δικαστηρίων) αλλά και ταυτόχρονα στην αύξηση της αποτελεσματικότητάς της, δημιουργώντας ένα αίσθημα εμπιστοσύνης στους πολίτες της χώρας για την εύρυθμη λειτουργία του συστήματος μέσω του εξορθολογισμού του.

Δεύτερον, την ψηφιοποίηση, ήτοι ηλεκτρονική δικαιοσύνη (αναβάθμιση των συστημάτων τήρησης αρχείων, επέκταση πληροφοριακών συστημάτων και δεξιοτήτων και ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων για δικαστές και δικαστικό προσωπικό). Η συγκεκριμένη κατεύθυνση βρίσκεται σε πλήρη εναρμόνιση με τις ψηφιακές προτεραιότητες και δράσεις ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού του δημόσιου τομέα και εν γένει της χώρας, και αναμένεται να ωφελήσει πολλαπλά το σύστημα δικαιοσύνης, τη δημόσια διοίκηση και το επιχειρηματικό περιβάλλον.

Τρίτον, την αναβάθμιση των υποδομών, ήτοι στοχευμένες επενδύσεις σε κτίρια και δημιουργία ηλεκτρονικού μητρώου υποδομών. Συνδέεται άμεσα με τις παραπάνω δύο κατευθύνσεις και αναμένεται να λειτουργήσει ως επιταχυντής για την επίτευξή τους, επιτυγχάνοντας τον εκσυγχρονισμό παλαιών δομών και κτιρίων και υποστηρίζοντας σημαντικά το έργο των λειτουργών της δικαιοσύνης.

Τέταρτον, την αναθεώρηση του προγράμματος σπουδών της Εθνικής Σχολής Δικαστών και της Εθνικής Σχολής Δημόσιας Διοίκησης με απώτερο σκοπό τον εκσυγχρονισμό της παρεχόμενης εκπαίδευσης και την ενίσχυση της απόκτησης νέων δεξιοτήτων, απαραίτητων για το Δικαστικό Σώμα και τους δικαστικούς υπαλλήλους ακολουθώντας διεθνείς καλές πρακτικές μέσα από ένα πλήρως σχετιζόμενο με τη Δικαιοσύνη πρόγραμμα δεξιοτήτων. Τα προγράμματα θα αφορούν κυρίως σε ψηφιακές δεξιότητες, ενώ παράλληλα θα ενταχθούν και δεξιότητες ηγεσίας, διαχείρισης έργου κ.α.

Στόχοι: Στόχος του ολοκληρωμένου συνόλου μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων που παρουσιάζονται στον παρόντα Άξονα, είναι η επιτάχυνση και η βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος απονομής δικαιοσύνης, γεγονός που θα επιδράσει θετικά στην ενίσχυση της οικονομικής και κοινωνικής ανθεκτικότητας καθώς και της κοινωνικής συνοχής.

Μέσα από τις στοχευμένες μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις που εντάσσονται στον Άξονα 4.3, επιδιώκεται η εναρμόνισή του με σημαντικές Ευρωπαϊκές πρωτοβουλίες όπως «Επιμόρφωση και αναβάθμιση δεξιοτήτων» και «Εκσυγχρονισμός» αλλά και με τις Ειδικές ανά Χώρα Συστάσεις για τα έτη 2019 και 2020. Ταυτόχρονα, ως προτεραιότητα αναδεικνύεται η Ψηφιακή Δικαιοσύνη (E-justice), μέσω της αξιοποίησης της σύγχρονης τεχνολογίας για τον εκσυγχρονισμό του συνολικότερου συστήματος της δικαιοσύνης και της ομογενοποίησης πρακτικών.

Ο Άξονας σχετίζεται επίσης με μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις σε άλλους Άξονες. Για παράδειγμα, ένα αποτελεσματικό και λειτουργικό σύστημα δικαιοσύνης βοηθά στην αντιμετώπιση του ιδιωτικού χρέους και διευκολύνει την μείωση των μη εξυπηρετούμενων υποχρεώσεων (NPEs). Τέλος, υποστηρίζει την επιτυχή εφαρμογή του ίδιου του Εθνικού Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας επιταχύνοντας και την υλοποίηση των δημοσίων επενδύσεων σε σχέση με πάσης φύσεως δικαστικές προσφυγές.

Συνολικά, η επίτευξη των επιδιωκόμενων προτεραιοτήτων του Άξονα αναμένεται να οδηγήσει σε ένα καλύτερο σύστημα δικαιοσύνης για τις επιχειρήσεις οδηγώντας έτσι στην εύρυθμη λειτουργία της Ελληνικής οικονομίας και στην προσέλκυση επενδύσεων, και για τους πολίτες, επιταχύνοντας τις διαδικασίες απονομής δικαιοσύνης και διευθέτησης διαφορών πάσης φύσεως μεταξύ τους. Στο πλαίσιο αυτό, ο Άξονας αναμένεται να οδηγήσει σε μεγαλύτερη εδαφική συνοχή για την χώρα, καθώς η δικαιοσύνη θα είναι πλέον προσβάσιμη ανεξαρτήτως γεωγραφικής τοποθεσίας αλλά και πληθυσμιακής ομάδας των πολιτών.

Παράλληλα με τα παραπάνω, η ενσωμάτωση νέων δεξιοτήτων -βασικές, ψηφιακές και τεχνικές- στο πρόγραμμα σπουδών της Εθνικής Σχολής Δικαστών και μέσα από τη λογική της δια βίου μάθησης, ο Άξονας αναμένεται να συμβάλλει αποτελεσματικά στην ολοκληρωμένη ανάπτυξη και κατάρτιση τόσο των Δικαστών όσο και των δικαστικών υπαλλήλων.

Μεταρρυθμίσεις και Επενδύσεις

Μεταρρυθμίσεις

- **Μεταρρύθμιση 1:** Επιτάχυνση της απονομής δικαιοσύνης (ID: 16575) [COFOG: 03.3]
- **Μεταρρύθμιση 2:** Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του τομέα δικαιοσύνης (E-Justice) (ID: 16727) [COFOG: 03.3]
- **Μεταρρύθμιση 3:** Ενίσχυση ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων του δικαστικού προσωπικού (ID: 16733) [COFOG: 03.3]

Επενδύσεις

- **Επένδυση 1:** Αναβάθμιση υποδομών απονομής της δικαιοσύνης (ID: 16292) [COFOG: 03.3]

Εκτιμώμενο κόστος: 464 εκατομμύρια ευρώ, εκ των οποίων 251 εκατομμύρια ευρώ (54%) καλύπτονται από το Ταμείο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας

2. Κύριες προκλήσεις και στόχοι

α) Κύριες προκλήσεις

Παρά τις προσπάθειες που έχουν καταβληθεί για την αντιμετώπιση των ελλείψεων του ελληνικού δικαστικού συστήματος, πρέπει να αντιμετωπιστούν και περαιτέρω σημαντικές προκλήσεις για τη βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητάς του. Τόσο η Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή στις πρόσφατες ειδικές ανά χώρα συστάσεις (CSR) όσο και οι εκθέσεις ανά χώρα (2020 & 2019), καθώς και η εθνική στρατηγική ανάπτυξης που ορίζεται στην έκθεση της Επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη, έχουν εντοπίσει διαρθρωτικές αδυναμίες που σχετίζονται με την ταχύτητα και τη διαχείριση του δικαστικού συστήματος. Το προτεινόμενο σχέδιο στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση των ακόλουθων προκλήσεων:

- Περαιτέρω αντιμετώπιση των καθυστερήσεων στη διαχείριση της δικαιοσύνης. Ειδικότερα, το σύστημα αστικών δικαστηρίων πρέπει να αντιμετωπίσει προκλήσεις που σχετίζονται με το χρόνο που απαιτείται για την επίλυση αστικών και εμπορικών διαφορών σε πρώτο βαθμό. Επιπλέον, τα πρωτοβάθμια δικαστήρια θα πρέπει να αυξήσουν το ποσοστό επίλυσης των δικαστικών αστικών και εμπορικών υποθέσεων με στόχο τη μείωση των υφιστάμενων καθυστερήσεων. Ενώ οι προκλήσεις παραμένουν, το σύστημα δικαιοσύνης άρχισε να γίνεται πιο αποτελεσματικό από τον εξορθολογισμό του υπερβολικά κατακερματισμένου δικαστικού δικτύου. Τα δικαστήρια είναι όλο και περισσότερο σε θέση να αντιμετωπίσουν τον φόρτο εργασίας τους, όπως αποδεικνύεται από μικρότερους χρόνους ανταπόκρισης, τα ποσοστά εκκαθάρισης και τη μείωση των καθυστερήσεων, ιδίως στη διοικητική δικαιοσύνη. Η ενίσχυση του θεσμού της διαμεσολάβησης θα μπορούσε να χαρακτηριστεί ως πρωτοβουλία ζωτικής σημασίας με μεγάλη προστιθέμενη αξία για την αποτελεσματική επίλυση διαφορών μέσω της προώθησης εναλλακτικών μεθόδων για αστικές και εμπορικές υποθέσεις. Αυτές οι προσπάθειες πρέπει να συνεχιστούν, έτσι ώστε οι παραπάνω προκλήσεις να αντιμετωπίζονται όλο και περισσότερο σε όλη την επικράτεια της Ελλάδας με στόχο την αύξηση της οικονομικής ανθεκτικότητας και της κοινωνικής και εδαφικής συνοχής.
- Αντιμετώπιση προβλημάτων με την ηλεκτρονική αρχειοθέτηση και επεξεργασία εγγράφων, την ηλεκτρονική επικοινωνία μεταξύ δικαστηρίων και χρηστών του δικαστηρίου και τη διαθεσιμότητα πληροφοριών σχετικά με το σύστημα δικαιοσύνης, τόσο για το ευρύ κοινό όσο και για συγκεκριμένες ομάδες χρηστών.
- Εκτός από τις ελλείψεις που παρατηρούνται στη διαθεσιμότητα των ψηφιακών εργαλείων που απαιτούνται στο σύστημα δικαιοσύνης, οι καθυστερήσεις στο μέτωπο της ψηφιοποίησης είναι εν μέρει αποτέλεσμα αδυναμιών στις ψηφιακές δεξιότητες του δικαστικού προσωπικού.Ο ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός πρέπει να συμπληρωθεί με ένα ψηφιακά εξειδικευμένο δικαστικό

προσωπικό που θα μπορεί να κάνει καλύτερη χρήση των νέων τεχνολογιών και να συμμετάσχει ενεργά στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό του οικοσυστήματος της δικαιοσύνης.

- Η προβληματική υποδομή στο ελληνικό δικαστικό σύστημα συνδέεται άρρηκτα με καθυστερήσεις που παρατηρούνται στην επεξεργασία και επίλυση διαφορών, καθώς και με ευρύτερες δυσλειτουργίες του δικαστικού συστήματος. Η Ελλάδα θα επωφεληθεί από ένα πρόγραμμα κατασκευής και ανακαίνισης δικαστηρίων που θα συμπληρώνει άλλες μεταρρυθμίσεις που στοχεύουν στην αύξηση της αποδοτικότητας του δικαστικού συστήματος και στην αύξηση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης.
- Όπως δείχνει ο Ευρωπαϊκός Πίνακας Αποτελεσμάτων Δικαιοσύνης, η Ελλάδα υπολείπεται στην αποδοτικότητα όσον αφορά τον χρόνο. Όσον αφορά την ποιότητα, το ελληνικό δικαστικό σύστημα υστερεί σε πολλές πτυχές. Αυτό αφορά συγκεκριμένους τομείς όπως η ηλεκτρονική αρχειοθέτηση και επεξεργασία εγγράφων, η ηλεκτρονική επικοινωνία μεταξύ δικαστηρίων και των χρηστών τους, η διαθεσιμότητα πληροφοριών σχετικά με το σύστημα δικαιοσύνης τόσο για το ευρύ κοινό όσο και για συγκεκριμένες ομάδες χρηστών, η χρήση ερευνών που διεξάγονται μεταξύ χρηστών δικαστηρίων ή νομικών επαγγελματιών (Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή, επικείμενη). Η ψηφιακή κατάρτιση και επανεκπαίδευση δικαστικών υπαλλήλων είναι βασικοί παράγοντες για τη διασφάλιση της προσωπικής και επιχειρησιακής ανεξαρτησίας τους, αλλά και για την ταχεία, ποιοτική και γενικά αποτελεσματική απονομή της δικαιοσύνης

β) Στόχοι

Αποτελεσματικό σύστημα δικαιοσύνης. Η δημιουργία ενός αποτελεσματικού συστήματος δικαιοσύνης είναι ο πρωταρχικός στόχος των προτάσεων αυτού του άξονα. Οι επενδύσεις και οι μεταρρυθμίσεις που περιλαμβάνονται δεν αποτελούν απλώς μια λίστα με ξεχωριστές πρωτοβουλίες, αλλά ένα συνεκτικό σχέδιο με διασυνδέσεις μεταξύ διαφορετικών έργων και προγραμμάτων. Για παράδειγμα, οι θεσμικές μεταρρυθμίσεις που στοχεύουν στην επιτάχυνση της απονομής της δικαιοσύνης θα διευκολυνθούν από τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό στο σύστημα δικαιοσύνης και τις νέες υποδομές. Με τον ίδιο τρόπο, η κατάρτιση του δικαστικού προσωπικού είναι απαραίτητη προϋπόθεση για την επιτυχημένη ανάπτυξη των έργων ηλεκτρονικής δικαιοσύνης.

Οι προβλεπόμενες μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις συμβάλλουν στις Ευρωπαϊκές Πρωτοβουλίες «Επιμόρφωση και αναβάθμιση δεξιοτήτων»[72] και «Εκσυγχρονισμός»[73]. Η ηλεκτρονική δικαιοσύνη επικεντρώνεται κυρίως στον εκσυγχρονισμό της λειτουργίας του δικαστικού συστήματος με την πραγματοποίηση μεταρρυθμίσεων όπως η δημιουργία του Justice-cloud, η ομογενοποίηση των διαδικασιών και η δημιουργία της «Τεχνητής Νοημοσύνης για τη Δικαιοσύνη». Η ανάγκη για μεταρρυθμίσεις στο σύστημα δικαιοσύνης τονίζεται επίσης στις ειδικές συστάσεις ανά χώρα (CSR) και στις εκθέσεις ανά χώρα για το 2020 και το 2019. Πιο συγκεκριμένα:

- Ο ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός της δικαιοσύνης είναι σύμφωνος με τις αιτιολογικές εκθέσεις 25:2020 και 10:2019 και εξετάζει τη σύσταση 3:2020 και 2:2019
- Οι δεξιότητες και οι ψηφιακές δεξιότητες για δικαστές και δικαστικούς υπαλλήλους είναι σύμφωνες με τις αιτιολογικές εκθέσεις 21:2020, 25:2020, 19:2019, 10:2019 και εξετάζει τις συστάσεις 3:2020 και 2:2019
- Η ενίσχυση των υποδομών του ελληνικού δικαστικού συστήματος είναι σύμφωνη με τις αιτιολογικές εκθέσεις 24:2020 και 10:2019

[72] Μεταρρύθμιση 3

[73] Μεταρρύθμιση 2

- Η επιτάχυνση της διαχείρισης της δικαιοσύνης (ID: 16575) είναι σύμφωνη με τις αιτιολογικές εκθέσεις 25:2020, 26:2020, 10:2019 και εξετάζει τις συστάσεις 3:2020 και 2:2019

Αύξηση των προοπτικών ανάπτυξης, οικονομική αντοχή και περιφερειακή συνοχή. Για να βελτιωθεί η μακροπρόθεσμη αναπτυξιακή πορεία της Ελλάδας, είναι ουσιαστική η αντιμετώπιση των διαρθρωτικών αδυναμιών της. Ένα βασικό σύνολο μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων για την επίτευξη αυτού του στόχου είναι η εστίαση στη δημιουργία ενός αποτελεσματικού και γρήγορου συστήματος δικαιοσύνης για πολίτες και επιχειρήσεις. Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις στο ελληνικό δικαστικό σύστημα θα ξεκλειδώσουν τις επενδύσεις και θα βελτιώσουν τη λειτουργία του χρηματοπιστωτικού συστήματος, καθώς και του επιχειρηματικού περιβάλλοντος[74]. Ο στόχος εξυπηρετείται από το σύνολο των προτεινόμενων μέτρων: τα ψηφιακά εργαλεία και οι δεξιότητες θα καταστήσουν τη διοίκηση της δικαιοσύνης πιο αποτελεσματική, οι νέες υποδομές και οι θεσμικές μεταρρυθμίσεις θα επιταχύνουν την επεξεργασία και την επίλυση των διαφορών στα δικαστήρια, καθώς και τη μείωση των υφιστάμενων καθυστερήσεων. Επίσης, ο συνδυασμός των ψηφιακών μεταρρυθμίσεων και των νέων ~~ς~~υποδομών σε πόλεις εκτός Αθηνών ενισχύει την κοινωνική και εδαφική συνοχή καθώς η δικαιοσύνη καθίσταται πιο προσιτή σε όλους ανεξάρτητα από το πού ζουν.

Πράσινη μετάβαση και ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός. Η ψηφιοποίηση του κράτους αποτελεί εθνική προτεραιότητα και στρατηγικό στόχο για την ΕΕ[75]. Σε αυτό το πλαίσιο, η ψηφιοποίηση της δικαιοσύνης αποτελεί μέρος αυτής της προσπάθειας για την ενίσχυση της αποτελεσματικότητάς της αξιοποιώντας προηγμένες τεχνολογίες (συμπεριλαμβανομένης της τεχνητής νοημοσύνης), την αναβάθμιση των συστημάτων πληροφορικής, την επέκταση της υπάρχουσας κεντρικής και τοπικής υποδομής πληροφορικής και του σχετικού περιφερειακού εξοπλισμού, με στόχο την επιτάχυνση της διοίκησης, τη διαφάνεια και την ποιότητα της δικαιοσύνης. Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις που περιλαμβάνονται θα βοηθήσουν στην προσέλκυση περισσότερων επενδύσεων, στην τόνωση της ανάπτυξης και στην αύξηση της οικονομικής ανθεκτικότητας της Ελλάδας. Πιο συγκεκριμένα, η διαμόρφωση μιας ολοκληρωμένης στρατηγικής για την ηλεκτρονική δικαιοσύνη με επίκεντρο τη βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας και της ποιότητας των υπηρεσιών που παρέχει το σύστημα δικαιοσύνης αποτελεί βασικό στοιχείο αυτής της προσπάθειας.

Επιπλέον, η αναβάθμιση των ελληνικών δικαστηρίων μέσω ενός συνδυασμού ανακαινίσεων και κατασκευών νέων κτιρίων, ενεργειακά αποδοτικών και με χαμηλές εκπομπές , συνάδει με τους στόχους τόσο της Ελληνικής κυβέρνησης όσο και της ΕΕ για την καταπολέμηση της κλιματικής αλλαγής και τη μείωση του ενεργειακού αποτυπώματος της χώρας. Πρόσθετα οφέλη θα επιτευχθούν ως αποτέλεσμα της συγκέντρωσης διαφόρων υπηρεσιών σε λιγότερα κτίρια (όπως στην περίπτωση της κατασκευής του δικαστηρίου στον Πειραιά και στην Αθήνα) και μέσω των ψηφιακών μεταρρυθμίσεων που θα μειώσουν την ανάγκη για φυσική παρουσία.

Επιπλέον, η προτεινόμενη μεταρρύθμιση σχετικά με τις νέες και τις ψηφιακές δεξιότητες για δικαστές και δικαστικούς υπαλλήλους στοχεύει στον εκσυγχρονισμό και τον εμπλουτισμό των υφιστάμενων εργαλείων και μέσων κατάρτισης δικαστών και δικαστικών υπαλλήλων για μια ταχεία, ποιοτική και αποτελεσματική απονομή δικαιοσύνης, λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τις αναδυόμενες σχετικές με το σύστημα δικαιοσύνης τεχνολογίες και με στόχο τη γεφύρωση του ψηφιακού χάσματος λόγω του γρήγορου ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης.

[74] Greece's country report 2020

[75] See "Shaping Europe's Digital Future"

γ) Εθνικό στρατηγικό πλαίσιο

Μη εφαρμόσιμο.

3. Μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις

Η λεπτομερής περιγραφή των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων βρίσκεται στα Παραρτήματα.

α) Μεταρρυθμίσεις

Μεταρρύθμιση 1. Επιτάχυνση της απονομής δικαιοσύνης (ID: 16575)

Μεταρρύθμιση 2. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του τομέα δικαιοσύνης (ID: 16727)

Μεταρρύθμιση 3. Ενίσχυση ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων του δικαστικού προσωπικού (ID: 16733)

β) Επενδύσεις

Επένδυση 1. Αναβάθμιση υποδομών απονομής της δικαιοσύνης (ID: 16292)

4. Ανοιχτά στρατηγικά θέματα αυτονομίας και ασφάλειας

Μη εφαρμόσιμο.

5. Διασυνοριακά και πολυκρατικά έργα

Μη εφαρμόσιμο.

6. Πράσινες διαστάσεις του Άξονα

Τα κτίρια ευθύνονται για περίπου το 40% της κατανάλωσης ενέργειας στην ΕΕ και το 36% των εκπομπών αερίων του θερμοκηπίου και ως εκ τούτου είναι ο μοναδικός μεγαλύτερος καταναλωτής ενέργειας στην Ευρώπη. Ευθυγραμμισμένη με τη φιλοδοξία της ΕΕ για τον μετριασμό της κλιματικής αλλαγής και την «κλιματική ουδετερότητα» έως το 2050, η Ελλάδα έχει θέσει έναν φιλόδοξο στόχο, όπως περιγράφεται στο Εθνικό Σχέδιο Ενέργειας και Κλίματος (ΕΣΕΚ) για μείωση των εκπομπών αερίων θερμοκηπίου κατά 56% το 2030 κάτω από τα εθνικά δεδομένα του 2005.

Ο κτιριακός τομέας είναι ένας από τους κύριους συντελεστές στις εκπομπές αερίων θερμοκηπίου της χώρας και στο πλαίσιο του ΕΣΕΚ η χώρα έχει θέσει στόχο να ανακαινίσει 600.000 κτίρια έως το 2030. Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι επενδύσεις αυτού του Άξονα στοχεύουν στην επιτάχυνση της μείωσης των εκπομπών αερίων θερμοκηπίου μέσω δράσεων ανακαίνισης για ενεργειακή εξοικονόμηση κατοικιών, εμπορικών, βιομηχανικών και δημόσιων κτιρίων. Τουλάχιστον, μια ετήσια μείωση 781 kt CO2e θα προέρχεται από ενέργειες εξοικονόμησης σε κατοικίες και επιχειρήσεις ενώ περαιτέρω μειώσεις των εκπομπών αερίων του θερμοκηπίου θα προέλθουν από 210 ανακαινίσεις δημοσίων κτιρίων και 500.000 αντικαταστάσεις οδικού φωτισμού. Εκτός από το θετικό περιβαλλοντικό αντίκτυπο, η αναβάθμιση του

κτιριακού αποθέματος πρόκειται να συμβάλλει στην οικονομική ανάκαμψη, μέσω της δημιουργίας θέσεων εργασίας στον κατασκευαστικό τομέα, της ενεργειακής εξοικονόμησης, των υγιών συνθηκών διαβίωσης και της μειωμένης ενεργειακής φτώχειας. Η αντιμετώπιση του φαινομένου της ενεργειακής φτώχειας είναι επιτακτική λόγω της σταδιακής οξύτητάς της τα τελευταία χρόνια που αποδίδεται στην οικονομική ύφεση. Ενδεικτικά αναφέρεται ότι περίπου το 23% του συνολικού πληθυσμού φαίνεται ότι δεν μπορεί να θερμάνει επαρκώς τα σπίτια του, ενώ στην περίπτωση του οικονομικά ευάλωτου πληθυσμού το αντίστοιχο ποσοστό ανέρχεται σε 41% το 2017. Ένας περιβαλλοντικός στόχος για όλους τους πολίτες, ευάλωτους και όχι, είναι η μείωση της ατμοσφαιρικής ρύπανσης, ιδίως στα αστικά κέντρα. Ο στόχος είναι η μείωση τουλάχιστον του 50% των σχετικών δεικτών ενεργειακής φτώχειας έως το 2025, και 75% έως το 2030, με βάση στοιχεία του 2016.

Επιπλέον, τα προτεινόμενα μέτρα του Άξονα συμβάλλουν στην πράσινη μετάβαση, λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τους κλιματικούς και περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους όπως ορίζονται στον κανονισμό (ΕΕ) 2020/852 (EU Taxonomy Regulation). Η προτεινόμενη επένδυση θα συμβάλει:

- Στον μετριασμό της κλιματικής αλλαγής με την προώθηση της ενεργειακής μετάβασης και της ροής κεφαλαίων προς υποδομές με μειωμένες ενεργειακές απαιτήσεις και βελτιωμένο αποτύπωμα άνθρακα.
- Στην προσαρμογή στην κλιματική αλλαγή δεδομένου ότι η ριζική ανακαίνιση κτιρίων κατοικίας και με μακροπρόθεσμη προοπτική, λαμβάνει υπόψη πιθανούς κινδύνους καταστροφών και τις κλιματικές συνθήκες (π.χ. αύξηση της πιθανότητας συχνότερων και πιο σοβαρών ακραίων καιρικών φαινομένων) και τη συνολική τους ανθεκτικότητα.

7. Ψηφιακές διαστάσεις του Άξονα

Ο κανονισμός COM (2020) 408 που θεσπίζει τον Μηχανισμό Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας θέτει δεσμευτικό στόχο τουλάχιστον το 20% των συνολικών δαπανών του σχεδίου να συμβάλει στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό ή στις προκλήσεις που προκύπτουν από αυτόν.

Ο ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του κράτους αποτελεί εθνική προτεραιότητα και στρατηγικό στόχο για την ΕΕ. Σε αυτό το πλαίσιο, η ψηφιοποίηση της δικαιοσύνης αποτελεί μέρος αυτής της προσπάθειας, σύμφωνα με τη στρατηγική ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού της δικαιοσύνης (ηλεκτρονική δικαιοσύνη), η οποία επικεντρώνεται στη βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας και της ποιότητας των υπηρεσιών που παρέχει το σύστημα δικαιοσύνης, η κύρια έκφραση της οποίας είναι αναμφίβολα η ταχύτητα στην απονομή, την ανεξαρτησία και, τέλος, η ποιότητα της δικαιοσύνης. Η μεταρρύθμιση (δηλαδή η μεταρρύθμιση 2) επικεντρώνεται κυρίως στον εκσυγχρονισμό της λειτουργίας του δικαστικού συστήματος με την εφαρμογή ενεργειών εφαρμογής που περιλαμβάνουν (α) την ομογενοποίηση και την απλοποίηση των διαδικασιών μέσω της ψηφιοποίησης, λαμβάνοντας υπόψη ζητήματα ασφάλειας στον κυβερνοχώρο, (β) την ψηφιακή ολοκλήρωση των συστημάτων των δικαστηρίων και του Υπουργείου Δικαιοσύνης με σκοπό την επιτάχυνση της απονομής της δικαιοσύνης, (γ) την αναβάθμιση των μηχανισμών διαχείρισης ελέγχου, την ανάπτυξη εφαρμογών για τον εντοπισμό της νομιμοποίησης εσόδων από παράνομες δραστηριότητες και την προστασία των πνευματικής και βιομηχανικής ιδιοκτησίας, και (δ) την εφαρμογή έξυπνων υποδομών με στόχο τη μείωση του περιβαλλοντικού αποτυπώματος, τη μείωση του κόστους και τη βελτίωση των συνθηκών εργασίας για όλους εκείνους που εμπλέκονται στο σύστημα δικαιοσύνης.

Πιο συγκεκριμένα, η χάραξη μιας ολοκληρωμένης στρατηγικής για την ηλεκτρονική δικαιοσύνη με έμφαση στη βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας και της ποιότητας των παρεχόμενων υπηρεσιών μέσω του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης θα ενισχύσει την ανεξαρτησία και την αποτελεσματικότητα της δικαιοσύνης διευκολύνοντας την καθημερινή ζωή των πολιτών, θα βελτιώσει την ποιότητα αποφάσεων με σεβασμό στην ανεξαρτησία της δικαιοσύνης και της διαφάνειας για όλους (επιχειρήσεις, πολίτες, επαγγελματίες κ.λπ.) και επίσης θα συμβάλλει στην προσέλκυση περισσότερων επενδύσεων, στην ενίσχυση της ανάπτυξης και στην αύξηση της οικονομικής ανθεκτικότητας της Ελλάδας. Τέτοιες πρωτοβουλίες αναμένεται να μεταμορφώσουν το ελληνικό μοντέλο ανάπτυξης παρέχοντας μια «ψηφιακή επανεκκίνηση» και θα ενισχύσουν σημαντικά την ετήσια αύξηση του ΑΕΠ για μια περίοδο 5-10 ετών.

Αφιερώνοντας το 25% δαπανών σε ψηφιακές (βλ. Πίνακα 1 παρακάτω), ο Άξονας συμβάλλει στον προαναφερόμενο ψηφιακό στόχο του 20%.

8. Συμβολή στον κλιματικό και ψηφιακό στόχο

Η Ετήσια Στρατηγική Βιώσιμης Ανάπτυξης (COM (2020) 575) θέτει έναν ελάχιστο 37% των συνολικών δαπανών του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας που πρέπει να σχετίζεται με τον κλιματικό στόχο και έναν ελάχιστο 20% που θα πρέπει να σχετίζεται με τον ψηφιακό στόχο.

Τίτλος μεταρρύθμισης ή επένδυσης	**Κλιματικός Στόχος (%)**	**Ψηφιακός Στόχος (%)**
Επιτάχυνση της απονομής δικαιοσύνης (ID: 16575)	0%	0%
Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του τομέα δικαιοσύνης και ψηφιοποίηση των αρχείων του Συστήματος Δικαιοσύνης (ID: 16727)	0%	100%
Ενίσχυση ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων των δικαστών και του προσωπικού των δικαστηρίων (ID: 16733)	0%	100%
Αναβάθμιση υποδομών απονομής της δικαιοσύνης - Προετοιμασία, εφαρμογή, παρακολούθηση και έλεγχος (ID: 16292)	40%	0%
Αναβάθμιση υποδομών απονομής της δικαιοσύνης - Κατασκευή νέων ενεργειακά αποδοτικών κτιρίων (ID: 16292)	0%	0%
Αναβάθμιση υποδομών απονομής της δικαιοσύνης - Μέτρα ανακαίνισης ενεργειακής απόδοσης σχετικά με δημόσιες υποδομές, έργα επίδειξης και υποστηρικτικά μέτρα (ID: 16292)	40%	0%

9. Αρχή της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης»

Η αρχή της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» αξιολογήθηκε για κάθε μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση αυτού του Άξονα. Η αξιολόγηση κατέληξε στο συμπέρασμα ότι κανένα από τα προτεινόμενα μέτρα δεν θα προκαλέσει σημαντική ζημιά σε κανέναν από τους έξι περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους, όπως ορίζονται στο άρθρο 17 του κανονισμού ταξινόμησης της ΕΕ (EU Taxonomy Regulation). Ακολουθήθηκε μεθοδολογία δύο βημάτων με (α) την αναθεώρηση της λίστας ελέγχου έξι στόχων και (β) την ουσιαστική αξιολόγηση της αρχής της “μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης” (DNSH).

Κάθε μία από τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις του Άξονα 4.3 αξιολογήθηκε στη λίστα ελέγχου για να προσδιοριστεί εάν και για ποιον από τους έξι περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους απαιτείται ουσιαστική αξιολόγηση DNSH (μετριασμός της κλιματικής αλλαγής, προσαρμογή στην κλιματική αλλαγή, βιώσιμη χρήση και προστασία υδάτινων και θαλάσσιων πόρων, κυκλική οικονομία, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της πρόληψης και της ανακύκλωσης αποβλήτων, πρόληψη και έλεγχος της ρύπανσης στον αέρα, το νερό ή τη γη, προστασία και αποκατάσταση της βιοποικιλότητας και των οικοσυστημάτων). Η αξιολόγηση της λίστας ελέγχου κατέληξε στο συμπέρασμα ότι κανένα από τα μέτρα αυτού του Άξονα δεν απαιτεί ουσιαστική αξιολόγηση DNSH, καθώς κανένα από τα μέτρα δεν θα προκαλέσει σημαντική ζημιά σε κανέναν από τους έξι περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους.

Η λεπτομερής αξιολόγηση για κάθε μέτρο βρίσκεται στα Παραρτήματα.

10. Ορόσημα, στόχοι και χρονοδιάγραμμα

Δείτε το σχετικό κεφάλαιο των οροσήμων στο Μέρος 3.

11. Χρηματοδότηση και κόστος

Γενικές αρχές και οδηγίες

Έχοντας προσδιορίσει τις κύριες προκλήσεις και τους στόχους του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και τα ορόσημα, το στόχο και το χρονοδιάγραμμα των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων που καθορίστηκαν, παρουσιάζονται παρακάτω οι βασικές αρχές καθώς και η ακολουθούμενη διαδικασία και μεθοδολογία σχετικά με τη χρηματοδότηση και την αξιολόγηση του κόστους.

Πρώτον, σημειώνεται ότι η εκτίμηση κόστους του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας εφαρμόζεται σύμφωνα με τις βασικές απαιτήσεις του Κανονισμού που προβλέπουν ότι το κόστος για κάθε επένδυση και μεταρρύθμιση οφείλει να είναι:

- **Λογικό:** Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας παρέχει επαρκείς πληροφορίες και αποδεικτικά στοιχεία ότι το ποσό του εκτιμώμενου συνολικού κόστους του κάθε Άξονα είναι κατάλληλο.
- **Εύλογο:** Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας παρέχει επαρκείς πληροφορίες και αποδεικτικά στοιχεία ότι το ποσό του εκτιμώμενου συνολικού κόστους του κάθε Άξονα είναι σύμφωνο με τη φύση και τον τύπο των προβλεπόμενων επενδύσεων μέσω της εφαρμογής μιας οριζόντιας αξιολόγησης που εξασφαλίζει την ευθυγράμμιση μεταξύ του χαρακτήρα της κάθε επένδυσης και του κόστους της.
- **Ανάλογο:** Το ποσό του συνολικού κόστους του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας αντιστοιχεί στον αναμενόμενο αντίκτυπο του σχεδιαζόμενου μέτρου στην οικονομία και την απασχόληση στην Ελλάδα. Συγκεκριμένα, αξιολογείται εάν το σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας θα έχει οικονομικό αντίκτυπο που να ευθυγραμμίζεται με το ποσό του εκτιμώμενου κόστους του.

Επιπλέον, η μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση και η διαδικασία που ακολουθήθηκε σε σχέση με το κόστος και την αιτιολόγηση για κάθε μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση αναπτύσσεται με βάση τέσσερις βασικές αρχές που πληρούν τους ακόλουθους στόχους:

- **Ακρίβεια**: Η προσέγγιση και τα εργαλεία μεθοδολογίας που χρησιμοποιούνται διασφαλίζουν ότι το εκτιμώμενο κόστος είναι εύλογο κοντά στο πραγματικό κόστος μέσω της χρήσης λογιστικών, ιστορικών, στατιστικών στοιχείων καθώς και του προσδιορισμού των τιμών της αγοράς.
- **Λογοδοσία και διαφάνεια:** Το κόστος των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων εκτιμήθηκε με τρόπο που να είναι σαφώς ανιχνεύσιμος και κατανοητός, μέσω εφαρμοσμένης ανάλυσης που περιλαμβάνει λεπτομερείς πληροφορίες για κάθε παράμετρο που χρησιμοποιείται στον υπολογισμό του κόστους (π.χ. κόστος μονάδας βασικών παραγόντων, απαιτούμενος αριθμός μονάδων, κλπ)
- **Απλότητα**: Η προσέγγιση μεθοδολογίας κόστους που ακολουθήθηκε χρησιμοποιεί απλά εργαλεία και μεθόδους υπολογισμού κόστους, ώστε να επιτρέπεται η αξιολόγηση των στοιχείων που σχετίζονται με το κόστος μαζί με την αξιολόγηση των άλλων στοιχείων του σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας σε σύντομο χρονικό διάστημα. Αυτό έχει ως στόχο να διατηρήσει το διοικητικό φόρτο όσο το δυνατόν πιο διαχειρίσιμο για όλα τα μέρη.

- **Συνέπεια:** Το κόστος που εκτιμάται ανά μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση συνάδει με άλλες πολιτικές της ΕΕ και είναι σύμφωνο με το κόστος που εφαρμόζεται σε παρόμοια έργα μέσω άλλων κοινοτικών χρηματοδοτήσεων.

Λαμβάνοντας υπόψη αυτές τις αρχές και απαιτήσεις, η μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση που αναπτύχθηκε για τις εκτιμήσεις κόστους κάθε επένδυσης και μεταρρύθμισης του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας ακολουθεί ορισμένες κοινές κατευθυντήριες γραμμές. Πιο συγκεκριμένα, περιλαμβάνει:

- Σαφή και τεκμηριωμένη ανάλυση των προκλήσεων που αντιμετωπίζονται και των στόχων των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων.
- Λεπτομερείς πληροφορίες σχετικά με το αναμενόμενο αποτέλεσμα των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων.
- Λεπτομερή περιγραφή του τρόπου εφαρμογής των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων (μέσα εφαρμογής).
- Πληροφορίες σχετικά με τη φύση και το μέγεθος των προτεινόμενων επενδύσεων και μεταρρυθμίσεων, καθώς και το χρονοδιάγραμμά τους και τα σχετικά ορόσημα.

Διαδικασία επικύρωσης κόστους και μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση

Με βάση τις προαναφερθείσες αρχές και κατευθυντήριες γραμμές, αναπτύσσεται μια συγκεκριμένη διαδικασία επικύρωσης του κόστους και μεθοδολογίας που επιτρέπει την κοστολόγηση για κάθε επένδυση και μεταρρύθμιση του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και διασφαλίζει την ακρίβεια, τη διαφάνεια, την απλότητα και τη συνέπεια των εκτιμήσεων.

Η διαδικασία ανάλυσης κόστους του σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας περιλαμβάνει τέσσερα βασικά βήματα που στοχεύουν στην εφαρμογή των εξής:

- 1ο βήμα: Ανάπτυξη μιας συγκεκριμένης έκθεσης ανά μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση με ξεχωριστή ανάλυση ανά επιμέρους έργο.
- 2ο βήμα: Εξέταση όλων των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και δεδομένων.
- 3ο βήμα: Λεπτομερής ανάλυση όλων των στοιχείων κόστους των κύριων έργων μέσω της εφαρμογής της πιο κατάλληλης μεθοδολογίας επικύρωσης κόστους.
- 4ο βήμα: Επαλήθευση κόστους ανά έργο, Άξονα, και Πυλώνα του σχεδίου.

1ο βήμα - Ανάπτυξη αναφορών ανάλυσης κόστους

Το περιεχόμενο της αναφοράς ανάλυσης κόστους για κάθε μία από τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας περιλαμβάνει τις ακόλουθες κοινές παραμέτρους / λεπτομέρειες:

- **Σύνοψη έργου** : Περιλαμβάνει την αποτύπωση των χαρακτηριστικών του κάθε έργου (π.χ. Πυλώνας, Άξονας, τίτλος έργου και υποέργα, ενδιαφερόμενα μέρη), την κωδικοποίηση βασικών οικονομικών μεγεθών (συνολικός και εκτιμώμενος προϋπολογισμός) καθώς και μια σύντομη επισκόπηση του πεδίου εφαρμογής του έργου.
- **Μέσα εφαρμογής:** Αποτυπώνει μια περίληψη του σχετικού κανονιστικού πλαισίου (εάν υπάρχει), μια γενική προοπτική όσον αφορά τη διαδικασία ωριμότητας και έναν συγκεντρωτικό πίνακα σχετικά με το χρονοδιάγραμμα του έργου και με τα ορόσημα που πρέπει να επιτευχθούν.

- **Προϋπολογισμός έργου**: Περιλαμβάνει:
    - ανάλυση (προσδιορισμός βασικών παραμέτρων κόστους, επισκόπηση των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών, επιβεβαίωση ότι το εκτιμώμενο κόστος δεν περιλαμβάνει ΦΠΑ, δεν είναι επαναλαμβανόμενο και δεν πραγματοποιείται πριν από την 1η Φεβρουαρίου 2020),
    - ένδειξη του κατά πόσον τμήματα του προϋπολογισμού του έργου καλύπτονται από άλλα ιδιωτικά κονδύλια ή κοινοτική χρηματοδότηση – επιβεβαίωση ότι αυτά τα ποσά έχουν αφαιρεθεί από το κόστος που θα χρηματοδοτηθεί από το Ταμείο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και
    - αξιολόγηση και επικύρωση προϋπολογισμού (συγκεκριμένη μεθοδολογία για την εκτίμηση του κόστους, ανάλυση κόστους ανά καθοριστικό παράγοντα, προσδιορισμός του κόστους μονάδας, προσδιορισμός του συνολικού αριθμού μονάδων, εκτίμηση του συνολικού απαιτούμενου προϋπολογισμού ανά έργο).
- **Υποστηρικτικό υλικό:** Αποτυπώνει μια σύντομη επισκόπηση των σχετικών μελετών ή / και πληροφοριών που χρησιμοποιούνται για την επικύρωση του συνολικού κόστους καθώς και τη χαρτογράφηση σημείων αναφοράς που χρησιμοποιήθηκαν κατά την ανάλυση του κόστους (ιστορικό, συγκριτικό κόστος σε παρόμοια έργα) και παροχή σχετικών αποδεικτικών στοιχείων (π.χ. πηγές).

2ο βήμα - Εξέταση όλων των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και δεδομένων

Προκειμένου να διασφαλιστεί η ακρίβεια και η συνέπεια των εκτιμήσεων κόστους, πραγματοποιείται μια συγκριτική ανάλυση δεδομένων κοστολόγησης μέσω της συλλογής και εξέτασης όλων των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και δεδομένων σχετικά με το πραγματικό κόστος παρόμοιων μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων που έχουν πραγματοποιηθεί στο παρελθόν. Αυτό το βήμα περιλαμβάνει κυρίως όλες τις ενέργειες που σχετίζονται με τη συλλογή και εξέταση του συνόλου των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και του υποστηρικτικού υλικού, καθώς και την άντληση δεδομένων και την εις βάθος ανάλυση της σχετικής τεκμηρίωσης.

3ο βήμα - Ανάπτυξη μεθοδολογίας ανάλυσης κόστους

Προκειμένου να εφαρμοστεί η κοστολόγηση των έργων, αναπτύχθηκαν τρεις βασικές μεθοδολογικές αναλύσεις που χρησιμοποιήθηκαν με βάση την καταλληλότητά τους για καθεμία από τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις που περιλαμβάνονται στο Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας:

Εκτίμηση από κάτω προς τα πάνω (bottom-up)

Η πρώτη μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση της ανάλυσης κόστους περιλαμβάνει εκτιμήσεις σε αναλυτικό επίπεδο για κάθε παράμετρο κόστους του έργου, οι οποίες στη συνέχεια συγκεντρώνονται σε μια συνολική εκτίμηση για ολόκληρο το έργο. Τα κύρια βήματα αυτής της μεθοδολογικής προσέγγισης περιλαμβάνουν τα ακόλουθα:

- Επανεξέταση ιστορικών τιμών/κριτηρίων ανά παράμετρο κόστους από παρόμοια έργα και εκτίμηση του κόστους αξίας της μονάδας.
- Προσδιορισμός του συνολικού αριθμού μονάδων που απαιτούνται και εφαρμογή της τιμής μονάδας για τις σχετικές εκτιμήσεις ανά παράμετρο κόστους.
- Τελική συγκέντρωση και εκτίμηση του συνολικού κόστους ανά έργο.

Παραμετρική προσέγγιση

Αυτή η προσέγγιση αναφέρεται στην εκτίμηση του συνολικού προϋπολογισμού ανά έργο βάσει σχετικών ιστορικών στοιχείων / σημείων αναφοράς. Συγκεκριμένα, τα κύρια βήματα της παραμετρικής μεθοδολογικής προσέγγισης περιλαμβάνουν τα ακόλουθα:

- Προσδιορισμός μεμονωμένων παραμέτρων κόστους βάσει σχετικών ιστορικών στοιχείων / σημείων αναφοράς
- Εξέταση της συνεισφοράς κάθε παραμέτρου κόστους στο συνολικό προϋπολογισμό
- Αξιολόγηση κάθε παραμέτρου κόστους ως ποσοστό του συνολικού κόστους

Εκτίμηση από πάνω προς τα κάτω (top down)

Τέλος, η τεχνική μεθοδολογίας από πάνω προς τα κάτω περιλαμβάνει τα ακόλουθα κύρια βήματα:

- Εκτίμηση του συνολικού προϋπολογισμού ανά έργο βάσει σχετικών ιστορικών στοιχείων.
- Κατανομή του συνολικού κόστους ανά μεμονωμένη παράμετρο κόστους βάσει των σχετικών κριτηρίων αναφοράς για κάθε κόστος μονάδας.

Σημειώνεται ότι σε ορισμένες περιπτώσεις όπου υπάρχει περιορισμένη διαθεσιμότητα συγκριτικών ιστορικών στοιχείων / σημείων αναφοράς, προκειμένου να προχωρήσουμε σε μια ακριβή και αιτιολογημένη εκτίμηση των παραμέτρων κόστους, ζητήθηκε άποψη από εμπειρογνώμονες. Ειδικότερα, η κρίση των εμπειρογνωμόνων στοχεύει να παρέχει τα ακόλουθα:

- Επανεξέταση των σχετικών σημείων αναφοράς σχετικά με το κόστος παρόμοιων έργων.
- Παροχή εξειδικευμένης γνώμης με βάση την εμπειρία και γνώση που έχει αποκτηθεί σε έναν συγκεκριμένο τομέα και την επισήμανση κρίσιμων παραγόντων και πιθανών κινδύνων.
- Ολοκλήρωση και αξιολόγηση των υπαρχόντων δεδομένων και επικύρωση του εκτιμώμενου κόστους.

4ο βήμα - Διαδικασία αξιολόγησης και επικύρωσης

Η ακρίβεια και η επικύρωση της ανάλυσης κόστους για κάθε επένδυση και έργο επιτυγχάνεται μέσω της αξιολόγησης του κόστους του σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας από έναν ανεξάρτητο φορέα. Συγκεκριμένα, η επικύρωση και αποτίμηση της ανάλυσης κόστους διασφαλίστηκε μέσω των ακόλουθων ενεργειών:

- Συλλογή, επεξεργασία και αναθεώρηση δεδομένων
- Συνεχής επικοινωνία και υλοποίηση συναντήσεων με τους υπεύθυνους ενδιαφερόμενους φορείς και οντότητες
- Αναζήτηση πρόσθετων δεδομένων και πληροφοριών
- Επαλήθευση μεγέθους επένδυσης και προσδιορισμός κόστους
- Προετοιμασία και επανεξέταση των αναφορών ανάλυσης κόστους

Κύρια στοιχεία μεθοδολογίας προσέγγισης και παραμέτρων κόστους

Η μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση που ακολουθήθηκε για τον υπολογισμό του κόστους όσον αφορά τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις του τρίτου Άξονα («Βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του

συστήματος δικαιοσύνης») του τέταρτου Πυλώνα του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας («Ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις και οικονομικός μετασχηματισμός») βασίζεται στα ακόλουθα κύρια στοιχεία που αφορούν:

- Κατασκευή νέου κτιρίου ή ανακαίνιση υπαρχόντων κτιρίων
- Ανάπτυξη και αναβάθμιση συστημάτων πληροφορικής
- Διαχείριση έργου, τεχνική υποστήριξη και συμβουλευτικές υπηρεσίες
- Κατάρτιση - προγράμματα επαγγελματικής πιστοποίησης

1ο στοιχείο: Κατασκευή και ανακαίνιση κτιρίων

Η σχετική κοστολόγηση των επενδύσεων όσον αφορά το πρώτο στοιχείο προέρχεται από την κατασκευή νέου κτιρίου ή την ανακαίνιση υπαρχόντων. Οι παράμετροι κόστους αυτών των επενδύσεων περιλαμβάνουν κυρίως τα τέλη που χρεώνονται για την κατασκευή. Συγκεκριμένα, οι εκτιμήσεις κόστους βασίζονται στις ακόλουθες παραμέτρους:

- Προσδιορισμός της επιφάνειας του κτιρίου σε κάθε έργο (μετριέται σε τετραγωνικά μέτρα)
- Εκτίμηση του κόστους μονάδας που σχετίζεται με τις κατασκευαστικές εργασίες (κόστος μονάδας ανά τετραγωνικό μέτρο) με βάση τις σχετικές τιμές αγοράς
- Υπολογισμός του συνολικού κόστους που απαιτείται ανά έργο, που προκύπτει από το εκτιμώμενο κόστος των κατασκευαστικών έργων

2ο στοιχείο: Ανάπτυξη και αναβάθμιση συστημάτων και πλατφορμών πληροφορικής

Η ανάπτυξη και αναβάθμιση των συστημάτων και των πλατφορμών πληροφορικής περιλαμβάνει το εκτιμώμενο κόστος όλων των απαιτούμενων ενεργειών που αφορά την τεχνική υποστήριξη που απαιτείται για την εγκατάσταση, την ανάπτυξη και την προσαρμογή των συστημάτων καθώς και των πιλοτικών υπηρεσιών λειτουργίας. Συγκεκριμένα, η κοστολόγηση βασίζεται στις ακόλουθες παραμέτρους:

- Προσδιορισμός του αριθμού του προσωπικού που απαιτείται για την ανάπτυξη συστημάτων και λογισμικού πληροφορικής
- Προσδιορισμός του όγκου της εργασίας που απαιτείται για την ολοκλήρωση του έργου, ο οποίος υπολογίζεται σε ανθρωπομήνες βάσει των μέσων παραγωγικών ωρών ανά μήνα ανά άτομο (πλήρους απασχόλησης)
- Εκτίμηση του συνολικού κόστους με βάση την εξέταση των τιμών της αγοράς που καθορίζουν το κόστος ανά άτομο ανά μήνα και τον συνολικό εκτιμώμενο χρόνο εργασίας

3ο στοιχείο: Διαχείριση έργων, υπηρεσίες συμβούλων και τεχνική βοήθεια

Το κόστος όσον αφορά το τρίτο στοιχείο προέρχεται από την παροχή των συμπληρωματικών υπηρεσιών που απαιτούνται ανά έργο, οι οποίες περιλαμβάνουν τις υπηρεσίες διαβούλευσης και τεχνικής βοήθειας που παρέχονται μέσω της εφαρμογής των απαιτούμενων μελετών και ερευνών (μελέτες σκοπιμότητας, αναλύσεις απαιτήσεων, σχεδιασμός λύσεων κ.λπ.) ως υπηρεσίες διαχείρισης και εποπτείας του έργου. Σε αυτό το πεδίο, ο υπολογισμός του σχετικού κόστους που προκύπτει από αυτές τις υπηρεσίες βασίζεται στις ακόλουθες παραμέτρους:

- Προσδιορισμός των ειδικών αναγκών ανά έργο και προσδιορισμός του αριθμού των σχετικών εμπειρογνωμόνων / προσωπικού που απαιτείται

- Εκτίμηση των συνολικών ανθρωπομηνών/ωρών που εκτιμάται ότι θα παρέχονται σε κάθε υπηρεσία, καθώς και το αντίστοιχο κόστος μονάδας
- Υπολογισμός του συνολικού κόστους που προκύπτει από τις τεχνικές υπηρεσίες παροχής συμβουλών, διαχείρισης και υποστήριξης ανά έργο βάσει των παραπάνω δύο παραμέτρων

4ο στοιχείο: Προγράμματα κατάρτισης και επαγγελματικής πιστοποίησης

Το κόστος όσον αφορά το τέταρτο στοιχείο προέρχεται από την υλοποίηση εκπαιδευτικών συνεδρίων και μαθημάτων, τα προγράμματα επαγγελματικής πιστοποίησης και το κόστος αγοράς του απαιτούμενου εκπαιδευτικού υλικού (βιβλία, φυλλάδια κ.λπ.). Πιο συγκεκριμένα, η κοστολόγηση των προγραμμάτων κατάρτισης βασίζεται στις ακόλουθες παραμέτρους:

- Προσδιορισμός των αναγκών ανά εκπαιδευτικό πρόγραμμα όσον αφορά εκπαιδευτές, συντονιστές, ακαδημαϊκή υποστήριξη κ.λπ. καθώς και τους εκτιμώμενους συμμετέχοντες / δικαιούχους
- Προσδιορισμός του μέσου χρόνου ανά πρόγραμμα (σε ώρες, ημέρες ή μήνες) και εκτίμηση του κόστους μονάδας που αντιστοιχεί σε κάθε εκπαιδευτή / εκπαιδευόμενο ανά ώρα ή συνεδρία εκπαίδευσης με βάση το ιστορικό κόστος σε παρόμοια έργα και σημεία αναφοράς της αγοράς
- Προσδιορισμός του απαιτούμενου εκπαιδευτικού υλικού (π.χ. βιβλία, οδηγοί, έντυπα ή ψηφιακές ενότητες κ.λπ.) ανά πρόγραμμα και προσδιορισμός του κόστους μονάδας (π.χ. κόστος ανά σελίδα)

Η λεπτομερής εκτίμηση του κόστους για κάθε μέτρο βρίσκεται στα Παραρτήματα.

12. Αίτημα δανείου

Μη εφαρμόσιμο.

Άξονας 4.4: Ενίσχυση του χρηματοπιστωτικού τομέα και των κεφαλαιαγορών

1. Περιγραφή του Άξονα

Περιοχές πολιτικής/ τομέας: Ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις, οικονομικός & θεσμικός μετασχηματισμός

Περίληψη: Υπάρχουν δύο βασικοί τομείς που καλύπτονται από αυτόν τον Άξονα:

Πρώτον, οι ολοκληρωμένες παρεμβάσεις για την αντιμετώπιση του ιδιωτικού χρέους. Η ψήφιση του ενιαίου πλαισίου φερεγγυότητας, μια κύρια μεταρρύθμιση, ακολουθείται από τις απαιτούμενες επιπρόσθετες εκτελεστικές πράξεις. Επιπλέον, η ανάπτυξη Μητρώου Παρακολούθησης του Ιδιωτικού Χρέους, της Υπηρεσίας Πιστοληπτικής Αξιολόγησης, του Κεντρικού Μητρώου Πιστώσεων και του Παρατηρητηρίου Ρευστότητας θα χρησιμεύσουν στην κάλυψη μερικών από τα υπάρχοντα πληροφοριακά κενά τα οποία εμποδίζουν σήμερα την επιτυχή ροή πιστώσεων και την παρακολούθηση κινδύνων.

Ταυτόχρονα, η υλοποίηση της στρατηγικής της παρακολούθησης του ιδιωτικού χρέους θα διασφαλίσει, μέσα από μια σειρά στοχευμένων δράσεων, μεταξύ άλλων: την άρση της ασύμμετρης πληροφόρησης αναφορικά με το ιδιωτικό χρέος, την προστασία ευάλωτων ομάδων ιδιωτών και επιχειρήσεων, την επιτάχυνση των εκκαθαρίσεων μη βιώσιμων επιχειρήσεων ή ιδιωτών που οδεύουν προς πτώχευση αλλά και τη δημιουργία ενός συστήματος που θα επιτρέπει την παρακολούθηση και την ομαλή και έγκαιρη διευθέτηση ζητημάτων ιδιωτικού χρέους στο χρηματοπιστωτικό σύστημα.

Δεύτερον, οι κεφαλαιαγορές της Ελλάδας πρέπει να αναπτυχθούν περαιτέρω, μέσω του δραστικού ψηφιακού εκσυγχρονισμού τους. Αυτο θα επιτευχθεί μέσω της κωδικοποίησης του πλαισίου της κεφαλαιαγοράς και της αναθεώρησης των σχετικών νόμων και διατάξεων, καθώς και μέσω της δημιουργίας/ ανανέωσης των πληροφοριακών συστημάτων της.

Στόχοι: Ο Άξονας 4.4 στοχεύει μέσα από ολοκληρωμένες παρεμβάσεις να ενισχύσει την ικανότητα του χρηματοπιστωτικού συστήματος να υποστηρίξει την ανάπτυξη της οικονομίας, μέσω της χρηματοδότησης επιχειρήσεων και ιδιωτών για να αναπτύξουν νέες δραστηριότητες. Αυτή η κατεύθυνση συνδέεται άμεσα τόσο με τις συγκεκριμένες συστάσεις της Επιτροπής για την χώρα για τα έτη 2019-2021, οι οποίες δίνουν έμφαση στην δημιουργία ενός σαφώς οριοθετημένου πλαισίου για την διαχείριση του ιδιωτικού χρέους αλλά και για την αντιμετώπιση των αδυναμιών της Ελληνικής κεφαλαιαγοράς. Ταυτόχρονα, συντάσσεται με την έκθεση της Επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη και στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση των μη εξυπηρετούμενων ανοιγμάτων (NPEs) και των μη εξυπηρετούμενων δανείων (NPLs) και ταυτόχρονα της χαμηλής ποιότητας και ποσότητας της απαραίτητης πληροφορίας όσον αφορά τα πιστοληπτικά προφίλ επιχειρήσεων και ιδιωτών στην αγορά.

Μέσω ενός συνεκτικού συνόλου μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων, ο πρωταρχικός στόχος του παρόντος Άξονα είναι η αντιμετώπιση του ιδιωτικού χρέους και η ενίσχυση των κεφαλαιαγορών. Οι διαρθρωτικές αλλαγές σε αυτούς τους δύο τομείς όχι μόνο ενισχύουν την ανάπτυξη αλλά επίσης αυξάνουν την οικονομική ανθεκτικότητα της Ελλάδας στην περίπτωση μελλοντικών σοκ.

Η κοινωνική συνοχή διασφαλίζεται μέσω ενός συνόλου πολιτικών, οι οποίες αποσκοπούν στο να ωφελήσουν τους πιο ευάλωτους, όπως για παράδειγμα η “δεύτερη ευκαιρία” που δίνεται στο νέο πλαίσιο φερεγγυότητας ή το σύστημα μικροπιστώσεων.

Μεταρρυθμίσεις:

- **Μεταρρύθμιση 1:** Εθνική στρατηγική παρακολούθησης και αντιμετώπισης του ιδιωτικού χρέους, ίδρυση γραφείου δημοσίων πιστώσεων και ίδρυση Κεντρικού Μητρώου Πιστώσεων (ID: 16957) [COFOG: 04.9]
- **Μεταρρύθμιση 2:** Επιτάχυνση διαδικασιών αναδιάρθρωσης ιδιωτικού χρέους – δεύτερη ευκαιρία (ID: 16580) [COFOG: 04.9]
- **Μεταρρύθμιση 3:** Παρατηρητήριο πιστοληπτικής επέκτασης (ID: 16576) [COFOG: 04.9]
- **Μεταρρύθμιση 4:** Ανάπτυξη κεφαλαιαγοράς (ID: 16581) [COFOG: 04.9]

Εκτιμώμενο κόστος: 21 εκατομμύρια ευρώ, εκ των οποίων 21 εκατομμύρια ευρώ (100%) καλύπτονται από το Ταμείο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας

2. Κύριες προκλήσεις και στόχοι

α) Κύριες προκλήσεις

Οι σύγχρονες οικονομίες χρειάζονται ισόρροπη χρήση των δύο κύριων πηγών χρηματοδότησης των επιχειρήσεων, δηλαδή του τραπεζικού συστήματος και της κεφαλαιαγοράς. Η Ελλάδα δεν μπόρεσε να εκμεταλλευτεί αποτελεσματικά τα πλεονεκτήματα που υπάρχουν στις αγορές. Αυτό καθίσταται προφανές από τη σχετικά χαμηλή κεφαλαιοποίηση της αγοράς ως ποσοστό του ΑΕΠ, το οποίο δεν επηρεάζει μόνο αρνητικά το κατά κεφαλήν ΑΕΠ της Ελλάδας, αλλά σχετίζεται επίσης με τη χαμηλή συνολική ακαθάριστη αποταμίευση της χώρας ως ποσοστό του ΑΕΠ.

Η έκθεση της Επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη εντοπίζει προβλήματα που σχετίζονται με το ιδιωτικό χρέος τα οποία επιδεινώθηκαν από ένα σχετικά περίπλοκο και αναποτελεσματικό πλαίσιο αφερεγγυότητας[76]. Σύμφωνα με το Ευρωπαϊκό Εξάμηνο του 2020[77] και την έκτη ενισχυμένη έκθεση παρακολούθησης για την Ελλάδα το Μάιο του 2020, οι ελληνικές αρχές δεσμεύτηκαν να δημιουργήσουν ένα συνεκτικό και ενοποιημένο πλαίσιο για τη διευθέτηση του εταιρικού και οικιακού χρέους προκειμένου:

- να επιλύσουν το υπερβολικό χρέος των νοικοκυριών και των επιχειρήσεων με γρήγορο και βιώσιμο τρόπο
- να περιορίσουν τη διαδικαστική κατάχρηση από οφειλέτες και
- να επιταχύνουν την οικονομική ανάκαμψη

Οι ανεπάρκειες και τα διαρθρωτικά προβλήματα στις κεφαλαιαγορές, το ιδιωτικό χρέος και το πλαίσιο φερεγγυότητας εντοπίζονται επίσης το 2020 & 2019 στις Ειδικές Συστάσεις ανά Χώρα (CSR) και στην Έκθεση της Χώρας. Υπογραμμίζεται ότι τα μη εξυπηρετούμενα δάνεια στους ισολογισμούς των τραπεζών υπονομεύουν τις μελλοντικές προοπτικές ανάπτυξης[78]. Ο ακόμη υψηλός δείκτης μη-εξυπηρετούμενων δανείων αφήνει λίγα περιθώρια για μία ικανή σε μέγεθος και βιώσιμη ανάκαμψη παροχής πιστώσεων στην πραγματική οικονομία, που να συμπεριλαμβάνει τα νοικοκυριά και τις μη-χρηματοπιστωτικές επιχειρήσεις, εμποδίζοντας έτσι τις εγχώριες επενδύσεις[79]. Η υποστήριξη της ικανότητας του τραπεζικού τομέα να προσφέρει βιώσιμες λύσεις αναδιάρθρωσης χρέους σε βιώσιμους δανειολήπτες είναι ζωτικής σημασίας για τη διασφάλιση της ποιότητας των περιουσιακών στοιχείων, ενώ παράλληλα ενισχύει την οικονομική ανάκαμψη. Σε αυτό το πλαίσιο, η Ελλάδα αντιμετωπίζει τις ακόλουθες ατομικές προκλήσεις σε σχέση με το ιδιωτικό χρέος και τις κεφαλαιαγορές:

*Έλλειψη δεδομένων και ασύμμετρη πληροφόρηση***.** Η τρέχουσα κατάσταση των μη εξυπηρετούμενων ανοιγμάτων (NPEs) έχει φέρει στην επιφάνεια δύο προβλήματα που σχετίζονται άμεσα με το χρέος των νοικοκυριών και των επιχειρήσεων και την επακόλουθη αδυναμία τους να εκπληρώσουν τις δανειακές τους υποχρεώσεις. Το πρώτο αφορά στην έλλειψη πληροφοριών σχετικά με την πιστοληπτική ικανότητα των δανειοληπτών με βάση τη συμπεριφορά πληρωμής του χρέους έναντι του Ελληνικού Δημοσίου (δηλαδή φορολογικές αρχές και ταμεία κοινωνικής ασφάλισης) και το δεύτερο αφορά στην πρακτική που εφάρμοζαν τα πιστωτικά ιδρύματα πριν από την οικονομική κρίση και σχετίζεται με την ανεπαρκή χρήση των διαθέσιμων πιστωτικών πληροφοριών κατά τη χορήγηση πιστωτικών προϊόντων. Η έλλειψη ενιαίου τρόπου ανταλλαγής πληροφοριών δημιουργεί σύγχυση και επιβραδύνει την επίλυση του ιδιωτικού χρέους. Αυτό το πρόβλημα επηρεάζει κυρίως τις ΜμΕ, και τα νοικοκυριά επιδεινώνοντας έτσι την

[76] Ενότητα 4.42, Rigidities: Loans & Banks

[77] Αξιολόγηση της προόδου σχετικά με τις διαρθρωτικές μεταρρυθμίσεις, την πρόληψη και τη διόρθωση των μακροοικονομικών ανισορροπιών και τα αποτελέσματα εμπεριστατωμένων αναθεωρήσεων βάσει του κανονισμού (EU) No 1176/2011

[78] Recital 2, CSR 2020, Recital 3, CSR 2019

[79] Country Report 2020

οικονομική κατάσταση των τραπεζών. Ως αποτέλεσμα, υπονομεύει τις προοπτικές ανάπτυξης, μειώνοντας την οικονομική ανθεκτικότητα της Ελλάδας τόσο βραχυπρόθεσμα όσο και μακροπρόθεσμα. Επιπλέον, δεν υπάρχουν διαθέσιμα στοιχεία για την πιστωτική επέκταση των τραπεζών, εκτός από τα συγκεντρωτικά δεδομένα που αναφέρονται στην Τράπεζα της Ελλάδος. Ωστόσο, αυτά τα συγκεντρωτικά δεδομένα δεν παρέχουν πληροφορίες σχετικά με τον τύπο των δανειστών, (π.χ. κλάδος, μέγεθος), τη γεωγραφική κατανομή τους και άλλα χαρακτηριστικά.

Πλαίσιο φερεγγυότητας. Η συσσώρευση μη εξυπηρετούμενων ανοιγμάτων (NPEs) τα τελευταία χρόνια κατέδειξε συγκεκριμένες διαρθρωτικές αδυναμίες όσον αφορά στη διαχείριση της φερεγγυότητας ατόμων και νομικών οντοτήτων.

β) Στόχοι

Οι προτεινόμενες μεταρρυθμίσεις αντιμετωπίζουν όλες τις μεγάλες προκλήσεις που σχετίζονται με το ιδιωτικό χρέος και τις κεφαλαιαγορές. Ευθυγραμμίζονται με το Ευρωπαϊκό Εξάμηνο 2020[80] και την έκτη ενισχυμένη έκθεση παρακολούθησης για την Ελλάδα του Μαΐου 2020, η οποία επικεντρώθηκε στη δημιουργία ενός ολοκληρωμένου πλαισίου για την επίλυση του ιδιωτικού χρέους και την αντιμετώπιση των ανεπαρκειών των κεφαλαιαγορών. Τέλος, η έκθεση της Επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη επικεντρώνεται σε παράγοντες που λειτουργούν ανασταλτικά ως προς την ανάπτυξη, όπως το υψηλό ποσοστό μη εξυπηρετούμενων ανοιγμάτων (NPEs) και οι ελλείψεις στο πλαίσιο αφερεγγυότητας και οι οποίοι αντιμετωπίζονται σε μεγάλο βαθμό από τις προτάσεις του Άξονα. Συγκεκριμένα, οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι επενδύσεις των αξόνων ευθυγραμμίζονται με τις ακόλουθες συστάσεις:

- Η ίδρυση της Υπηρεσίας Πιστοληπτικής Αξιολόγησης και η ανάπτυξη ενός συστήματος πληροφορικής αξιολόγησης φερεγγυότητας (μέρος της μεταρρύθμισης 1) συνάδει με την αιτιολογική σκέψη 22:2020[81] και τις συστάσεις 2020: 3, 2020: 4 και 2019: 2
- Η εθνική στρατηγική επίλυσης ιδιωτικού χρέους και η ανάπτυξη Μητρώου Παρακολούθησης Ιδιωτικού Χρέους (μέρος της μεταρρύθμισης 1) συνάδουν με τις αιτιολογικές σκέψεις 2: 2020, 22: 2020, 3: 2019 και τις συστάσεις 3: 2020, 1: 2019
- Το Κεντρικό Μητρώο Πιστώσεων (ΚΜΠ) (μέρος της Μεταρρύθμισης 1) συνάδει με τη δέσμευση της χώρας στην Ευρωομάδα του Νοεμβρίου 2020 και αποτελεί μέρος της συνολικής προσπάθειας μείωσης του κινδύνου στον τραπεζικό και χρηματοπιστωτικό τομέα.
- Το νέο ενοποιημένο πλαίσιο φερεγγυότητας για την αναδιάρθρωση του χρέους και το σύστημα 2ης ευκαιρίας (Μεταρρύθμιση 2) ευθυγραμμίζεται με τις αιτιολογικές σκέψεις 2: 2020, 22: 2020, 28: 2020, 3: 2019 και τις συστάσεις 3: 2020, 1: 2019
- Η προώθηση νέων δανείων και η ίδρυση του Παρατηρητηρίου Ρευστότητας (Μεταρρύθμιση 3) συνάδει με τις προτάσεις 28: 2020, 3: 2019 και 3: 2020, 1: 2019
- Η βελτιωμένη εποπτεία και αξιοπιστία της κεφαλαιαγοράς (Μεταρρύθμιση 4) συνάδει με τις συστάσεις 4: 2020, 1: 2019

Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι επενδύσεις που περιλαμβάνονται στον Άξονα είναι αλληλένδετες και εξαιρετικά συμπληρωματικές, αποτελώντας κομμάτι ενός ευρύτερου πλέγματος που σχηματίζει ένα ολοκληρωμένο σχέδιο σχετικά με τις ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις, τον οικονομικό και θεσμικό μετασχηματισμό. Για παράδειγμα, η σύσταση Υπηρεσίας Πιστοληπτικής Αξιολόγησης και η ανάπτυξη του συστήματος

[80] Αξιολόγηση της προόδου σχετικά με τις διαρθρωτικές μεταρρυθμίσεις, την πρόληψη και τη διόρθωση των μακροοικονομικών ανισορροπιών και τα αποτελέσματα εμπεριστατωμένων αναθεωρήσεων
under Regulation (EU) No 1176/2011

[81] "Είναι σημαντικό, σε αυτή τη διαδικασία, ο τραπεζικός τομέας να εκπληρώσει - με την υποστήριξη των αρχών - τον ενδιάμεσο ρόλο του για τη διατήρηση της απαραίτητης ροής πιστώσεων, βάσει της κατάλληλης εκτίμησης πιστωτικού κινδύνου και συνετών πιστωτικών προτύπων, ενώ παράλληλα να αναφέρεται με ακρίβεια τυχόν επιδείνωση της ποιότητας των περιουσιακών στοιχείων".

πληροφορικής αξιολόγησης φερεγγυότητας θα αποτελεί χρήσιμο εργαλείο για την αξιολόγηση της αποτελεσματικότητας του νέου ενοποιημένου πλαισίου φερεγγυότητας. Ομοίως, οι προσπάθειες που καταβάλλονται στο συγκεκριμένο Άξονα για τη μείωση του χρέους των νοικοκυριών και του χρέους των επιχειρήσεων υποστηρίζονται επίσης από μεταρρυθμίσεις στο σύστημα δικαιοσύνης, και ιδίως από αυτές που σχετίζονται με την επιτάχυνση της διοίκησης της δικαιοσύνης.

Για την αντιμετώπιση των υφιστάμενων προκλήσεων, σύμφωνα με τις ευρωπαϊκές και εθνικές συστάσεις, θα πρέπει να επιτευχθούν οι ακόλουθοι στόχοι:

Δημιουργία ενός αποτελεσματικού πλαισίου φερεγγυότητας για αύξηση της οικονομικής ανθεκτικότητας και της κοινωνικής συνοχής. Για την αντιμετώπιση των αδυναμιών του ισχύοντος ρυθμιστικού πλαισίου, η καθιέρωση ενός απλού και αποτελεσματικού πλαισίου φερεγγυότητας είναι ζωτικής σημασίας. Πιο συγκεκριμένα, για την επίτευξη αυτού του στόχου, το νέο ρυθμιστικό καθεστώς πρέπει να πληροί τις ακόλουθες προϋποθέσεις:

- Αύξηση της αποτελεσματικότητας στην εξυπηρέτηση και τη διαχείριση δανείων και βελτίωση στις διαδικασίες διαμεσολάβησης προκειμένου να αποτραπούν οι δικαστικές διαδικασίες
- Προώθηση εξωδικαστικών διαδικασιών και αυτοματοποιημένων λύσεων για την εξάλειψη της συμφόρησης στα δικαστήρια
- Ανάπτυξη μηχανισμού πρόληψης που θα εντοπίζει τα πρώτα στάδια οικονομικής δυσκολίας στους οφειλέτες και θα τους προειδοποιεί αναλόγως
- Ανάπτυξη ηλεκτρονικής πλατφόρμας για εξωδικαστική διευθέτηση χρεών φυσικών και νομικών προσώπων για επιτάχυνση της επίλυσης ιδιωτικών χρεών μειώνοντας τις υποθέσεις που οδηγούνται στα δικαστήρια, απλοποιώντας και επισπεύδοντας τη διαδικασία αναδιάρθρωσης / εκκαθάρισης
- Ενίσχυση της ικανότητας αποπληρωμής των ευάλωτων νοικοκυριών για τη διατήρηση της ικανότητας αποπληρωμής, την πρόληψη της χρεοκοπίας και την προστασία του δικαιώματος στέγασης για αυτά.

Βελτιωμένη εποπτεία της κεφαλαιαγοράς και αξιοπιστία. Η προτεινόμενη μεταρρύθμιση επικεντρώνεται στην ενίσχυση της εποπτείας των κεφαλαιαγορών στην Ελλάδα, μέσω του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού που σχεδιάζει η Ελληνική Επιτροπή Κεφαλαιαγοράς με έμφαση στην αναδιάρθρωση και την προώθηση της τρέχουσας υποδομής πληροφορικής της. Αυτό θα επιτρέψει την αποτελεσματική και έγκαιρη διαχείριση των δεδομένων που λαμβάνονται, αποθηκεύονται και υποβάλλονται σε επεξεργασία σε σχέση με τους συμμετέχοντες στην κεφαλαιαγορά που βρίσκονται υπό την εποπτεία της Επιτροπής Κεφαλαιαγοράς. Αποτελείται από 3 υποπρογράμματα σχετικά με την ψηφιοποίηση της οργάνωσης και των διαδικασιών της Επιτροπής Κεφαλαιαγοράς, εστιάζοντας στους τομείς «Επιτήρηση αγοράς», «Συλλογή δεδομένων, επεξεργασία, ανάλυση και παρακολούθηση» και «Κυβερνοασφάλεια, κυβερνοάμυνα, κυβερνητική ανθεκτικότητα».

Αντιμετώπιση του ιδιωτικού χρέους. Η εφαρμογή μιας στρατηγικής για την αντιμετώπιση του ιδιωτικού χρέους στοχεύει να φέρει το επίπεδο του ιδιωτικού χρέους σε επίπεδο συνεπές με την ορθή κατανομή πόρων στην οικονομία. Και η επίτευξη αυτού του στόχου θα γίνει μέσω μιας δίκαιης και κοινωνικά υπεύθυνης μεταχείρισης πιστωτών και οφειλετών. Αυτό θα καταστεί εφικτό με τη θέσπιση ενός συνεκτικού σχεδίου που θα διευκολύνει την επίλυση χρεών και θα δίνει μια δεύτερη ευκαιρία σε επιχειρηματίες που έχουν αθετήσει τις υποχρεώσεις καταβολής πληρωμών, ενώ ταυτόχρονα προωθεί και τις εξωδικαστικές διαδικασίες.

Αύξηση της οικονομικής και κοινωνικής ανθεκτικότητας μέσω μιας πιο ενημερωμένης πολιτικής. Η συλλογή δεδομένων σχετικά με το προφίλ των δανειοληπτών (δηλαδή τον κλάδο, το μέγεθος) και την πιστωτική επέκταση των τραπεζών είναι ζωτικής σημασίας για το σχεδιασμό, την εφαρμογή και την

αποτελεσματική παρακολούθηση οικονομικών και χρηματοοικονομικών πολιτικών. Αυτό είναι μέρος μιας ευρύτερης προσπάθειας που στοχεύει στην αύξηση της ετοιμότητας του κράτους και των πολιτικών του σχετικά με τα νέα δάνεια. Αυτό θα επιτευχθεί με τη δημιουργία μιας ηλεκτρονικής πλατφόρμας που θα λειτουργεί ως παρατηρητήριο που θα συλλέγει και θα επεξεργάζεται δεδομένα από το τραπεζικό σύστημα. Η πλατφόρμα αποτελεί ένα ακόμη κομμάτι του παζλ στις προσπάθειες που καταβάλλονται προς τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό του κράτους. Η προτεινόμενη πλατφόρμα θα επιτρέπει καλά ενημερωμένες αποφάσεις χάραξης πολιτικής και έγκαιρες παρεμβάσεις σε περιόδους ταχείας κλιμάκωσης του προβλήματος και θα ενισχύει την οικονομική ανθεκτικότητα ενόψει μελλοντικών διακυμάνσεων και σοκ.

γ) Εθνικό στρατηγικό πλαίσιο

Μη εφαρμόσιμο

3. Μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις

Η λεπτομερής περιγραφή των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων βρίσκεται στα Παραρτήματα.

α) Μεταρρυθμίσεις

Μεταρρύθμιση 1. Εθνική στρατηγική παρακολούθησης και αντιμετώπισης ιδιωτικού χρέους, ίδρυση γραφείου δημοσίων πιστώσεων και ίδρυση κεντρικού μητρώου πιστώσεων (ID: 16957)

Μεταρρύθμιση 2. Επιτάχυνση διαδικασιών αναδιάρθρωσης ιδιωτικών χρεών – δεύτερη ευκαιρία (ID: 16580)

Μεταρρύθμιση 3. Παρατηρητηρίου πιστοληπτικής επέκτασης (ID: 16576)

Μεταρρύθμιση 4. Ανάπτυξη κεφαλαιαγοράς (ID: 16581)

4. Ανοιχτά στρατηγικά θέματα αυτονομίας και ασφάλειας

Μη εφαρμόσιμο.

5. Διασυνοριακά και πολυκρατικά έργα

Μη εφαρμόσιμο.

6. Πράσινες διαστάσεις του Άξονα

Μη εφαρμόσιμο.

7. Ψηφιακές διαστάσεις του Άξονα

Ο κανονισμός COM (2020) 408 για τη θέσπιση του Μηχανισμού Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας θέτει δεσμευτικό στόχο τουλάχιστον 20% των συνολικών δαπανών του σχεδίου να συμβάλει στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό ή στις προκλήσεις που προκύπτουν από αυτόν.

Όπως επισημάνθηκε, ένα σημαντικό πρόβλημα που αντιμετωπίζει σήμερα το ελληνικό χρηματοπιστωτικό σύστημα είναι η έλλειψη και η χαμηλή ποιότητα των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών σχετικά με τα πιστωτικά προφίλ επιχειρήσεων και ιδιωτών. Αυτό έχει ως αποτέλεσμα το χρηματοπιστωτικό σύστημα να μην είναι σε θέση να παρέχει αρκετή υποστήριξη στην ανάπτυξη της

οικονομίας μέσω της χρηματοδότησης επιχειρήσεων και φυσικών προσώπων προκειμένου να επεκταθούν σε νέες οικονομικές δραστηριότητες.

Η χρήση ψηφιακών λύσεων, προσαρμοσμένων στις ανάγκες του χρηματοπιστωτικού συστήματος της χώρας θεωρείται απαραίτητη προϋπόθεση ώστε να ξεπεραστούν τα προβλήματα του παρελθόντος και να επιτευχθεί ανάπτυξη και ανταγωνιστικότητα τόσο σε τοπικό όσο και σε διεθνές περιβάλλον. Αυτές οι ψηφιακές λύσεις αναμένεται να περιορίσουν τις ανεπάρκειες στο χρηματοπιστωτικό σύστημα και την κεφαλαιαγορά, καθώς και να εξοπλίσουν τις αρμόδιες αρχές και τους ενδιαφερόμενους με τα απαραίτητα ψηφιακά εργαλεία.

Τα παραπάνω επιτυγχάνονται με συνέπεια στο σύνολο του Άξονα 4.4, με την εισαγωγή των σχετικών ψηφιακών συστημάτων και τεχνολογιών που θα βοηθήσουν στην ενίσχυση του χρηματοπιστωτικού τομέα και των κεφαλαιαγορών. Πιο συγκεκριμένα, η Μεταρρύθμιση 1 αναμένεται να αντιμετωπίσει τις ασυμμετρίες πληροφόρησης στο χρηματοπιστωτικό σύστημα της Ελλάδας καθώς και να παρακολουθεί την ποσότητα και την ποιότητα των επενδυτικών δαπανών, τον βαθμό ανταγωνισμού στο ελληνικό τραπεζικό σύστημα και το βάθος, τη ρευστότητα και την αποδοτικότητα των τιμών της δευτερογενούς αγοράς για τα μη εξυπηρετούμενα δάνεια, μέσω της ανάπτυξης και λειτουργίας:

1. της Υπηρεσίας Πιστοληπτικής Αξιολόγησης
2. του Μητρώου Παρακολούθησης Ιδιωτικού Χρέους
3. του Κεντρικού Μητρώου Πιστώσεων

Αντίστοιχα, η Μεταρρύθμιση 3 θα εισαγάγει ένα Παρατηρητήριο Ρευστότητας που θα επιδιώξει να λειτουργήσει ως εργαλείο παρακολούθησης και θα βελτιώσει την ετοιμότητα του κράτους και των σχετικών πολιτικών του, επιτρέποντας τη λήψη καλά ενημερωμένων αποφάσεων πολιτικής. Η μεταρρύθμιση 4 επικεντρώνεται στην αναδιάρθρωση και την προώθηση της τρέχουσας υποδομής πληροφορικής της Επιτροπής Κεφαλαιαγοράς, επιτρέποντας την αποτελεσματική και έγκαιρη διαχείριση των δεδομένων που λαμβάνονται, αποθηκεύονται και υποβάλλονται σε επεξεργασία σε σχέση με τους συμμετέχοντες στην κεφαλαιαγορά που βρίσκονται υπό την εποπτεία της Επιτροπής Κεφαλαιαγοράς.

Η ψηφιοποίηση του χρηματοπιστωτικού συστήματος και της κεφαλαιαγοράς της χώρας θα διευκολυνθεί μέσω του παραπάνω συστήματος πληροφορικής, το οποίο θα επιδιώξει (i) την αύξηση της ετοιμότητας του κράτους και των πολιτικών του για νέα δάνεια και πιστωτική επέκταση (ii) να παρέχει έγκυρες και αξιόπιστες υπηρεσίες πιστωτικών πληροφοριών για την αξιολόγηση της οικονομικής συμπεριφοράς, και (iii) την ενίσχυση της εποπτείας των κεφαλαιαγορών μέσω του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού που σχεδιάστηκε από την Επιτροπή Κεφαλαιαγοράς, επιτρέποντας έγκαιρες και καλά ενημερωμένες παρεμβάσεις και ενίσχυση της οικονομικής ανθεκτικότητας ενόψει μελλοντικών διακυμάνσεων και σοκ.

Περιλαμβάνοντας 35% ψηφιακές δαπάνες (βλ. Πίνακα 1 παρακάτω), αυτός ο Άξονας συμβάλλει σημαντικά στον ψηφιακό στόχο 20% που ορίζεται στο άρθρο 15 παράγραφος 3 στοιχείο (γ) του κανονισμού COM (2020) 408 για τη θέσπιση του Μηχανισμού Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας.

8. Συμβολή στον κλιματικό και ψηφιακό στόχο

Η Ετήσια Στρατηγική Βιώσιμης Ανάπτυξης (COM (2020) 575) θέτει έναν ελάχιστο 37% των συνολικών δαπανών του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας που πρέπει να σχετίζεται με τον κλιματικό στόχο και έναν ελάχιστο 20% που θα πρέπει να σχετίζεται με τον ψηφιακό στόχο.

Τίτλος μεταρρύθμισης ή επένδυσης	Κλιματικός	Ψηφιακός Στόχος (%)

	Στόχος (%)	
Εθνική στρατηγική παρακολούθησης και αντιμετώπισης ιδιωτικού χρέους, ίδρυση γραφείου δημοσίων πιστώσεων και ίδρυση κεντρικού μητρώου πιστώσεων (ID: 16957)	0%	0%
Επιτάχυνση διαδικασιών αναδιάρθρωσης ιδιωτικών χρεών – δεύτερη ευκαιρία (ID: 16580)	0%	0%
Παρατηρητήριο πιστοληπτικής επέκτασης (ID: 16576)	0%	0%
Ανάπτυξη κεφαλαιαγοράς (ID: 16581)	0%	100%

9. Αρχή της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης»

Η αρχή της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» αξιολογήθηκε για κάθε μεταρρύθμιση αυτού του Άξονα. Η αξιολόγηση κατέληξε στο συμπέρασμα ότι κανένα από τα προτεινόμενα μέτρα δεν θα προκαλέσει σημαντική ζημιά σε κανέναν από τους έξι περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους, όπως ορίζονται στο άρθρο 17 του κανονισμού ταξινόμησης της ΕΕ (EU Taxonomy Regulation). Ακολουθήθηκε μεθοδολογία δύο βημάτων με (α) την αναθεώρηση της λίστας ελέγχου έξι στόχων και (β) την ουσιαστική αξιολόγηση της αρχής της "μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης" (DNSH).

Κάθε μία από τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις του Άξονα 4.4 αξιολογήθηκε στη λίστα ελέγχου για να προσδιοριστεί εάν και για ποιους από τους έξι περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους απαιτείται ουσιαστική αξιολόγηση DNSH (μετριασμός της κλιματικής αλλαγής, προσαρμογή στην κλιματική αλλαγή, βιώσιμη χρήση και προστασία υδάτινων και θαλάσσιων πόρων, κυκλική οικονομία, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της πρόληψης και της ανακύκλωσης αποβλήτων, πρόληψη και έλεγχος της ρύπανσης στον αέρα, το νερό ή τη γη, προστασία και αποκατάσταση της βιοποικιλότητας και των οικοσυστημάτων). Η αξιολόγηση της λίστας ελέγχου κατέληξε στο συμπέρασμα ότι κανένα από τα μέτρα αυτά του Άξονα δεν απαιτεί ουσιαστική αξιολόγηση DNSH, καθώς κανένα από τα μέτρα δεν θα προκαλέσει σημαντική ζημιά σε κανέναν από τους έξι περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους.

Η λεπτομερής αξιολόγηση για κάθε μέτρο βρίσκεται στα Παραρτήματα.

10. Ορόσημα, στόχοι και χρονοδιάγραμμα

Δείτε το σχετικό κεφάλαιο των οροσήμων στο Μέρος 3.

11. Χρηματοδότηση και κόστος

Γενικές αρχές και οδηγίες

Έχοντας προσδιορίσει τις κύριες προκλήσεις και τους στόχους του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και τα ορόσημα, το στόχο και το χρονοδιάγραμμα των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων που καθορίστηκαν, παρουσιάζονται παρακάτω οι βασικές αρχές καθώς και η ακολουθούμενη διαδικασία και μεθοδολογία σχετικά με τη χρηματοδότηση και την αξιολόγηση του κόστους.

Πρώτον, σημειώνεται ότι η εκτίμηση κόστους του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας εφαρμόζεται σύμφωνα με τις βασικές απαιτήσεις του Κανονισμού που προβλέπουν ότι το κόστος για κάθε επένδυση και μεταρρύθμιση οφείλει να είναι:

- **Λογικό:** Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας παρέχει επαρκείς πληροφορίες και αποδεικτικά στοιχεία ότι το ποσό του εκτιμώμενου συνολικού κόστους του κάθε Άξονα είναι κατάλληλο.
- **Εύλογο:** Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας παρέχει επαρκείς πληροφορίες και αποδεικτικά στοιχεία ότι το ποσό του εκτιμώμενου συνολικού κόστους του κάθε Άξονα είναι σύμφωνο με τη φύση και τον τύπο των προβλεπόμενων επενδύσεων μέσω της εφαρμογής μιας οριζόντιας αξιολόγησης που εξασφαλίζει την ευθυγράμμιση μεταξύ του χαρακτήρα της κάθε επένδυσης και του κόστους της.
- **Ανάλογο:** Το ποσό του συνολικού κόστους του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας αντιστοιχεί στον αναμενόμενο αντίκτυπο του σχεδιαζόμενου μέτρου στην οικονομία και την απασχόληση στην Ελλάδα. Συγκεκριμένα, αξιολογείται εάν το σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας θα έχει οικονομικό αντίκτυπο που να ευθυγραμμίζεται με το ποσό του εκτιμώμενου κόστους του.

Επιπλέον, η μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση και η διαδικασία που ακολουθήθηκε σε σχέση με το κόστος και την αιτιολόγηση για κάθε μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση αναπτύσσεται με βάση τέσσερις βασικές αρχές που πληρούν τους ακόλουθους στόχους:

- **Ακρίβεια**: Η προσέγγιση και τα εργαλεία μεθοδολογίας που χρησιμοποιούνται διασφαλίζουν ότι το εκτιμώμενο κόστος είναι εύλογο κοντά στο πραγματικό κόστος μέσω της χρήσης λογιστικών, ιστορικών, στατιστικών στοιχείων καθώς και του προσδιορισμού των τιμών της αγοράς.
- **Λογοδοσία και διαφάνεια:** Το κόστος των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων εκτιμήθηκε με τρόπο που να είναι σαφώς ανιχνεύσιμος και κατανοητός, μέσω εφαρμοσμένης ανάλυσης που περιλαμβάνει λεπτομερείς πληροφορίες για κάθε παράμετρο που χρησιμοποιείται στον υπολογισμό του κόστους (π.χ. κόστος μονάδας βασικών παραγόντων, απαιτούμενος αριθμός μονάδων, κλπ)
- **Απλότητα**: Η προσέγγιση μεθοδολογίας κόστους που ακολουθήθηκε χρησιμοποιεί απλά εργαλεία και μεθόδους υπολογισμού κόστους, ώστε να επιτρέπεται η αξιολόγηση των στοιχείων που σχετίζονται με το κόστος μαζί με την αξιολόγηση των άλλων στοιχείων του σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας σε σύντομο χρονικό διάστημα. Αυτό έχει ως στόχο να διατηρήσει το διοικητικό φόρτο όσο το δυνατόν πιο διαχειρίσιμο για όλα τα μέρη.

- **Συνέπεια:** Το κόστος που εκτιμάται ανά μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση συνάδει με άλλες πολιτικές της ΕΕ και είναι σύμφωνο με το κόστος που εφαρμόζεται σε παρόμοια έργα μέσω άλλων κοινοτικών χρηματοδοτήσεων.

Λαμβάνοντας υπόψη αυτές τις αρχές και απαιτήσεις, η μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση που αναπτύχθηκε για τις εκτιμήσεις κόστους κάθε επένδυσης και μεταρρύθμισης του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας ακολουθεί ορισμένες κοινές κατευθυντήριες γραμμές. Πιο συγκεκριμένα, περιλαμβάνει:

- Σαφή και τεκμηριωμένη ανάλυση των προκλήσεων που αντιμετωπίζονται και των στόχων των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων.
- Λεπτομερείς πληροφορίες σχετικά με το αναμενόμενο αποτέλεσμα των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων.
- Λεπτομερή περιγραφή του τρόπου εφαρμογής των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων (μέσα εφαρμογής).
- Πληροφορίες σχετικά με τη φύση και το μέγεθος των προτεινόμενων επενδύσεων και μεταρρυθμίσεων, καθώς και το χρονοδιάγραμμά τους και τα σχετικά ορόσημα.

Διαδικασία επικύρωσης κόστους και μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση

Με βάση τις προαναφερθείσες αρχές και κατευθυντήριες γραμμές, αναπτύσσεται μια συγκεκριμένη διαδικασία επικύρωσης του κόστους και μεθοδολογίας που επιτρέπει την κοστολόγηση για κάθε επένδυση και μεταρρύθμιση του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και διασφαλίζει την ακρίβεια, τη διαφάνεια, την απλότητα και τη συνέπεια των εκτιμήσεων.

Η διαδικασία ανάλυσης κόστους του σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας περιλαμβάνει τέσσερα βασικά βήματα που στοχεύουν στην εφαρμογή των εξής:

- 1ο βήμα: Ανάπτυξη μιας συγκεκριμένης έκθεσης ανά μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση με ξεχωριστή ανάλυση ανά επιμέρους έργο.
- 2ο βήμα: Εξέταση όλων των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και δεδομένων.
- 3ο βήμα: Λεπτομερής ανάλυση όλων των στοιχείων κόστους των κύριων έργων μέσω της εφαρμογής της πιο κατάλληλης μεθοδολογίας επικύρωσης κόστους.
- 4ο βήμα: Επαλήθευση κόστους ανά έργο, Άξονα, και Πυλώνα του σχεδίου.

1ο βήμα - Ανάπτυξη αναφορών ανάλυσης κόστους

Το περιεχόμενο της αναφοράς ανάλυσης κόστους για κάθε μία από τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας περιλαμβάνει τις ακόλουθες κοινές παραμέτρους / λεπτομέρειες:

- **Σύνοψη έργου** : Περιλαμβάνει την αποτύπωση των χαρακτηριστικών του κάθε έργου (π.χ. Πυλώνας, Άξονας, τίτλος έργου και υποέργα, ενδιαφερόμενα μέρη), την κωδικοποίηση βασικών οικονομικών μεγεθών (συνολικός και εκτιμώμενος προϋπολογισμός) καθώς και μια σύντομη επισκόπηση του πεδίου εφαρμογής του έργου.
- **Μέσα εφαρμογής:** Αποτυπώνει μια περίληψη του σχετικού κανονιστικού πλαισίου (εάν υπάρχει), μια γενική προοπτική όσον αφορά τη διαδικασία ωριμότητας και έναν συγκεντρωτικό πίνακα σχετικά με το χρονοδιάγραμμα του έργου και με τα ορόσημα που πρέπει να επιτευχθούν.

- **Προϋπολογισμός έργου**: Περιλαμβάνει:
    - ανάλυση (προσδιορισμός βασικών παραμέτρων κόστους, επισκόπηση των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών, επιβεβαίωση ότι το εκτιμώμενο κόστος δεν περιλαμβάνει ΦΠΑ, δεν είναι επαναλαμβανόμενο και δεν πραγματοποιείται πριν από την 1η Φεβρουαρίου 2020),
    - ένδειξη του κατά πόσον τμήματα του προϋπολογισμού του έργου καλύπτονται από άλλα ιδιωτικά κονδύλια ή κοινοτική χρηματοδότηση – επιβεβαίωση ότι αυτά τα ποσά έχουν αφαιρεθεί από το κόστος που θα χρηματοδοτηθεί από το Ταμείο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και
    - αξιολόγηση και επικύρωση προϋπολογισμού (συγκεκριμένη μεθοδολογία για την εκτίμηση του κόστους, ανάλυση κόστους ανά καθοριστικό παράγοντα, προσδιορισμός του κόστους μονάδας, προσδιορισμός του συνολικού αριθμού μονάδων, εκτίμηση του συνολικού απαιτούμενου προϋπολογισμού ανά έργο).
- **Υποστηρικτικό υλικό:** Αποτυπώνει μια σύντομη επισκόπηση των σχετικών μελετών ή / και πληροφοριών που χρησιμοποιούνται για την επικύρωση του συνολικού κόστους καθώς και τη χαρτογράφηση σημείων αναφοράς που χρησιμοποιήθηκαν κατά την ανάλυση του κόστους (ιστορικό, συγκριτικό κόστος σε παρόμοια έργα) και παροχή σχετικών αποδεικτικών στοιχείων (π.χ. πηγές).

2ο βήμα - Εξέταση όλων των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και δεδομένων

Προκειμένου να διασφαλιστεί η ακρίβεια και η συνέπεια των εκτιμήσεων κόστους, πραγματοποιείται μια συγκριτική ανάλυση δεδομένων κοστολόγησης μέσω της συλλογής και εξέτασης όλων των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και δεδομένων σχετικά με το πραγματικό κόστος παρόμοιων μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων που έχουν πραγματοποιηθεί στο παρελθόν. Αυτό το βήμα περιλαμβάνει κυρίως όλες τις ενέργειες που σχετίζονται με τη συλλογή και εξέταση του συνόλου των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και του υποστηρικτικού υλικού, καθώς και την άντληση δεδομένων και την εις βάθος ανάλυση της σχετικής τεκμηρίωσης.

3ο βήμα - Ανάπτυξη μεθοδολογίας ανάλυσης κόστους

Προκειμένου να εφαρμοστεί η κοστολόγηση των έργων, αναπτύχθηκαν τρεις βασικές μεθοδολογικές αναλύσεις που χρησιμοποιήθηκαν με βάση την καταλληλότητά τους για καθεμία από τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις που περιλαμβάνονται στο Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας:

Εκτίμηση από κάτω προς τα πάνω (bottom-up)

Η πρώτη μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση της ανάλυσης κόστους περιλαμβάνει εκτιμήσεις σε αναλυτικό επίπεδο για κάθε παράμετρο κόστους του έργου, οι οποίες στη συνέχεια συγκεντρώνονται σε μια συνολική εκτίμηση για ολόκληρο το έργο. Τα κύρια βήματα αυτής της μεθοδολογικής προσέγγισης περιλαμβάνουν τα ακόλουθα:

- Επανεξέταση ιστορικών τιμών/κριτηρίων ανά παράμετρο κόστους από παρόμοια έργα και εκτίμηση του κόστους αξίας της μονάδας.
- Προσδιορισμός του συνολικού αριθμού μονάδων που απαιτούνται και εφαρμογή της τιμής μονάδας για τις σχετικές εκτιμήσεις ανά παράμετρο κόστους.
- Τελική συγκέντρωση και εκτίμηση του συνολικού κόστους ανά έργο.

Παραμετρική προσέγγιση

Αυτή η προσέγγιση αναφέρεται στην εκτίμηση του συνολικού προϋπολογισμού ανά έργο βάσει σχετικών ιστορικών στοιχείων / σημείων αναφοράς. Συγκεκριμένα, τα κύρια βήματα της παραμετρικής μεθοδολογικής προσέγγισης περιλαμβάνουν τα ακόλουθα:

- Προσδιορισμός μεμονωμένων παραμέτρων κόστους βάσει σχετικών ιστορικών στοιχείων / σημείων αναφοράς
- Εξέταση της συνεισφοράς κάθε παραμέτρου κόστους στο συνολικό προϋπολογισμό
- Αξιολόγηση κάθε παραμέτρου κόστους ως ποσοστό του συνολικού κόστους

Εκτίμηση από πάνω προς τα κάτω (top down)

Τέλος, η τεχνική μεθοδολογίας από πάνω προς τα κάτω περιλαμβάνει τα ακόλουθα κύρια βήματα:

- Εκτίμηση του συνολικού προϋπολογισμού ανά έργο βάσει σχετικών ιστορικών στοιχείων.
- Κατανομή του συνολικού κόστους ανά μεμονωμένη παράμετρο κόστους βάσει των σχετικών κριτηρίων αναφοράς για κάθε κόστος μονάδας.

Σημειώνεται ότι σε ορισμένες περιπτώσεις όπου υπάρχει περιορισμένη διαθεσιμότητα συγκριτικών ιστορικών στοιχείων / σημείων αναφοράς, προκειμένου να προχωρήσουμε σε μια ακριβή και αιτιολογημένη εκτίμηση των παραμέτρων κόστους, ζητήθηκε άποψη από εμπειρογνώμονες. Ειδικότερα, η κρίση των εμπειρογνωμόνων στοχεύει να παρέχει τα ακόλουθα:

- Επανεξέταση των σχετικών σημείων αναφοράς σχετικά με το κόστος παρόμοιων έργων.
- Παροχή εξειδικευμένης γνώμης με βάση την εμπειρία και γνώση που έχει αποκτηθεί σε έναν συγκεκριμένο τομέα και την επισήμανση κρίσιμων παραγόντων και πιθανών κινδύνων.
- Ολοκλήρωση και αξιολόγηση των υπαρχόντων δεδομένων και επικύρωση του εκτιμώμενου κόστους.

4ο βήμα - Διαδικασία αξιολόγησης και επικύρωσης

Η ακρίβεια και η επικύρωση της ανάλυσης κόστους για κάθε επένδυση και έργο επιτυγχάνεται μέσω της αξιολόγησης του κόστους του σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας από έναν ανεξάρτητο φορέα. Συγκεκριμένα, η επικύρωση και αποτίμηση της ανάλυσης κόστους διασφαλίστηκε μέσω των ακόλουθων ενεργειών:

- Συλλογή, επεξεργασία και αναθεώρηση δεδομένων
- Συνεχής επικοινωνία και υλοποίηση συναντήσεων με τους υπεύθυνους ενδιαφερόμενους φορείς και οντότητες
- Αναζήτηση πρόσθετων δεδομένων και πληροφοριών
- Επαλήθευση μεγέθους επένδυσης και προσδιορισμός κόστους
- Προετοιμασία και επανεξέταση των αναφορών ανάλυσης κόστους

Κύρια στοιχεία μεθοδολογίας προσέγγισης και παραμέτρων κόστους

Η μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση που ακολουθήθηκε για την εκτίμηση του κόστους όσον αφορά τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις του τέταρτου Άξονα («Ενίσχυση του χρηματοπιστωτικού τομέα και των κεφαλαιαγορών») του τέταρτου Πυλώνα του σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας («Ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις και οικονομικός μετασχηματισμός») βασίζεται στα ακόλουθα κύρια στοιχεία που αφορούν:

- Προμήθεια του απαιτούμενου εξοπλισμού
- Ανάπτυξη και αναβάθμιση συστημάτων πληροφορικής
- Διαχείριση έργου, τεχνική υποστήριξη και συμβουλευτικές υπηρεσίες
- Κατάρτιση - προγράμματα επαγγελματικής πιστοποίησης
- Οργάνωση δράσεων δημοσιότητας και ευαισθητοποίησης

1ο στοιχείο: Προμήθεια απαιτούμενου εξοπλισμού

Το κόστος αναφέρεται στην προμήθεια του απαιτούμενου εξοπλισμού πληροφορικής και τις άδειες λογισμικού. Σε αυτό το πλαίσιο, η εκτίμηση και η αιτιολόγηση του κόστους βασίζεται σε συγκεκριμένες παραμέτρους και ενέργειες που αναφέρονται:

- Προσδιορισμός του απαιτούμενου εξοπλισμού και των αδειών που πρέπει να αγοραστούν σε κάθε επένδυση και προσδιορισμός του σχετικού ποσού που απαιτείται
- Εκτίμηση του σχετικού κόστους μονάδας σε είδη για τον εξοπλισμό ή σε έτη για τις άδειες με βάση το σύνολο των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών αναφορικά με το σχετικό κόστος παρόμοιων επενδύσεων και λαμβάνοντας υπόψη και τις τρέχουσες τιμές της αγοράς
- Ποσοτικοποίηση του συνολικού κόστους από την προμήθεια του απαιτούμενου εξοπλισμού και αδειών λογισμικού

2ο στοιχείο: Ανάπτυξη και αναβάθμιση συστημάτων και πλατφορμών πληροφορικής

Η ανάπτυξη και αναβάθμιση των συστημάτων και των πλατφορμών πληροφορικής περιλαμβάνει το εκτιμώμενο κόστος όλων των απαιτούμενων ενεργειών που αφορά την τεχνική υποστήριξη που απαιτείται για την εγκατάσταση, την ανάπτυξη και την προσαρμογή των συστημάτων καθώς και των πιλοτικών υπηρεσιών λειτουργίας. Συγκεκριμένα, η κοστολόγηση βασίζεται στις ακόλουθες παραμέτρους:

- Προσδιορισμός του αριθμού του προσωπικού που απαιτείται για την ανάπτυξη συστημάτων και λογισμικού πληροφορικής
- Προσδιορισμός του όγκου της εργασίας που απαιτείται για την ολοκλήρωση του έργου, ο οποίος υπολογίζεται σε ανθρωπομήνες βάσει των μέσων παραγωγικών ωρών ανά μήνα ανά άτομο (πλήρους απασχόλησης)
- Εκτίμηση του συνολικού κόστους με βάση την εξέταση των τιμών της αγοράς που καθορίζουν το κόστος ανά άτομο ανά μήνα και τον συνολικό εκτιμώμενο χρόνο εργασίας

3ο στοιχείο: Διαχείριση έργων, υπηρεσίες συμβούλων και τεχνική βοήθεια

Το κόστος όσον αφορά το τρίτο στοιχείο προέρχεται από την παροχή των συμπληρωματικών υπηρεσιών που απαιτούνται ανά έργο, οι οποίες περιλαμβάνουν τις υπηρεσίες διαβούλευσης και τεχνικής βοήθειας που παρέχονται μέσω της εφαρμογής των απαιτούμενων μελετών και ερευνών (μελέτες σκοπιμότητας, αναλύσεις απαιτήσεων, σχεδιασμός λύσεων κ.λπ.) ως υπηρεσίες διαχείρισης και εποπτείας του έργου. Σε αυτό το πεδίο, ο υπολογισμός του σχετικού κόστους που προκύπτει από αυτές τις υπηρεσίες βασίζεται στις ακόλουθες παραμέτρους:

- Προσδιορισμός των ειδικών αναγκών ανά έργο και προσδιορισμός του αριθμού των σχετικών εμπειρογνωμόνων / προσωπικού που απαιτείται
- Εκτίμηση των συνολικών ανθρωπομηνών/ωρών που εκτιμάται ότι θα παρέχονται σε κάθε υπηρεσία, καθώς και το αντίστοιχο κόστος μονάδας
- Υπολογισμός του συνολικού κόστους που προκύπτει από τις τεχνικές υπηρεσίες παροχής συμβουλών, διαχείρισης και υποστήριξης ανά έργο βάσει των παραπάνω δύο παραμέτρων

4ο στοιχείο: Προγράμματα κατάρτισης και επαγγελματικής πιστοποίησης

Το κόστος όσον αφορά το τέταρτο στοιχείο προέρχεται από την υλοποίηση εκπαιδευτικών συνεδρίων και μαθημάτων, τα προγράμματα επαγγελματικής πιστοποίησης και το κόστος αγοράς του απαιτούμενου εκπαιδευτικού υλικού (βιβλία, φυλλάδια κ.λπ.). Πιο συγκεκριμένα, η κοστολόγηση των προγραμμάτων κατάρτισης βασίζεται στις ακόλουθες παραμέτρους:

- Προσδιορισμός των αναγκών ανά εκπαιδευτικό πρόγραμμα όσον αφορά εκπαιδευτές, συντονιστές, ακαδημαϊκή υποστήριξη κ.λπ. καθώς και τους εκτιμώμενους συμμετέχοντες / δικαιούχους
- Προσδιορισμός του μέσου χρόνου ανά πρόγραμμα (σε ώρες, ημέρες ή μήνες) και εκτίμηση του κόστους μονάδας που αντιστοιχεί σε κάθε εκπαιδευτή / εκπαιδευόμενο ανά ώρα ή συνεδρία εκπαίδευσης με βάση το ιστορικό κόστος σε παρόμοια έργα και σημεία αναφοράς της αγοράς
- Προσδιορισμός του απαιτούμενου εκπαιδευτικού υλικού (π.χ. βιβλία, οδηγοί, έντυπα ή ψηφιακές ενότητες κ.λπ.) ανά πρόγραμμα και προσδιορισμός του κόστους μονάδας (π.χ. κόστος ανά σελίδα)

5ο στοιχείο: Δράσεις δημοσιότητας και ευαισθητοποίησης

Οι δράσεις δημοσιότητας και ευαισθητοποίησης περιλαμβάνουν το κόστος που απαιτείται για τη διοργάνωση εκδηλώσεων και εκστρατειών, την εφαρμογή ερευνών δημοσκοπήσεων και τις γενικότερες δράσεις δημοσιότητας. Το κόστος για την υλοποίηση δράσεων δημοσιότητας και ευαισθητοποίησης εκτιμάται με τα ακόλουθα βήματα και παραμέτρους:

- Προσδιορισμός του τύπου της δημοσιότητας και των δράσεων ευαισθητοποίησης (π.χ. φυλλάδια, διαφημίσεις τύπου, «εκστρατείες» μέσων κ.λπ.)
- Προσδιορισμός της συνολικής διάρκειας που απαιτείται για την ολοκλήρωση τους σε ανθρωπομήνες (εργάσιμοι μήνες)
- Επικοινωνία με τους σχετικούς ενδιαφερόμενους και προσδιορισμός του κόστους μονάδας με βάση τις τρέχουσες τιμές αγοράς (π.χ. κόστος μονάδας ανά μήνα, ανά άτομο που αντιστοιχεί σε κάθε δράση ευαισθητοποίησης)

Η λεπτομερής εκτίμηση κόστους για κάθε έργο βρίσκεται στα Παραρτήματα.

12. Αιτιολόγηση αιτήματος δανείου

Δείτε το σχετικό κεφάλαιο στο Μέρος 3.

Άξονας 4.5: Προώθηση της έρευνας και της καινοτομίας

1. Περιγραφή του Άξονα

Τομείς/ τομέας πολιτικής: Η έρευνα και η καινοτομία, πρέπει να στοχεύουν στην ενίσχυση του αναπτυξιακού δυναμικού της οικονομίας και να συνεισφέρουν στη βιώσιμη ανάκαμψη της Ευρωπαϊκής οικονομίας. Το σύνολο μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων θα πρέπει επίσης να προωθούν την επιχειρηματικότητα, την κοινωνική οικονομία, την ανάπτυξη βιώσιμων υποδομών και μεταφορών, τη βιομηχανοποίηση και την επαναβιομηχάνιση και να αντισταθμίζουν τις επιπτώσεις του COVID-19 στην οικονομία.

Περίληψη: Η Ελλάδα υστερεί στην έρευνα και την καινοτομία. Ο στόχος του συγκεκριμένου Άξονα είναι διττός: Πρώτον, η ενίσχυση της σύνδεσης μεταξύ επιστήμης και επιχειρήσεων. Αυτό θα επιτευχθεί μέσω μίας μεταρρύθμισης που αυξάνει την εξωστρέφεια του ελληνικού οικοσυστήματος, είτε μέσω του Ευρωπαϊκού προγράμματος HORIZON που προωθεί τη συνεργασία των οικοσυστημάτων έρευνας και την ανάπτυξης (Ε&Α) με άλλες χώρες, είτε μέσω της πλατφόρμας Elevate Greece για την ανάδειξη νεοσύστατων εταιρειών Ε&Α.

Δεύτερον, η προώθηση δημόσιων και ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων σε Ε&Α. Εδώ περιλαμβάνονται προτάσεις για την ανάπτυξη του προγράμματος "Ερευνώ-Δημιουργώ-Καινοτομώ" για την προώθηση καινοτόμων ιδεών, καθώς και για τη δημιουργία ενός προγράμματος για τη χρηματοδότηση βασικής έρευνας σε περιοχές που εμφανίζουν σημαντική ανάπτυξη. Επίσης περιλαμβάνονται και προτάσεις για την αναβάθμιση των υποδομών των ερευνητικών κέντρων της χώρας, τη δημιουργία νέας γενιάς τεχνολογικών πάρκων, για την ανάπτυξη συνεργασιών μεταξύ του ακαδημαϊκού/ ερευνητικού και επιχειρηματικού οικοσυστήματος καθώς και για την ανάπτυξη ενός πληροφοριακού συστήματος που θα ενημερώνει τα θεσμικά όργανα σε πραγματικό χρόνο.

Στόχος: Ο στόχος του Άξονα είναι η αύξηση των δημόσιων και ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων για την έρευνα και την ανάπτυξη (Ε&Α), η ενίσχυση των δεσμών μεταξύ της επιστήμης και των επιχειρήσεων και η ανάπτυξη πρωτοποριακών υποδομών για Ε&Α. Αυτό θα επιτευχθεί μέσω μιας σειράς έργων, καθώς και μεταρρυθμίσεων, με σκοπό την ενθάρρυνση καινοτόμων εταιρειών να επενδύσουν στον τομέα της Ε&Α. Ο συγκεκριμένος Άξονας θα συμβάλει στην ενίσχυση των δεσμών μεταξύ του ακαδημαϊκού και του παραγωγικού τομέα αυξάνοντας την ανταγωνιστικότητα της ελληνικής βιομηχανίας, θα αυξήσει την εκμετάλλευση των δικαιωμάτων πνευματικής ιδιοκτησίας, θα αντιστρέψει τη «διαρροή εγκεφάλων» (brain drain), θα ενισχύσει το ελληνικό οικοσύστημα καινοτομίας νεοφυών επιχειρήσεων, και θα κινητοποιήσει τις δαπάνες Ε&Α από τις επιχειρήσεις.

Μεταρρυθμίσεις και Επενδύσεις

Μεταρρυθμίσεις

- **Μεταρρύθμιση 1:** Εξωστρέφεια έρευνας και καινοτομίας (ID: 16621) [COFOG: 04.8]

Επενδύσεις

- **Επένδυση 1:** Ερευνώ – Δημιουργώ - Καινοτομώ (ID: 16971) [COFOG: 04.8]
- **Επένδυση 2:** Αναβάθμιση υποδομών ερευνητικών κέντρων εποπτείας ΓΓΕΚ (ID: 16624) [COFOG: 04.8]
- **Επένδυση 3:** Ενίσχυση βασικής και εφαρμοσμένης έρευνας (ID: 16618) [COFOG: 04.8]
- **Επένδυση 4:** Χρηματοδότηση της καινοτομίας - HORIZON 2020 (ID: 16622) [COFOG: 04.8]
- **Επένδυση 5:** TH2ORAX - Εξελίξιμο ολιστικό υβριδικό επιχειρησιακό αυτόνομο σύστημα (άμυνα, ασφάλεια, πολιτική προστασία) (ID: 16654) [COFOG: 04.8]

Εκτιμώμενο κόστος: 612 εκατομμύρια ευρώ, εκ των οποίων 444 εκατομμύρια ευρώ (73%) καλύπτονται από το Ταμείο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας

2. Κύριες προκλήσεις και στόχοι

α) Κύριες προκλήσεις

Στην τελική Έκθεση Χώρας 2020 της Επιτροπής, υπάρχουν πολύ σημαντικές παρατηρήσεις που πρέπει να ληφθούν υπόψη σχετικά με την έρευνα, την καινοτομία και την ανάπτυξη:

Ενίσχυση των δεσμών μεταξύ επιστήμης και επιχειρήσεων. Ενώ τα ελληνικά πανεπιστήμια έχουν καλή απόδοση όσον αφορά το ερευνητικό αποτέλεσμα, αυτό δεν βρίσκει εφαρμογή στην παραγωγή, όπως αποδεικνύεται από το σχετικά χαμηλό αριθμό διπλωμάτων ευρεσιτεχνίας[82]. Επιπλέον, η ιδιωτική χρηματοδότηση για δημόσια έρευνα και ανάπτυξη ως ποσοστό του ΑΕΠ αυξάνεται αργά. Παρόλα αυτά, το επίπεδο των επιστημονικών εκδόσεων δημόσιου-ιδιωτικού τομέα παραμένει σχετικά χαμηλό. Με βάση τα δεδομένα αυτά, η χώρα ξεκίνησε το πρόγραμμα χρηματοδότησης «Ερευνώ-Δημιουργώ-Καινοτομώ» το 2017 προκειμένου να ενθαρρύνει την έρευνα, την ανάπτυξη, την καινοτομία και τη μεταφορά γνώσεων στις επιχειρήσεις.

Ενώ η απασχόληση σε δραστηριότητες έρευνας και ανάπτυξης αυξάνεται, η απώλεια εξειδικευμένου ανθρώπινου κεφαλαίου αποτελεί μεγάλη πρόκληση για το ελληνικό σύστημα. Τα τελευταία χρόνια, ο αριθμός των ατόμων που ασχολούνται με δραστηριότητες έρευνας και ανάπτυξης έχει αυξηθεί συνολικά, ενώ η αύξηση της έρευνας ήταν αξιοσημείωτη[83]. Ωστόσο, το «διαρροή εγκεφάλων» (brain drain) εξακολουθεί να είναι μια από τις πιο σημαντικές προκλήσεις[84]. Πολιτικές πρωτοβουλίες, όπως η ίδρυση του Ελληνικού Ιδρύματος Έρευνας και Καινοτομίας για την προώθηση της ερευνητικής δραστηριότητας και την υποστήριξη νέων ερευνητών, και οι Γέφυρες Γνώσης, οι οποίες χαρτογραφούν τα προφίλ πολύ εξειδικευμένων Ελλήνων επαγγελματιών στο εξωτερικό και υποστηρίζουν τη δικτύωση τους, είναι βήματα προς τη σωστή κατεύθυνση.

Προώθηση δημόσιων και ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων στην Ε & Α. Παρόλο που η Ελλάδα έχει βελτιώσει τις επιδόσεις της στην καινοτομία, εξακολουθεί να χαρακτηρίζεται ως χώρα «μέτριας καινοτομίας». Η Ελλάδα, σύμφωνα με διάφορες μετρήσεις, είναι μία από τις χώρες με το χαμηλότερο επιχειρηματικό δυναμισμό στην ΕΕ. Η δημιουργία και η διάδοση της καινοτομίας είναι βασικός μοχλός της αύξησης της παραγωγικότητας και η Ελλάδα κατατάσσεται μεταξύ των χαμηλότερων χωρών για την καινοτομία στον πίνακα αποτελεσμάτων της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής για το 2019[85]. Σύμφωνα με τον πίνακα, η χώρα αποδίδει ιδιαίτερα καλά στην καινοτομία στις μικρές και μεσαίες επιχειρήσεις και στη σύνδεση αυτών με άλλες, καθώς και στην αύξηση της απασχόλησης σε ταχέως αναπτυσσόμενες επιχειρήσεις που δραστηριοποιούνται στην καινοτομία και σε δραστηριότητες έντασης γνώσης. Ωστόσο, η Ελλάδα υστερεί όσον αφορά τη δημιουργία ενός φιλικού προς την καινοτομία περιβάλλοντος με επαρκή επίπεδα χρηματοδότησης και υποστήριξης.

Οι δημόσιες και ιδιωτικές δαπάνες για έρευνα και καινοτομία αυξάνονται σταθερά από το 2010, αλλά εξακολουθούν να είναι σχετικά χαμηλές. Τα τελευταία χρόνια, η Ελλάδα πλησιάζει τον εθνικό της στόχο έντασης έρευνας και ανάπτυξης που έχει τεθεί για το 2020[86]. Παρά την αύξηση αυτή, η Ελλάδα παραμένει κάτω από τον μέσο όρο της ΕΕ[87]. Ο επιχειρηματικός τομέας συνεχίζει να είναι ο μεγαλύτερος

[82] 11 Patent Cooperation Treaty patents per population in 2014 versus an EU average of 102

[83] European Commission, 2018d, provisional

[84] Chapter 4.3 and Amanatidou et al, 2020

[85] European Commission, 2019e

[86] The target was set in Greece's 2019 national reform programme and was revised upwards from 1.2% of GDP.

[87] European Commission, 2019j

συνεισφέρων στις συνολικές δαπάνες, εκ των οποίων τα δύο τρίτα προέρχονται από τον τομέα των υπηρεσιών[88].

Επιπλέον, οι επιδόσεις καινοτομίας στην Ελλάδα δεν έχουν ακόμη αξιοποιήσει πλήρως τις δυνατότητές τους[89]. Η Ελλάδα έχει ενσωματώσει στρατηγικές έξυπνης εξειδίκευσης στο πλαίσιο της πολιτικής καινοτομίας[90]. Σύμφωνα με την τελευταία κοινοτική έρευνα για την καινοτομία, ένα υψηλό ποσοστό ελληνικών επιχειρήσεων ασκούν καινοτόμο δραστηριότητα, πάνω από τον μέσο όρο της ΕΕ, δείχνοντας μια σχετικά υψηλή συμμετοχή των επιχειρήσεων στη διαδικασία καινοτομίας. Ωστόσο, παραμένουν μεγάλες ανισότητες στις ικανότητες καινοτομίας, λόγω της έλλειψης ισχυρής διακυβέρνησης, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της χαμηλής διοικητικής ικανότητας και των ασθενών μηχανισμών συντονισμού. Σε αυτό το πλαίσιο, η Ελλάδα αντιμετωπίζει ιδιαίτερες προκλήσεις στην ανάπτυξη κατάλληλων απαντήσεων για τις περιοχές που πιθανότατα θα επηρεαστούν από τη βιομηχανική μετάβαση προς τη βιωσιμότητα[91]. Τέλος, η καινοτομία ενισχύει τη δυνατότητα επίγνωσης της υφιστάμενης κατάστασης, υποστηρίζει τις δυνατότητες λήψης αποφάσεων και ενισχύει τον συντονισμό και τον συγχρονισμό όλων των σχετικών αρμόδιων αρχών.

β) Στόχοι

Ο γενικός στόχος του Άξονα είναι η αύξηση των δημόσιων και ιδιωτικών δαπανών για έρευνα και ανάπτυξη (Ε & Α), η προώθηση επενδύσεων σε Ε & Α, η ενίσχυση των δεσμών μεταξύ της επιστήμης και των επιχειρήσεων και η ανάπτυξη παγκόσμιας κλάσης υποδομών αιχμής για Ε & Α. Αυτός ο στόχος θα επιτευχθεί μέσω δράσεων που εστιάζουν σε βασικές μεταρρυθμίσεις για την παροχή κινήτρων σε εταιρείες καινοτομίας να επενδύσουν στην Ε & Α, καθώς και μέσω σημαντικών επενδύσεων που θα επιτρέπουν τη συνεργασία επιστημόνων και επιχειρήσεων και θα προωθούν τον εκσυγχρονισμό και την ανάπτυξη υποδομών Ε & Α τελευταίας τεχνολογίας

Επιπλέον, το πρόγραμμα «Ελλάδα Μπροστά» περιλαμβάνει μεταρρυθμίσεις, όπως η εφαρμογή του Elevate Greece (κατάρτιση του Εθνικού Μητρώου επιχειρήσεων για την παρακολούθηση και την υποστήριξη του οικοσυστήματος καινοτομίας) και ένα σύγχρονο πλαίσιο έρευνας και καινοτομίας, με στόχο την ενίσχυση του περιβάλλοντος Ε & Α της χώρας.

Ο στόχος αυτός αναλύεται σε συγκεκριμένες μεταρρυθμίσεις/επενδύσεις που είναι απόλυτα σύμφωνοι με τις συστάσεις που απευθύνθηκαν στην Ελλάδα από το Συμβούλιο το 2019 και το 2020. Συγκεκριμένα:

i. **Η μεταρρύθμιση 1** στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση της σύστασης 2:2019/2020 που εστιάζει στις οικονομικές πολιτικές για την Ε & Α που σχετίζονται με επενδύσεις.
ii. **Η επένδυση 1** στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση της σύστασης 2:2019/2020 που εστιάζει στις επενδυτικές οικονομικές πολιτικές για την Ε & Α και τη σύσταση 2:2020 για την άμβλυνση των επιπτώσεων της πανδημίας COVID-19 στην απασχόληση.
iii. **Η επένδυση 2** στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση της σύστασης 2:2020 μέσω ώριμων δημόσιων επενδυτικών έργων και της προώθησης ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων για την περαιτέρω οικονομική ανάκαμψη.

[88] OECD, 2017

[89] Η έξυπνη εξειδίκευση ορίζεται ως εκ των προτέρων προϋπόθεση στο πλαίσιο της πολιτικής συνοχής (2014-2020), που απαιτεί από κάθε κράτος μέλος και περιφέρεια να διαθέτει μια καλά αναπτυγμένη στρατηγική ως προϋπόθεση για τη λήψη οποιασδήποτε στήριξης από τα διαρθρωτικά ταμεία της ΕΕ για τα προγραμματισμένα τους μέτρα καινοτομίας. Σε αυτό το πλαίσιο, η Ελλάδα ανέπτυξε μια κεντρική Εθνική Στρατηγική Έρευνας και Τεχνολογίας για την Έξυπνη Εξειδίκευση (RIS3) και 13 περιφερειακές στρατηγικές, οι οποίες εγκρίθηκαν το 2015

[90] European Commission, 2019f

[91] Κατά την περίοδο προγραμματισμού του Ευρωπαϊκού Ταμείου Περιφερειακής Ανάπτυξης 2021-2027, όλα τα κράτη μέλη θα πρέπει να επιδείξουν ετοιμότητα για τη διαχείριση βιομηχανικών μεταβάσεων.

iv. **Η επένδυση 3** αποσκοπεί στην αντιμετώπιση της σύστασης 2:2020 μέσω της άμβλυνσης της απασχόλησης και των κοινωνικών επιπτώσεων της πανδημίας COVID-19 και της σύστασης 2:2020 μέσω ώριμων δημόσιων επενδυτικών σχεδίων και προώθησης ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων για την ενθάρρυνση της οικονομικής ανάκαμψης και της σύστασης 2:2019 εστιάζοντας σε επενδυτικές οικονομικές πολιτικές για Ε & Α.

v. **Η επένδυση 4** αποσκοπεί στην αντιμετώπιση της σύστασης 2:2020 μέσω της άμβλυνσης της απασχόλησης και των κοινωνικών επιπτώσεων της πανδημίας COVID-19 και της σύστασης 2:2020 μέσω ώριμων δημόσιων επενδυτικών σχεδίων και προώθηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων για την ενθάρρυνση της οικονομικής ανάκαμψης και τη σύσταση 2:2019 εστιάζοντας σε επενδυτικές οικονομικές πολιτικές για Ε & Α

vi. **Η επένδυση 5**: στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση της σύστασης 3:2020 μέσω δράσεων που αφορούν στη βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας και της ψηφιοποίησης της δημόσιας διοίκησης.

Οι ειδικοί στόχοι αυτού του Άξονα περιλαμβάνουν τα ακόλουθα:

1. Βελτίωση των δεσμών μεταξύ του ακαδημαϊκού και του παραγωγικού τομέα

Οι δράσεις στοχεύουν στη δημιουργία ισχυρών δεσμών μεταξύ των ακαδημαϊκών και επιχειρηματικών δραστηριοτήτων, στο μετασχηματισμό της ελληνικής βιομηχανίας σε έναν εξαιρετικά ανταγωνιστικό παράγοντα και στην αύξηση δαπανών Ε & Α από τις επιχειρήσεις, τοπικές και πολυεθνικές. Πιο συγκεκριμένα, οι επενδύσεις 2, 3 και 4 στοχεύουν στην αύξηση προσωπικού από υπάρχουσες ή νέες καινοτόμες εταιρείες και στη δημιουργία κινήτρων για τη θεσμοθέτηση νέων κέντρων Ε & Α στη χώρα προκειμένου να μετριαστεί ο κοινωνικός και οικονομικός αντίκτυπος της κρίσης. Επιπλέον, η δημιουργία νέων ερευνητικών εγκαταστάσεων και νέων τεχνολογικών κέντρων αιχμής θα βοηθήσουν την Ελλάδα να ενισχύσει την ανταγωνιστικότητα και την καινοτομία της, σύμφωνα με το Εθνικό Σχέδιο Μεταρρυθμίσεων 2020-2021 καθώς και τη Στρατηγική Ανάπτυξης που εκπόνησε η επιτροπή εμπειρογνωμόνων του Καθηγητή Χριστόφορου Πισσαρίδη, και θα προωθήσουν περαιτέρω την επιχειρηματική έρευνα. Επιπλέον, ο κύριος στόχος της Επένδυσης 1 είναι να συνδέσει την έρευνα και την καινοτομία με την επιχειρηματικότητα, επιτρέποντας την εφαρμογή έργων έρευνας, τεχνολογικής ανάπτυξης και καινοτομίας που υποβάλλονται είτε από μεμονωμένες εταιρείες, είτε από ομάδες εταιρειών, είτε από εταιρείες σε συνεργασία με ερευνητικούς οργανισμούς.

Η ανάπτυξη ερευνητικών κέντρων στοχεύει στη δημιουργία κέντρων Ε & Α με καθηγητές από όλο τον κόσμο, τα οποία θα κληθούν να αξιοποιήσουν μέγιστα το ήδη υπάρχον σύστημα καινοτομίας της Ελλάδας, συνδυάζοντας τα πανεπιστήμια, τα ερευνητικά ιδρύματα και τις πολλές μικρές και μεγάλες εταιρείες με διεθνή δραστηριότητα και συνεργασίες.

2. Αύξηση των επενδύσεων στην έρευνα και ανάπτυξη και βελτίωση της απόδοσης της καινοτομίας

Το σύνολο των προτεινόμενων μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων στοχεύουν είτε έμμεσα είτε άμεσα στην αύξηση των επενδύσεων στην έρευνα και ανάπτυξη σύμφωνα με τη στρατηγική ανάπτυξης που εκπονήθηκε από την επιτροπή εμπειρογνωμόνων υπό την προεδρία του καθηγητή Χριστόφορου Πισσαρίδη. Η μεταρρύθμιση 1 στοχεύει στην προώθηση του οικοσυστήματος έρευνας και καινοτομίας της Ελλάδας. Η διακρατική συνεργασία και οι ευρωπαϊκές εταιρικές σχέσεις για έργα Ε & Α συνεπάγονται υψηλή έκθεση σε εταιρείες του ιδιωτικού τομέα που μπορούν να κινητοποιήσουν ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις σε έργα Ε & Α. Οι επενδύσεις 1, 2 και 3 στοχεύουν στη δημιουργία μιας άμεσης σύνδεσης των επιχειρήσεων με την κοινότητα Ε & Α ερευνητικών ιδρυμάτων ή των πανεπιστημίων προκειμένου να δημιουργηθούν ισχυρότεροι δεσμοί μεταξύ ιδιωτικού και δημόσιου τομέα στην Ε & Α. Επιπλέον, η επένδυση 4 στοχεύει στην υποστήριξη καινοτόμων ιδεών που λαμβάνουν τη "Σφραγίδα Αριστείας" για την εύρεση απαιτούμενης χρηματοδότησης προκειμένου να συνεχίσουν το έργο τους.

Επιπλέον, αυτός ο Άξονας στοχεύει στη δημιουργία και διάδοση καινοτομίας από ενισχυμένα και ισχυρά ερευνητικά κέντρα, που θα προσλάβουν κορυφαίους ερευνητές και θα συνεργαστούν στενά με τον ιδιωτικό τομέα με αποτέλεσμα αύξηση της εκμετάλλευσης των δικαιωμάτων πνευματικής ιδιοκτησίας (υποβολή διπλωμάτων ευρεσιτεχνίας, αδειοδότηση, Spin-offs). Η επένδυση 3, σύμφωνα με το Εθνικό Σχέδιο Ανάπτυξης 2020, επιτρέπει την ανάπτυξη υποδομών Ε & Α όπου θα συνεργάζονται ερευνητικά εργαστήρια με τμήματα Ε & Α μεγάλων εταιρειών σε έξι κλάδους αιχμής. Αυτή η επένδυση περιλαμβάνει την ανακαίνιση υφιστάμενων κέντρων έρευνας και καινοτομίας.

Τέλος, η δημιουργία προηγμένων τεχνολογικών "θεματικών"σε συγκεκριμένους τομείς αποτελεί βασική προτεραιότητα για τον τομέα Ε & Α και είναι σε πλήρη συνάφεια με την Έκθεση της Επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη. Η μεταρρύθμιση 1 μέσω άμεσων επενδύσεων που αφορούν στην εξωστρέφεια του ελληνικού οικοσυστήματος δίνει κίνητρα και προσελκύει νέους επιστήμονες πίσω στην Ελλάδα. Επιπλέον, η πρωτοβουλία της πλατφόρμας Elevate Greece, σύμφωνα με το Εθνικό Σχέδιο Μεταρρυθμίσεων 2020-2021 επιτρέπει την καταγραφή, την παροχή κινήτρων και τη δικτύωση των νεοσύστατων Ελληνικών επιχειρήσεων. Οι επενδύσεις 3 και 4 δημιουργούν ένα μακροπρόθεσμο ανταγωνιστικό πλεονέκτημα και ένα σύστημα καινοτομίας «βαθιάς τεχνολογίας» στους τομείς της βασικής έρευνας αλλά και των νεοφυών επιχειρήσεων που αντιμετωπίζει αποτελεσματικά τη «διαρροή εγκεφάλων» (brain drain) μέσω του επαναπατρισμού Ελλήνων επιστημόνων σε σύνδεση με το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας για την Ελληνική Οικονομία. Τελευταία αλλά όχι λιγότερο σημαντική, η επένδυση 5 θα συνδέσει τις τεχνολογίες αιχμής με την πολιτική προστασία. Αυτή η καινοτόμος τεχνολογία θα παρέχει στην Πολιτική Προστασία και στις αρμόδιες αρχές όλα τα απαιτούμενα δεδομένα για τη λήψη αποφάσεων που αφορούν στην προστασία των πολιτών.

3. Μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις

Η λεπτομερής περιγραφή των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων βρίσκεται στα Παραρτήματα.

α) Μεταρρυθμίσεις

Μεταρρύθμιση 1. Εξωστρέφεια έρευνας και καινοτομίας (ID: 16621)

β) Επενδύσεις

Επένδυση 1. Ερευνώ – Δημιουργώ - Καινοτομώ (ID: 16971)

Επένδυση 2. Αναβάθμιση υποδομών ερευνητικών κέντρων εποπτείας ΓΓΕΚ (ID: 16624)

Επένδυση 3. Ενίσχυση βασικής και εφαρμοσμένης έρευνας (ID: 16618)

Επένδυση 4. Χρηματοδότηση της καινοτομίας - HORIZON 2020 (ID: 16622)

Επένδυση 5. TH2ORAX - Εξελίξιμο ολιστικό υβριδικό επιχειρησιακό αυτόνομο σύστημα (άμυνα, ασφάλεια, πολιτική Προστασία) (ID: 16654)

4. Ανοιχτά στρατηγικά θέματα αυτονομίας και ασφάλειας

Μη εφαρμόσιμο.

5. Διασυνοριακά και πολυκρατικά έργα

Μη εφαρμόσιμο.

6. Πράσινες διαστάσεις του Άξονα

Μη εφαρμόσιμο.

7. Ψηφιακές διαστάσεις του Άξονα

Ο κανονισμός COM (2020) 408 για τη θέσπιση του Μηχανισμού Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας θέτει δεσμευτικό στόχο τουλάχιστον 20% των συνολικών δαπανών του σχεδίου να συμβάλει στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό ή στις προκλήσεις που προκύπτουν από αυτόν.

Η ψηφιοποίηση ενθαρρύνει την καινοτομία σε όλους τους τομείς της οικονομίας. Η ανάπτυξη και η έρευνα δεν αποτελούν εξαίρεση, και βρίσκονται στη διαδικασία προσαρμογής για να διασφαλίσουν ότι αξιοποιούν στο έπακρο αυτόν τον μετασχηματισμό. Ειδικά μέσω προηγμένων ψηφιακών τεχνολογιών, αυξημένης συνεργασίας, συντονισμού και συγχρονισμού των αρμόδιων αρχών, σε πραγματικό χρόνο και σε 24ωρη βάση για ολόκληρη την ελληνική επικράτεια σε διεπιστημονικό και διυπουργικό επίπεδο, προβλέπεται να επιτευχθεί (η ψηφιοποίηση) μέσω της υλοποίησης της προτεινόμενης επένδυσης «TH2ORAX - Εξελίξιμο ολιστικό υβριδικό επιχειρησιακό αυτόνομο σύστημα (άμυνα, ασφάλεια, πολιτική προστασία)».

Η επένδυση θα συμβάλει στην ψηφιοποίηση των μεθόδων του Υπουργείου Προστασίας του Πολίτη προκειμένου να υπάρξει γρήγορη και αποτελεσματική αντίδραση για την πολιτική προστασία. Η προτεινόμενη παρέμβαση είναι καθοριστικής σημασίας για τον μετασχηματισμό της Ελλάδας σε μια ψηφιοποιημένη σύγχρονη και ασφαλή κοινωνία, δημιουργώντας σημαντικές επιπτώσεις, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της ενίσχυσης των μεθόδων Πολιτικής Προστασίας για την πρόληψη και τη διάσωση μέσω της εφαρμογής καινοτόμου συστήματος αιχμής, το οποίο θα παρέχει ζωντανά δεδομένα σε αρχές που θα τις υποστηρίξουν στη λήψη αποφάσεων. Μια τέτοια πρωτοβουλία αναμένεται να μεταμορφώσει τις ελληνικές μεθόδους προστασίας παρέχοντας μια «ψηφιακή επανεκκίνηση» και να ενισχύσει σημαντικά την ετήσια αύξηση του ΑΕΠ κατά τη διάρκεια μιας περιόδου 5-10 ετών.

Περιλαμβάνοντας 17% ψηφιακές δαπάνες (βλ. Πίνακα - 1), ο Άξονας συμβάλλει στον προαναφερθέντα ψηφιακό στόχο του 20%.

8. Συμβολή στον κλιματικό και ψηφιακό στόχο

Η Ετήσια Στρατηγική Βιώσιμης Ανάπτυξης (COM (2020) 575) θέτει έναν ελάχιστο 37% των συνολικών δαπανών του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας που πρέπει να σχετίζεται με τον κλιματικό στόχο και έναν ελάχιστο 20% που θα πρέπει να σχετίζεται με τον ψηφιακό στόχο.

Τίτλος μεταρρύθμισης ή επένδυσης	**Κλιματικός Στόχος(%)**	**Ψηφιακός Στόχος (%)**
Εξωστρέφεια έρευνας και καινοτομίας (ID: 16621)	0%	0%
Ερευνώ – Δημιουργώ - Καινοτομώ (ID: 16971)	0%	0%
Αναβάθμιση υποδομών ερευνητικών κέντρων εποπτείας ΓΓΕΚ (GSRI) (ID: 16624)	0%	0%
Ενίσχυση βασικής και εφαρμοσμένης έρευνας (ID: 16618)	0%	0%
Χρηματοδότηση της καινοτομίας - HORIZON 2020 (ID: 16622)	0%	0%

TH2ORAX - Εξελίξιμο ολιστικό υβριδικό επιχειρησιακό αυτόνομο σύστημα (άμυνα, ασφάλεια, πολιτική Προστασία) (ID: 16654)	100%	100%

9. Αρχή της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης»

Η αρχή της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» αξιολογήθηκε για κάθε μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση αυτού του Άξονα. Η αξιολόγηση κατέληξε στο συμπέρασμα ότι κανένα από τα προτεινόμενα μέτρα δεν θα προκαλέσει σημαντική ζημία σε κανέναν από τους έξι περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους, όπως ορίζονται στο άρθρο 17 του κανονισμού ταξινόμησης της ΕΕ (EU Taxonomy Regulation).

Κάθε μία από τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις του Άξονα αξιολογήθηκε στη λίστα ελέγχου για να προσδιοριστεί εάν και ποιος από τους έξι περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους απαιτούσε μια ουσιαστική αξιολόγηση DNSH. Η αξιολόγηση της λίστας ελέγχου κατέληξε στο συμπέρασμα ότι κανένα από τα μέτρα αυτής του Άξονα δεν απαιτεί ουσιαστική αξιολόγηση DNSH καθώς κανένα από τα μέτρα δεν θα προκαλέσει σημαντική βλάβη σε κανέναν από τους έξι περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους.

10. Ορόσημα, στόχοι και χρονοδιάγραμμα

Δείτε το σχετικό κεφάλαιο των οροσήμων στο Μέρος 3.

11. Χρηματοδότηση και κόστος

Γενικές αρχές και οδηγίες

Έχοντας προσδιορίσει τις κύριες προκλήσεις και τους στόχους του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και τα ορόσημα, το στόχο και το χρονοδιάγραμμα των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων που καθορίστηκαν, παρουσιάζονται παρακάτω οι βασικές αρχές καθώς και η ακολουθούμενη διαδικασία και μεθοδολογία σχετικά με τη χρηματοδότηση και την αξιολόγηση του κόστους.

Πρώτον, σημειώνεται ότι η εκτίμηση κόστους του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας εφαρμόζεται σύμφωνα με τις βασικές απαιτήσεις του Κανονισμού που προβλέπουν ότι το κόστος για κάθε επένδυση και μεταρρύθμιση οφείλει να είναι:

- **Λογικό:** Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας παρέχει επαρκείς πληροφορίες και αποδεικτικά στοιχεία ότι το ποσό του εκτιμώμενου συνολικού κόστους του κάθε Άξονα είναι κατάλληλο.
- **Εύλογο:** Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας παρέχει επαρκείς πληροφορίες και αποδεικτικά στοιχεία ότι το ποσό του εκτιμώμενου συνολικού κόστους του κάθε Άξονα είναι σύμφωνο με τη φύση και τον τύπο των προβλεπόμενων επενδύσεων μέσω της εφαρμογής μιας οριζόντιας αξιολόγησης που εξασφαλίζει την ευθυγράμμιση μεταξύ του χαρακτήρα της κάθε επένδυσης και του κόστους της.
- **Ανάλογο:** Το ποσό του συνολικού κόστους του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας αντιστοιχεί στον αναμενόμενο αντίκτυπο του σχεδιαζόμενου μέτρου στην οικονομία και την απασχόληση στην Ελλάδα. Συγκεκριμένα, αξιολογείται εάν το σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας θα έχει οικονομικό αντίκτυπο που να ευθυγραμμίζεται με το ποσό του εκτιμώμενου κόστους του.

Επιπλέον, η μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση και η διαδικασία που ακολουθήθηκε σε σχέση με το κόστος και την αιτιολόγηση για κάθε μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση αναπτύσσεται με βάση τέσσερις βασικές αρχές που πληρούν τους ακόλουθους στόχους:

- **Ακρίβεια**: Η προσέγγιση και τα εργαλεία μεθοδολογίας που χρησιμοποιούνται διασφαλίζουν ότι το εκτιμώμενο κόστος είναι εύλογο κοντά στο πραγματικό κόστος μέσω της χρήσης λογιστικών, ιστορικών, στατιστικών στοιχείων καθώς και του προσδιορισμού των τιμών της αγοράς.
- **Λογοδοσία και διαφάνεια:** Το κόστος των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων εκτιμήθηκε με τρόπο που να είναι σαφώς ανιχνεύσιμος και κατανοητός, μέσω εφαρμοσμένης ανάλυσης που περιλαμβάνει λεπτομερείς πληροφορίες για κάθε παράμετρο που χρησιμοποιείται στον υπολογισμό του κόστους (π.χ. κόστος μονάδας βασικών παραγόντων, απαιτούμενος αριθμός μονάδων, κλπ)
- **Απλότητα**: Η προσέγγιση μεθοδολογίας κόστους που ακολουθήθηκε χρησιμοποιεί απλά εργαλεία και μεθόδους υπολογισμού κόστους, ώστε να επιτρέπεται η αξιολόγηση των στοιχείων που σχετίζονται με το κόστος μαζί με την αξιολόγηση των άλλων στοιχείων του σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας σε σύντομο χρονικό διάστημα. Αυτό έχει ως στόχο να διατηρήσει το διοικητικό φόρτο όσο το δυνατόν πιο διαχειρίσιμο για όλα τα μέρη.

- **Συνέπεια:** Το κόστος που εκτιμάται ανά μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση συνάδει με άλλες πολιτικές της ΕΕ και είναι σύμφωνο με το κόστος που εφαρμόζεται σε παρόμοια έργα μέσω άλλων κοινοτικών χρηματοδοτήσεων.

Λαμβάνοντας υπόψη αυτές τις αρχές και απαιτήσεις, η μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση που αναπτύχθηκε για τις εκτιμήσεις κόστους κάθε επένδυσης και μεταρρύθμισης του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας ακολουθεί ορισμένες κοινές κατευθυντήριες γραμμές. Πιο συγκεκριμένα, περιλαμβάνει:

- Σαφή και τεκμηριωμένη ανάλυση των προκλήσεων που αντιμετωπίζονται και των στόχων των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων.
- Λεπτομερείς πληροφορίες σχετικά με το αναμενόμενο αποτέλεσμα των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων.
- Λεπτομερή περιγραφή του τρόπου εφαρμογής των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων (μέσα εφαρμογής).
- Πληροφορίες σχετικά με τη φύση και το μέγεθος των προτεινόμενων επενδύσεων και μεταρρυθμίσεων, καθώς και το χρονοδιάγραμμά τους και τα σχετικά ορόσημα.

Διαδικασία επικύρωσης κόστους και μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση

Με βάση τις προαναφερθείσες αρχές και κατευθυντήριες γραμμές, αναπτύσσεται μια συγκεκριμένη διαδικασία επικύρωσης του κόστους και μεθοδολογίας που επιτρέπει την κοστολόγηση για κάθε επένδυση και μεταρρύθμιση του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και διασφαλίζει την ακρίβεια, τη διαφάνεια, την απλότητα και τη συνέπεια των εκτιμήσεων.

Η διαδικασία ανάλυσης κόστους του σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας περιλαμβάνει τέσσερα βασικά βήματα που στοχεύουν στην εφαρμογή των εξής:

- 1ο βήμα: Ανάπτυξη μιας συγκεκριμένης έκθεσης ανά μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση με ξεχωριστή ανάλυση ανά επιμέρους έργο.
- 2ο βήμα: Εξέταση όλων των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και δεδομένων.
- 3ο βήμα: Λεπτομερής ανάλυση όλων των στοιχείων κόστους των κύριων έργων μέσω της εφαρμογής της πιο κατάλληλης μεθοδολογίας επικύρωσης κόστους.
- 4ο βήμα: Επαλήθευση κόστους ανά έργο, Άξονα, και Πυλώνα του σχεδίου.

1ο βήμα - Ανάπτυξη αναφορών ανάλυσης κόστους

Το περιεχόμενο της αναφοράς ανάλυσης κόστους για κάθε μία από τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας περιλαμβάνει τις ακόλουθες κοινές παραμέτρους / λεπτομέρειες:

- **Σύνοψη έργου** : Περιλαμβάνει την αποτύπωση των χαρακτηριστικών του κάθε έργου (π.χ. Πυλώνας, Άξονας, τίτλος έργου και υποέργα, ενδιαφερόμενα μέρη), την κωδικοποίηση βασικών οικονομικών μεγεθών (συνολικός και εκτιμώμενος προϋπολογισμός) καθώς και μια σύντομη επισκόπηση του πεδίου εφαρμογής του έργου.
- **Μέσα εφαρμογής:** Αποτυπώνει μια περίληψη του σχετικού κανονιστικού πλαισίου (εάν υπάρχει), μια γενική προοπτική όσον αφορά τη διαδικασία ωριμότητας και έναν συγκεντρωτικό πίνακα σχετικά με το χρονοδιάγραμμα του έργου και με τα ορόσημα που πρέπει να επιτευχθούν.

- **Προϋπολογισμός έργου**: Περιλαμβάνει:
    - ανάλυση (προσδιορισμός βασικών παραμέτρων κόστους, επισκόπηση των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών, επιβεβαίωση ότι το εκτιμώμενο κόστος δεν περιλαμβάνει ΦΠΑ, δεν είναι επαναλαμβανόμενο και δεν πραγματοποιείται πριν από την 1η Φεβρουαρίου 2020),
    - ένδειξη του κατά πόσον τμήματα του προϋπολογισμού του έργου καλύπτονται από άλλα ιδιωτικά κονδύλια ή κοινοτική χρηματοδότηση – επιβεβαίωση ότι αυτά τα ποσά έχουν αφαιρεθεί από το κόστος που θα χρηματοδοτηθεί από το Ταμείο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και
    - αξιολόγηση και επικύρωση προϋπολογισμού (συγκεκριμένη μεθοδολογία για την εκτίμηση του κόστους, ανάλυση κόστους ανά καθοριστικό παράγοντα, προσδιορισμός του κόστους μονάδας, προσδιορισμός του συνολικού αριθμού μονάδων, εκτίμηση του συνολικού απαιτούμενου προϋπολογισμού ανά έργο).
- **Υποστηρικτικό υλικό:** Αποτυπώνει μια σύντομη επισκόπηση των σχετικών μελετών ή / και πληροφοριών που χρησιμοποιούνται για την επικύρωση του συνολικού κόστους καθώς και τη χαρτογράφηση σημείων αναφοράς που χρησιμοποιήθηκαν κατά την ανάλυση του κόστους (ιστορικό, συγκριτικό κόστος σε παρόμοια έργα) και παροχή σχετικών αποδεικτικών στοιχείων (π.χ. πηγές).

2ο βήμα - Εξέταση όλων των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και δεδομένων

Προκειμένου να διασφαλιστεί η ακρίβεια και η συνέπεια των εκτιμήσεων κόστους, πραγματοποιείται μια συγκριτική ανάλυση δεδομένων κοστολόγησης μέσω της συλλογής και εξέτασης όλων των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και δεδομένων σχετικά με το πραγματικό κόστος παρόμοιων μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων που έχουν πραγματοποιηθεί στο παρελθόν. Αυτό το βήμα περιλαμβάνει κυρίως όλες τις ενέργειες που σχετίζονται με τη συλλογή και εξέταση του συνόλου των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και του υποστηρικτικού υλικού, καθώς και την άντληση δεδομένων και την εις βάθος ανάλυση της σχετικής τεκμηρίωσης.

3ο βήμα - Ανάπτυξη μεθοδολογίας ανάλυσης κόστους

Προκειμένου να εφαρμοστεί η κοστολόγηση των έργων, αναπτύχθηκαν τρεις βασικές μεθοδολογικές αναλύσεις που χρησιμοποιήθηκαν με βάση την καταλληλότητά τους για καθεμία από τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις που περιλαμβάνονται στο Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας:

Εκτίμηση από κάτω προς τα πάνω (bottom-up)

Η πρώτη μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση της ανάλυσης κόστους περιλαμβάνει εκτιμήσεις σε αναλυτικό επίπεδο για κάθε παράμετρο κόστους του έργου, οι οποίες στη συνέχεια συγκεντρώνονται σε μια συνολική εκτίμηση για ολόκληρο το έργο. Τα κύρια βήματα αυτής της μεθοδολογικής προσέγγισης περιλαμβάνουν τα ακόλουθα:

- Επανεξέταση ιστορικών τιμών/κριτηρίων ανά παράμετρο κόστους από παρόμοια έργα και εκτίμηση του κόστους αξίας της μονάδας.
- Προσδιορισμός του συνολικού αριθμού μονάδων που απαιτούνται και εφαρμογή της τιμής μονάδας για τις σχετικές εκτιμήσεις ανά παράμετρο κόστους.
- Τελική συγκέντρωση και εκτίμηση του συνολικού κόστους ανά έργο.

Παραμετρική προσέγγιση

Αυτή η προσέγγιση αναφέρεται στην εκτίμηση του συνολικού προϋπολογισμού ανά έργο βάσει σχετικών ιστορικών στοιχείων / σημείων αναφοράς. Συγκεκριμένα, τα κύρια βήματα της παραμετρικής μεθοδολογικής προσέγγισης περιλαμβάνουν τα ακόλουθα:

- Προσδιορισμός μεμονωμένων παραμέτρων κόστους βάσει σχετικών ιστορικών στοιχείων / σημείων αναφοράς
- Εξέταση της συνεισφοράς κάθε παραμέτρου κόστους στο συνολικό προϋπολογισμό
- Αξιολόγηση κάθε παραμέτρου κόστους ως ποσοστό του συνολικού κόστους

Εκτίμηση από πάνω προς τα κάτω (top down)

Τέλος, η τεχνική μεθοδολογίας από πάνω προς τα κάτω περιλαμβάνει τα ακόλουθα κύρια βήματα:

- Εκτίμηση του συνολικού προϋπολογισμού ανά έργο βάσει σχετικών ιστορικών στοιχείων.
- Κατανομή του συνολικού κόστους ανά μεμονωμένη παράμετρο κόστους βάσει των σχετικών κριτηρίων αναφοράς για κάθε κόστος μονάδας.

Σημειώνεται ότι σε ορισμένες περιπτώσεις όπου υπάρχει περιορισμένη διαθεσιμότητα συγκριτικών ιστορικών στοιχείων / σημείων αναφοράς, προκειμένου να προχωρήσουμε σε μια ακριβή και αιτιολογημένη εκτίμηση των παραμέτρων κόστους, ζητήθηκε άποψη από εμπειρογνώμονες. Ειδικότερα, η κρίση των εμπειρογνωμόνων στοχεύει να παρέχει τα ακόλουθα:

- Επανεξέταση των σχετικών σημείων αναφοράς σχετικά με το κόστος παρόμοιων έργων.
- Παροχή εξειδικευμένης γνώμης με βάση την εμπειρία και γνώση που έχει αποκτηθεί σε έναν συγκεκριμένο τομέα και την επισήμανση κρίσιμων παραγόντων και πιθανών κινδύνων.
- Ολοκλήρωση και αξιολόγηση των υπαρχόντων δεδομένων και επικύρωση του εκτιμώμενου κόστους.

4ο βήμα - Διαδικασία αξιολόγησης και επικύρωσης

Η ακρίβεια και η επικύρωση της ανάλυσης κόστους για κάθε επένδυση και έργο επιτυγχάνεται μέσω της αξιολόγησης του κόστους του σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας από έναν ανεξάρτητο φορέα. Συγκεκριμένα, η επικύρωση και αποτίμηση της ανάλυσης κόστους διασφαλίστηκε μέσω των ακόλουθων ενεργειών:

- Συλλογή, επεξεργασία και αναθεώρηση δεδομένων
- Συνεχής επικοινωνία και υλοποίηση συναντήσεων με τους υπεύθυνους ενδιαφερόμενους φορείς και οντότητες
- Αναζήτηση πρόσθετων δεδομένων και πληροφοριών
- Επαλήθευση μεγέθους επένδυσης και προσδιορισμός κόστους
- Προετοιμασία και επανεξέταση των αναφορών ανάλυσης κόστους

Κύρια στοιχεία μεθοδολογίας προσέγγισης και παραμέτρων κόστους

Η μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση που ακολουθήθηκε για την εκτίμηση του κόστους όσον αφορά τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις του πέμπτου Άξονα («Προώθηση της έρευνας και της καινοτομίας»)

του τέταρτου Πυλώνα του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας («Ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις και οικονομικός μετασχηματισμός») βασίζεται τα ακόλουθα κύρια στοιχεία που αφορούν:

- Κατασκευή νέου κτιρίου ή ανακαίνιση υπαρχόντων κτιρίων
- Προμήθεια του απαιτούμενου εξοπλισμού
- Ανάπτυξη και αναβάθμιση συστημάτων πληροφορικής
- Διαχείριση έργου, τεχνική υποστήριξη και συμβουλευτικές υπηρεσίες
- Κατάρτιση - προγράμματα επαγγελματικής πιστοποίησης
- Οργάνωση δράσεων δημοσιότητας και ευαισθητοποίησης
- Επιδοτήσεις έργων

1ο στοιχείο: Κατασκευή ή ανακαίνιση κτιρίου

Η σχετική κοστολόγηση των επενδύσεων όσον αφορά το πρώτο στοιχείο προέρχεται από την κατασκευή νέων κτιρίων ή την ανακαίνιση υφιστάμενων και την εγκατάσταση συστημάτων ανανεώσιμης ενέργειας και διαχείρισης αποβλήτων. Οι παράμετροι κόστους αυτών των επενδύσεων περιλαμβάνουν κυρίως τα τέλη που χρεώνονται για τα κατασκευαστικά έργα και το κόστος αγοράς του απαιτούμενου κατασκευαστικού υλικού. Οι εκτιμήσεις κόστους βασίζονται στις ακόλουθες παραμέτρους:

- Προσδιορισμός της επιφάνειας του κτιρίου σε κάθε έργο (μετριέται σε τετραγωνικά μέτρα)
- Εκτίμηση του κόστους μονάδας που σχετίζεται με τις κατασκευαστικές εργασίες (κόστος μονάδας ανά τετραγωνικό μέτρο) με βάση τις σχετικές τιμές αγοράς
- Υπολογισμός του συνολικού κόστους που απαιτείται ανά έργο, που προκύπτει από το εκτιμώμενο κόστος των συνολικών κατασκευαστικών έργων (συμπεριλαμβανομένου και του κόστους για όλες τις απαιτούμενες ηλεκτρολογικές και μηχανολογικές εγκαταστάσεις)

2ο στοιχείο: Προμήθεια απαιτούμενου εξοπλισμού

Το κόστος που περιλαμβάνεται αφορά στην προμήθεια του απαιτούμενου εξοπλισμού πληροφορικής, τις άδειες λογισμικού και τα τυχόν μηχανήματα. Σε αυτό το πλαίσιο, η εκτίμηση και η αιτιολόγηση του κόστους βασίζεται σε συγκεκριμένες παραμέτρους και ενέργειες που αναφέρονται στα:

- Προσδιορισμός του απαιτούμενου εξοπλισμού και των αδειών που πρέπει να αγοραστούν σε κάθε επένδυση και προσδιορισμός του σχετικού ποσού που απαιτείται
- Εκτίμηση του σχετικού κόστους μονάδας σε είδη για εξοπλισμό ή σε έτη για τις άδειες με βάση το σύνολο των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών αναφορικά με το σχετικό κόστος παρόμοιων επενδύσεων και λαμβάνοντας υπόψη και τις τρέχουσες τιμές της αγοράς
- Ποσοτικοποίηση συνολικού κόστους σχετικά με την προμήθεια των απαιτούμενων αδειών λογισμικού και του εξοπλισμού

3ο στοιχείο: Ανάπτυξη και αναβάθμιση συστημάτων και πλατφορμών πληροφορικής

Η ανάπτυξη και αναβάθμιση των συστημάτων και των πλατφορμών πληροφορικής περιλαμβάνει το εκτιμώμενο κόστος όλων των απαιτούμενων ενεργειών για την τεχνική υποστήριξη που απαιτείται για την εγκατάσταση, την ανάπτυξη και την προσαρμογή των συστημάτων καθώς και των πιλοτικών υπηρεσιών λειτουργίας. Συγκεκριμένα, η κοστολόγηση βασίζεται στις ακόλουθες παραμέτρους:

- Προσδιορισμός του αριθμού του προσωπικού που απαιτείται για την ανάπτυξη συστημάτων και λογισμικού πληροφορικής

- Προσδιορισμός του όγκου της εργασίας που απαιτείται για την ολοκλήρωση του έργου, ο οποίος υπολογίζεται σε ανθρωπομήνες βάσει των μέσων παραγωγικών ωρών (ανά μήνα ανά άτομο (πλήρους απασχόλησης)
- Εκτίμηση του συνολικού κόστους με βάση τις τιμές της αγοράς που καθορίζουν το κόστος ανά άτομο ανά μήνα και τον συνολικό εκτιμώμενο χρόνο εργασίας

4ο στοιχείο: Διαχείριση έργων, διαβούλευση και τεχνική βοήθεια

Το κόστος όσον αφορά το τέταρτο στοιχείο προέρχεται από την παροχή των συμπληρωματικών υπηρεσιών που απαιτούνται ανά έργο, οι οποίες περιλαμβάνουν τις υπηρεσίες διαβούλευσης και τεχνικής βοήθειας που παρέχονται μέσω της εφαρμογής των απαιτούμενων μελετών και ερευνών (μελέτες σκοπιμότητας, αναλύσεις απαιτήσεων, σχεδιασμός λύσεων κ.λπ.). ως υπηρεσίες διαχείρισης και εποπτείας του έργου. Σε αυτό το πεδίο, ο υπολογισμός του σχετικού κόστους που προκύπτει από αυτές τις υπηρεσίες βασίζεται στις ακόλουθες παραμέτρους:

- Προσδιορισμός των ειδικών αναγκών ανά έργο και προσδιορισμός του αριθμού των σχετικών εμπειρογνωμόνων / προσωπικού που απαιτείται
- Εκτίμηση των συνολικών ανθρωπομηνών/ωρών που εκτιμάται ότι θα παρέχονται σε κάθε υπηρεσία, καθώς και το αντίστοιχο κόστος μονάδας
- Υπολογισμός του συνολικού κόστους που προκύπτει από τις τεχνικές υπηρεσίες παροχής συμβουλών, διαχείρισης και υποστήριξης ανά έργο βάσει των παραπάνω δύο παραμέτρων

5ο στοιχείο: Προγράμματα κατάρτισης και επαγγελματικής πιστοποίησης

Το κόστος όσον αφορά το πέμπτο στοιχείο προέρχεται από την εφαρμογή εκπαιδευτικών συνεδρίων και μαθημάτων, τα προγράμματα επαγγελματικής πιστοποίησης και το κόστος αγοράς του απαιτούμενου εκπαιδευτικού υλικού (βιβλία, φυλλάδια κ.λπ.). Πιο συγκεκριμένα, η κοστολόγηση των προγραμμάτων κατάρτισης βασίζεται στις ακόλουθες παραμέτρους:

- Προσδιορισμός των αναγκών ανά εκπαιδευτικό πρόγραμμα όσον αφορά εκπαιδευτές, συντονιστές, ακαδημαϊκή υποστήριξη κ.λπ. και τους εκτιμώμενους συμμετέχοντες / δικαιούχους
- Προσδιορισμός του μέσου χρόνου ανά πρόγραμμα (σε ώρες, ημέρες ή μήνες) και εκτίμηση του κόστους μονάδας που αντιστοιχεί σε κάθε εκπαιδευτή / εκπαιδευόμενο ανά ώρα ή συνεδρία εκπαίδευσης με βάση το ιστορικό κόστος σε παρόμοια έργα και σημεία αναφοράς της αγοράς
- Προσδιορισμός του απαιτούμενου εκπαιδευτικού υλικού (π.χ. βιβλία, οδηγοί, έντυπα ή ψηφιακές ενότητες κ.λπ.) ανά πρόγραμμα και προσδιορισμός του κόστους μονάδας (π.χ. κόστος ανά σελίδα)

6ο στοιχείο: Δράσεις δημοσιότητας και ευαισθητοποίησης

Οι δράσεις δημοσιότητας και ευαισθητοποίησης περιλαμβάνουν το κόστος που απαιτείται για τη διοργάνωση εκδηλώσεων και εκστρατειών, την εφαρμογή ερευνών δημοσκοπήσεων και τις γενικότερες δράσεις δημοσιότητας. Το κόστος για την υλοποίηση δράσεων δημοσιότητας και ευαισθητοποίησης εκτιμάται με τα ακόλουθα βήματα και παραμέτρους:

- Προσδιορισμός του τύπου της δημοσιότητας και των δράσεων ευαισθητοποίησης (π.χ. φυλλάδια, διαφημίσεις τύπου, «εκστρατείες» μέσων κ.λπ.)
- Προσδιορισμός της συνολικής διάρκειας που απαιτείται για την ολοκλήρωση τους σε ανθρωπομήνες (εργάσιμοι μήνες)

- Επικοινωνία με τους σχετικούς ενδιαφερόμενους και προσδιορισμός του κόστους μονάδας με βάση τις τρέχουσες τιμές αγοράς (π.χ. κόστος μονάδας ανά μήνα, ανά άτομο που αντιστοιχεί σε κάθε δράση ευαισθητοποίησης)

7ο στοιχείο: Επιδοτήσεις έργων

Αυτό το στοιχείο περιλαμβάνει το κόστος που προκύπτει από τις επιδοτήσεις έργων που αποσκοπούν στην προώθηση της έρευνας, της ανάπτυξης και της καινοτομίας. Το κόστος που προκύπτει εκτιμάται με βάση τις ακόλουθες παραμέτρους:

- Εξέταση σχετικού ιστορικού κόστους σε παρόμοια έργα στην Ελλάδα
- Ανάλυση σημείων αναφοράς από παρόμοια Ευρωπαϊκά έργα
- Ανάλυση των κατηγοριών κόστους ανά έργο, εκτίμηση του σχετικού κόστους που αντιστοιχεί σε κάθε παράμετρο και προσδιορισμός του συνολικού κόστους ανά πρόταση/έργο

Η λεπτομερής εκτίμηση κόστους για κάθε έργο βρίσκεται στα Παραρτήματα.

12. *Αίτημα δανείου*

Μη εφαρμόσιμο.

Άξονας 4.6: Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας

1. Περιγραφή του Άξονα

Τομείς/ τομέας πολιτικής: Η έξυπνη, βιώσιμη και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς ανάπτυξη, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της οικονομικής συνοχής, των θέσεων εργασίας, της παραγωγικότητας, της ανταγωνιστικότητας, της έρευνας, της ανάπτυξης και της καινοτομίας, καθώς και μια καλά λειτουργούσα εσωτερική αγορά με ισχυρές μικρομεσαίες επιχειρήσεις (ΜμΕ), θα πρέπει να στοχεύουν στην ενίσχυση του αναπτυξιακού δυναμικού και στη δημιουργία μιας βιώσιμης ανάκαμψης της οικονομίας της Ένωσης. Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις θα πρέπει να προωθούν την επιχειρηματικότητα, την κοινωνική οικονομία, την ανάπτυξη βιώσιμων υποδομών και μεταφορών, τη βιομηχανοποίηση και την επαναβιομηχάνιση, καθώς και να μετριάζουν τις επιπτώσεις της πανδημίας COVID-19 στην οικονομία.

Περίληψη: Ο συγκεκριμένος Άξονας περιλαμβάνει επενδύσεις και συμπληρωματικές μεταρρυθμίσεις που στοχεύουν στη βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας βασικών τομέων της ελληνικής οικονομίας όπως του τουρισμού, του πολιτισμού, της αγροδιατροφής και της μεταποίησης. Ο Άξονας περιλαμβάνει επίσης επενδύσεις σε έργα υποδομών που σχετίζονται με το σύστημα μεταφορών της χώρας προκειμένου να επιτευχθεί η βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητάς της.

Τα προτεινόμενα μέτρα σε κάθε τομέα για την επίτευξη των παραπάνω στόχων είναι τα εξής:

Στον πολιτισμό, περιλαμβάνονται επενδύσεις στις υποδομές και τον εξοπλισμό των καταστημάτων του Οργανισμού Διαχείρισης και Ανάπτυξης Πολιτιστικών Πόρων (ΟΔΑΠ) με σκοπό τη βελτίωση των παρεχόμενων υπηρεσιών τους. Είναι σημαντικό ο πολιτισμός να λειτουργεί ως κινητήριος μοχλός της οικονομικής και της στρατηγικής ανάπτυξης των πολιτιστικών και δημιουργικών βιομηχανιών. Σημαντικές δράσεις πραγματοποιούνται επίσης και για την προστασία της πολιτιστικής κληρονομιάς της χώρας από την κλιματική αλλαγή, μέσω έργων υποδομής σε μνημεία και εμβληματικά κτίρια για πρόληψη και αποκατάσταση των μνημείων, αλλά και για την περαιτέρω πολιτιστική τους ανάδειξη. Οι ενέργειες αυτές αποτελούν το συνδετικό κρίκο για την υποστήριξη της κοινωνικής συνοχής μέσω της σύνδεσης του πολιτισμού με τον τουρισμό. Με σκοπό τη διαφοροποίηση του ελληνικού τουριστικού χαρτοφυλακίου, τη μείωση της εποχικότητας και την αύξηση των εσόδων προωθούνται δράσεις για τη συστηματική προώθηση θεματικών και εναλλακτικών μορφών τουρισμού όπως ο ορεινός, ο γαστρονομικός, ο τουρισμός ευεξίας, ο θαλάσσιος τουρισμός και οι συναφείς δραστηριότητες και ενισχύονται οι προσβάσιμες υποδομές.

Στην αγροδιατροφή προωθούνται δράσεις σχετικά με αποτελεσματικές μεθόδους παραγωγής που αυξάνουν την ποιότητα και την ανταγωνιστικότητα των ελληνικών προϊόντων. Επιπλέον, προωθούνται δράσεις έρευνας και καινοτομίας, ενισχύεται ο προσανατολισμός στην αγορά καθώς και η ικανότητα διείσδυσης στις διεθνείς αγορές με σκοπό τον οικονομικό μετασχηματισμό του τομέα. Βασικό στοιχείο των επενδύσεων είναι η εισαγωγή ψηφιακών τεχνολογιών. Οι προτεινόμενες επενδύσεις μέσω της καινοτομίας και νέων φιλικών προς το περιβάλλων μεθόδων επεξεργασίας του προϊόντος μειώνουν τις επιπτώσεις του κλάδου στο περιβάλλον και την κλιματική αλλαγή ενώ παράλληλα προωθούν την έρευνα και την καινοτομία.

Στη μεταποίηση, προωθείται η επιτάχυνση του προγράμματος μετασχηματισμού «Βιομηχανία 4.0», ο τομέας της έξυπνης παραγωγής στην Ελλάδα και η ανάπτυξη νέας γενιάς βιομηχανικών πάρκων. Οι επενδύσεις εστιάζονται στην ανάπτυξη νέων ή την αναβάθμιση υφιστάμενων γραμμών παραγωγής για τη βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας της βιομηχανίας. Έμφαση δίνεται στον προηγμένο και ψηφιακά ελεγχόμενο βιομηχανικό εξοπλισμό, στα συστήματα ελέγχου της παραγωγής και στην ανάπτυξη των βιομηχανικών συνεργασιών για την ενίσχυση της παραγωγής και της συνεργασίας στο βιομηχανικό οικοσύστημα.

Στις υποδομές προωθούνται ο ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός και οι έξυπνες υποδομές με σκοπό την ανάπτυξη υψηλής ποιότητας, πολυτροπικών, ανθεκτικών στην κλιματική αλλαγή, έξυπνων και βιώσιμων συστημάτων υποδομής και μεταφορών. Σκοπός των επενδύσεων είναι τόσο ο έλεγχος και η συντήρηση των υποδομών όσο και ο εκσυγχρονισμός τους με λειτουργίες φιλικές προς το χρήστη. Το σύστημα μεταφορών είναι εξίσου σημαντικό για τον Άξονα και μέσω της ανάπτυξης του δικτύου του σιδηροδρόμου θα ενισχυθούν τόσο οι επιχειρήσεις όσο και οι κάτοικοι τον περιοχών του δικτύου. Επίσης προωθούνται επενδύσεις που θα ενισχύσουν την οδική ασφάλεια.

Ο Άξονας αναμένεται να επηρεάσει το επιχειρηματικό περιβάλλον γενικά μέσω δράσεων ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού δομών και εργαλείων δημόσιας διοίκησης καθώς και τροποποιήσεων του νομικού πλαισίου , ενισχύοντας έτσι την ελληνική

επιχειρηματικότητα και προσελκύοντας νέες στρατηγικές επενδύσεις. Στην ουσία, αυτές οι μεταρρυθμίσεις θα υποστηρίξουν τις επιχειρήσεις να αναπτυχθούν σε μέγεθος αλλά και να αναπτύξουν μια πιο εξωστρεφή στρατηγική ανάπτυξης (εξαγωγές, συνεργασίες).

Σχετικά με τον Σύγχρονο Πολιτισμό, στον Άξονα συμπεριλαμβάνεται μεταρρύθμιση που αποσκοπεί στον καθορισμό των επαγγελματικών προσόντων και περιγραμμάτων για τους επαγγελματίες καλλιτέχνες καθώς και μέτρα στήριξης για την καλύτερη ένταξη αυτών στη οικονομία.

Παράλληλα, προτείνονται επενδυτικές δράσεις που στοχεύουν στην ενίσχυση της εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης επαγγελματιών καλλιτεχνών μέσα από ένα στοχευμένο πρόγραμμα κατάρτισης σε νέες δεξιότητες (βασικές, ψηφιακές) με στόχο την ενίσχυση του κλάδου στην απόκτηση εξωστρέφειας και δικτύωσης με σημαντικά οικονομικά και επαγγελματικά οφέλη. Παράλληλα, προωθείται ο εκσυγχρονισμός των προγραμμάτων σπουδών των ανώτερων κρατικών σχολών καλλιτεχνικής εκπαίδευσης με στόχο να ικανοποιούνται οι ευρωπαϊκές προδιαγραφές και καλές πρακτικές που αναβαθμίζουν τόσο την παρεχόμενη εκπαίδευση όσο και τον τίτλο σπουδών.

Στον Άξονα επίσης περιλαμβάνεται μια σημαντική παρέμβαση για την υιοθέτηση του πολιτισμού και της τέχνης στις πρακτικές αντιμετώπισης και θεραπείας ψυχικών διαταραχών και την προάσπιση της ευζωίας και την προστασία της ψυχικής υγείας. Παράλληλα και με κριτήριο την “ασημένια οικονομία” και τη διασφάλιση της ισότιμης πρόσβασης των υπερηλίκων στους χώρους Πολιτισμού, περιγράφεται ένα πρόγραμμα προσβασιμότητας των υποδομών και της δημιουργίας προγραμμάτων για τη συγκεκριμένη ηλικιακή ομάδα.

Τέλος στον Άξονα περιλαμβάνεται μια σημαντική επένδυση που ενθαρρύνει την ανάπτυξη του Σύγχρονου Πολιτισμού μέσα από την ενίσχυση της τοπικής παράδοσης, την υποστήριξη τοπικών κοινωνιών και ευρύτερων περιοχών με έντονο πολιτιστικό ενδιαφέρον και παράδοση, τη στήριξη της εγχώριας κινηματογραφίας και την ευρύτερη προώθηση, επικοινωνία και προβολή του πολιτιστικού προϊόντος της χώρας.

Στόχος: Μέσα από ένα ευρύ φάσμα επενδύσεων και μεταρρυθμίσεων, ο στόχος του συγκεκριμένου Άξονα είναι η βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας, της παραγωγικότητας και της ανθεκτικότητας των κύριων οικονομικών τομέων, όπως ο τουρισμός, ο πολιτισμός, η αγροδιατροφή, η μεταποίηση, καθώς και η βελτίωση των εθνικών μεταφορών και των υποδομών εφοδιαστικής αλυσίδας. Αυτό θα επιτευχθεί μέσω μιας σειράς επενδύσεων που συμβάλλουν στην ενίσχυση της ανταγωνιστικότητας της χώρας στους προαναφερθέντες τομείς, συνδέοντας σημαντικά οικονομικά κέντρα και αντιμετωπίζοντας γεωγραφικές και περιφερειακές ανισότητες.

Αυτά συμπληρώνονται από δράσεις που στοχεύουν στην αύξηση της παραγωγικότητας και της ανταγωνιστικότητας, καθώς και στην προώθηση του εξαγωγικού προσανατολισμού της οικονομίας.

Μεταρρυθμίσεις και Επενδύσεις

Μεταρρυθμίσεις

- **Μεταρρύθμιση 1.** Μεταρρύθμιση της απασχόλησης στον πολιτιστικό τομέα (ID: 16715) [COFOG: 08.2]
- **Μεταρρύθμιση 2.** Ολοκληρωμένο σύστημα διαχείρισης υποδομών και μεταφορών (ID: 16937) [COFOG: 01.6]
- **Μεταρρύθμιση 3.** Απλοποίηση διαδικασιών Υπουργείου Υποδομών και Μεταφορών (ID: 16786) [COFOG: 01.6]
- **Μεταρρύθμιση 4:** Διευκόλυνση εμπορίου (ID: 16592) [COFOG: 01.1]
- **Μεταρρύθμιση 5:** Τροποποίηση του νομικού πλαισίου για την προσέλκυση στρατηγικών επενδύσεων – ειδικές ενισχύσεις για την προσέλκυση εμβληματικών διεθνών επενδύσεων (ID: 16593) [COFOG: 04.7]
- **Μεταρρύθμιση 6:** Ψηφιοποίηση δικτύου οικονομικής διπλωματίας & δράσεις κατάρτισης εξαγωγών (ID: 16599) [COFOG: 01.1]
- **Μεταρρύθμιση 7:** Οργανωτική μεταρρύθμιση στον τομέα των σιδηροδρόμων (ID: 16982)

Επενδύσεις

- **Επένδυση 1.** Ανάπτυξη δεξιοτήτων εργαζομένων πολιτιστικού τομέα (ID: 16723) [COFOG: 08.2]
- **Επένδυση 2.** Ο πολιτισμός ως κινητήριος μοχλός ανάπτυξης (ID: 16293) [COFOG: 08.2]
- **Επένδυση 3.** Υποδομές για την συνδρομή του πολιτισμού στην «ασημένια οικονομία» & αξιοποίηση της τέχνης για την βελτίωση της ψυχικής υγείας (ID: 16735) [COFOG: 08.6]
- **Επένδυση 4.** Αναβάθμιση καλλιτεχνικής τριτοβάθμιας εκπαίδευσης (ID: 16725) [COFOG: 08.2]

- **Επένδυση 5.** Αναβάθμιση καταστημάτων & προϊόντων του οργανισμού διαχείρισης και ανάπτυξης πολιτιστικών πόρων (πρώην ΤΑΠΑ) (ID: 16536) [COFOG: 08.6]
- **Επένδυση 6.** Δημιουργία μουσείου ενάλιων αρχαιοτήτων στον Πειραιά (ID: 16486) [COFOG: 08.2]
- **Επένδυση 7.** Προστασία εμβληματικών τόπων και μνημείων πολιτιστικής κληρονομιάς από την κλιματική αλλαγή (ID: 16433) [COFOG: 08.2]
- **Επένδυση 8.** Πολιτιστικές & φυσικές διαδρομές (ID: 16970) [COFOG: 08.2]
- **Επένδυση 9.** Δημιουργία πολιτιστικών διαδρομών (ID: 16485) [COFOG: 08.2]
- **Επένδυση 10.** Πρόσθετα έργα ανάδειξης και διαφύλαξης της Ακρόπολης (ID: 16435) [COFOG: 08.2]
- **Επένδυση 11.** Τουριστική ανάπτυξη (ID: 16931) [COFOG: 04.7]
- **Επένδυση 12:** Αναβάθμιση δεξιοτήτων στον τομέα του τουρισμού (ID: 16921) [COFOG: 09.5]
- **Επένδυση 13.** Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός αγροδιατροφικού τομέα (ID: 16653) [COFOG: 04.2]
- **Επένδυση 14.** Μετασχηματισμός στον γεωργικό τομέα (ID: 16626) [COFOG: 04.2]
- **Επένδυση 15.** Ενίσχυση υδατοκαλλιεργειών (ID: 16584) [COFOG: 04.2]
- **Επένδυση 16.** Έξυπνη μεταποίηση (ID: 16721) [COFOG: 04.4]
- **Επένδυση 17.** Ανάπτυξη επιχειρηματικών πάρκων (ID: 16634) [COFOG: 04.4]
- **Επένδυση 18.** Έξυπνες περιβαλλοντικές και πολιτιστικές υποδομές (smart infrastructure) (ID: 16960) [COFOG: 04.7]
- **Επένδυση 19.** Πρόγραμμα βελτίωσης οδικής ασφάλειας (ID: 16631) [COFOG: 04.5]
- **Επένδυση 20.** Βόρειος Οδικός Άξονας Κρήτης (ID: 16630) [COFOG: 04.5]
- **Επένδυση 21.** Αναβάθμιση του σιδηροδρομικού δικτύου με έργο ΣΔΙΤ (ID:16954) [COFOG: 04.5]
- **Επένδυση 22.** Παρεμβάσεις αναβάθμισης σε περιφερειακά αεροδρόμια (ID: 16833) [COFOG: 04.5]
- **Επένδυση 23.** Έξυπνες γέφυρες (ID: 16949) [COFOG: 04.5]
- **Επένδυση 24.** Προαστιακός σιδηρόδρομος στη Δυτική Αττική (ID: 16892) [COFOG: 04.5
- **Επένδυση 25.** Ηλεκτρονικά διόδια (ID: 16950) [COFOG: 04.5]
- **Επένδυση 26.** Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του ΟΣΕ (ID: 16959), [COFOG: 04.5]
- **Επένδυση 27.** Αυτοκινητόδρομος Κεντρικής Ελλάδας Ε-65 Βόρειο Τμήμα (ID: 16628), [COFOG: 04.5]
- **Επένδυση 28**. Σχέδιο για την αντικατάσταση του στόλου επιβατηγού ναυτιλίας και μείωση του αποτυπώματος CO2(ID: 16944), [COFOG: 04.7]
- **Επένδυση 29:** Παρεμβάσεις αναβάθμισης περιφερειακών λιμένων (ID: 16975)

Εκτιμώμενο κόστος: 7.233 εκατομμύρια ευρώ, εκ των οποίων 3.743 εκατομμύρια ευρώ (52%) καλύπτονται από το Ταμείο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας.

2. Κύριες προκλήσεις και στόχοι

α) Κύριες προκλήσεις

Βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και της ανθεκτικότητας στον τομέα του πολιτισμού: Ο τομέας του πολιτισμού εμφανίζει ένα υψηλό ποσοστό αδήλωτης εργασίας. Ταυτόχρονα, ο Ελληνικός πολιτιστικός και δημιουργικός τομέας αντιμετωπίζει βασικά συστημικά ζητήματα σχετικά με τις πολιτικές και πρακτικές απασχόλησης, την προστασία της πνευματικής ιδιοκτησίας, την αναβάθμιση της τριτοβάθμιας εκπαίδευσης, καθώς και την ανάπτυξη δεξιοτήτων στις πολιτιστικές και δημιουργικές βιομηχανίες. Στον πολιτισμό, αναπτύσσεται μια φιλόδοξη μεταρρύθμιση στον τομέα των φορολογικών και εργασιακών πρακτικών με στόχο την προστασία της βιομηχανίας, την ενδυνάμωση των επαγγελματιών και τη μείωση της αδήλωτης και ανασφάλιστης εργασίας. Για το σκοπό αυτό, μεταξύ άλλων δράσεων, προτείνεται η κατάρτιση του Μητρώου Εργαζομένων στον Πολιτιστικό και Δημιουργικό Τομέα. Η δυναμική ανάπτυξης

του πολιτιστικού τομέα είναι καλά τεκμηριωμένη σε πολλές διεθνείς και ευρωπαϊκές εκθέσεις[92] αλλά μέχρι στιγμής η Ελλάδα δεν έχει επενδύσει στη στρατηγική ανάπτυξη του, μέσω πολιτιστικών και δημιουργικών βιομηχανιών (CCIs), οι οποίες όντας στο σταυροδρόμι μεταξύ των τεχνών, των επιχειρήσεων και της τεχνολογίας, βρίσκονται σε στρατηγική θέση για να έχουν και θετικές επιπτώσεις σε άλλες βιομηχανίες.

Ο πολιτισμός και η δημιουργικότητα έχουν επίσης άμεσο αντίκτυπο σε τομείς όπως ο τουρισμός και επίσης βρίσκονται και σε όλα τα στάδια της αλυσίδας αξίας και άλλων τομέων, όπως η βιομηχανία μόδας και βιομηχανίες υψηλής προστιθέμενης αξίας, όπου η σημαντικότητά τους παρουσιάζει αυξητική τάξη. Πρόσφατες μελέτες έχουν δείξει ότι οι πολιτιστικές και δημιουργικές βιομηχανίες αντιπροσωπεύουν εξαιρετικά καινοτόμες εταιρείες με μεγάλη δυναμική ανάπτυξης και θεωρούνται ένας από τους πιο δυναμικούς τομείς της Ευρώπης. Ωστόσο, υπάρχει έλλειψη κατάλληλης εκπαίδευσης προς τους φοιτητές των τεχνών και του πολιτισμού που θα τους βοηθήσει να προσανατολίσουν τις δεξιότητές τους με βάση τις ανάγκες της αγοράς. Λόγω του χάσματος μεταξύ των προσφερόμενων δεξιοτήτων και των απαιτήσεων της αγοράς, πολλές φορές δεν είναι σε θέση να αναπτύξουν τις ειδικές δεξιότητες και ικανότητες που θα ενισχύσουν την απασχολησιμότητα τους και τη βιωσιμότητα των επιχειρήσεων.

Επιπλέον, η σύνδεση του πολιτισμού με την ευημερία και τον τουρισμό είναι ένας τομέας στον οποίο η Ελλάδα μπορεί να προχωρήσει καλύτερα. Πολλές μελέτες επισημαίνουν ότι οι ηλικιωμένοι σήμερα έχουν διαφορετικά χαρακτηριστικά από ό, τι στο παρελθόν: είναι πιο υγιείς, ξοδεύουν περισσότερα χρήματα, ταξιδεύουν πιο συχνά και μένουν περισσότερο σε προορισμούς μακριά από τον τόπο κατοικίας τους. Ωστόσο, οι ηλικιωμένοι χρειάζονται καλής ποιότητας υπηρεσίες. Οι πολιτιστικές εμπειρίες, οι υπηρεσίες και τα προϊόντα αποτελούν αναπόσπαστο μέρος της τουριστικής εμπειρίας που αναζητούν. Επιπλέον, η κατανάλωση πολιτιστικών αγαθών και η συμμετοχή σε πολιτιστικές δραστηριότητες έχει αναγνωριστεί ως μέσο πρόληψης και θεραπείας ψυχικών ασθενειών.[93]

Ανάπτυξη του τουρισμού και διαφοροποίηση του τουριστικού προϊόντος*:* Ο τομέας του τουρισμού, ένας από τους κύριους τομείς εξαγωγικών υπηρεσιών έχει επωφεληθεί από την ασταθή γεωπολιτική κατάσταση στις κύριες ανταγωνιστικές χώρες τα τελευταία χρόνια. Καθώς ο αριθμός των τουριστών φαίνεται να έχει σταθεροποιηθεί, η ανάπτυξη φαίνεται να προέρχεται κυρίως από μεγαλύτερης διάρκειας διαμονή, πιο ποιοτικές υποδομές και από υψηλότερες δαπάνες ανά τουρίστα[94]. Σύμφωνα με την τελευταία έκθεση του Ευρωπαϊκού Εξαμήνου, οι περιφερειακές ανισότητες της Ελλάδας έχουν διευρυνθεί σημαντικά την τελευταία δεκαετία και παραμένουν μεγάλες. Υπάρχει μια άνιση κατανομή των συνεπειών της πανδημίας στις ελληνικές περιοχές και διαφορετικά μοντέλα εξειδίκευσης, ιδιαίτερα όσον αφορά την εξάρτηση από τον τουρισμό. Σύμφωνα με τον γενικό στόχο του σχεδίου για τον μετριασμό των κοινωνικών και οικονομικών επιπτώσεων της πανδημίας, ο περιφερειακός τουρισμός δύναται να τονώσει τις εισροές επενδύσεων και να βελτιώσει τις προοπτικές απασχόλησης στις περιοχές όπου οι συνέπειες της πανδημίας ήταν ιδιαίτερα αισθητές. Οι κύριες προκλήσεις που επηρεάζουν την πραγματοποίηση των επενδύσεων είναι το κατακερματισμένο νομικό και κανονιστικό πλαίσιο που αφορά την αδειοδότηση, την κατασκευή και τη λειτουργία των υποδομών που απαιτούνται για τον περιφερειακό τουρισμό, συμπεριλαμβανομένου των υποδομών που απαιτούνται για τον χειμερινό (χιονοδρομικό), αθλητικό και γαστρονομικό τουρισμό. Ο στρατηγικός στόχος της βελτίωσης του τουριστικού προϊόντος επιτυγχάνεται μέσω της αναβάθμισης δεξιοτήτων και της επιμόρφωσης των

[92] Έκθεση Culture and Local Development (OECD, 2018), Έκθεση the Measuring the Economic Contribution of Cultural Industries (UNESCO, 2012)

[93] Έκθεση World Health Organisation 2019, Arts for Health and Wellbeing, British Parliament 2017

[94] Communication COM (2020) 150

υπαλλήλων του κλάδου, μέσω της δημιουργίας ειδικών τομεακών προγραμμάτων κατάρτισης και ευκαιριών ηλεκτρονικής μάθησης.

Επιπλέον, μια άμεση απαίτηση για την αναβάθμιση του τουρισμού είναι να προωθηθεί η προσβασιμότητα και να διασφαλιστεί ότι οι τουριστικές δραστηριότητες είναι εξίσου προσιτές στα άτομα με ειδικές ανάγκες, καθώς και σε άτομα που μπορούν να επωφεληθούν από προσβάσιμες υποδομές, όπως οι ηλικιωμένοι. Επιπλέον, υπάρχει ανάγκη συνεργασίας με την Εθνική Συνομοσπονδία Ατόμων με Αναπηρίες (ΕΣΑμεΑ)) καθώς και με το Εθνικό Σχέδιο Δράσης για τα Δικαιώματα των Ατόμων με Αναπηρίες. Τέλος, η ανάπτυξη του τουρισμού επικεντρώνεται και στο κύριο τουριστικό προϊόν της Ελλάδας που είναι τα νησιά μας και τα λιμάνια τους. Η ανάπτυξη σε αυτόν τον τομέα είναι απαραίτητη δεδομένου ότι θα καταστήσει τα λιμάνια της χώρας πιο ελκυστικά για τουρίστες με υπερσύγχρονες υποδομές και θα έχει θετικό αντίκτυπο στο ΑΕΠ.

Η τουριστική ανάπτυξη απαιτεί υψηλά πρότυπα και ασφαλείς υποδομές και στον τομέα των τουριστικών λιμένων. Δεδομένου ότι το τουριστικό προϊόν αναπτύσσεται με γρήγορους ρυθμούς, είναι σημαντικό να επικεντρωθούμε στην αποκατάσταση των επιπτώσεων της κλιματικής αλλαγής στα περιφερειακά λιμάνια και στην αναβάθμιση των υποβαθμισμένων λιμενικών υποδομών, ιδίως σε λιμένες μικρού και μεσαίου μεγέθους. Επιπλέον, η ανάπτυξη της θαλάσσιας σύνδεσης των νησιών συμβάλλει περαιτέρω στην αύξηση της τουριστικής δραστηριότητας και κατά συνέπεια στην απασχόληση και την ανάπτυξη των νησιών, καθώς η οικονομική ανάπτυξή τους βασίζεται σημαντικά στον τουρισμό. Τέλος, η στρατηγική ανάπτυξη των ελληνικών νησιών απαιτούσε επενδύσεις που λαμβάνουν υπόψη τις τρέχουσες πολυπλοκότητες, όπως η πληρότητα του ελληνικού στόλου.

Μετασχηματισμός του αγροτικού τομέα και των υδατοκαλλιεργειών: Σύμφωνα με τις κατευθυντήριες γραμμές της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής, υπάρχει ανάγκη απλούστευσης και εκσυγχρονισμού της κοινής αγροτικής πολιτικής, για καλύτερη ανταπόκριση στις αναδυόμενες οικονομικές, περιβαλλοντικές και κοινωνικές προκλήσεις που αντιμετωπίζει ο αγροτικός τομέας οι οποίες ενισχύονται από την τρέχουσα κρίση που προκύπτει από την πανδημία COVID-19. Σε αυτό το πλαίσιο, η ανάγκη προώθησης πολιτικών και επενδύσεων που αποσκοπούν στη βελτίωση και την αναδιάρθρωση του αγροτικού τομέα είναι ύψιστης προτεραιότητας. Επιπλέον, τα στρατηγικά σχέδια της ΕΕ για την αγροτική ανάπτυξη στην Ελλάδα τονίζουν την ανάγκη να συνεχίσει να προσφέρει ένα ευρύ φάσμα εργαλείων ευεργετικών για το περιβάλλον και το κλίμα.

Λαμβάνοντας υπόψη το μέγεθος του τομέα, οι επενδύσεις σε πιο αποτελεσματικές και ψηφιακές μεθόδους παραγωγής, η προώθηση οργανώσεων παραγωγών και συνεταιρισμών, ο επαναπροσανατολισμός σε προϊόντα με υψηλότερη προστιθέμενη αξία θα μπορούσε να μετατρέψει τον τομέα σε σημαντικό παράγοντα ανάπτυξης. Σύμφωνα με τη στρατηγική ανάπτυξης που εκπόνησε η επιτροπή εμπειρογνωμόνων υπό την προεδρία του καθηγητή Χριστόφορου Πισσαρίδη, η Ελλάδα μπορεί τα πάει καλύτερα σε προϊόντα που προέρχονται από τον αγροτικό τομέα, όπως το κρασί και τα εξειδικευμένα μικρά προϊόντα με υψηλή προστιθέμενη αξία και μπορεί να αποδώσει καλύτερα σε αγορές με εύπορους καταναλωτές αναπτύσσοντας περαιτέρω τη γεωργία με υψηλής προστιθέμενης αξίας προϊόντα πολυτελείας. Οι περαιτέρω κατευθυντήριες γραμμές της Επιτροπής περιλαμβάνουν ότι υπάρχει ανάγκη απλούστευσης και εκσυγχρονισμού της κοινής αγροτικής πολιτικής, για καλύτερη ανταπόκριση στις αναδυόμενες οικονομικές, περιβαλλοντικές και κοινωνικές προκλήσεις που αντιμετωπίζει ο αγροτικός τομέας και οι οποίες ενισχύονται μόνο από την τρέχουσα κρίση που προκύπτει από την πανδημία COVID-19.

Ως εκ τούτου, η κυβέρνηση εργάζεται σε μια σειρά μεταρρυθμίσεων με στόχο την ενίσχυση του καθεστώτος του Έλληνα αγρότη και τη διευκόλυνση της δραστηριότητας του αγροτικού επαγγέλματος. Η εισαγωγή του Ολοκληρωμένου Εθνικού Σχεδιασμού που περιλαμβάνει, μεταξύ άλλων, ιεράρχηση έργων σε κεντρικό επίπεδο και μη προώθηση αποσπασματικών έργων που δεν αποτελούν μέρος του

γενικού σχεδιασμού, τη δημιουργία έξυπνων αρδευτικών δικτύων σε όλη την Ελλάδα με τη χρήση σύγχρονης κοινής τεχνολογίας διαχείρισης δικτύων και οικονομικού και επιχειρησιακού σχεδιασμού (Άξονας 1.4) οδηγεί σε μια βιώσιμη γεωργία που ανταποκρίνεται στις προκλήσεις της κλιματικής αλλαγής, αλλά και στις ανάγκες των τοπικών κοινοτήτων. Στην ίδια κατεύθυνση, η προετοιμασία σχεδίων διαχείρισης για βοσκότοπους, η απλούστευση της διαδικασίας αδειοδότησης των κτηνοτροφικών εγκαταστάσεων και η απλοποίηση του νομικού πλαισίου για τη δημιουργία, τη λειτουργία και τον έλεγχο των οργανωμένων αναπτυξιακών περιοχών υδατοκαλλιεργειών βελτιώνουν την ανάπτυξη του αγροτικού τομέα και των υδατοκαλλιεργειών. Επιπλέον, ο πρωτογενής τομέας προστατεύεται περαιτέρω ενσωματώνοντας μια οδηγία για την αντιμετώπιση αθέμιτων εμπορικών πρακτικών, ενισχύοντας τους μηχανισμούς ελέγχου της απάτης σε τρόφιμα ελληνικής προέλευσης και περιλαμβάνοντας μεταρρύθμιση του πλαισίου των κυρώσεων.

Η υδατοκαλλιέργεια είναι ένας από τους κύριους πυλώνες της στρατηγικής για την μπλε ανάπτυξη (Blue Growth, Green Deal, Farm to Fork) και η βιώσιμη ανάπτυξη των υδατοκαλλιεργειών είναι μία από τις κύριες προτεραιότητες της ΕΕ. Υπάρχουν διάφοροι παράγοντες που αναδεικνύουν τις υδατοκαλλιέργειες ως έναν από τους βασικούς παραγωγικούς τομείς, όπου η Ελλάδα διαθέτει ανταγωνιστικά πλεονεκτήματα και δυναμική οικονομικής ανάπτυξης στο πλαίσιο έξυπνων στρατηγικών εξειδίκευσης. Επιπλέον, τα προϊόντα υδατοκαλλιέργειας είναι επικεφαλής των εξαγωγικών προϊόντων της Ελλάδας, επιβεβαιώνοντας την εξωστρέφεια του κλάδου, τη συμβολή του στην πραγματική οικονομία και τις προοπτικές του για περαιτέρω ανάπτυξη[95]. Τόσο στην τρέχουσα όσο και στην εγκεκριμένη νέα Κοινή Αλιευτική Πολιτική, οι υδατοκαλλιέργειες είναι υψίστης σημασίας και προωθούν τη βιώσιμη ανάπτυξη. Ωστόσο, οι υδατοκαλλιέργειες είναι ένας από τους τομείς που πλήττονται από το ξέσπασμα της πανδημίας COVID-19 σε ευρωπαϊκό και ελληνικό επίπεδο, επομένως πρέπει να ληφθούν άμεσα μέτρα για την προώθηση της ανάπτυξης του τομέα.

Αντιστροφή της αποεπένδυσης της ελληνικής βιομηχανίας: Η οικονομική κρίση κράτησε τις βιομηχανικές επενδύσεις στα χαμηλότερα επίπεδα. Αυτό ήταν αναμενόμενο, καθώς οι μεσοπρόθεσμες και μακροπρόθεσμες επενδύσεις απαιτούν ένα σχετικά σταθερό και σαφές οικονομικό περιβάλλον. Η ελληνική μεταποιητική βιομηχανία πρέπει να παρακολουθεί τις διεθνείς εξελίξεις, επενδύοντας σε σύγχρονες τεχνολογίες, προηγμένα συστήματα πληροφοριών και αυτοματισμούς. Ο ψηφιακός εκσυγχρονισμός των μεταποιητικών εταιρειών απαιτεί, εκτός από τις επενδύσεις φυσικού κεφαλαίου, την αναδιάρθρωση του τρέχοντος λειτουργικού μοντέλου καθώς και την αναβάθμιση του ανθρώπινου κεφαλαίου. Απαιτεί επιπλέον μια μακροπρόθεσμη στρατηγική για τη βελτίωση της υποδομής συνδεσιμότητας, τη δημιουργία συνεργατικών πλατφορμών για την τεχνολογική καινοτομία και τη βελτίωση του κανονιστικού πλαισίου. Επιπλέον, με βάση την κατάσταση της ελληνικής οικονομίας, και τις διεθνείς τάσεις που την επηρεάζουν - και κυρίως λόγω της πανδημίας COVID-19 - η ελληνική βιομηχανία προσπαθεί να εναρμονίσει τις αναπτυξιακές της δράσεις με τη γενική κατεύθυνση στην οποία κινείται η ελληνική οικονομία. Τα νέα βιομηχανικά πάρκα αναμένεται να αποτελέσουν έναν ισχυρό πυλώνα που θα επιτύχει την ισχυρή ανάπτυξη μεσοπρόθεσμα, σε ένα διευρυμένο οικονομικό πλαίσιο αναπτυξιακής πορείας, μέσω προτεινόμενων δράσεων, όπως συνοψίζεται στην Ενδιάμεση Έκθεση, του «Σχεδίου Ανάπτυξης της Ελληνικής Οικονομίας». Η επένδυση σε νέες βιομηχανικές ζώνες αποσκοπεί στην αντιμετώπιση σημαντικών προκλήσεων που επισημάνθηκαν στο Ευρωπαϊκό Εξάμηνο. Οι προκλήσεις είναι:

- Επιτάχυνση ώριμων δημόσιων επενδυτικών σχεδίων και προώθηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων,
- Μακροπρόθεσμη ανάπτυξη,
- Κυκλική οικονομία, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της πρόληψης και της ανακύκλωσης αποβλήτων. Δεδομένου ότι θα απαιτηθούν περισσότερα δομικά υλικά για την εφαρμογή αυτού του Άξονα,

[95] European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF)

οι αρχές κυκλικότητας ενσωματώνονται στις φάσεις σχεδιασμού της ανακαίνισης και κατασκευής, και προβλέπονται πλατφόρμες επαναχρησιμοποίησης και ανακύκλωσης για δομικά υλικά και απορρίμματα κατεδάφισης. Η διαχείριση των απορριμμάτων από τις κατασκευές υποστηρίζεται και έχει προτεραιότητα, όπως υποδεικνύεται από την ιεράρχηση των αποβλήτων,

- Μικρής κλίμακας έργα στον τομέα της ενεργειακής απόδοσης,
- Ανακαίνιση κτιρίων,
- Ανανεώσιμες πηγές ενέργειας,
- Βελτίωση της ψηφιακής απόδοσης μέσω της χρήσης ψηφιακών εργαλείων και υπηρεσιών στη δημόσια διοίκηση και τις επιχειρήσεις.

Ο διεθνής ανταγωνισμός στη μεταποίηση απαιτεί τη μείωση του κόστους παραγωγής μέσω της εισαγωγής προηγμένων τεχνολογιών, καθώς και την ανάπτυξη καινοτόμων προϊόντων υψηλής ποιότητας. Η επιτυχία σε αυτούς τους τομείς απαιτεί δραστηριότητες Ε & Α. Οι δαπάνες για Ε & Α είναι χαμηλές στην Ελλάδα σε σύγκριση με άλλες ευρωπαϊκές χώρες. Για παράδειγμα, το 2018, οι δαπάνες σε Ε & Α ελληνικών εταιρειών ήταν 0,57% του ΑΕΠ, σε σύγκριση με τον μέσο όρο της ΕΕ στο 1,41%. Η ανάπτυξη καινοτόμων πρακτικών και προϊόντων απαιτεί εξειδικευμένο και εκπαιδευμένο ανθρώπινο δυναμικό και μπορεί να ευνοηθεί από άμεσες ξένες επενδύσεις σε τομείς υψηλής τεχνολογίας που θα προσελκύσουν εξειδικευμένο ανθρώπινο δυναμικό. Ομοίως, η ανάπτυξη συνεργασιών με τη συμμετοχή εγχώριων κατασκευαστικών εταιρειών σε διεθνείς αλυσίδες αξίας συμβάλλει στην απόκτηση εξειδικευμένων γνώσεων και τεχνογνωσίας, ενισχύοντας παράλληλα τις δυνατότητες καινοτομίας, ειδικά για τις μικρότερες εταιρείες. Επιπλέον, οι στρατηγικά σημαντικές διεθνείς κατασκευαστικές συνεργασίες λειτουργούν ως καταλύτης για επενδύσεις σε διασυνοριακά έργα υψηλής προστιθέμενης αξίας για τη χώρα, ενώ η εγχώρια μεταποιητική βιομηχανία αποκτά υψηλή διεθνή ανταγωνιστικότητα.

Βελτίωση των μεταφορικών υποδομών: Σύμφωνα με την τελευταία έκθεση του Ευρωπαϊκού Εξαμήνου, η Ελλάδα είναι μια χώρα με σημαντικές περιφερειακές ανισότητες, με το ήμισυ του πληθυσμού και τα δύο τρίτα της οικονομίας της να συγκεντρώνονται στην πρωτεύουσα. Λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τον αραιό πληθυσμό και τη μορφολογία της χώρας, με τα βουνά και τα νησιά της, η διασφάλιση της συνδεσιμότητας και των ευκαιριών για τις περιφερειακές περιοχές απαιτεί ουσιαστικό στρατηγικό σχεδιασμό. Προς το παρόν, το ελληνικό σύστημα μεταφορών αντιμετωπίζει σημαντικές προκλήσεις. Το κόστος μεταφοράς εξακολουθεί να είναι υψηλό, ενώ η ποιότητα των υπηρεσιών, τα πρότυπα ασφάλειας και η διείσδυση των ευφυών συστημάτων μεταφοράς χρειάζονται περαιτέρω βελτίωση και νέες επενδύσεις για την αύξηση των πολυτροπικών μεταφορών, την προώθηση της περιφερειακής ολοκλήρωσης και την αστική ανάπτυξη και τη βελτίωση της οδικής ασφάλειας που είναι ακόμα κάτω από το μέσο όρο της ΕΕ[96]. Επιπλέον, οι παρεμβάσεις για την αναβάθμιση και αναδιάταξη του ελληνικού συστήματος σιδηροδρομικών δικτύων και υποδομών θα συμβάλλουν στην οικονομική ανθεκτικότητα και ανάπτυξη. Οι επενδύσεις επιτρέπουν την ενίσχυση και ανάπτυξη βασικών εμπορικών σχέσεων στη χώρα και διεθνώς, προωθώντας την ανάπτυξη του πρωτογενούς τομέα παραγωγής και ενισχύοντας τις εξαγωγές. Επίσης, παρέχουν έναν πιο βιώσιμο και πράσινο τρόπο μεταφοράς. Προκειμένου να υποστηρίξει την ανάπτυξη του σιδηροδρομικού τομέα, το Υπουργείο επικεντρώνεται στο να γίνει το σιδηροδρομικό δίκτυο πιο αποτελεσματικό, ολοκληρωμένο, σύγχρονο και ανταποκρινόμενο στη ζήτηση των πελατών. Επίσης το Υπουργείο ανταποκρίνεται στην προτεραιότητα της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης για τη δημιουργία ενός σύγχρονου, ανταγωνιστικού σιδηροδρομικού δικτύου για την ομαλή λειτουργία της εσωτερικής αγοράς και για την ανάπτυξη ενός βιώσιμου συστήματος μεταφορών.

Επιπλέον, σύμφωνα με την τελευταία έκθεση του Ευρωπαϊκού Εξαμήνου 2020, η αναβάθμιση των περιφερειακών υποδομών, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των περιφερειακών αερολιμένων και λιμένων, θα

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αυξήσει την απόδοση των εξαγωγών και θα δημιουργήσει σημαντικές επενδυτικές ευκαιρίες σε βασικούς τομείς, όπως ο τουρισμός, η εφοδιαστική και οι μεταφορές.

Αδυναμία στο πλαίσιο προώθησης εξαγωγών. Τα ελληνικά προϊόντα έχουν χαμηλότερη από το μέσο όρο τιμή αγοράς καθιστώντας δύσκολο για τις ελληνικές επιχειρήσεις να ανταγωνίζονται στις εξειδικευμένες ξένες αγορές προσφέροντας προϊόντα υψηλής ποιότητας σε τιμές υψηλότερες από τις μέσες τιμές. Τέτοιες αδυναμίες επιδεινώνονται από την ανεπαρκή ψηφιοποίηση του δικτύου οικονομικής διπλωματίας, ενώ οι τελωνειακές διαδικασίες είναι εξαιρετικά περίπλοκες, δημιουργώντας περιττή διοικητική επιβάρυνση και συνεπαγόμενες δαπάνες για τις επιχειρήσεις.

β) Στόχοι

Ο γενικός στόχος του Άξονα είναι η βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας, της παραγωγικότητας και της ανθεκτικότητας των βασικών οικονομικών τομέων, όπως ο τουρισμός, ο πολιτισμός, ο αγροτικός τομέας και οι υδατοκαλλιέργειες, καθώς και η βελτίωση των εθνικών υποδομών μεταφορών και εφοδιαστικής. Αυτός ο στόχος θα επιτευχθεί μέσω δράσεων που εστιάζουν σε μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις που συμβάλλουν στην ενίσχυση της ανταγωνιστικότητας της χώρας σε αυτούς τους τομείς. Ο στόχος αυτός αναλύεται σε συγκεκριμένους στόχους που είναι απόλυτα σύμφωνοι με τις συστάσεις του Συμβουλίου προς την Ελλάδα το 2019 και το 2020. Συγκεκριμένα:

i. **Μεταρρύθμιση 1. Μεταρρύθμιση της απασχόλησης στον πολιτιστικό τομέα (ID: 16715)** αποσκοπεί στην αντιμετώπιση της σύστασης 2:2020 για την άμβλυνση της απασχόλησης και τη μείωση των κοινωνικών επιπτώσεων της πανδημίας COVID-19.
ii. **Μεταρρύθμιση 2. Ολοκληρωμένο σύστημα διαχείρισης υποδομών και μεταφορών (ID: 16937)** στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση της σύστασης 3:2020 για την άμβλυνση της αποτελεσματικότητας και την ψηφιοποίηση της δημόσιας διοίκησης και την προώθηση του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού στις επιχειρήσεις.
iii. **Μεταρρύθμιση 3. Απλοποίηση διαδικασιών Υπουργείου Υποδομών και Μεταφορών (ID: 16786)** στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση της σύστασης 3:2020 για την άμβλυνση της αποτελεσματικότητας και της ψηφιοποίησης της δημόσιας διοίκησης και την προώθηση του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού των επιχειρήσεων.
iv. **Μεταρρύθμιση 4. Διευκόλυνση εμπορίου (ID: 16592)** στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση της σύστασης 3:2020 μέσω της προώθησης των ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και της αύξησης της αποτελεσματικότητας του δημόσιου τομέα.
v. **Μεταρρύθμιση 5. Τροποποίηση του νομικού πλαισίου για την προσέλκυση στρατηγικών επενδύσεων – ειδικές ενισχύσεις για την προσέλκυση εμβληματικών διεθνών επενδύσεων (ID: 16593)** αποσκοπεί στην αντιμετώπιση της σύστασης 3:2020 μέσω της προώθησης ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων μέσω εμβληματικών επενδύσεων στρατηγικής σημασίας, καθώς και μέσω της τροποποίησης του αντίστοιχου νομικού πλαισίου που σχετίζεται με την ενθάρρυνση στρατηγικών επενδύσεων.
vi. **Μεταρρύθμιση 6. Ψηφιοποίηση δικτύου οικονομικής διπλωματίας & δράσεις κατάρτισης εξαγωγέων (ID: 16599)** στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση των συστάσεων 1:2019 και 1:2020, καθώς και στην αιτιολογική σκέψη 16:2020, με στόχο την ενίσχυση του προσανατολισμού των εξαγωγών των ελληνικών επιχειρήσεων μέσω σχετικών δραστηριοτήτων ανάπτυξης ικανοτήτων, καθώς και άλλες στοχευμένες παρεμβάσεις και επενδύσεις που χρησιμοποιούν σύγχρονα εργαλεία και τεχνολογίες.
vii. **Μεταρρύθμιση 7. Οργανωτική μεταρρύθμιση στον τομέα των σιδηροδρόμων (ID: 16982)** στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση της σύστασης 2:2019 με επίκεντρο τις μεταρρυθμίσεις που σχετίζονται με τις οικονομικές πολιτικές στον τομέα των μεταφορών και της εφοδιαστικής.

viii. **Επένδυση 1. Ανάπτυξη δεξιοτήτων εργαζομένων πολιτιστικού τομέα (ID: 16723)** στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση της σύστασης 2:2020 για την αύξηση της απασχόλησης και τη μείωση των κοινωνικών επιπτώσεων της κρίσης COVID-19 και της σύστασης 2:2019 με επίκεντρο τις επενδυτικές οικονομικές πολιτικές για τις δεξιότητες.

ix. **Επένδυση 2. Ο πολιτισμός ως κινητήριος μοχλός ανάπτυξης (ID: 16293)** στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση της σύστασης 3:2020 μέσω ώριμων δημόσιων επενδυτικών έργων και ενθάρρυνση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων για την προώθηση της οικονομικής ανάκαμψης.

x. **Επένδυση 3. Υποδομές για την συνδρομή του πολιτισμού στην «ασημένια οικονομία» & αξιοποίηση της τέχνης για την βελτίωση της ψυχικής υγείας (ID: 16735)** στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση της σύστασης 3:2020 μέσω ώριμων δημόσιων επενδυτικών σχεδίων και στην ενθάρρυνση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων για την προώθηση της οικονομικής ανάκαμψης και της σύστασης 2:2019 που εστιάζει στις επενδυτικές οικονομικές πολιτικές για την ανανέωση των αστικών περιοχών, λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τις περιφερειακές ανισότητες.

xi. **Επένδυση 4. Αναβάθμιση καλλιτεχνικής τριτοβάθμιας εκπαίδευσης (ID: 16725)** στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση της σύστασης 2:2020 για την άμβλυνση της απασχόλησης και τη μείωση των κοινωνικών επιπτώσεων της κρίσης COVID-19 και της σύστασης 2:2019 με επίκεντρο τις επενδυτικές οικονομικές πολιτικές για τις δεξιότητες.

xii. **Επένδυση 5. Αναβάθμιση καταστημάτων & προϊόντων του οργανισμού διαχείρισης και ανάπτυξης πολιτιστικών πόρων (πρώην ΤΑΠΑ) (ID: 16536)** Το έργο στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση της σύστασης 3:2020 μέσω ώριμων δημόσιων επενδυτικών σχεδίων και στην ενθάρρυνση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων για την προώθηση της οικονομικής ανάκαμψης και της σύστασης 2:2019 που εστιάζει στις επενδυτικές οικονομικές πολιτικές για την ανανέωση των αστικών περιοχών, λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τις περιφερειακές ανισότητες.

xiii. **Επένδυση 6. Δημιουργία μουσείου ενάλιων αρχαιοτήτων στον Πειραιά (ID: 16486)** στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση της σύστασης 3:2020 μέσω ώριμων δημόσιων επενδυτικών σχεδίων και στην ενθάρρυνση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων για την προώθηση της οικονομικής ανάκαμψης και της σύστασης 2:2019 που εστιάζει στις επενδυτικές οικονομικές πολιτικές για την ανανέωση των αστικών περιοχών, λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τις περιφερειακές ανισότητες.

xiv. **Επένδυση 7. Προστασία εμβληματικών τόπων και μνημείων πολιτιστικής κληρονομιάς από την κλιματική αλλαγή (ID: 16433)**. Το έργο στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση της σύστασης 3: 2020 μέσω της ενίσχυσης της οικονομικής ανάκαμψης και της εστίασης σε επενδύσεις στην πράσινη μετάβαση και στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό, ιδίως περιβαλλοντικών υποδομών και πολύ υψηλής χωρητικότητας ψηφιακές υποδομές και της σύστασης και 2:2019 με επίκεντρο τις επενδυτικές οικονομικές πολιτικές για την ανανέωση των αστικών περιοχών, λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τις περιφερειακές ανισότητες.

xv. **Επένδυση 8. Πολιτιστικές & φυσικές διαδρομές (ID: 16970)** στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση της σύστασης 3:2020 μέσω της προώθησης της οικονομικής ανάκαμψης και της εστίασης των επενδύσεων στην πράσινη μετάβαση και στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό, ιδίως στην περιβαλλοντική υποδομή και στην ψηφιακή υποδομή και σύσταση πολύ υψηλής χωρητικότητας και σύσταση και 2:2019 με επίκεντρο τις επενδυτικές οικονομικές πολιτικές για την ανανέωση των αστικών περιοχών, λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τις περιφερειακές ανισότητες.

xvi. **Επένδυση 9. Δημιουργία πολιτιστικών διαδρομών (ID: 16485)**. Το έργο στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση της σύστασης 3:2020 μέσω της ενίσχυσης της οικονομικής ανάκαμψης και της εστίασης σε επενδύσεις στην πράσινη μετάβαση και στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό, ιδίως σε περιβαλλοντικές υποδομές και στις ψηφιακές υποδομές πολύ υψηλής χωρητικότητας και στη σύσταση και 2:2019 με επίκεντρο τις επενδυτικές οικονομικές πολιτικές για την ανανέωση των αστικών περιοχών, λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τις περιφερειακές ανισότητες.

xvii. **Επένδυση 10. Πρόσθετα έργα ανάδειξης και διαφύλαξης της Ακρόπολης (ID: 16435)** στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση της σύστασης 3:2020 μέσω της ανάπτυξης περιβαλλοντικών υποδομών και του 2:2019 με επίκεντρο τις επενδυτικές οικονομικές πολιτικές για την αναβάθμιση των αστικών περιοχών.

xviii. **Επένδυση 11. Τουριστική ανάπτυξη (ID: 16931)** στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση της σύστασης 2:2019 με επίκεντρο τις επενδυτικές οικονομικές πολιτικές για την ανανέωση των αστικών περιοχών, λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τις περιφερειακές ανισότητες και τη σύσταση 3:2020 μέσω ώριμων δημόσιων επενδυτικών σχεδίων και προώθησης ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων για την προώθηση της οικονομικής ανάκαμψης.

xix. **Επένδυση 12. Αναβάθμιση δεξιοτήτων στον τομέα του τουρισμού (ID: 16921)** στοχεύει στο σχεδιασμό και την παράδοση ενός ειδικού προγράμματος αναβάθμισης δεξιοτήτων και επανεκπαίδευσης στον τουριστικό τομέα, για τους εποχιακούς εργαζόμενους, τους μακροχρόνια ανέργους, καθώς και τους εργαζομένους των οποίων η σύμβαση είχε ανασταλεί λόγω επίδρασης του COVID-19 στη λειτουργία των επιχειρήσεων. Εκτός από το ότι λειτουργεί ως δίχτυ ασφαλείας, το πρόγραμμα - το οποίο θα είναι σύμφωνο με την εθνική στρατηγική δεξιοτήτων - θα συμβάλει στην εξομάλυνση της μετάβασης του τουριστικού τομέα στην εποχή μετά την κρίση της πανδημίας COVID-19.

xx. **Επένδυση 13. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός αγροδιατροφικού τομέα (ID: 16653)** στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση της σύστασης 2:2019 με επίκεντρο τις επενδυτικές οικονομικές πολιτικές στις ψηφιακές τεχνολογίες και της σύστασης 3:2020 μέσω ώριμων δημόσιων επενδυτικών σχεδίων και προώθησης ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων για την προώθηση της οικονομικής ανάκαμψης με επίκεντρο την ψηφιακή υποδομή.

xxi. **Επένδυση 14. Μετασχηματισμός στον γεωργικό τομέα (ID: 16626)** στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση της σύστασης 3: 2020 μέσω ώριμων δημόσιων επενδυτικών έργων και προώθησης ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων για την προώθηση της οικονομικής ανάκαμψης και της σύστασης 2:2019 με επίκεντρο τις επενδυτικές οικονομικές πολιτικές για την προστασία του περιβάλλοντος.

xxii. **Επένδυση 15. Ενίσχυση υδατοκαλλιεργειών (ID: 16584)** αποσκοπεί στην αντιμετώπιση της σύστασης 3:2020 μέσω ώριμων δημόσιων επενδυτικών έργων και της προώθησης των ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων για την ενθάρρυνση της οικονομικής ανάκαμψης και της σύστασης 2:2019 με επίκεντρο τις επενδυτικές οικονομικές πολιτικές για την προστασία του περιβάλλοντος.

xxiii. **Επένδυση 16. Έξυπνη μεταποίηση (ID: 16721)**, στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση της σύστασης 2:2019 με επίκεντρο τις επενδυτικές οικονομικές πολιτικές στις ψηφιακές τεχνολογίες και την προστασία του περιβάλλοντος και στη σύσταση 3:2020 μέσω ώριμων δημόσιων επενδυτικών έργων και της προώθησης ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων για την προώθηση της οικονομικής ανάκαμψης.

xxiv. **Επένδυση 17. Ανάπτυξη επιχειρηματικών πάρκων (ID: 16634)** στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση της σύστασης 2:2019 με επίκεντρο τις επενδυτικές οικονομικές πολιτικές για τις ψηφιακές τεχνολογίες και την προστασία του περιβάλλοντος και τη σύσταση 3:2020 μέσω ώριμων δημόσιων επενδυτικών έργων και ενθάρρυνση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων να προωθήσει την οικονομική ανάκαμψη.

xxv. **Επένδυση 18. Έξυπνες περιβαλλοντικές και πολιτιστικές υποδομές (smart infrastructure) (ID: 16960)**, στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση της σύστασης 2:2019 με επίκεντρο τις επενδυτικές οικονομικές πολιτικές στις ψηφιακές τεχνολογίες και τη σύσταση 3:2020 μέσω ώριμων δημόσιων επενδυτικών έργων και ενθάρρυνσης ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων με σκοπό την προώθηση της οικονομικής ανάκαμψης εστιάζοντας στην ψηφιακή υποδομή.

xxvi. **Επένδυση 19. Πρόγραμμα βελτίωσης οδικής ασφάλειας (ID: 16631)** στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση της σύστασης 2:2019 με επίκεντρο τις επενδυτικές οικονομικές πολιτικές στον τομέα των μεταφορών και της εφοδιαστικής και τη σύσταση 3:2020 μέσω ώριμων δημόσιων

επενδυτικών έργων και ενθάρρυνσης ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων στις ασφαλείς και βιώσιμες μεταφορές και εφοδιαστική για την προώθηση της οικονομικής ανάκαμψης.

xxvii. **Επένδυση 20. Βόρειος Οδικός Άξονας Κρήτης (ID: 16630)** στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση της σύστασης 2:2019 με επίκεντρο τις επενδυτικές οικονομικές πολιτικές στον τομέα των μεταφορών και της εφοδιαστικής και τη σύσταση 3:2020 μέσω ώριμων δημόσιων επενδυτικών έργων και της προώθησης ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων για την προώθηση της οικονομικής ανάκαμψης.

xxviii. **Επένδυση 21. Αναβάθμιση του σιδηροδρομικού δικτύου με έργο ΣΔΙΤ (ID:16954)** στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση της σύστασης 2: 2019 με επίκεντρο τις επενδυτικές οικονομικές πολιτικές στον τομέα των μεταφορών και της εφοδιαστικής και τη σύσταση 3: 2020 μέσω ώριμων δημόσιων επενδυτικών έργων και της προώθησης ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων για την προώθηση της οικονομικής ανάκαμψης.

xxix. **Επένδυση 22. Παρεμβάσεις αναβάθμισης σε περιφερειακά αεροδρόμια (ID: 16833)** για την αντιμετώπιση της σύστασης 2: 2019 που εστιάζει στις επενδυτικές οικονομικές πολιτικές στον τομέα των μεταφορών και της εφοδιαστικής και στη σύσταση 3: 2020 μέσω ώριμων δημόσιων επενδυτικών έργων και ενθάρρυνσης ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων στις ασφαλείς και βιώσιμες μεταφορές και εφοδιαστική για την προώθηση της οικονομικής ανάκαμψης.

xxx. **Επένδυση 23. Έξυπνες γέφυρες (ID: 16949)** για την αντιμετώπιση της σύστασης 2:2019 με επίκεντρο τις επενδυτικές οικονομικές πολιτικές στον τομέα των μεταφορών και της εφοδιαστικής και τη σύσταση 3: 2020 μέσω ώριμων δημόσιων επενδυτικών έργων και ενθάρρυνσης ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων στις ασφαλείς και βιώσιμες μεταφορές και εφοδιαστική για την προώθηση της οικονομικής ανάκαμψης.

xxxi. **Επένδυση 24. Προαστιακός σιδηρόδρομος στη Δυτική Αττική (ID: 16892)** για την αντιμετώπιση της σύστασης 2: 2019 με επίκεντρο τις επενδυτικές οικονομικές πολιτικές στον τομέα των μεταφορών και της εφοδιαστικής και τη σύσταση 3: 2020 μέσω ώριμων δημόσιων επενδυτικών έργων και ενθάρρυνσης ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων στις ασφαλείς και βιώσιμες μεταφορές και εφοδιαστική για την προώθηση της οικονομικής ανάκαμψης.

xxxii. **Επένδυση 25. Ηλεκτρονικά διόδια (ID: 16950)** στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση της σύστασης 2:2019 με επίκεντρο τις επενδυτικές οικονομικές πολιτικές στον τομέα των μεταφορών και της εφοδιαστικής και τη σύσταση 3:2020 μέσω ώριμων δημόσιων επενδυτικών έργων και ενθάρρυνσης ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων στις ασφαλείς και βιώσιμες μεταφορές και εφοδιαστική για την προώθηση της οικονομικής ανάκαμψης.

xxxiii. **Επένδυση 26. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του ΟΣΕ (ID: 16959)** στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση της σύστασης 3:2020 για την αποτελεσματικότητα και την ψηφιοποίηση της δημόσιας διοίκησης και την προώθηση του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού των επιχειρήσεων.

xxxiv. **Επένδυση 27. Αυτοκινητόδρομος Κεντρικής Ελλάδας Ε-65 Βόρειο Τμήμα (ID: 16628)** στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση της σύστασης 2:2019 με επίκεντρο τις επενδυτικές οικονομικές πολιτικές στον τομέα των μεταφορών και της εφοδιαστικής και τη σύσταση 3:2020 μέσω ώριμων δημόσιων επενδυτικών έργων και ενθάρρυνσης ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων στις ασφαλείς και βιώσιμες μεταφορές και εφοδιαστική για την προώθηση της οικονομικής ανάκαμψης.

xxxv. **Επένδυση 28. Σχέδιο για την αντικατάσταση του στόλου επιβατηγού ναυτιλίας και μείωση του αποτυπώματος CO2 (ID: 16944)** στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση της σύστασης 2:2019 που εστιάζει στις επενδυτικές οικονομικές πολιτικές στον τομέα των μεταφορών και της εφοδιαστικής και στη σύσταση 3:2020 μέσω ώριμων δημόσιων επενδυτικών έργων και ενθάρρυνσης ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων στις ασφαλείς και βιώσιμες μεταφορές και εφοδιαστική για την προώθηση της οικονομικής ανάκαμψης.

xxxvi. **Επένδυση 29. Παρεμβάσεις αναβάθμισης περιφερειακών λιμένων (ID: 16975)** στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση των συστάσεων 2:2019 και 3:2020 μέσω ώριμων δημόσιων επενδυτικών έργων

και ενθάρρυνσης ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων στις ασφαλείς και βιώσιμες μεταφορές και εφοδιαστική για την προώθηση της οικονομικής ανάκαμψης.

Ειδικοί στόχοι αυτού του Άξονα περιλαμβάνουν τα ακόλουθα:

Βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και της ανθεκτικότητας στον τομέα του πολιτισμού: Συνειδητοποιώντας τα σημαντικά οικονομικά οφέλη του πολιτιστικού και δημιουργικού τομέα, καθώς και το γεγονός ότι ο Άξονας περιλαμβάνει ένα σύνολο επενδύσεων (1,2,3) προκειμένου να υποστηρίξει τον πολιτισμό και τις τέχνες προς αυτή την κατεύθυνση. Επιπλέον, η επένδυση 8 στοχεύει στην αύξηση της ανθεκτικότητας των οργανισμών σε πολιτιστικές και δημιουργικές βιομηχανίες με την προώθηση της δηλωμένης εργασίας, καθώς και την αναβάθμιση των κρατικών εκπαιδευτικών ιδρυμάτων τέχνης σε σχέση με το εθνικό πλαίσιο προσόντων σύμφωνα με τον γενικό στόχο του σχεδίου κοινωνικής ελαστικότητα. Η επένδυση 4 αναπτύσσει και παρέχει εργαλεία για την ενίσχυση των δομών των φορέων του κλάδου και την αναβάθμιση των ατόμων στον τομέα. Η βελτίωση του πολιτιστικού τομέα θα αυξηθεί επίσης μέσω μιας σειράς επενδύσεων. Η επένδυση 5, στοχεύει στην επέκταση του δικτύου καταστημάτων εντός και εκτός αρχαιολογικών χώρων και μουσείων, στη λειτουργία ενός ηλεκτρονικού καταστήματος, στην αναβάθμιση της υποδομής και του εξοπλισμού, στην ανανέωση και επέκταση των προϊόντων, καθώς και στον εκσυγχρονισμό του τρόπου λειτουργίας τους. Επομένως, η αναβάθμιση της υποδομής, η ανανέωση του εξοπλισμού και η αναβάθμιση της ποιότητας των παρεχόμενων υπηρεσιών είναι απαραίτητη τόσο για την αύξηση των εσόδων όσο και για τη βελτίωση των υπηρεσιών που παρέχονται στους επισκέπτες. Οι επενδύσεις 6, 7 και 10 θα συμβάλουν στην πράσινη μετάβαση, στην οικονομική, κοινωνική και εδαφική συνοχή και σύγκλιση. Επιπλέον, η προστασία επιλεγμένων τόπων και μνημείων πολιτιστικής κληρονομιάς, μέσω της υλοποίησης στοχοθετημένων έργων και της κατασκευής προσαρμοσμένων υποδομών για την πρόληψη συγκεκριμένων κλιματικών κινδύνων και συναφών κινδύνων που σχετίζονται με την κλιματική αλλαγή. Ταυτόχρονα, δευτερεύοντες στόχοι είναι: α) η αξιολόγηση και η μέτρηση της επίδρασης που έχει η κλιματική αλλαγή στους ελληνικούς αρχαιολογικούς χώρους και μνημεία μέσω της λεπτομερούς (χωρικής και χρονικής) αξιολόγησης κρίσιμων παραμέτρων όπως η έκθεση, η ευαισθησία, η προσαρμοστική ικανότητα και η ευπάθεια, λαμβάνοντας επίσης υπόψη τις παρατηρήσεις καθώς και τις κλιματικές εκτιμήσεις για τη μελλοντική περίοδο και β) η ανάπτυξη ενός συστήματος για την τακτική και έγκαιρη παρακολούθηση των επιπτώσεων της κλιματικής αλλαγής σε αρχαιολογικούς χώρους και μνημεία. Οι τελευταίες επενδύσεις 8 και 10 αυξάνουν την προσβασιμότητα και το ψηφιακό αποτύπωμα μνημείων και φυσικών χώρων πολιτιστικής κληρονομιάς παγκόσμιας κλάσης με στόχο την υποστήριξη της οικονομικής και κοινωνικής ανάπτυξης των ευρύτερων περιοχών στις οποίες αυτές οι τοποθεσίες βρίσκονται με ολοκληρωμένο και βιώσιμο τρόπο. Η ανάπτυξη ενός κατάλληλου πλαισίου προσβασιμότητας για βασικούς πολιτιστικούς και φυσικούς χώρους μέσω υβριδικών ψηφιακών και φυσικών μέσων θα συμβάλλει στη βελτίωση των αναπτυξιακών προοπτικών των σχετικών περιοχών, ανοίγοντας το δρόμο για οικονομική ανάκαμψη και ανάπτυξη, ιδίως κατά την περίοδο μετά το COVID19, παρέχοντας ώθηση τόσο στην τοπική όσο και στην εθνική οικονομία.

Ανάπτυξη τουρισμού και διαφοροποίηση του τουριστικού προϊόντος: Οι επενδύσεις 11 και 12 υποστηρίζουν τον θεματικό τουρισμό μέσω του ορεινού τουρισμού, του τουρισμού υγείας και ευεξίας και καταδύσεων και του υποβρύχιου τουρισμού και επικεντρώνονται στην αναβάθμιση του παραδοσιακού τουριστικού προϊόντος, το οποίο μπορεί να διαμορφώσει ένα προϊόν υψηλότερης αξίας στις περιφέρειες με λιγότερο ανεπτυγμένη τουριστική βιομηχανία, τόνωση των εισροών επενδύσεων και βελτίωση των προοπτικών απασχόλησης στις περιοχές όπου οι επιδημικές συνέπειες ήταν ευρέως αισθητές. Δεδομένης της ανάγκης της σύνδεσης των ανθρώπων με τη φύση, ο Άξονας περιλαμβάνει προτάσεις γύρω από τον τουρισμό, τον πολιτισμό και του “ασημένιου τουρισμού” ως αναδυόμενη και εξαιρετικά ελκυστική αγορά, σύμφωνα με το 2019 / σημείο 21 καθώς και με το πρόγραμμα «Ελλάδα Μπροστά» που περιλαμβάνει την ανάγκη για θεσμικές μεταρρυθμίσεις για ειδικές μορφές τουρισμού.

Επιπλέον, η επένδυση 11 προωθεί την ενσωμάτωση αγροτικών προϊόντων και γαστρονομίας στον τουρισμό, προκειμένου να εγγραφούν τοπικοί προμηθευτές προϊόντων και υπηρεσιών και να αναπτυχθεί μια εξατομικευμένη αυθεντική τουριστική εμπειρία χρησιμοποιώντας ένα Σύστημα Διασύνδεσης (AGTIS) σύμφωνα με τον γενικό στόχο της υποστήριξης του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού. Επιπλέον, μέσω αυτού του Άξονα, προωθείται ο προσβάσιμος τουρισμός, με στόχο την ενίσχυση του τουρισμού για επισκέπτες με ειδικές ανάγκες, μέσω της βελτίωσης της προσβασιμότητας των παραλιών της χώρας σύμφωνα με την Εθνική Συνομοσπονδία Ατόμων με Αναπηρίες, καθώς και με το εθνικό σχέδιο δράσης για τα δικαιώματα των ατόμων με αναπηρία. Επίσης, ο Άξονας στοχεύει στην αναβάθμιση των θαλάσσιων υποδομών σε τουριστικά λιμάνια. Η σχετική μεταρρύθμιση και οι επενδύσεις είναι απόλυτα ευθυγραμμισμένες τόσο με το 10ετές Εθνικό Στρατηγικό Σχέδιο για την Τουριστική Ανάπτυξη όσο και με το Τομεακό Πρόγραμμα Ανάπτυξης για τον Τουρισμό στο πλαίσιο του Εθνικού Προγράμματος Ανάπτυξης 2021-2025 («ΕΠΑ 2021-2025»). Επιπλέον, το πρόγραμμα αναβάθμισης και επαναπροσδιορισμού θα χρησιμεύσει ως «οριζόντιος επιταχυντής» για την αποτελεσματική εφαρμογή μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων που θα επιτρέψουν τη μετατροπή του αναπτυξιακού μοντέλου του τουρισμού, συμβάλλοντας ταυτόχρονα στην ενίσχυση της συμμετοχής στην αγορά εργασίας, στη μείωση των ελλείψεων δεξιοτήτων και των αναντιστοιχιών και στη βελτίωση της καινοτομίας, της ανταγωνιστικότητας και της δυναμικής ανάπτυξης των εργαζομένων στον κλάδο. Επιπλέον, η επένδυση 29 στοχεύει στην αύξηση της διασυνδεσιμότητας του ελληνικού πληθυσμού που εξαρτάται σε μεγάλο βαθμό από τις θαλάσσιες μεταφορές, καθώς ενισχύει τη δυνατότητα κατοίκησης των νησιών με τη μεταφορά επιβατών και αγαθών σε συνεχή βάση καθ 'όλη τη διάρκεια του έτους. Επιπλέον, η ανάπτυξη των λιμένων στις νησιωτικές περιοχές συμβάλλει στην προστιθέμενη αξία του τουριστικού προϊόντος και στην κοινωνική ανάπτυξη με περισσότερες θέσεις εργασίας και αύξηση του πληθυσμού, καθώς η οικονομική ανάπτυξή των νησιών βασίζεται σημαντικά στον τουρισμό. Η επένδυση 28 θα αναπτύξει ένα γενικό σχέδιο του υφιστάμενου ελληνικού στόλου, βάσει του οποίου θα επισημανθούν όλες οι αλλαγές που απαιτούνται για την ανάπτυξη αυτή.

Μετασχηματισμός του αγροτικού τομέα και των υδατοκαλλιεργειών: *Δεδομένου* του μεγέθους του τομέα, οι επενδύσεις σε πιο αποτελεσματικές μεθόδους παραγωγής, η προώθηση οργανώσεων παραγωγών και συνεταιρισμών και ο επαναπροσανατολισμός σε προϊόντα με υψηλότερη προστιθέμενη αξία θα μπορούσαν να μετατρέψουν τον τομέα σε σημαντικό παράγοντα ανάπτυξης και εξαγωγών. Σε αυτό το πλαίσιο προκύπτει η ανάγκη προώθησης πολιτικών που αποσκοπούν στη βελτίωση και αναδιάρθρωση του αγροτικού και αγροδιατροφικού τομέα. Ένας βασικός στρατηγικός στόχος για τον αγροδιατροφικό τομέα που υλοποιείται μέσω της επένδυσης 9 είναι να εστιάσει στη σταδιακή μετατόπιση του μοντέλου παραγωγής σε ποιοτικά προϊόντα και προϊόντα με ταυτότητα, των οποίων οι τιμές είναι υψηλότερες και που τα ελληνικά προϊόντα μπορούν να ανταγωνιστούν. Οι επενδύσεις 10 και 11 στοχεύουν στην αγροτική ανάπτυξη και στην αναδιάρθρωση του πρωτογενούς τομέα με την ανάπτυξη και προώθηση αγροτικών προϊόντων. Επίσης, σύμφωνα με το στρατηγικό σχέδιο της ΕΕ για την αγροτική ανάπτυξη στην Ελλάδα, το οποίο υπογραμμίζει την ανάγκη να συνεχίσει να προσφέρει ένα ευρύ φάσμα εργαλείων ευεργετικών για το περιβάλλον και το κλίμα, αυτές οι επενδύσεις περιλαμβάνουν δράσεις για την υποστήριξη φιλόδοξων αγροτικών μεθόδων και πρακτικών φιλικών για το περιβάλλον και το κλίμα, παρέχοντας περιβαλλοντικά δημόσια αγαθά στους τομείς του μετριασμού και της προσαρμογής της κλιματικής αλλαγής. Η επένδυση 12, σύμφωνα με το πρόγραμμα «Ελλάδα Μπροστά» προωθεί τον τομέα των υδατοκαλλιεργειών, ενισχύοντας την ανταγωνιστικότητα του κλάδου και εισάγοντας καινοτόμες διαδικασίες για τη διαχείριση του φυσικού περιβάλλοντος και την ανάπτυξη των ιχθυοκαλλιεργειών.

Οι μεταποιητικές επιχειρήσεις, ιδίως οι ΜμΕ και οι επιχειρήσεις ενδιάμεσου μεγέθους, πρέπει να τοποθετηθούν στο επίκεντρο της προσπάθειας της στρατηγικής Βιομηχανία 4.0 να συμβάλει στον μέγιστο βαθμό στην ελληνική οικονομία, δεδομένου ότι αποτελούν την πλειονότητα των εταιρειών του βιομηχανικού τομέα. Οι ΜμΕ και οι επιχειρήσεις ενδιάμεσου μεγέθους, μέσω της επένδυσης 16

πρόκειται να υποστηριχθούν για την ανάπτυξή τους και την ομαλή μετάβαση τους στη "Βιομηχανία 4.0". Τα τελευταία χρόνια έχουν καταβληθεί σημαντικές προσπάθειες από την ελληνική κυβέρνηση (με τη χρήση κρατικών ή ευρωπαϊκών κονδυλίων) για την υποστήριξη αυτών των επιχειρήσεων. Ωστόσο, ο ρυθμός και το επίπεδο της οικονομικής υποστήριξης πρέπει να αυξηθούν προκειμένου να βοηθήσουν τις ΜμΕ και οι επιχειρήσεις ενδιάμεσου μεγέθους, να κάνουν το ψηφιακό τους άλμα σε σχέση με όλες τις πτυχές των επιχειρηματικών δραστηριοτήτων τους και των προϊόντων ή υπηρεσιών που παράγονται. Η επένδυση 16 θα λειτουργήσει ως «χρηματοοικονομική ομπρέλα» με στόχο τη δημιουργία ενός σταθερού και βιώσιμου βιομηχανικού οικοσυστήματος ΜμΕ και επιχειρήσεων ενδιάμεσου μεγέθους, παρέχοντας τις επενδυτικές τους ανάγκες και επιτρέποντας συνέργιες προστιθέμενης αξίας και διάδοση των βέλτιστων πρακτικών μεταξύ τους. Αυτή η πρωτοβουλία θα παρέχει χρηματοδότηση για τυχόν άμεσες επενδυτικές ανάγκες που μπορούν να έχουν οι παραπάνω επιχειρήσεις που θα στοχεύουν να τους βοηθήσουν να κάνουν το ψηφιακό άλμα τους και να επιτρέψουν την πράσινη ανάπτυξη της οικονομίας. Επιπλέον, η ελληνική κυβέρνηση θα υποστηρίξει το βιομηχανικό οικοσύστημα και συγκεκριμένα τα βιομηχανικά πάρκα με την επένδυση 17. Ο κύριος στόχος της επένδυσης για τα επόμενα χρόνια να είναι η συστηματική αύξηση της παραγωγικότητας και της εξωστρέφειας (δηλαδή η σχετική συμμετοχή αγαθών και υπηρεσιών διεθνώς εμπορεύσιμων στο εθνικό προϊόν), καθώς και τη στενότερη σύνδεση της παραγωγής με την τεχνολογία και την καινοτομία. Η μετατόπιση της οικονομίας προς αυτή την κατεύθυνση, κατά τρόπο συμβατό με τους κοινωνικούς και περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους της χώρας, μπορεί να επιτευχθεί σταδιακά τα επόμενα χρόνια με συνδυασμένες δράσεις της συνολικής οικονομικής πολιτικής. Τα νέα βιομηχανικά πάρκα μπορούν να δημιουργήσουν θέσεις εργασίας και να βελτιώσουν την προστιθέμενη αξία της οικονομίας με βάση την αντιμετώπιση της κλιματικής αλλαγής και να επικεντρωθούν στην περιβαλλοντική αναβάθμιση των οικοσυστημάτων, που επίσης αποτελεί κεντρικό άξονα της ΕΕ στο σχέδιο εξόδου από την κρίση COVID-19

Βελτίωση των μεταφορικών υποδομών: Η Ελλάδα μπορεί να ενισχύσει σημαντικά τη θέση της στις διεθνείς ροές εμπορίου και ανθρώπινου κεφαλαίου, αξιοποιώντας πλήρως τη γεωγραφική της θέση, που βρίσκεται σε ένα σταυροδρόμι μεταξύ τριών ηπείρων. Για το σκοπό αυτό και σύμφωνα με την αιτιολογική σκέψη 2020/24, ο εκσυγχρονισμός των υποδομών των αεροδρομίων, των σιδηροδρομικών και οδικών δικτύων της χώρας είναι στρατηγικής σημασίας. Εκτός από το να καταστεί η χώρα μια σημαντική πύλη για εμπορικές ροές από και προς την Ευρώπη, σύμφωνα με το Αναπτυξιακό Σχέδιο για την Ελληνική Οικονομία της Επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη, η ενίσχυση των μεταφορικών υποδομών δημιουργεί τις προϋποθέσεις για μια πιο δυναμική συμμετοχή της εγχώριας παραγωγής σε παγκόσμιες αλυσίδες αξίας, με θετικές προοπτικές εξωστρέφειας και καινοτομίας. Στην ευρύτερη γεωγραφική της περιοχή, η Ελλάδα πρέπει να δείξει συγκριτικά πλεονεκτήματα από ένα ισχυρό θεσμικό πλαίσιο που εξαρτάται από τη μακροπρόθεσμη συμμετοχή της στην Ευρωπαϊκή και Νομισματική Ένωση. Αυτός ο Άξονας περιλαμβάνει επενδύσεις σε βασικά τμήματα της οδικής υποδομής, καθώς και επέκταση και βελτίωση των υποδομών αεροδρομίων μεγάλης σημασίας. Οι προτεινόμενοι οδικοί άξονες στο πλαίσιο του Άξονα έχουν μεγάλη σημασία για τις μεταφορές, τον τουρισμό και την οικονομία της ευρύτερης περιοχής.

Επιπλέον, το εθνικό και το αστικό σιδηροδρομικό δίκτυο διαδραματίζουν σημαντικό ρόλο στο Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, καθώς τα έργα αυτά θα αυξήσουν τις βασικές δραστηριότητες κυρίως λόγω της ανάπτυξης περισσότερων μονάδων αλυσίδας εφοδιασμού και της αύξησης των δραστηριοτήτων παροχής υπηρεσιών του τοπικού πληθυσμού (κυρίως υπηρεσίες τόσο του κοινού όσο και ειδικά ο ιδιωτικός τομέας, οι οποίοι είναι επί του παρόντος υπανάπτυκτες). Επιπλέον, θα υπάρξει αναδιάρθρωση του διοικητικού μοντέλου των σιδηροδρομικών εταιρειών προκειμένου να εκσυγχρονιστούν οι πρακτικές τους και τα εργαλεία τους για την αύξηση της ανταπόκρισης και της ικανοποίησης των πελατών. Επιπλέον, οι επενδύσεις επιτρέπουν την ενίσχυση και την ανάπτυξη βασικών εμπορικών σχέσεων στη χώρα και διεθνώς, προωθώντας την ανάπτυξη του πρωτογενούς τομέα παραγωγής και ενισχύοντας τις εξαγωγές της χώρας. Επιπλέον, σε αυτόν τον Άξονα, οι επενδύσεις σε

λιμενικές εγκαταστάσεις θα παρέχουν τη δυνατότητα επέκτασης των διαθέσιμων περιοχών για την εφοδιαστική και την αναβάθμιση της απαιτούμενης ψηφιακής υποδομής σύμφωνα με τη σύσταση 3:2020. Οι στόχοι αυτής του Άξονα ευθυγραμμίζονται επίσης πλήρως με τους υψηλού επιπέδου στόχους του Εθνικού Σχεδίου Μεταφορών για την Ελλάδα. Οι ψηφιακές αναβαθμίσεις θα επικεντρωθούν στη βελτίωση της ροής στους αυτοκινητόδρομους, συνεπώς, στη μείωση των εκπομπών CO2, του χρόνου ταξιδιού, της κατανάλωσης καυσίμου και των ατυχημάτων στο οδικό δίκτυο και στα διόδια. Τέλος, μέσω μιας επένδυσης θα αναπτυχθεί ένας εσωτερικός μηχανισμός για την παρακολούθηση, μέσω ζωντανών δεδομένων, της ασφάλειας συγκεκριμένων γεφυρών. Επίσης, μέσω μιας μεταρρύθμισης, το Υπουργείο Υποδομών και Μεταφορών θα ορίσει ένα Πληροφοριακό Σύστημα Διαχείρισης Χαρτοφυλακίου που θα παρέχει τα εργαλεία στο Υπουργείο Υποδομών και Μεταφορών για την παρακολούθηση, διαχείριση και διοίκηση του χαρτοφυλακίου όλων των τεχνικών έργων και των περιουσιακών του στοιχείων. Το σύστημα θα παρέχει ακριβείς πληροφορίες σε πραγματικό χρόνο σχετικά με τα παραδοτέα, το κόστος και το πρόγραμμα σε όλα τα στάδια και τον κύκλο ζωής των εκτελούμενων έργων.

Υποστήριξη της εξαγωγικής δραστηριότητας: Περιλαμβάνονται σημαντικές μεταρρυθμίσεις που στοχεύουν στον εξορθολογισμό και στην απλούστευση των διοικητικών διαδικασιών που επηρεάζουν σημαντικά την εξαγωγική δραστηριότητα, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των τελωνειακών και προ τελωνειακών διαδικασιών. Εκτός από την υποστήριξη της οικονομικής ανάκαμψης, τέτοιες μεταρρυθμίσεις αναμένεται επίσης να ενισχύσουν τον εξαγωγικό προσανατολισμό της οικονομίας με την άρση των εμποδίων στη διεθνή εμπορική δραστηριότητα από ελληνικές εταιρείες. Από την άποψη αυτή, αναμένεται να στηρίξουν τις προσπάθειες αντιμετώπισης των ανισορροπιών της οικονομίας στον εξωτερικό τομέα και να συμπληρώσουν άλλες δράσεις που στοχεύουν στην ενίσχυση της ανταγωνιστικότητας των ελληνικών εταιρειών και της ικανότητάς τους να ανταγωνιστούν σε διεθνές επίπεδο. Ταυτόχρονα, οι μεταρρυθμίσεις στο πλαίσιο αυτού του Άξονα στοχεύουν στην προώθηση της εξαγωγικής δραστηριότητας μέσω του σχεδιασμού και της υιοθέτησης πιο ολοκληρωμένων και συνεκτικών στρατηγικών προώθησης.

Άρση των εμποδίων στις ξένες επενδύσεις: Δεδομένης της σημασίας των ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων στην προώθηση της ανάκαμψης, είναι σημαντικό να αρθούν τα εμπόδια στην προσέλκυση ξένων επενδύσεων. Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις του Άξονα στοχεύουν στην επίτευξη αυτού του στόχου μέσω σημαντικών απλουστεύσεων στο επιχειρηματικό περιβάλλον, μέσω του εξορθολογισμού των διοικητικών διαδικασιών που σχετίζονται με τις εξαγωγικές και εισαγωγικές δραστηριότητες, καθώς και μέσω της εισαγωγής τροποποιήσεων στη φορολογική νομοθεσία που θα ευθυγραμμίσει την Ελλάδα με την πλειονότητα των κρατών μελών της ΕΕ και θα αφαιρέσει εμπόδια που έχουν σημαντικό διοικητικό κόστος τόσο για τις επιχειρήσεις όσο και για τη δημόσια διοίκηση. Η άρση των εμποδίων παράλληλα με τα κίνητρα για ξένες επενδύσεις αναμένεται να λειτουργήσουν συμπληρωματικά με όλες τις δράσεις που περιλαμβάνονται στον Άξονα και που αποσκοπούν στην ενίσχυση των εγχώριων ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και στη στήριξη ενός αυξημένου ανοίγματος της ελληνικής οικονομίας.

3. Μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις

Η λεπτομερής περιγραφή των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων βρίσκεται στα Παραρτήματα.

α) Μεταρρυθμίσεις

Μεταρρύθμιση 1. Μεταρρύθμιση της απασχόλησης στον πολιτιστικό τομέα (ID: 16715)

Μεταρρύθμιση 2. Ολοκληρωμένο σύστημα διαχείρισης υποδομών και μεταφορών (ID: 16937)

Μεταρρύθμιση 3. Απλοποίηση διαδικασιών υπουργείου υποδομών και μεταφορών (ID: 16786)

Μεταρρύθμιση 4. Διευκόλυνση εμπορίου (ID: 16592)

Μεταρρύθμιση 5. Τροποποίηση του νομικού πλαισίου για την προσέλκυση στρατηγικών επενδύσεων – ειδικές ενισχύσεις για την προσέλκυση εμβληματικών διεθνών επενδύσεων (ID: 16593)

Μεταρρύθμιση 6. Ψηφιοποίηση δικτύου οικονομικής διπλωματίας & δράσεις κατάρτισης εξαγωγών (ID: 16599)

Μεταρρύθμιση 7. Οργανωτική μεταρρύθμιση στον τομέα των σιδηροδρόμων (ID: 16982)

β) Επενδύσεις

Επένδυση 1. Ανάπτυξη δεξιοτήτων εργαζομένων πολιτιστικού τομέα (ID: 16723)

Επένδυση 2. Ο πολιτισμός ως κινητήριος μοχλός ανάπτυξης (ID: 16293)

Επένδυση 3. Υποδομές για την συνδρομή του πολιτισμού στην «ασημένια οικονομία» & αξιοποίηση της τέχνης για την βελτίωση της ψυχικής υγείας (ID: 16735)

Επένδυση 4. Αναβάθμιση καλλιτεχνικής τριτοβάθμιας εκπαίδευσης (ID: 16725)

Επένδυση 5. Αναβάθμιση καταστημάτων & προϊόντων του οργανισμού διαχείρισης και ανάπτυξης πολιτιστικών πόρων (πρώην ΤΑΠΑ) (ID: 16536)

Επένδυση 6. Δημιουργία μουσείου ενάλιων αρχαιοτήτων στον Πειραιά (ID: 16486)

Επένδυση 7. Προστασία εμβληματικών τόπων και μνημείων πολιτιστικής κληρονομιάς από την κλιματική αλλαγή (ID: 16433)

Επένδυση 8. Πολιτιστικές & φυσικές διαδρομές (ID: 16970)

Επένδυση 9. Δημιουργία πολιτιστικών διαδρομών (ID: 16485)

Επένδυση 10. Πρόσθετα έργα ανάδειξης και διαφύλαξης της Ακρόπολης (ID: 16435)

Επένδυση 11. Τουριστική ανάπτυξη (ID: 16931)

Επένδυση 12. Αναβάθμιση δεξιοτήτων στον τομέα του τουρισμού (ID: 16921)

Επένδυση 13. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός αγροδιατροφικού τομέα (ID: 16653)

Επένδυση 14. Μετασχηματισμός στον γεωργικό τομέα (ID: 16626)

Επένδυση 15. Ενίσχυση υδατοκαλλιεργειών (ID: 16584)

Επένδυση 16. Έξυπνη μεταποίηση (ID: 16721)

Επένδυση 17. Ανάπτυξη επιχειρηματικών πάρκων (ID: 16634)

Επένδυση 18. Έξυπνες περιβαλλοντικές & πολιτιστικές υποδομές (smart infrastructure) (ID: 16960)

Επένδυση 19. Πρόγραμμα βελτίωσης οδικής ασφάλειας (ID: 16631)

Επένδυση 20. Βόρειος Οδικός Άξονας Κρήτης (ID: 16630)

Επένδυση 21. Αναβάθμιση του σιδηροδρομικού δικτύου με έργο ΣΔΙΤ (ID:16954)

Επένδυση 22. Παρεμβάσεις αναβάθμισης σε περιφερειακά αεροδρόμια (ID: 16833)

Επένδυση 23. Έξυπνες γέφυρες (ID: 16949)

Επένδυση 24. Προαστιακός σιδηρόδρομος στη Δυτική Αττική (ID: 16892)

Επένδυση 25. Ηλεκτρονικά διόδια (ID: 16950)

Επένδυση 26. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του ΟΣΕ (ID: 16959)

Επένδυση 27. Αυτοκινητόδρομος κεντρικής Ελλάδας Ε-65 βόρειο Τμήμα (ID: 16628)

Επένδυση 28. Σχέδιο για την αντικατάσταση του στόλου επιβατηγού ναυτιλίας και μείωση του αποτυπώματος CO2 (ID: 16944)

Επένδυση 29: Παρεμβάσεις αναβάθμισης περιφερειακών λιμένων (ID: 16975)

4. Ανοιχτά στρατηγικά θέματα αυτονομίας και ασφάλειας

Μη εφαρμόσιμο.

5. Πράσινες διαστάσεις του Άξονα

Τα κτίρια ευθύνονται για περίπου το 40% της κατανάλωσης ενέργειας στην ΕΕ και το 36% των εκπομπών αερίων του θερμοκηπίου και ως εκ τούτου είναι ο μοναδικός μεγαλύτερος καταναλωτής ενέργειας στην Ευρώπη. Συγκεκριμένα, οι ακόλουθες επενδύσεις θα περιλαμβάνουν ανακαίνιση υποδομής και εξοπλισμού α) Έξυπνη μεταποίηση β) Ανάπτυξη επιχειρηματικών πάρκων γ) Δημιουργία μουσείου ενάλιων αρχαιοτήτων στον Πειραιά δ) Αναβάθμιση του σιδηροδρομικού δικτύου με έργο ΣΔΙΤ ε) Προαστιακός σιδηρόδρομος στη Δυτική Αττική στ) Αναβάθμιση καταστημάτων & προϊόντων του οργανισμού διαχείρισης και ανάπτυξης πολιτιστικών πόρων (πρώην ΤΑΠΑ) (επί τόπου και ηλεκτρονικά) ζ) Τουριστική ανάπτυξη και η) Ο πολιτισμός ως κινητήριος μοχλός ανάπτυξης (υποέργο 1). Ευθυγραμμισμένη με το φιλόδοξο στόχο της ΕΕ σχετικά με τον μετριασμό της κλιματικής αλλαγής για «κλιματική ουδετερότητα» έως το 2050, η Ελλάδα έχει θέσει έναν φιλόδοξο στόχο, όπως περιγράφεται στο Εθνικό Σχέδιο Ενέργειας και Κλίματος (ΕΣΕΚ) για τη μείωση των εκπομπών αερίων θερμοκηπίου κατά 56% το 2030 σε σύγκριση με το 2005.

Υπάρχουν επίσης επενδύσεις στον Άξονα αυτό που στοχεύουν στη θέσπιση χωροταξικού και πολεοδομικού σχεδιασμού και στη δημιουργία ενός πιο πράσινου οικοδομημένου περιβάλλοντος. Αυτές είναι α) Παρεμβάσεις αναβάθμισης περιφερειακών λιμένων β) Πολιτιστικές & φυσικές διαδρομές γ) Προστασία εμβληματικών τόπων και μνημείων πολιτιστικής κληρονομιάς από την κλιματική αλλαγή και δ) Μετασχηματισμός στον γεωργικό τομέα. Αυτά τα μέτρα στοχεύουν στην προσαρμογή του αστικού περιβάλλοντος στην κλιματική αλλαγή και στην αναβάθμιση των υπάρχοντων χώρων με τη χρήση περιβαλλοντικών υλικών που προωθούν την κυκλικότητα, όπως περιγράφεται στο Σχέδιο Δράσης για την Πράσινη Συμφωνία για την κυκλική οικονομία, παρέχουν επίσης ανοιχτούς χώρους στους πολίτες βελτιώνοντας την πρόσβαση στη φύση στο δομημένο περιβάλλον και, συνεπώς, βελτιώνουν την ευεξία τους.

Επιπλέον, τα προτεινόμενα μέτρα του Άξονα συμβάλλουν στην πράσινη μετάβαση, λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τους κλιματικούς και περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους όπως ορίζονται στον κανονισμό (ΕΕ) 2020/852 του κανονισμού ταξινόμησης της ΕΕ (EU Taxonomy Regulation). Η προτεινόμενη μεταρρύθμιση και οι επενδύσεις θα συμβάλουν:

- Στον μετριασμό της κλιματικής αλλαγής με την προώθηση της ενεργειακής μετάβασης και της ροής κεφαλαίων προς υποδομές με μειωμένες ενεργειακές απαιτήσεις και βελτιωμένο αποτύπωμα άνθρακα.

- Στην προσαρμογή στην κλιματική αλλαγή, καθώς η ριζική ανακαίνιση κατοικιών και μη κατοικημένων αποθεμάτων με μακροπρόθεσμη προοπτική, λαμβάνει υπόψη τους κινδύνους καταστροφών και τις κλιματικές συνθήκες (π.χ. αύξηση της πιθανότητας συχνότερων και πιο σοβαρών ακραίων καιρικών φαινομένων) και της συνολικής τους ανθεκτικότητας.
- Πρόληψη και έλεγχος της ρύπανσης που συνδέεται με την κατανάλωση ενέργειας του κτιρίου. Η αντικατάσταση εγκαταστάσεων θέρμανσης με βάση τα ορυκτά καύσιμα που συμβάλλουν στην υπερβολική ρύπανση του ατμοσφαιρικού αέρα από καθαρότερες εναλλακτικές λύσεις που τροφοδοτούνται με ανανεώσιμες πηγές ενέργειας και η σταδιακή κατάργηση των ορυκτών καυσίμων σε κτίρια είναι επίσης μέρος αυτού του Άξονα.
- Αειφόρος χρήση και προστασία των υδάτινων και θαλάσσιων πόρων, καθώς όλες οι δράσεις θα υλοποιηθούν με σεβασμό των πόρων και βελτίωση της βιωσιμότητας του συνόλου των λειτουργιών στο δομημένο περιβάλλον, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των ανακαινίσεων.
- Κυκλική οικονομία, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της πρόληψης και της ανακύκλωσης αποβλήτων. Δεδομένου ότι θα απαιτηθούν περισσότερα δομικά υλικά για την εφαρμογή αυτού του Άξονα, οι αρχές κυκλικότητας ενσωματώνονται στις φάσεις σχεδιασμού ανακαίνισης και κατασκευής, και προβλέπονται πλατφόρμες επαναχρησιμοποίησης και ανακύκλωσης για δομικά υλικά και απορρίμματα κατεδάφισης. Η διαχείριση των απορριμμάτων από τις κατασκευές υποστηρίζεται και έχει προτεραιότητα, όπως υποδεικνύεται από την ιεράρχηση των αποβλήτων.
- Προστασία και αποκατάσταση της βιοποικιλότητας και των οικοσυστημάτων καθώς η ανάπτυξη χώρων πρασίνου και η βελτίωση ήδη υπαρχόντων θα δημιουργήσουν νέους οικοτόπους εντός των αστικών περιοχών που θα προσελκύσουν τη βιοποικιλότητα.

6. Ψηφιακή διάσταση του Άξονα

Ο κανονισμός COM (2020) 408 για τη θέσπιση Μηχανισμού Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας θέτει δεσμευτικό στόχο τουλάχιστον 20% των συνολικών δαπανών του σχεδίου για να συμβάλει στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό ή στις προκλήσεις που προκύπτουν από αυτό.

Η χρήση ψηφιακών λύσεων προσαρμοσμένων σε βασικούς οικονομικούς τομείς, όπως ο τουρισμός, ο πολιτισμός, ο αγροτικός τομέας, η μεταποίηση και οι υδατοκαλλιέργειες, καθώς και οι εθνικές υποδομές μεταφορών και εφοδιαστικής αλυσίδας, θεωρείται τόσο απαραίτητη προϋπόθεση όσο και παράγοντας που επιτρέπει τη βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας, την αύξηση της παραγωγικότητας, καθώς και την επίτευξη της ανθεκτικότητας και της βιώσιμης ανάπτυξης της εθνικής οικονομίας.

Εν προκειμένω, στοχευμένες παρεμβάσεις και επενδύσεις με σημαντικό ψηφιακό αποτύπωμα που απορρέουν από τον παρόν Άξονα θα συμβάλουν (α) στον εκσυγχρονισμό και στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό του αγροτικού τομέα, (β) στην εφαρμογή έξυπνων υποδομών στον πολιτιστικό και περιβαλλοντικό τομέα της χώρας μέσω της ψηφιοποίησης των σχετικών διαδικασιών, (γ) στη μεταρρύθμιση για τον επανασχεδιασμό και την απλούστευση των διαδικασιών του Υπουργείου Υποδομών και Μεταφορών με στόχο την παροχή βελτιωμένων, ποιοτικών υπηρεσιών στους πολίτες και (δ) στην ψηφιοποίηση των σιδηροδρομικών μεταφορών μέσω του εκσυγχρονισμού και αναβάθμιση της τηλεπικοινωνιακής υποδομής του Οργανισμού Σιδηροδρόμων (ΟΣΕ).

Οι προτεινόμενες παρεμβάσεις είναι καθοριστικής σημασίας για τον μετασχηματισμό της Ελλάδας σε μια ψηφιοποιημένη οικονομία, δημιουργώντας σημαντικές επιπτώσεις που περιλαμβάνουν (i) την ενίσχυση του δυναμικού ανάπτυξης του αγροδιατροφικού τομέα, αυξάνοντας την αναγνωρισιμότητα των προϊόντων που φέρουν το ελληνικό εμπορικό σήμα μέσω της εφαρμογής ενός έργου μεγάλης

κλίμακας αγροτικής ψηφιακής υποδομής, (ii) την προσέλκυση ξένων επενδύσεων και την απλούστευση των διαδικασιών ιδιωτικοποίησης μέσω της εφαρμογής τεχνολογιών έξυπνων υποδομών στους τομείς του περιβάλλοντος και του πολιτισμού (iii) την παροχή βελτιωμένων, αποτελεσματικών και ποιοτικών ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών σε πολίτες και επιχειρήσεις μέσω της απλοποίησης των διαδικασιών και της βελτίωσης του επιχειρησιακού μοντέλου της δημόσιας διοίκησης και (iv) τη βελτιωμένη ικανότητα, διαχείριση της κυκλοφορίας, αξιοπιστία, ενεργειακή απόδοση, χαμηλότερο λειτουργικό κόστος και βελτιωμένες υπηρεσίες μεταφοράς μέσω της εφαρμογής σύγχρονων ψηφιακών τεχνολογιών στον σιδηροδρομικό τομέα.

Η μεταρρύθμιση 6 μπορεί να χαρακτηριστεί ως το πιο «ψηφιακό» έργο του Άξονα, καθώς περιλαμβάνει: επεξεργασία και εκμετάλλευση βάσεων δεδομένων για τη διεθνή αγορά και για τις διαδικασίες εξαγωγών, (γ) την πλήρη ψηφιοποίηση των εσωτερικών διαδικασιών της «Επενδύστε στην Ελλάδα Α.Ε.», ένα ψηφιακό θησαυροφυλάκιο για στρατηγικούς επενδυτές και για το χαρτοφυλάκιο επενδύσεων της «Επενδύστε στην Ελλάδα Α.Ε.», καθώς και (στ) την ψηφιοποίηση όλων των εγγράφων και την ένταξη στο νέο ψηφιακό περιβάλλον.

Τέτοιες πρωτοβουλίες αναμένεται να μεταμορφώσουν το ελληνικό μοντέλο ανάπτυξης παρέχοντας μια «ψηφιακή επανεκκίνηση» και θα ενισχύσουν σημαντικά την ετήσια αύξηση του ΑΕΠ κατά τη διάρκεια μιας περιόδου 5-10 ετών.

Περιλαμβάνοντας 25% σε ψηφιακές δαπάνες (βλ. Πίνακα - 1), ο Άξονας συμβάλλει στον προαναφερόμενο ψηφιακό στόχο του 20%.

7. Συμβολή στον κλιματικό και ψηφιακό στόχο

Η Ετήσια Στρατηγική Βιώσιμης Ανάπτυξης (COM (2020) 575) θέτει έναν ελάχιστο 37% των συνολικών δαπανών του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας που πρέπει να σχετίζεται με τον κλιματικό στόχο και έναν ελάχιστο 20% που θα πρέπει να σχετίζεται με τον ψηφιακό στόχο.

Η επισήμανση έχει πραγματοποιηθεί σε επίπεδο υποέργου για διάφορες επενδύσεις όπως αναφέρεται στον παρακάτω πίνακα.

Τίτλος μεταρρύθμισης ή επένδυσης	Κλιματικός Στόχος(%)	Ψηφιακός Στόχος (%)
Μεταρρύθμιση της απασχόλησης στον πολιτιστικό τομέα (ID: 16715)	0%	0%
Ολοκληρωμένο σύστημα διαχείρισης υποδομών και μεταφορών (ID: 16937)	0%	100%
Απλοποίηση διαδικασιών υπουργείου υποδομών και μεταφορών (ID: 16786)	0%	100%
Διευκόλυνση εμπορίου (ID: 16592)	0%	0%
Τροποποίηση του νομικού πλαισίου για την προσέλκυση στρατηγικών επενδύσεων – ειδικές ενισχύσεις για την προσέλκυση εμβληματικών διεθνών επενδύσεων (ID: 16593)	0%	0%
Τροποποίηση του νομικού πλαισίου για την προσέλκυση στρατηγικών επενδύσεων – ειδικές ενισχύσεις για την προσέλκυση εμβληματικών διεθνών επενδύσεων (ID: 16593)	100%	0%
Τροποποίηση του νομικού πλαισίου για την προσέλκυση στρατηγικών επενδύσεων – ειδικές ενισχύσεις για την προσέλκυση εμβληματικών διεθνών επενδύσεων (ID: 16593)	40%	0%

Ψηφιοποιήσει δικτύου οικονομικής διπλωματίας & δράσεις κατάρτισης εξαγωγών (ID: 16599)	0%	100%
Οργανωτική μεταρρύθμιση στον τομέα των σιδηροδρόμων(ID: 16982)	0%	0%
Ανάπτυξη δεξιοτήτων εργαζομένων πολιτιστικού τομέα (ID: 16723)	0%	0%
Ο πολιτισμός ως κινητήριος μοχλός ανάπτυξης (ID: 16293)	0%	0%
Ο πολιτισμός ως κινητήριος μοχλός ανάπτυξης (ID: 16293)	40%	0%
Υποδομές για την συνδρομή του πολιτισμού στην «ασημένια οικονομία» & αξιοποίηση της τέχνης για την βελτίωση της ψυχικής υγείας (ID: 16735)	0%	0%
Αναβάθμιση καλλιτεχνικής τριτοβάθμιας εκπαίδευσης (ID: 16725)	0%	0%
Αναβάθμιση καταστημάτων & προϊόντων του οργανισμού διαχείρισης και ανάπτυξης πολιτιστικών πόρων (πρώην ΤΑΠΑ) (ID: 16536)	40%	0%
Αναβάθμιση καταστημάτων & προϊόντων του οργανισμού διαχείρισης και ανάπτυξης πολιτιστικών πόρων (πρώην ΤΑΠΑ) (ID: 16536)	0%	0%
Δημιουργία μουσείου ενάλιων αρχαιοτήτων στον Πειραιά (ID: 16486)	40%	0%
Προστασία εμβληματικών τόπων και μνημείων πολιτιστικής κληρονομιάς από την κλιματική αλλαγή (ID: 16433)	100%	0%
Πολιτιστικές & φυσικές διαδρομές (ID: 16970)	0%40%	0%
Δημιουργία πολιτιστικών διαδρομών (ID: 16485)	0%	0%
Πρόσθετα έργα ανάδειξης και διαφύλαξης της Ακρόπολης (ID: 16435)	0%	0%
Τουριστική ανάπτυξη (ID: 16931)	0%	0%
Τουριστική ανάπτυξη (ID: 16931)	40%	0%
Τουριστική ανάπτυξη (ID: 16931)	40%	0%
Τουριστική ανάπτυξη (ID: 16931)	100%	0%
Τουριστική ανάπτυξη (ID: 16931)	40%	0%
Αναβάθμιση δεξιοτήτων στον τομέα του τουρισμού (ID: 16921)	0%	0%
Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός αγροδιατροφικού τομέα (ID: 16653)	0%	100%
Μετασχηματισμός στον γεωργικό τομέα (ID: 16626)	0%	0%
Μετασχηματισμός στον γεωργικό τομέα (ID: 16626)	40%	0%
Μετασχηματισμός στον γεωργικό τομέα (ID: 16626)	100%	0%
Μετασχηματισμός στον γεωργικό τομέα (ID: 16626)	100%	0%
Μετασχηματισμός στον γεωργικό τομέα (ID: 16626)	40%	0%
Ενίσχυση υδατοκαλλιεργειών (ID: 16584)	40%	0%
Έξυπνη μεταποίηση (ID: 16721)	0%	100%
Ανάπτυξη επιχειρηματικών πάρκων (ID: 16634)	40%	0%
Ανάπτυξη επιχειρηματικών πάρκων (ID: 16634)	0%	0%
Ανάπτυξη επιχειρηματικών πάρκων (ID: 16634)	40%	0%
Ανάπτυξη επιχειρηματικών πάρκων (ID: 16634)	40%	0%
Ανάπτυξη επιχειρηματικών πάρκων (ID: 16634)	100%	0%
Ανάπτυξη επιχειρηματικών πάρκων (ID: 16634)	100%	0%
Ανάπτυξη επιχειρηματικών πάρκων (ID: 16634)	40%	0%
Έξυπνες περιβαλλοντικές & πολιτιστικές υποδομές (smart infrastructure) (ID: 16960)	0%	100%
Έξυπνες περιβαλλοντικές & πολιτιστικές υποδομές (smart infrastructure) (ID: 16960)	40%	0%

Έξυπνες περιβαλλοντικές & πολιτιστικές υποδομές (smart infrastructure) (ID: 16960)	40%	0%
Πρόγραμμα βελτίωσης οδικής ασφάλειας (ID: 16631)	0%	0%
Βόρειος οδικός Άξονας Κρήτης (ID: 16630)	0%	0%
Αναβάθμιση του σιδηροδρομικού δικτύου με έργο ΣΔΙΤ (ID:16954)	100%	0%
Παρεμβάσεις αναβάθμισης σε περιφερειακά αεροδρόμια (ID: 16833)	0%	0%
Έξυπνες γέφυρες (ID: 16949)	0%	100%
Προαστιακός σιδηρόδρομος στη δυτική αττική (ID: 16892)	100%	0%
Ηλεκτρονικά διόδια (ID: 16950)	40%	100%
Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του ΟΣΕ (ID: 16959)	40%	100%
Αυτοκινητόδρομος κεντρικής Ελλάδας Ε-65 βόρειο Τμήμα (ID: 16628)	0%	0%
Σχέδιο για την αντικατάσταση του στόλου επιβατηγού ναυτιλίας και μείωση του αποτυπώματος co2(ID: 16944)	0%	0%
Παρεμβάσεις αναβάθμισης περιφερειακών λιμένων (ID: 16975)	40%	0%

8. Αρχή της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης»

Η αρχή της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» αξιολογήθηκε για κάθε μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση αυτού του Άξονα. Η αξιολόγηση κατέληξε στο συμπέρασμα ότι κανένα από τα προτεινόμενα μέτρα δεν θα προκαλέσει σημαντική ζημία σε κανέναν από τους έξι περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους, όπως ορίζονται στο άρθρο 17 του κανονισμού ταξινόμησης της ΕΕ (EU Taxonomy Regulation).

Κάθε μία από τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις του Άξονα ανακαίνισης αξιολογήθηκε στη λίστα ελέγχου για να προσδιοριστεί εάν και ποιος από τους έξι περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους απαιτούσε μια ουσιαστική αξιολόγηση DNSH. Η αξιολόγηση της λίστας ελέγχου κατέληξε στο συμπέρασμα ότι κανένα από τα μέτρα αυτής του Άξονα δεν απαιτεί ουσιαστική αξιολόγηση DNSH καθώς κανένα από τα μέτρα δεν θα προκαλέσει σημαντική ζημιά σε κανέναν από τους έξι περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους.

9. Ορόσημα, στόχοι και χρονοδιάγραμμα

Δείτε το σχετικό κεφάλαιο ορόσημο στο Μέρος 3.

10. Χρηματοδότηση και κόστος

Γενικές αρχές και οδηγίες

Έχοντας προσδιορίσει τις κύριες προκλήσεις και τους στόχους του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και τα ορόσημα, το στόχο και το χρονοδιάγραμμα των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων που καθορίστηκαν, παρουσιάζονται παρακάτω οι βασικές αρχές καθώς και η ακολουθούμενη διαδικασία και μεθοδολογία σχετικά με τη χρηματοδότηση και την αξιολόγηση του κόστους.

Πρώτον, σημειώνεται ότι η εκτίμηση κόστους του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας εφαρμόζεται σύμφωνα με τις βασικές απαιτήσεις του Κανονισμού που προβλέπουν ότι το κόστος για κάθε επένδυση και μεταρρύθμιση οφείλει να είναι:

- **Λογικό:** Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας παρέχει επαρκείς πληροφορίες και αποδεικτικά στοιχεία ότι το ποσό του εκτιμώμενου συνολικού κόστους του κάθε Άξονα είναι κατάλληλο.
- **Εύλογο:** Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας παρέχει επαρκείς πληροφορίες και αποδεικτικά στοιχεία ότι το ποσό του εκτιμώμενου συνολικού κόστους του κάθε Άξονα είναι σύμφωνο με τη φύση και τον τύπο των προβλεπόμενων επενδύσεων μέσω της εφαρμογής μιας οριζόντιας αξιολόγησης που εξασφαλίζει την ευθυγράμμιση μεταξύ του χαρακτήρα της κάθε επένδυσης και του κόστους της.
- **Ανάλογο:** Το ποσό του συνολικού κόστους του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας αντιστοιχεί στον αναμενόμενο αντίκτυπο του σχεδιαζόμενου μέτρου στην οικονομία και την απασχόληση στην Ελλάδα. Συγκεκριμένα, αξιολογείται εάν το σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας θα έχει οικονομικό αντίκτυπο που να ευθυγραμμίζεται με το ποσό του εκτιμώμενου κόστους του.

Επιπλέον, η μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση και η διαδικασία που ακολουθήθηκε σε σχέση με το κόστος και την αιτιολόγηση για κάθε μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση αναπτύσσεται με βάση τέσσερις βασικές αρχές που πληρούν τους ακόλουθους στόχους:

- **Ακρίβεια**: Η προσέγγιση και τα εργαλεία μεθοδολογίας που χρησιμοποιούνται διασφαλίζουν ότι το εκτιμώμενο κόστος είναι εύλογο κοντά στο πραγματικό κόστος μέσω της χρήσης λογιστικών, ιστορικών, στατιστικών στοιχείων καθώς και του προσδιορισμού των τιμών της αγοράς.
- **Λογοδοσία και διαφάνεια:** Το κόστος των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων εκτιμήθηκε με τρόπο που να είναι σαφώς ανιχνεύσιμος και κατανοητός, μέσω εφαρμοσμένης ανάλυσης που περιλαμβάνει λεπτομερείς πληροφορίες για κάθε παράμετρο που χρησιμοποιείται στον υπολογισμό του κόστους (π.χ. κόστος μονάδας βασικών παραγόντων, απαιτούμενος αριθμός μονάδων, κλπ)
- **Απλότητα**: Η προσέγγιση μεθοδολογίας κόστους που ακολουθήθηκε χρησιμοποιεί απλά εργαλεία και μεθόδους υπολογισμού κόστους, ώστε να επιτρέπεται η αξιολόγηση των στοιχείων που σχετίζονται με το κόστος μαζί με την αξιολόγηση των άλλων στοιχείων του σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας σε σύντομο χρονικό διάστημα. Αυτό έχει ως στόχο να διατηρήσει το διοικητικό φόρτο όσο το δυνατόν πιο διαχειρίσιμο για όλα τα μέρη.

- **Συνέπεια:** Το κόστος που εκτιμάται ανά μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση συνάδει με άλλες πολιτικές της ΕΕ και είναι σύμφωνο με το κόστος που εφαρμόζεται σε παρόμοια έργα μέσω άλλων κοινοτικών χρηματοδοτήσεων.

Λαμβάνοντας υπόψη αυτές τις αρχές και απαιτήσεις, η μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση που αναπτύχθηκε για τις εκτιμήσεις κόστους κάθε επένδυσης και μεταρρύθμισης του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας ακολουθεί ορισμένες κοινές κατευθυντήριες γραμμές. Πιο συγκεκριμένα, περιλαμβάνει:

- Σαφή και τεκμηριωμένη ανάλυση των προκλήσεων που αντιμετωπίζονται και των στόχων των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων.
- Λεπτομερείς πληροφορίες σχετικά με το αναμενόμενο αποτέλεσμα των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων.
- Λεπτομερή περιγραφή του τρόπου εφαρμογής των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων (μέσα εφαρμογής).
- Πληροφορίες σχετικά με τη φύση και το μέγεθος των προτεινόμενων επενδύσεων και μεταρρυθμίσεων, καθώς και το χρονοδιάγραμμά τους και τα σχετικά ορόσημα.

Διαδικασία επικύρωσης κόστους και μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση

Με βάση τις προαναφερθείσες αρχές και κατευθυντήριες γραμμές, αναπτύσσεται μια συγκεκριμένη διαδικασία επικύρωσης του κόστους και μεθοδολογίας που επιτρέπει την κοστολόγηση για κάθε επένδυση και μεταρρύθμιση του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και διασφαλίζει την ακρίβεια, τη διαφάνεια, την απλότητα και τη συνέπεια των εκτιμήσεων.

Η διαδικασία ανάλυσης κόστους του σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας περιλαμβάνει τέσσερα βασικά βήματα που στοχεύουν στην εφαρμογή των εξής:

- 1ο βήμα: Ανάπτυξη μιας συγκεκριμένης έκθεσης ανά μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση με ξεχωριστή ανάλυση ανά επιμέρους έργο.
- 2ο βήμα: Εξέταση όλων των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και δεδομένων.
- 3ο βήμα: Λεπτομερής ανάλυση όλων των στοιχείων κόστους των κύριων έργων μέσω της εφαρμογής της πιο κατάλληλης μεθοδολογίας επικύρωσης κόστους.
- 4ο βήμα: Επαλήθευση κόστους ανά έργο, Άξονα, και Πυλώνα του σχεδίου.

1ο βήμα - Ανάπτυξη αναφορών ανάλυσης κόστους

Το περιεχόμενο της αναφοράς ανάλυσης κόστους για κάθε μία από τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας περιλαμβάνει τις ακόλουθες κοινές παραμέτρους / λεπτομέρειες:

- **Σύνοψη έργου** : Περιλαμβάνει την αποτύπωση των χαρακτηριστικών του κάθε έργου (π.χ. Πυλώνας, Άξονας, τίτλος έργου και υποέργα, ενδιαφερόμενα μέρη), την κωδικοποίηση βασικών οικονομικών μεγεθών (συνολικός και εκτιμώμενος προϋπολογισμός) καθώς και μια σύντομη επισκόπηση του πεδίου εφαρμογής του έργου.
- **Μέσα εφαρμογής:** Αποτυπώνει μια περίληψη του σχετικού κανονιστικού πλαισίου (εάν υπάρχει), μια γενική προοπτική όσον αφορά τη διαδικασία ωριμότητας και έναν συγκεντρωτικό πίνακα σχετικά με το χρονοδιάγραμμα του έργου και με τα ορόσημα που πρέπει να επιτευχθούν.

- **Προϋπολογισμός έργου**: Περιλαμβάνει:
    - ανάλυση (προσδιορισμός βασικών παραμέτρων κόστους, επισκόπηση των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών, επιβεβαίωση ότι το εκτιμώμενο κόστος δεν περιλαμβάνει ΦΠΑ, δεν είναι επαναλαμβανόμενο και δεν πραγματοποιείται πριν από την 1η Φεβρουαρίου 2020),
    - ένδειξη του κατά πόσον τμήματα του προϋπολογισμού του έργου καλύπτονται από άλλα ιδιωτικά κονδύλια ή κοινοτική χρηματοδότηση – επιβεβαίωση ότι αυτά τα ποσά έχουν αφαιρεθεί από το κόστος που θα χρηματοδοτηθεί από το Ταμείο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και
    - αξιολόγηση και επικύρωση προϋπολογισμού (συγκεκριμένη μεθοδολογία για την εκτίμηση του κόστους, ανάλυση κόστους ανά καθοριστικό παράγοντα, προσδιορισμός του κόστους μονάδας, προσδιορισμός του συνολικού αριθμού μονάδων, εκτίμηση του συνολικού απαιτούμενου προϋπολογισμού ανά έργο).
- **Υποστηρικτικό υλικό:** Αποτυπώνει μια σύντομη επισκόπηση των σχετικών μελετών ή / και πληροφοριών που χρησιμοποιούνται για την επικύρωση του συνολικού κόστους καθώς και τη χαρτογράφηση σημείων αναφοράς που χρησιμοποιήθηκαν κατά την ανάλυση του κόστους (ιστορικό, συγκριτικό κόστος σε παρόμοια έργα) και παροχή σχετικών αποδεικτικών στοιχείων (π.χ. πηγές).

2ο βήμα - Εξέταση όλων των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και δεδομένων

Προκειμένου να διασφαλιστεί η ακρίβεια και η συνέπεια των εκτιμήσεων κόστους, πραγματοποιείται μια συγκριτική ανάλυση δεδομένων κοστολόγησης μέσω της συλλογής και εξέτασης όλων των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και δεδομένων σχετικά με το πραγματικό κόστος παρόμοιων μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων που έχουν πραγματοποιηθεί στο παρελθόν. Αυτό το βήμα περιλαμβάνει κυρίως όλες τις ενέργειες που σχετίζονται με τη συλλογή και εξέταση του συνόλου των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και του υποστηρικτικού υλικού, καθώς και την άντληση δεδομένων και την εις βάθος ανάλυση της σχετικής τεκμηρίωσης.

3ο βήμα - Ανάπτυξη μεθοδολογίας ανάλυσης κόστους

Προκειμένου να εφαρμοστεί η κοστολόγηση των έργων, αναπτύχθηκαν τρεις βασικές μεθοδολογικές αναλύσεις που χρησιμοποιήθηκαν με βάση την καταλληλότητά τους για καθεμία από τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις που περιλαμβάνονται στο Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας:

Εκτίμηση από κάτω προς τα πάνω (bottom-up)

Η πρώτη μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση της ανάλυσης κόστους περιλαμβάνει εκτιμήσεις σε αναλυτικό επίπεδο για κάθε παράμετρο κόστους του έργου, οι οποίες στη συνέχεια συγκεντρώνονται σε μια συνολική εκτίμηση για ολόκληρο το έργο. Τα κύρια βήματα αυτής της μεθοδολογικής προσέγγισης περιλαμβάνουν τα ακόλουθα:

- Επανεξέταση ιστορικών τιμών/κριτηρίων ανά παράμετρο κόστους από παρόμοια έργα και εκτίμηση του κόστους αξίας της μονάδας.
- Προσδιορισμός του συνολικού αριθμού μονάδων που απαιτούνται και εφαρμογή της τιμής μονάδας για τις σχετικές εκτιμήσεις ανά παράμετρο κόστους.
- Τελική συγκέντρωση και εκτίμηση του συνολικού κόστους ανά έργο.

Παραμετρική προσέγγιση

Αυτή η προσέγγιση αναφέρεται στην εκτίμηση του συνολικού προϋπολογισμού ανά έργο βάσει σχετικών ιστορικών στοιχείων / σημείων αναφοράς. Συγκεκριμένα, τα κύρια βήματα της παραμετρικής μεθοδολογικής προσέγγισης περιλαμβάνουν τα ακόλουθα:

- Προσδιορισμός μεμονωμένων παραμέτρων κόστους βάσει σχετικών ιστορικών στοιχείων / σημείων αναφοράς
- Εξέταση της συνεισφοράς κάθε παραμέτρου κόστους στο συνολικό προϋπολογισμό
- Αξιολόγηση κάθε παραμέτρου κόστους ως ποσοστό του συνολικού κόστους

Εκτίμηση από πάνω προς τα κάτω (top down)

Τέλος, η τεχνική μεθοδολογίας από πάνω προς τα κάτω περιλαμβάνει τα ακόλουθα κύρια βήματα:

- Εκτίμηση του συνολικού προϋπολογισμού ανά έργο βάσει σχετικών ιστορικών στοιχείων.
- Κατανομή του συνολικού κόστους ανά μεμονωμένη παράμετρο κόστους βάσει των σχετικών κριτηρίων αναφοράς για κάθε κόστος μονάδας.

Σημειώνεται ότι σε ορισμένες περιπτώσεις όπου υπάρχει περιορισμένη διαθεσιμότητα συγκριτικών ιστορικών στοιχείων / σημείων αναφοράς, προκειμένου να προχωρήσουμε σε μια ακριβή και αιτιολογημένη εκτίμηση των παραμέτρων κόστους, ζητήθηκε άποψη από εμπειρογνώμονες. Ειδικότερα, η κρίση των εμπειρογνωμόνων στοχεύει να παρέχει τα ακόλουθα:

- Επανεξέταση των σχετικών σημείων αναφοράς σχετικά με το κόστος παρόμοιων έργων.
- Παροχή εξειδικευμένης γνώμης με βάση την εμπειρία και γνώση που έχει αποκτηθεί σε έναν συγκεκριμένο τομέα και την επισήμανση κρίσιμων παραγόντων και πιθανών κινδύνων.
- Ολοκλήρωση και αξιολόγηση των υπαρχόντων δεδομένων και επικύρωση του εκτιμώμενου κόστους.

4ο βήμα - Διαδικασία αξιολόγησης και επικύρωσης

Η ακρίβεια και η επικύρωση της ανάλυσης κόστους για κάθε επένδυση και έργο επιτυγχάνεται μέσω της αξιολόγησης του κόστους του σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας από έναν ανεξάρτητο φορέα. Συγκεκριμένα, η επικύρωση και αποτίμηση της ανάλυσης κόστους διασφαλίστηκε μέσω των ακόλουθων ενεργειών:

- Συλλογή, επεξεργασία και αναθεώρηση δεδομένων
- Συνεχής επικοινωνία και υλοποίηση συναντήσεων με τους υπεύθυνους ενδιαφερόμενους φορείς και οντότητες
- Αναζήτηση πρόσθετων δεδομένων και πληροφοριών
- Επαλήθευση μεγέθους επένδυσης και προσδιορισμός κόστους
- Προετοιμασία και επανεξέταση των αναφορών ανάλυσης κόστους

Κύρια στοιχεία μεθοδολογίας προσέγγισης και παραμέτρων κόστους

Η μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση για την εκτίμηση του κόστους όσον αφορά τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις βασίζεται στα ακόλουθα κύρια στοιχεία που αφορούν:

- Υλοποίηση έργων υποδομής και κατασκευή νέου κτιρίου ή ανακαίνιση υπαρχόντων κτιρίων
- Προμήθεια του απαιτούμενου εξοπλισμού
- Ανάπτυξη και αναβάθμιση συστημάτων πληροφορικής
- Διαχείριση έργου, τεχνική υποστήριξη και συμβουλευτικές υπηρεσίες
- Κατάρτιση - προγράμματα επαγγελματικής πιστοποίησης
- Οργάνωση δράσεων δημοσιότητας και ευαισθητοποίησης

1ο στοιχείο: Έργα υποδομής και κατασκευή κτιρίων

Η σχετική κοστολόγηση των επενδύσεων όσον αφορά το πρώτο στοιχείο προέρχεται από:

- Η υλοποίηση έργων υποδομής που αφορούν την κατασκευή ή την επέκταση του οδικού και σιδηροδρομικού δικτύου, την κατασκευή ή αναβάθμιση της υποδομής αεροδρομίων και του λιμένων (π.χ. μαρίνες, λιμάνια)
- Η κατασκευή νέων κτιρίων ή η ανακαίνιση υπαρχόντων
- Η εγκατάσταση συστημάτων διαχείρισης ανανεώσιμων πηγών ενέργειας και αποβλήτων καθώς και συστημάτων δικτύου νέας γενιάς (5G)

Οι παράμετροι κόστους αυτών των επενδύσεων περιλαμβάνουν κυρίως τις δαπάνες η που απαιτούνται για τα κατασκευαστικά έργα (π.χ. γη, οδόστρωμα κλπ.) και το κόστος για την αγορά του απαιτούμενου δομικού υλικού (π.χ. τσιμέντο κ.λπ.). Οι εκτιμήσεις κόστους βασίζονται στις ακόλουθες παραμέτρους:

- Προσδιορισμός της επιφάνειας της υποδομής ή του κτιρίου σε κάθε έργο (μετρούμενη είτε σε τετραγωνικά μέτρα είτε σε κυβικά μέτρα)
- Προσδιορισμός των απαιτούμενων δομικών υλικών (π.χ. σκυρόδεμα σε τόνους), σε περιπτώσεις κατά τις οποίες το σχετικό κόστος υπολογίζεται ξεχωριστά από το κόστος εργασίας
- Εκτίμηση του κόστους μονάδας που σχετίζεται με τις κατασκευαστικές εργασίες (κόστος μονάδας ανά τετραγωνικό μέτρο ή κυβικό μέτρο) και την προμήθεια των απαιτούμενων υλικών (κόστος μονάδας ανά τόνο ή μονάδα) με βάση τις σχετικές τιμές της αγοράς.
- Υπολογισμός του συνολικού κόστους που απαιτείται ανά έργο υποδομής, που προκύπτει από το εκτιμώμενο κόστος των συνολικών κατασκευαστικών έργων (συμπεριλαμβανομένου και του κόστους για όλες τις απαιτούμενες ηλεκτρολογικές και μηχανολογικές εγκαταστάσεις) καθώς και το κόστος προμήθειας υλικών.

2ο στοιχείο: Προμήθεια απαιτούμενου εξοπλισμού

Το κόστος που περιλαμβάνεται σε αυτόν τον Άξονα αναφέρεται στην προμήθεια του απαιτούμενου εξοπλισμού που αφορά τον εξοπλισμό πληροφορικής, τις άδειες λογισμικού, τα μηχανήματα, τα έπιπλα και τα οχήματα. Σε αυτό το πλαίσιο, η εκτίμηση και η αιτιολόγηση του κόστους που περιλαμβάνεται σε αυτόν τον Άξονα βασίζεται σε συγκεκριμένες παραμέτρους και ενέργειες που αναφέρονται στα:

- Προσδιορισμός του απαιτούμενου εξοπλισμού και αδειών που πρέπει να αγοραστούν σε κάθε επένδυση και προσδιορισμός του σχετικού ποσού που απαιτείται

- Εκτίμηση του σχετικού κόστους μονάδας σε είδη για εξοπλισμό ή σε έτη για τις άδειες με βάση την εξέταση όλων των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών σχετικά με το σχετικό κόστος παρόμοιων επενδύσεων και λαμβάνοντας επίσης υπόψη τις τρέχουσες τιμές αγοράς
- Ο ποσοτικός προσδιορισμός του συνολικού κόστους προκύπτει από την προμήθεια των απαιτούμενων αδειών εξοπλισμού και λογισμικού

3ο στοιχείο: Ανάπτυξη και αναβάθμιση συστημάτων και πλατφορμών πληροφορικής

Η ανάπτυξη και αναβάθμιση των συστημάτων και των πλατφορμών πληροφορικής περιλαμβάνει το εκτιμώμενο κόστος όλων των απαιτούμενων ενεργειών σχετικά με την τεχνική υποστήριξη που απαιτείται για την εγκατάσταση, την ανάπτυξη και την προσαρμογή των συστημάτων καθώς και των πιλοτικών υπηρεσιών λειτουργίας. Συγκεκριμένα, η κοστολόγηση αυτού του Άξονα βασίζεται στις ακόλουθες παραμέτρους:

- Προσδιορισμός του αριθμού του προσωπικού που απαιτείται για την ανάπτυξη συστημάτων και λογισμικού πληροφορικής
- Προσδιορισμός του όγκου της εργασίας που απαιτείται για την ολοκλήρωση του έργου, ο οποίος υπολογίζεται σε ανθρωπομήνες βάσει των μέσων παραγωγικών ωρών (δηλαδή εξαιρουμένης της ασθένειας, των μαθημάτων, των διακοπών κ.λπ.) ανά μήνα ανά άτομο (πλήρους απασχόλησης)
- Εκτίμηση του συνολικού κόστους με βάση την εξέταση των τιμών της αγοράς που καθορίζουν το κόστος ανά άτομο ανά μήνα και τον συνολικό εκτιμώμενο χρόνο εργασίας των τεχνικών εμπειρογνωμόνων

4ο στοιχείο: Διαχείριση έργων, υπηρεσίες συμβούλων και τεχνική βοήθεια

Το κόστος όσον αφορά το τέταρτο στοιχείο προέρχεται από την παροχή των συμπληρωματικών υπηρεσιών που απαιτούνται ανά έργο, οι οποίες περιλαμβάνουν τις υπηρεσίες συμβούλων και τεχνικής βοήθειας που παρέχονται μέσω της εφαρμογής των απαιτούμενων μελετών και ερευνών (μελέτες σκοπιμότητας, αναλύσεις απαιτήσεων, σχεδιασμός λύσεων κ.λπ.). ως υπηρεσίες διαχείρισης και εποπτείας του έργου. Σε αυτό το πεδίο, ο υπολογισμός του σχετικού κόστους που προκύπτει από αυτές τις υπηρεσίες βασίζεται στις ακόλουθες παραμέτρους:

- Προσδιορισμός των ειδικών αναγκών ανά έργο και προσδιορισμός του αριθμού των σχετικών εμπειρογνωμόνων / προσωπικού που απαιτείται
- Εκτίμηση των συνολικών ανθρωπίνων μηνών / ωρών που εκτιμάται ότι θα παρέχονται σε κάθε υπηρεσία, καθώς και το αντίστοιχο κόστος μονάδας
- Υπολογισμός του συνολικού κόστους που προκύπτει από τις τεχνικές υπηρεσίες παροχής συμβουλών, διαχείρισης και υποστήριξης ανά έργο βάσει των παραπάνω δύο παραμέτρων

5ο στοιχείο: Προγράμματα κατάρτισης και επαγγελματικής πιστοποίησης

Το κόστος όσον αφορά το πέμπτο στοιχείο προέρχεται από την εφαρμογή εκπαιδευτικών συνεδρίων και μαθημάτων, τα προγράμματα επαγγελματικής πιστοποίησης και το κόστος αγοράς του απαιτούμενου εκπαιδευτικού υλικού (βιβλία, φυλλάδια κ.λπ.). Πιο συγκεκριμένα, η κοστολόγηση των προγραμμάτων κατάρτισης βασίζεται στις ακόλουθες παραμέτρους:

- Προσδιορισμός των αναγκών ανά εκπαιδευτικό πρόγραμμα όσον αφορά εκπαιδευτές, συντονιστές, ακαδημαϊκή υποστήριξη κ.λπ. καθώς και τους εκτιμώμενους συμμετέχοντες / δικαιούχους

- Προσδιορισμός του μέσου χρόνου ανά πρόγραμμα (σε ώρες, ημέρες ή μήνες) και εκτίμηση του κόστους μονάδας που αντιστοιχεί σε κάθε εκπαιδευτή / εκπαιδευόμενο ανά ώρα ή συνεδρία εκπαίδευσης με βάση το ιστορικό κόστος σε παρόμοια έργα και σημεία αναφοράς της αγοράς
- Προσδιορισμός του απαιτούμενου εκπαιδευτικού υλικού (π.χ. βιβλία, οδηγοί, έντυπα ή ψηφιακές ενότητες κ.λπ.) ανά πρόγραμμα και προσδιορισμός του κόστους μονάδας (π.χ. κόστος ανά σελίδα)

6ο στοιχείο: Δράσεις δημοσιότητας και ευαισθητοποίησης

Οι δράσεις δημοσιότητας και ευαισθητοποίησης περιλαμβάνουν το κόστος που απαιτείται για τη διοργάνωση εκδηλώσεων, την εφαρμογή ερευνών δημοσκοπήσεων και τη δημοσιότητα των δράσεων. Το κόστος για την υλοποίηση δράσεων δημοσιότητας και ευαισθητοποίησης εκτιμάται με τα ακόλουθα βήματα και παραμέτρους:

- Προσδιορισμός του τύπου της δημοσιότητας και της δράσης ευαισθητοποίησης (π.χ. φυλλάδια, διαφημίσεις τύπου, «εκστρατείες» μέσων κ.λπ.)
- Προσδιορισμός της συνολικής διάρκειας που απαιτείται για την ολοκλήρωση του καθενός (π.χ. ώρες εργασίας, μήνες ή έτη)
- Επικοινωνία με τους σχετικούς ενδιαφερόμενους και προσδιορισμό του κόστους μονάδας με βάση τις τρέχουσες τιμές αγοράς (π.χ. κόστος μονάδας ανά ώρα εργασίας / μήνα / έτος που αντιστοιχεί σε κάθε δράση ευαισθητοποίησης)

Η λεπτομερής εκτίμηση κόστους για κάθε έργο βρίσκεται στα Παραρτήματα.

11. Αίτημα δανείου

Μη εφαρμόσιμο.

Άξονας 4.7: Βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και προώθηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και εξαγωγών

1. Περιγραφή του Άξονα

Περιοχές πολιτικής/ τομέας: Η έξυπνη, βιώσιμη και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς ανάπτυξη, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της οικονομικής συνοχής, των θέσεων εργασίας, της παραγωγικότητας, της ανταγωνιστικότητας και της εύρυθμης εσωτερικής αγοράς με ισχυρές ΜμΕ θα πρέπει να στοχεύει στην ενίσχυση του αναπτυξιακού δυναμικού και να επιτρέψει τη βιώσιμη ανάκαμψη της οικονομίας της Ένωσης.

Περίληψη: Ο βασικός προσανατολισμός του Άξονα είναι η παροχή οικονομικών κινήτρων για ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις. Μέσω αυτών των πολιτικών, τα δάνεια του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας θα χρησιμοποιηθούν για την προώθηση επενδύσεων, οι οποίες βασίζονται σε σταθερά οικονομικά θεμέλια, και περιλαμβάνουν δράσεις πράσινης μετάβασης και ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού. Ο σχεδιασμός των σχετικών πολιτικών θα είναι τέτοιος ώστε να κινητοποιεί σημαντικούς ιδιωτικούς πόρους, με σκοπό την μείωση του μεγάλου επενδυτικού κενού της ελληνικής οικονομίας και να επιταχύνει και ενισχύει την ανάκαμψη από την κρίση. Τα δάνεια του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας θα χρησιμοποιηθούν με τρόπους συμβατούς με τη δημοσιονομική βιωσιμότητα και σταθερότητα.

Η παροχή οικονομικών κινήτρων για ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις συμπληρώνεται από μια σειρά μεταρρυθμίσεων που στοχεύουν στη βελτίωση του επιχειρηματικού περιβάλλοντος, στη μείωση της γραφειοκρατίας και του διοικητικού κόστους, στην αύξηση του μεγέθους των ελληνικών επιχειρήσεων, και επίσης ενισχύουν τον εξαγωγικό και παραγωγικό προσανατολισμό της οικονομίας. Παράλληλα, αναμένεται μέσω του Άξονα να πραγματοποιηθούν ιδιαίτερα σημαντικές μεταρρυθμίσεις, οι οποίες θα επικεντρώνονται στην απλούστευση του θεσμικού πλαισίου, και εν γένει του επιχειρηματικού περιβάλλοντος, μέσα από τις κατάλληλες ρυθμιστικές και νομοθετικές παρεμβάσεις αλλά και μέσα από δράσεις ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού δομών και εργαλείων της δημόσιας διοίκησης.

Με αυτόν τον τρόπο αναμένεται να αρθούν σημαντικά εμπόδια τα οποία δρουν ανασταλτικά στην ανάπτυξη της Ελληνικής επιχειρηματικότητας καθώς και ανισορροπίες που παρατηρούνται μεταξύ διαφορετικών επιχειρήσεων και κλάδων, δημιουργώντας έτσι ένα ισότιμο και προσφιλές στις επενδύσεις επιχειρηματικό περιβάλλον. Ταυτόχρονα οι μεταρρυθμίσεις αυτές επιδιώκουν να υποστηρίξουν τις επιχειρήσεις να αναπτυχθούν τόσο σε μέγεθος όσο και στο να αναπτύξουν έναν περισσότερο εξαγωγικό και αναπτυξιακό προσανατολισμό.

Στόχος: Ο Άξονας εστιάζει στην προώθηση των ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων που είναι κρίσιμες για την ανάκαμψη και την μείωση του επενδυτικού κενού της ελληνικής οικονομίας, καθώς και για την βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας της οικονομίας, όπως αυτό έχει αναδειχθεί ως ιδιαίτερα σημαντική προτεραιότητα τόσο από τις συστάσεις της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής για την χώρα για τα

έτη 2019-2020, όσο και από την έκθεση της επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη. Οι παρεμβάσεις του Άξονα έχουν ως στόχο την σμίκρυνση του επενδυτικού κενού επιδιώκοντας έτσι να έχουν θετικό αντίκτυπο στην μείωση της ανεργίας αλλά και της χαμηλής παραγωγικότητας της χώρας, δυο πολύ σημαντικών αδυναμιών/ παθογενειών της ελληνικής οικονομίας το προηγούμενο διάστημα.

Οι δράσεις για την προώθηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων περιλαμβάνουν διαρθρωτικές μεταρρυθμίσεις που εστιάζουν κυρίως στην βελτίωση του επιχειρηματικού περιβάλλοντος και την απλοποίηση του ρυθμιστικού πλαισίου, καθώς και στην παροχή χρηματοοικονομικών κινήτρων στην ιδιωτική οικονομία, με έμφαση στην οικονομική αποτελεσματικότητα. Οι δράσεις αυτές συμπληρώνονται με έργα που στοχεύουν στην αύξηση της παραγωγικότητας και της ανταγωνιστικότητας, καθώς και στην προώθηση του εξαγωγικού προσανατολισμού της οικονομίας.

Όλα τα παραπάνω συμπληρώνουν ολιστικά τους υπόλοιπους πυλώνες του σχεδίου και αναμένεται να αποτελέσουν επιταχυντές για την ανάδειξη της Ελληνικής οικονομίας και την υποστήριξή της για την έξοδο από την τρέχουσα κρίση της πανδημίας.

Μεταρρυθμίσεις

- **Μεταρρύθμιση 1:** Απλούστευση επιχειρηματικού περιβάλλοντος (ID: 16543) [COFOG: 04.9]
- **Μεταρρύθμιση 2:** Κίνητρα για συνεργασίες, συγχωνεύσεις & εξαγορές για τη δημιουργία αποτελεσματικότερων και πιο ανταγωνιστικών επιχειρηματικών σχηματισμών (ID: 16598) [COFOG: 01.1]
- **Μεταρρύθμιση 3:** Διευκόλυνση της επιχειρηματικής δραστηριότητας (ID: 16591) [COFOG: 04.9]

Επενδύσεις

- **Επένδυση 1** : Δανειακή στήριξη του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας (ID: 16980)

Εκτιμώμενο κόστος: 5 εκατομμύρια ευρώ, εκ των οποίων 5 εκατομμύρια ευρώ (100%) καλύπτονται από το Ταμείο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας

2. Κύριες προκλήσεις και στόχοι

α) Κύριες προκλήσεις

Μία από τις σημαντικότερες προκλήσεις που έχουν εντοπιστεί στο πλαίσιο του Ευρωπαϊκού Εξαμήνου, αναφέρεται στις παραδοσιακές ανισορροπίες της ελληνικής οικονομίας όσον αφορά τον εξωτερικό τομέα. Παρά το γεγονός ότι οι ανισορροπίες του ισοζυγίου τρεχουσών συναλλαγών έχουν διορθωθεί σε μεγάλο βαθμό, η καθαρή διεθνής επενδυτική θέση της Ελλάδας ήταν χαμηλότερη από -150% του ΑΕΠ το 2019. Αν και αυτό το αποτέλεσμα οφείλεται σε μεγάλο βαθμό στο υψηλό δημόσιο χρέος, που διατηρείται κάτω από ευνοϊκούς όρους, η σταδιακή διόρθωση της συγκεκριμένης ανισορροπίας απαιτεί περαιτέρω βελτιώσεις στο ισοζύγιο τρεχουσών συναλλαγών. Η αντιμετώπιση των υπερβολικών

μακροοικονομικών ανισορροπιών αναφέρεται επίσης σε σύσταση που απευθύνθηκε στην Ελλάδα από το Συμβούλιο το 2019 και **απαιτούσε επαναπροσανατολισμό της οικονομίας προς τον τομέα εμπορευσίμων** και αύξηση της παραγωγικότητας, της ανταγωνιστικότητας και της εξωστρέφειας των ελληνικών επιχειρήσεων.

Ταυτόχρονα, η Ελλάδα παρουσιάζει **ένα εξαιρετικά υψηλό επενδυτικό κενό**, σε σχέση είτε με το μέσο όρο της Ένωσης είτε με τα επίπεδα επενδύσεων προς το ΑΕΠ της Ελλάδος πριν από το 2010. Αυτό το κενό αποτελεί έναν από τους κύριους λόγους για τη χαμηλή αύξηση της παραγωγικότητας και τον υψηλό δείκτη ανεργίας, με τον τελευταίο να αποτελεί και μία από τις υπερβολικές ανισορροπίες της Ελληνικής οικονομίας που εντοπίστηκαν στο πλαίσιο του Εξαμήνου καθώς επίσης και σημαντικό εμπόδιο στην ταχεία ανάκαμψη της χώρας από την τρέχουσα κρίση. Από αυτή την άποψη, οι συστάσεις του Συμβουλίου προς την Ελλάδα το 2020, περιλάμβαναν συστάσεις για την προώθηση των ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων προκειμένου να προωθηθεί η ανάκαμψη, καθώς και για την προώθηση του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού των επιχειρήσεων, που είναι κρίσιμος για την αύξηση της παραγωγικότητας.

Συστάσεις έχουν επίσης απευθυνθεί στην Ελλάδα - τόσο το 2019 όσο και το 2020 - σχετικά με την ολοκλήρωση των δεσμεύσεων μετά το πρόγραμμα. Αυτές οι δεσμεύσεις καλύπτουν τομείς που συνδέονται στενά με τις προαναφερθείσες προκλήσεις, συγκεκριμένα εκείνους που σχετίζονται με τις αγορές προϊόντων και ιδίως με τη βελτίωση του επιχειρηματικού περιβάλλοντος και τη μείωση του ρυθμιστικού φόρτου.

Οι συγκεκριμένες προκλήσεις περιλαμβάνουν τα ακόλουθα:

Αδύναμες ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις που συμβάλλουν στο μεγάλο επενδυτικό κενό. Πολύ υψηλό αρνητικό κενό παραγωγής που αναμένεται να αυξηθεί από 4,4% του ΑΕΠ το 2019 σε 12,3% το 2020 σύμφωνα με τις προβλέψεις της Επιτροπής το Φθινόπωρο. Μεγάλο επενδυτικό κενό, τόσο ως προς τα ελληνικά ιστορικά δεδομένα, όσο και ως προς τον σημερινό μέσο όρο της ΕΕ. Το 2019, οι επενδυτικές δαπάνες στην Ελλάδα ήταν ίσες με το 10,1% του ΑΕΠ, σε αντίθεση με το 22,2% στη ευρωζώνη, ενώ η ανάλυση των επενδυτικών δαπανών αποκαλύπτει ότι σχεδόν τα δύο τρίτα του επενδυτικού κενού οφείλονται σε επενδύσεις ιδιωτικών επιχειρήσεων. Η Ελλάδα παρουσίαζε πάντα ένα κενό σε αυτόν τον τομέα, αλλά αυτό διευρύνθηκε περαιτέρω κατά την τελευταία δεκαετία. Επιπλέον, το κενό των επιχειρηματικών επενδύσεων διατηρεί την ανοδική του τάση, καθώς οι επιχειρηματικές επενδύσεις έχουν αυξηθεί στη ζώνη του ΕΥΡΩ τα τελευταία χρόνια, αλλά σταμάτησαν στην Ελλάδα. Η μεγάλη διαφορά επιτοκίου για τις ελληνικές επιχειρήσεις σε σύγκριση με τον μέσο όρο της ζώνης του ΕΥΡΩ, έχει αυξήσει το κόστος κεφαλαίου για τις ελληνικές επιχειρήσεις, περιορίζοντας έτσι σημαντικά τον επιχειρηματικό δανεισμό και, μεταξύ άλλων αρνητικών επιπτώσεων, έχει καθυστερήσει την πράσινη μετάβαση και τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό του ελληνικού ιδιωτικού τομέα. Επιπλέον, η Ελλάδα αντιμετωπίζει παραδοσιακά μια εξαιρετικά υψηλή αναλογία χρέους προς ΑΕΠ, πράγμα που σημαίνει ότι το διαθέσιμο περιθώριο για περαιτέρω αύξηση του Ελληνικού δημόσιου χρέους είναι περιορισμένο. Πιθανές δυσκολίες στη χρηματοδότηση κερδοφόρων επιχειρηματικών επενδύσεων μέσω του ελληνικού τραπεζικού τομέα, λόγω της αποτυχίας της αγοράς επενδυτικών δανείων ως αποτέλεσμα: περιορισμένων ιδίων κεφαλαίων των ελληνικών τραπεζών μετά την ελληνική οικονομική κρίση, περιορίζοντας την ικανότητά τους να παρέχουν δάνεια, αποφυγή ανάληψης κινδύνων εκ μέρους των τραπεζών που τους εμποδίζουν να εκπληρώσουν το ρόλο τους.

Μικρό μέσο μέγεθος ελληνικών επιχειρήσεων. Όπως επισημαίνεται επίσης στην έκθεση της Επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη, σε σύγκριση με άλλα κράτη μέλη, το 2017 το 48,5% των εργαζομένων στον επιχειρηματικό τομέα στην Ελλάδα εργάζονταν σε επιχειρήσεις με λιγότερα από 9 άτομα, ενώ το 28,7% των εργαζομένων ήταν αυτοαπασχολούμενοι, που είναι το υψηλότερο ποσοστό μεταξύ όλων των κρατών μελών με βάση τα διαθέσιμα δεδομένα. Δεδομένης της θετικής συσχέτισης μεταξύ παραγωγικότητας και μεγέθους επιχειρήσεων, το υψηλό ποσοστό απασχόλησης σε πολύ μικρές και ατομικές επιχειρήσεις, παρά σε

μικρομεσαίες, συνεπάγεται χαμηλή παραγωγικότητα εργασίας. Λόγω του μικρού τους μεγέθους, οι ελληνικές επιχειρήσεις δεν είναι σε θέση να επωφεληθούν από οικονομίες κλίμακας και τεχνολογίας αιχμής. Αυτό τους οδηγεί να επικεντρώνονται κυρίως στον τομέα των υπηρεσιών και στην εγχώρια κατανάλωση, δημιουργώντας έτσι ένα επιχειρηματικό μοντέλο που χαρακτηρίζεται από πολύ περιορισμένη πρόσβαση στη χρηματοδότηση και από μεγάλη ευπάθεια σε οποιαδήποτε συστημική κρίση. Το πρόβλημα επιδεινώνεται λόγω της χαμηλής παραγωγικότητας των πολύ μικρών επιχειρήσεων. Ενώ η ακαθάριστη προστιθέμενη αξία ανά εργαζόμενο σε ολόκληρο τον επιχειρηματικό τομέα ανέρχεται σε 21.100 ευρώ, το αντίστοιχο ποσό για τις πολύ μικρές επιχειρήσεις είναι μόνο 7.900 ευρώ, με αποτέλεσμα, η Ελλάδα να κατατάσσεται στην πέμπτη χαμηλότερη θέση όσον αφορά την παραγωγικότητα της εργασίας μεταξύ των κρατών μελών για τα οποία υπάρχουν διαθέσιμα δεδομένα.

Υψηλή κανονιστική επιβάρυνση. Τα τελευταία χρόνια, η Ελλάδα έχει επενδύσει πολλούς πόρους σε μία σημαντική, έργο-πρόκληση, μεταρρύθμιση για την απλούστευση του επιχειρηματικού περιβάλλοντος. Η προτεινόμενη μεταρρύθμιση καλύπτει ένα ευρύ φάσμα οικονομικών δραστηριοτήτων αναφορικά με την αδειοδότηση και τις νέες πρακτικές επιθεώρησης, συνδέοντας τελικά και τις δύο με την ψηφιοποίηση των διαδικασιών. Η μεταρρύθμιση έχει αρχίσει να διαμορφώνεται, αλλά εξακολουθούν να υπάρχουν πολλές προκλήσεις όσον αφορά την πραγματοποίηση όλων των δεσμεύσεων μετά το πρόγραμμα και την αντιμετώπιση επίμονων διαρθρωτικών προβλημάτων της δημόσιας διοίκησης και των επιχειρήσεων που εξακολουθούν να λειτουργούν ως εμπόδια στην επιχειρηματικότητα και τις επενδύσεις. Τα διαρθρωτικά προβλήματα της δημόσιας διοίκησης αντικατοπτρίζονται στο κανονιστικό πλαίσιο , τόσο σε επιχειρησιακό όσο και νομοθετικό επίπεδο, θέτοντας διάφορα εμπόδια στην κρατική λειτουργία προς την επιχειρηματικότητα και, κατά συνέπεια, προς τις επενδύσεις και τη δημιουργία θέσεων εργασίας. Η εμπειρία του παρελθόντος έχει δείξει ότι η εμπλοκή διαφόρων φορέων της δημόσιας διοίκησης στην κυριότητα της ατζέντας των μεταρρυθμίσεων σε σχετικούς φορείς είναι ένα δύσκολο έργο.

Ανισορροπίες στο ισοζύγιο τρεχουσών συναλλαγών. Η ελληνική οικονομία είχε παραδοσιακά καταγράψει σημαντικά ελλείμματα στο ισοζύγιο τρεχουσών συναλλαγών, ως αποτέλεσμα της χαμηλής εξαγωγικής απόδοσης στον τομέα των αγαθών. Το έλλειμμα τρεχουσών συναλλαγών είχε διευρυνθεί σημαντικά πριν από τη χρηματοπιστωτική κρίση της περιόδου 2008-2009 και αποτελούσε μία από τις κύριες ανισορροπίες που εξηγούν την υψηλή ευπάθεια της ελληνικής οικονομίας όταν ξέσπασε η κρίση. Αν και τα τελευταία χρόνια το έλλειμμα τρεχουσών συναλλαγών έχει μειωθεί σημαντικά και οι προηγούμενες ανισορροπίες έχουν διορθωθεί σε μεγάλο βαθμό, αυτό επιτεύχθηκε σε κάποιο βαθμό μέσω της μείωσης των εισαγωγών λόγω της γενικότερης μείωσης της οικονομικής δραστηριότητας. Οι εξαγωγές επίσης αυξήθηκαν σημαντικά κατά την τελευταία δεκαετία, αλλά ο βαθμός ανοίγματος της ελληνικής οικονομίας παραμένει μικρός κατά τα ευρωπαϊκά πρότυπα, κυρίως λόγω των ασθενών επενδύσεων και της δομής της ελληνικής οικονομίας που χαρακτηρίζεται από την επικράτηση επιχειρήσεων μικρού και μεσαίου μεγέθους. Η πανδημία COVID-19 επιδείνωσε αυτό το πρόβλημα καθώς οδήγησε σε νέα διεύρυνση του ελλείμματος τρεχουσών συναλλαγών.

Χαμηλά επίπεδα επενδύσεων σε Ε & Α. Η Ελλάδα υστερεί έναντι του μέσου όρου της ΕΕ για επενδύσεις σε Ε & Α. Οι δυσκολίες που αντιμετωπίζουν οι νέες επιχειρήσεις για συγκέντρωση κεφαλαίων περιορίζουν τις επενδύσεις σε σχετικούς τομείς, ενώ ο μικρός βαθμός ανοίγματος της οικονομίας, η ισχυρότερη σχετική σημασία του μη εμπορεύσιμου τομέα και η ισχυρή πλειονότητα των επιχειρήσεων στην εγχώρια αγορά δεν παρέχουν επαρκή κίνητρα για υψηλά επίπεδα επενδύσεων σε Ε & Α. Οι χαμηλές ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις στην Ε & Α επιδεινώνουν τις επιπτώσεις του μεγάλου επενδυτικού κενού, οδηγώντας σε στασιμότητα της αύξησης της παραγωγικότητας και αποτροπή της αύξησης του αναπτυξιακού δυναμικού της οικονομίας.

Αντίκτυπος του κανονιστικού πλαισίου στο επιχειρηματικό περιβάλλον. Η Ελλάδα αντιμετωπίζει προκλήσεις στο κανονιστικό πλαίσιο για το επιχειρηματικό περιβάλλον. Οι κανονισμοί χαρακτηρίζονται

συνήθως από μεγάλο αριθμό διαδικασιών που οδηγεί σε επιπλέον χρόνο και κόστος για τις επιχειρήσεις. Επιπλέον, το κανονιστικό πλαίσιο στερείται προβλεψιμότητας, δημιουργώντας νομική αβεβαιότητα για τους επενδυτές. Αυτό αντικατοπτρίζεται από την κατάταξη της Ελλάδας στην κατάταξη Doing Business της Παγκόσμιας Τράπεζας, όπου η χώρα κατατάσσεται 79η από τις 190 οικονομίες. Σύμφωνα με την ανάλυση της Επιτροπής στο πλαίσιο του Ευρωπαϊκού Εξαμήνου, οι πιο προβληματικοί τομείς περιλαμβάνουν την εγγραφή ιδιοκτησίας, την εκτέλεση συμβάσεων και την πρόσβαση σε πίστωση, ενώ οι ανεπάρκειες της δημόσιας διοίκησης, συμπεριλαμβανομένης μιας πολύ περιορισμένης παροχής ψηφιακών δημόσιων υπηρεσιών και γραφειοκρατίας, εξακολουθούν να αποτελούν εμπόδια για επιχειρήσεις. Επιπλέον, οι υπερβολικά χαμηλές προσφορές στις διαδικασίες δημοσίων συμβάσεων περιορίζουν την αποδοτικότητα των δημοσίων δαπανών, ενώ οι ανεπάρκειες στο σύστημα δικαιοσύνης επηρεάζουν αρνητικά το επενδυτικό κλίμα και περιορίζουν την παροχή πιστώσεων στην πραγματική οικονομία. Η ανάγκη βελτίωσης του επιχειρηματικού περιβάλλοντος επισημαίνεται επίσης στην ανάλυση της Επιτροπής, σε σχέση με τις πιθανές επιπτώσεις της στην παραγωγικότητα, καθώς και στην εξωτερική θέση της χώρας.

β) Στόχοι

Ο γενικός στόχος του Άξονα είναι να στηρίξει την ανάπτυξη των ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων με σκοπό να καλύψει το μεγάλο επενδυτικό κενό στην ελληνική οικονομία και να προωθήσει την ανάκαμψη, μέσω της χρήσης δανείων του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας για την παροχή οικονομικών κινήτρων για ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις. Επιπλέον, ο Άξονας στοχεύει στην αύξηση του σχετικού βάρους των εμπορεύσιμων τομέων στην εγχώρια οικονομία και στην ενίσχυση του εξαγωγικού προσανατολισμού των ελληνικών επιχειρήσεων. Αυτοί οι στόχοι πρόκειται να επιτευχθούν μέσω μιας σειράς διαρθρωτικών μεταρρυθμίσεων που εστιάζουν σε μεγάλο βαθμό στη βελτίωση του επιχειρηματικού περιβάλλοντος και στηρίζουν την πιθανή ανάπτυξη και την ανθεκτικότητα της οικονομίας. Επιπλέον, ο Άξονας θα περιλαμβάνει επίσης ισχυρά οικονομικά κίνητρα για ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις που είναι πλήρως εναρμονισμένα με τις προτεραιότητες της Ένωσης για την πράσινη μετάβαση και τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό, καθώς και με τις συστάσεις που απευθύνθηκαν στην Ελλάδα από το Συμβούλιο το 2019 και το 2020. Η σύσταση του Συμβουλίου για το Εθνικό Πρόγραμμα Μεταρρυθμίσεων της Ελλάδας 2020, διατυπώνοντας τη γνώμη του Συμβουλίου για το Πρόγραμμα Σταθερότητας της Ελλάδας 2020[97] συστήνει στην Ελλάδα να αναλάβει δράση το 2020 και το 2021 για την ταχεία εφαρμογή των μέτρων για την παροχή ρευστότητας και τη συνεχή ροή πιστώσεων και άλλων χρηματοδοτήσεων στην οικονομία.

Ειδικότερα:

i. **Μεταρρύθμιση 1. Δράσεις για την απλούστευση του επιχειρηματικού περιβάλλοντος (ID: 16543)** στοχεύουν στην αντιμετώπιση των συστάσεων 3:2020 μέσω της προώθησης των ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και των 4:2020 μέσω της συνέχισης και ολοκλήρωσης των μεταρρυθμίσεων που σχετίζονται με δεσμεύσεις μετά το πρόγραμμα σε σχέση με τις αγορές προϊόντων και το επιχειρηματικό περιβάλλον.
ii. **Μεταρρύθμιση 2**. **Κίνητρα για συνεργασίες, συγχωνεύσεις & εξαγορές για τη δημιουργία αποτελεσματικότερων και πιο ανταγωνιστικών επιχειρηματικών σχηματισμών (ID: 16598)** στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση της σύστασης 1:2019 μέσω της αντιμετώπισης υπερβολικών μακροοικονομικών ανισορροπιών και της 3:2020 μέσω της προώθησης των ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων.
iii. **Μεταρρύθμιση 3. Διευκόλυνση της επιχειρηματικής δραστηριότητας (ID: 16591)** στοχεύει στην αντιμετώπιση των συστάσεων 1:2019 και 4:2020 μέσω της συνέχισης και ολοκλήρωσης των

[97] COM (2020) 508 final 20.5.2020

μεταρρυθμίσεων που περιλαμβάνονται στις δεσμεύσεις μετά το πρόγραμμα, καθώς και της σύστασης 3:2020 μέσω της προώθησης των ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων.

iv. **Επενδύση 1. Δανειακή στήριξη του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας (ID: 16980)** Αποσκοπεί στην αντιμετώπιση της σύστασης 3:2020 μέσω της προώθησης των ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων, καθώς και των συστάσεων 2:2019 και 3:2020 μέσω της εστίασης των επενδύσεων σε τομείς όπως η πράσινη μετάβαση, ο ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός και Ε & Α.

Ειδικοί στόχοι αυτού του συστατικού περιλαμβάνουν τα ακόλουθα:

1. Παροχή χρηματοοικονομικών κινήτρων σε ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις: Ο στόχος περιλαμβάνει τη χρήση των μέγιστων επιτρεπόμενων δανείων του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας προκειμένου να χρηματοδοτηθούν ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις, και καλυφθεί το μεγάλο επενδυτικό κενό ώστε να προωθηθεί η οικονομική ανάκαμψη. Για την Ελλάδα, αυτό το ανώτατο όριο ανέρχεται σε περίπου 13 δισεκατομμύρια ευρώ στις τιμές του 2018, δηλαδή περίπου το 8% του προβλεπόμενου ΑΕΠ για το 2020. Δεδομένου του πολύ περιορισμένου δημοσιονομικού χώρου, η χρήση των δανείων του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας αποτελεί απαραίτητη προϋπόθεση για την αύξηση της συνολικής ζήτησης. Το προϋπάρχον μεγάλο κενό ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων συνεπάγεται ότι υπάρχει μια σημαντική δεξαμενή ώριμων ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων που, εάν χρηματοδοτηθούν μέσω του Ταμείου, μπορούν να συμβάλλουν σημαντικά στην επιτάχυνση της οικονομικής ανάκαμψης. Το υφιστάμενο κενό επιχειρηματικών επενδύσεων σημαίνει ότι το οριακό προϊόν του κεφαλαίου (δηλαδή η κερδοφορία των νέων επενδύσεων) είναι υψηλό. Αυτό δείχνει ότι η χρηματοδότηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων μέσω δανείων του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας συνεπάγεται σημαντικά θετικά μακροπρόθεσμα πολλαπλασιαστικά αποτελέσματα, αύξηση της μακροπρόθεσμης παραγωγής, απασχόληση και οικονομική και κοινωνική ανθεκτικότητα.

Για το σκοπό αυτό, η χρήση δανείων του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας πρέπει να ακολουθεί ορισμένες κατευθυντήριες αρχές, και κυρίως την χρηματοδότηση μακροπρόθεσμων επενδύσεων από τον ιδιωτικό τομέα και όχι τη βραχυπρόθεσμη χρηματοδότηση του κεφαλαίου κίνησης. Επιπλέον, ο στόχος θα πρέπει να είναι η αύξηση του επιπέδου χρηματοδότησης των επιχειρηματικών επενδύσεων χωρίς να διοχετεύονται δάνεια του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας σε ζημιογόνα έργα, τα οποία θα είχαν ως αποτέλεσμα την αύξηση του κόστους μεσοπρόθεσμα εις βάρος του φορολογούμενου, δηλαδή υψηλότερο δημόσιο χρέος και επιπτώσεις στο έλλειμμα. Οι αποφάσεις πρέπει να λαμβάνονται χρησιμοποιώντας αποκλειστικά οικονομικά κριτήρια, πράγμα που σημαίνει ότι θα πρέπει να χρηματοδοτούνται μόνο έργα με θετικό αναμενόμενο ποσοστό απόδοσης (θετική καθαρή παρούσα αξία). Τα δάνεια του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας πρέπει να χρησιμοποιούνται με στοχευμένο τρόπο με στόχο την εξισορρόπηση της οικονομίας προς τον εμπορικό τομέα και την αύξηση της παραγωγικότητας και της ανταγωνιστικότητας, η οποία να μην βασίζεται σε ανταγωνισμό τιμών. Για το σκοπό αυτό, οι επενδύσεις θα πρέπει να επικεντρώνονται σε έργα που προωθούν την πράσινη μετάβαση, τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό, την καινοτομία (Ε & Α), τις οικονομίες κλίμακας και τις υψηλότερες εξαγωγές.

2. Αύξηση της παραγωγικότητας των ελληνικών επιχειρήσεων: Η χαμηλή παραγωγικότητα των ελληνικών επιχειρήσεων αποτελεί σημαντικό εμπόδιο τόσο για τη βραχυπρόθεσμη ανάκαμψη όσο και για τη μακροπρόθεσμη ανθεκτικότητα και συμβάλλει σημαντικά στη χαμηλή ανταγωνιστικότητα της οικονομίας. Η αύξηση της παραγωγικότητας είναι ένας από τους κεντρικούς στόχους αυτού του Άξονα και οι δράσεις για αυτό το στόχο που επικεντρώνονται στο μικρό κατά μέσο όρο μέγεθος των ελληνικών επιχειρήσεων (πολύ μικρές, μικρές και μεσαίες και μεγάλες), που τους εμποδίζουν να αποκομίσουν τα οφέλη των οικονομιών κλίμακας, τους οδηγεί σε μια αποκλειστική εξάρτηση από την εγχώρια αγορά και τροφοδοτεί την άτυπη οικονομική δραστηριότητα. Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις του Άξονα περιλαμβάνουν

κίνητρα διαφόρων τύπων που θα οδηγήσουν σε αύξηση του μέσου μεγέθους των επιχειρήσεων, επιτρέποντάς τους να επιτύχουν σημαντικά κέρδη παραγωγικότητας και να βελτιώσουν την ανταγωνιστικότητά τους, τόσο σε εθνικό όσο και σε διεθνές τοπίο.

3. Απλούστευση του επιχειρηματικού περιβάλλοντος: Οι ενέργειες που περιλαμβάνονται στον Άξονα δίνουν μεγάλη έμφαση στην περαιτέρω απλοποίηση και βελτίωση κρίσιμων πτυχών του επιχειρηματικού περιβάλλοντος που επηρεάζουν αρνητικά τις ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις. Ο Άξονας περιλαμβάνει ένα ευρύ φάσμα τέτοιων δράσεων σε τομείς που περιλαμβάνουν, μεταξύ άλλων, αδειοδότηση επενδύσεων και επιθεωρήσεις, εκτέλεση συμβάσεων και στοχευμένες μεταρρυθμίσεις με στόχο τον εκσυγχρονισμό και την αυξημένη αποτελεσματικότητα του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης. Η υλοποίηση των προτεινόμενων δράσεων αναμένεται να ενισχύσει σημαντικά τα κίνητρα για ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των ροών ξένων επενδύσεων, μειώνοντας τη διοικητική επιβάρυνση που αντιμετωπίζουν οι εταιρείες, παρέχοντας ένα σταθερό και προβλέψιμο περιβάλλον και μειώνοντας σημαντικά το χρόνο που απαιτείται για την ολοκλήρωση των σχετικών διαδικαστικών βημάτων. Αυτό αναμένεται να δώσει ισχυρή ώθηση για ανάκαμψη, αλλά και να οδηγήσει σε μια πιο ανθεκτική οικονομική δομή και σε υψηλότερη δυνητική ανάπτυξη.

γ) Εθνικό στρατηγικό πλαίσιο

Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι επενδύσεις που περιλαμβάνονται στον Άξονα ευθυγραμμίζονται με το Εθνικό στρατηγικό πλαίσιο, το οποίο συνίσταται στη στρατηγική ανάπτυξης που εκπονήθηκε από την επιτροπή εμπειρογνωμόνων υπό την προεδρία του καθηγητή Χριστόφορου Πισσαρίδη. Η έκθεση της Επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη δίνει ιδιαίτερη έμφαση στην ανάγκη αύξησης του εξαγωγικού προσανατολισμού της ελληνικής οικονομίας, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της αύξησης του μέσου μεγέθους των ελληνικών επιχειρήσεων, ενώ προτείνει συγκεκριμένες τομεακές προτεραιότητες στις οποίες πρέπει να στοχεύουν τόσο οι προσπάθειες μεταρρύθμισης όσο και οι επενδυτικές προσπάθειες.

Συγκεκριμένα, μία από τις σημαντικότερες προτάσεις που παρουσιάζονται στην έκθεση της Επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη αναφέρεται στη σταδιακή αύξηση του αριθμού των μεσαίων και μεγάλων επιχειρήσεων, η οποία θεωρείται ως προϋπόθεση για την αύξηση της παραγωγικότητας σε σημαντικούς τομείς της οικονομίας, καθώς και για την ενίσχυση των εξαγωγών. Ταυτόχρονα, η στρατηγική ανάπτυξης υποδηλώνει τη σημασία της καλύτερης διασύνδεσης των μικρομεσαίων επιχειρήσεων με τις μεγαλύτερες, προκειμένου να ενισχυθεί έμμεσα και περαιτέρω η εξωστρέφεια της οικονομίας.

Όσον αφορά την πράσινη μετάβαση, η έκθεση της Επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη προτείνει τη χρήση τόσο των δημόσιων επενδύσεων όσο και των κινήτρων για ιδιωτικές δαπάνες, με έμφαση στη μετάβαση σε ανανεώσιμες πηγές ενέργειας, τον περιορισμό του κόστους μετάβασης κατά τη διαδικασία απολιγνιτοποίησης και την ανάπτυξη συστημάτων κυκλικής οικονομίας. Ταυτόχρονα, η στρατηγική ανάπτυξης δίνει προτεραιότητα στην ανάπτυξη υποδομών τόσο μέσω δημόσιων επενδύσεων όσο και μέσω της κινητοποίησης ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων σε τομείς όπως ψηφιακές τεχνολογίες και συστήματα, πράσινη ανάπτυξη και περιβαλλοντική αναβάθμιση, διαχείριση αποβλήτων, μεταφορές για την ενίσχυση των ελληνικών λιμένων ως πηγή εμπορευματικών μεταφορών στην Ευρώπη και να διευκολύνει την εξαγωγή αγαθών από τη χώρα, καθώς και σε σχέση με τις αναβαθμίσεις υποδομής για τον εισερχόμενο τουρισμό.

Η έκθεση της Επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη θεωρεί επίσης ότι η Ε & Α είναι ζωτικής σημασίας για το αναπτυξιακό δυναμικό της ελληνικής οικονομίας, υποδηλώνοντας ότι η καινοτομία πρέπει να ενισχυθεί μέσω της χρήσης κινήτρων για επιχειρηματική έρευνα σε τομείς όπως η μεταποίηση και ο τομέας των γεωργικών τροφίμων, καθώς και μέσω έξυπνης εξειδίκευσης .

3. Μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις

Η λεπτομερής περιγραφή των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων βρίσκεται στα Παραρτήματα.

α) Μεταρρυθμίσεις

Μεταρρύθμιση 1: Απλούστευση επιχειρηματικού περιβάλλοντος (ID: 16543)

Μεταρρύθμιση 2: Κίνητρα για συνεργασίες, συγχωνεύσεις & εξαγορές για τη δημιουργία αποτελεσματικότερων και πιο ανταγωνιστικών επιχειρηματικών σχηματισμών (ID: 16598)

Μεταρρύθμιση 3: Διευκόλυνση της επιχειρηματικής δραστηριότητας (ID: 16591)

β) Επενδύσεις

Επένδυση 1 : Δανειακή στήριξη του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας (ID: 16980)

4. Ανοιχτά στρατηγικά θέματα αυτονομίας και ασφάλειας

Μη εφαρμόσιμο.

5. Διασυνοριακά και πολυκρατικά έργα

Μη εφαρμόσιμο.

6. Πράσινες διαστάσεις του Άξονα

Σύμφωνα με το σχεδιασμό, η δανειακή στήριξη του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας θα διαθέσει τουλάχιστον το 37% της αξίας του χαρτοφυλακίου δανείων προς την πράσινη μετάβαση, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της βιοποικιλότητας. Υπό αυτό το πρίσμα, τα Χρηματοπιστωτικά Ιδρύματα (ΧΙ) θα διατηρήσουν ένα αρχείο των πράσινων δαπανών εντός του χαρτοφυλακίου της δανειακής στήριξης και θα διαβεβαιώσουν ότι το 37% των συνολικών δαπανών διατηρείται κατά μέσο όρο για όλα τα επενδυτικά έργα στο χαρτοφυλάκιο. Η εκ των υστέρων έκθεση θα παρέχει τη συνολική συμβολή των επενδύσεων στους τομείς παρέμβασης και τον σχετικό συντελεστή για τον υπολογισμό της στήριξης των δανείων στους στόχους της κλιματικής αλλαγής και στους περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους.

Για να επιτευχθεί αυτό, κάθε αίτηση που υποβάλλεται για την παροχή δανείου για την χρηματοδότηση επένδυσης , θα πρέπει να τεκμηριώνει το ποσοστό του κόστους της που θα διατεθεί σε πράσινες δαπάνες, οι οποίες μπορεί να σχετίζονται με ένα πεδίο παρέμβασης του πίνακα του παραρτήματος VI του κανονισμού του Μηχανισμού Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας. Στην πράξη, το ποσοστό αυτό θα επαληθευτεί εκ των προτέρων από τους ανεξάρτητους ελεγκτές, στο πλαίσιο της αξιολόγησης των επενδύσεων.

7. Ψηφιακές διαστάσεις του Άξονα

Η δανειακή στήριξη του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας θα διαθέσει τουλάχιστον το 20% της αξίας του χαρτοφυλακίου των δανείων για τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό. Υπό αυτό το πρίσμα, τα ΧΙ θα

διατηρούν αρχείο των ψηφιακών δαπανών στο χαρτοφυλάκιο των δανείων και θα διασφαλίσουν ότι το 20% των συνολικών δαπανών διατηρείται κατά μέσο όρο για όλα τα επενδυτικά έργα στο χαρτοφυλάκιο. Η εκ των υστέρων έκθεση θα παρέχει τη συνολική συμβολή των επενδύσεων στα πεδία παρέμβασης και σχετικό συντελεστή για τον υπολογισμό της υποστήριξης μέσων δανείων στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό.

Προκειμένου να επιτευχθεί αυτό, κάθε αίτηση που υποβάλλεται για την παροχή δανείου για την χρηματοδότηση επένδυσης, θα πρέπει να τεκμηριώνει το ποσοστό του κόστους που θα διατεθεί σε ψηφιακές δαπάνες, οι οποίες μπορεί να σχετίζονται με ένα πεδίο παρέμβασης του πίνακα στο Παράρτημα VII του κανονισμού του μηχανισμού Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας. Στην πράξη, το ποσοστό αυτό θα επαληθευτεί εκ των προτέρων από τους ανεξάρτητους ελεγκτές, στο πλαίσιο της αξιολόγησης των επενδύσεων.

8. Συμβολή στον κλιματικό και ψηφιακό στόχο

Τίτλος μεταρρύθμισης ή επένδυσης	Κλιματικός Στόχος (%)	Ψηφιακός Στόχος (%)
16980_Δανειακή στήριξη του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας- Έργα ενεργειακής απόδοσης και επίδειξης σε ΜμΕ ή μεγάλες επιχειρήσεις και υποστηρικτικά μέτρα σύμφωνα με τα κριτήρια ενεργειακής απόδοσης	100%	0%
16980_ Δανειακή στήριξη του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας- Ανανεώσιμες πηγές ενέργειας: ηλιακή	100%	0%
16980_Δανειακή στήριξη του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας- Ανανεώσιμες πηγές ενέργειας: αιολική	100%	0%
16980_Δανειακή στήριξη του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας- Εμπορική, βιομηχανική διαχείριση αποβλήτων: μέτρα πρόληψης, ελαχιστοποίησης, διαλογής, επαναχρησιμοποίησης, ανακύκλωσης	40%	0%
16980_Δανειακή στήριξη του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας- Έξυπνα ενεργειακά συστήματα (συμπεριλαμβανομένων έξυπνων δικτύων και συστημάτων ΤΠΕ) και συναφής αποθήκευση.	100%	0%
16980_Δανειακή στήριξη του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας- Υποστήριξη σε επιχειρήσεις που παρέχουν υπηρεσίες που συμβάλλουν στην οικονομία χαμηλών εκπομπών άνθρακα και στην ανθεκτικότητα στην αλλαγή του κλίματος, συμπεριλαμβανομένων μέτρων ευαισθητοποίησης	100%	0%

16980_Δανειακή στήριξη του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας-ανανεώσιμες πηγές ενέργειας (συμπεριλαμβανομένης της γεωθερμικής ενέργειας)	100%	0%
16980_Δανειακή στήριξη του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας-Διαδικασίες έρευνας και καινοτομίας, μεταφορά τεχνολογίας και συνεργασία μεταξύ επιχειρήσεων που εστιάζουν στην οικονομία χαμηλών εκπομπών άνθρακα, την ανθεκτικότητα και την προσαρμογή στην αλλαγή του κλίματος	100%	0%
16980_Δανειακή στήριξη του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας Ανανεώσιμες πηγές ενέργειας: βιομάζα	40%	0%
16980_Δανειακή στήριξη του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας-Προετοιμασία, εφαρμογή, παρακολούθηση και έλεγχος	0%	0%
16980_Δανειακή στήριξη του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας Ευρυζωνικό δίκτυο πολύ υψηλής χωρητικότητας (πρόσβαση / τοπικός βρόχος με απόδοση ισοδύναμη με εγκατάσταση οπτικών ινών έως το σταθμό βάσης για προηγμένη ασύρματη επικοινωνία)	0%	100%
16980_Δανειακή στήριξη του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας Ψηφιοποίηση μεγάλων επιχειρήσεων (συμπεριλαμβανομένων του ηλεκτρονικού εμπορίου, του ηλεκτρονικού εμπορίου και των δικτυωμένων επιχειρηματικών διαδικασιών, των κόμβων ψηφιακής καινοτομίας, των εργαστηρίων διαβίωσης, των επιχειρηματιών Ιστού και των νεοσύστατων επιχειρήσεων ΤΠΕ, B2B)	0%	100%
16980_Δανειακή στήριξη του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας Ψηφιοποίηση των ΜμΕ (συμπεριλαμβανομένων του ηλεκτρονικού εμπορίου, του ηλεκτρονικού εμπορίου και των δικτυωμένων επιχειρηματικών διαδικασιών, των κόμβων ψηφιακής καινοτομίας, των εργαστηρίων διαβίωσης, των επιχειρηματιών Ιστού και των νεοσύστατων επιχειρήσεων ΤΠΕ, B2B)	0%	100%
16980_Δανειακή στήριξη του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας	0%	100%

Άλλοι τύποι υποδομών ΤΠΕ (συμπεριλαμβανομένων πόρων / εξοπλισμού υπολογιστών μεγάλης κλίμακας, κέντρων δεδομένων, αισθητήρων και άλλου ασύρματου εξοπλισμού)		
16980_Δανειακή στήριξη του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας Ανάπτυξη τεχνολογιών ασφάλειας, κυβερνοασφάλειας, μέτρων και εγκαταστάσεων υποστήριξης για χρήστες του δημόσιου και του ιδιωτικού τομέα	0%	100%
16980_Δανειακή στήριξη του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας Επένδυση σε προηγμένες τεχνολογίες όπως: Υψηλής Απόδοσης Υπολογιστικές και Κβαντικές υπολογιστικές ικανότητες / Κβαντικές δυνατότητες επικοινωνίας	0%	100%
Απλούστευση επιχειρηματικού περιβάλλοντος (ID: 16543)	0%	0%
Διευκόλυνση της επιχειρηματικής δραστηριότητας (ID: 16591)	0%	0%

9. Η αρχή της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης»

Η αρχή της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» αξιολογήθηκε για κάθε μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση αυτού του Άξονα. Η αξιολόγηση κατέληξε στο συμπέρασμα ότι κανένα από τα προτεινόμενα μέτρα δεν θα προκαλέσει σημαντική ζημιά σε κανέναν από τους έξι περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους, όπως ορίζονται στο άρθρο 17 του Κανονισμού Ταξινόμησης της ΕΕ (EU Taxonomy Regulation). Ακολουθήθηκε μεθοδολογία δύο βημάτων με (α) την αναθεώρηση της λίστας ελέγχου έξι στόχων και (β) την ουσιαστική αξιολόγηση της αρχής της μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης (DNSH).

Κάθε μία από τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις του Άξονα 4.7 αξιολογήθηκε για να προσδιοριστεί εάν και για ποιους από τους έξι περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους απαιτείται ουσιαστική αξιολόγηση DNSH (μετριασμός της κλιματικής αλλαγής, προσαρμογή στην κλιματική αλλαγή, αειφόρος χρήση και προστασία για υδάτινους και θαλάσσιους πόρους, κυκλική οικονομία, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της πρόληψης και της ανακύκλωσης αποβλήτων, της πρόληψης και του ελέγχου της ρύπανσης στον αέρα, το νερό ή τη γη και την προστασία και αποκατάσταση της βιοποικιλότητας και των οικοσυστημάτων). Η αξιολόγηση κατέληξε στο συμπέρασμα ότι κανένα από τα μέτρα αυτά του Άξονα δεν απαιτεί ουσιαστική αξιολόγηση DNSH, καθώς κανένα δεν θα προκαλέσει σημαντική ζημιά σε κανέναν από τους έξι περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους.

Η λεπτομερής αξιολόγηση για κάθε μέτρο βρίσκεται στα Παραρτήματα.

10. Ορόσημα, στόχοι και χρονοδιάγραμμα

Δείτε το σχετικό κεφάλαιο των οροσήμων στο Μέρος 3.

11. Χρηματοδότηση και κόστος

Γενικές αρχές και οδηγίες

Έχοντας προσδιορίσει τις κύριες προκλήσεις και τους στόχους του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και τα ορόσημα, το στόχο και το χρονοδιάγραμμα των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων που καθορίστηκαν, παρουσιάζονται παρακάτω οι βασικές αρχές καθώς και η ακολουθούμενη διαδικασία και μεθοδολογία σχετικά με τη χρηματοδότηση και την αξιολόγηση του κόστους.

Πρώτον, σημειώνεται ότι η εκτίμηση κόστους του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας εφαρμόζεται σύμφωνα με τις βασικές απαιτήσεις του Κανονισμού που προβλέπουν ότι το κόστος για κάθε επένδυση και μεταρρύθμιση οφείλει να είναι:

- **Λογικό:** Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας παρέχει επαρκείς πληροφορίες και αποδεικτικά στοιχεία ότι το ποσό του εκτιμώμενου συνολικού κόστους του κάθε Άξονα είναι κατάλληλο.
- **Εύλογο:** Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας παρέχει επαρκείς πληροφορίες και αποδεικτικά στοιχεία ότι το ποσό του εκτιμώμενου συνολικού κόστους του κάθε Άξονα είναι σύμφωνο με τη φύση και τον τύπο των προβλεπόμενων επενδύσεων μέσω της εφαρμογής μιας οριζόντιας αξιολόγησης που εξασφαλίζει την ευθυγράμμιση μεταξύ του χαρακτήρα της κάθε επένδυσης και του κόστους της.
- **Ανάλογο:** Το ποσό του συνολικού κόστους του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας αντιστοιχεί στον αναμενόμενο αντίκτυπο του σχεδιαζόμενου μέτρου στην οικονομία και την απασχόληση στην Ελλάδα. Συγκεκριμένα, αξιολογείται εάν το σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας θα έχει οικονομικό αντίκτυπο που να ευθυγραμμίζεται με το ποσό του εκτιμώμενου κόστους του.

Επιπλέον, η μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση και η διαδικασία που ακολουθήθηκε σε σχέση με το κόστος και την αιτιολόγηση για κάθε μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση αναπτύσσεται με βάση τέσσερις βασικές αρχές που πληρούν τους ακόλουθους στόχους:

- **Ακρίβεια**: Η προσέγγιση και τα εργαλεία μεθοδολογίας που χρησιμοποιούνται διασφαλίζουν ότι το εκτιμώμενο κόστος είναι εύλογο κοντά στο πραγματικό κόστος μέσω της χρήσης λογιστικών, ιστορικών, στατιστικών στοιχείων καθώς και του προσδιορισμού των τιμών της αγοράς.
- **Λογοδοσία και διαφάνεια:** Το κόστος των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων εκτιμήθηκε με τρόπο που να είναι σαφώς ανιχνεύσιμος και κατανοητός, μέσω εφαρμοσμένης ανάλυσης που περιλαμβάνει λεπτομερείς πληροφορίες για κάθε παράμετρο που χρησιμοποιείται στον υπολογισμό του κόστους (π.χ. κόστος μονάδας βασικών παραγόντων, απαιτούμενος αριθμός μονάδων, κλπ)
- **Απλότητα**: Η προσέγγιση μεθοδολογίας κόστους που ακολουθήθηκε χρησιμοποιεί απλά εργαλεία και μεθόδους υπολογισμού κόστους, ώστε να επιτρέπεται η αξιολόγηση των στοιχείων

που σχετίζονται με το κόστος μαζί με την αξιολόγηση των άλλων στοιχείων του σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας σε σύντομο χρονικό διάστημα. Αυτό έχει ως στόχο να διατηρήσει το διοικητικό φόρτο όσο το δυνατόν πιο διαχειρίσιμο για όλα τα μέρη.

- **Συνέπεια:** Το κόστος που εκτιμάται ανά μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση συνάδει με άλλες πολιτικές της ΕΕ και είναι σύμφωνο με το κόστος που εφαρμόζεται σε παρόμοια έργα μέσω άλλων κοινοτικών χρηματοδοτήσεων.

Λαμβάνοντας υπόψη αυτές τις αρχές και απαιτήσεις, η μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση που αναπτύχθηκε για τις εκτιμήσεις κόστους κάθε επένδυσης και μεταρρύθμισης του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας ακολουθεί ορισμένες κοινές κατευθυντήριες γραμμές. Πιο συγκεκριμένα, περιλαμβάνει:

- Σαφή και τεκμηριωμένη ανάλυση των προκλήσεων που αντιμετωπίζονται και των στόχων των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων.
- Λεπτομερείς πληροφορίες σχετικά με το αναμενόμενο αποτέλεσμα των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων.
- Λεπτομερή περιγραφή του τρόπου εφαρμογής των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων (μέσα εφαρμογής).
- Πληροφορίες σχετικά με τη φύση και το μέγεθος των προτεινόμενων επενδύσεων και μεταρρυθμίσεων, καθώς και το χρονοδιάγραμμά τους και τα σχετικά ορόσημα.

Διαδικασία επικύρωσης κόστους και μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση

Με βάση τις προαναφερθείσες αρχές και κατευθυντήριες γραμμές, αναπτύσσεται μια συγκεκριμένη διαδικασία επικύρωσης του κόστους και μεθοδολογίας που επιτρέπει την κοστολόγηση για κάθε επένδυση και μεταρρύθμιση του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και διασφαλίζει την ακρίβεια, τη διαφάνεια, την απλότητα και τη συνέπεια των εκτιμήσεων.

Η διαδικασία ανάλυσης κόστους του σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας περιλαμβάνει τέσσερα βασικά βήματα που στοχεύουν στην εφαρμογή των εξής:

- 1ο βήμα: Ανάπτυξη μιας συγκεκριμένης έκθεσης ανά μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση με ξεχωριστή ανάλυση ανά επιμέρους έργο.
- 2ο βήμα: Εξέταση όλων των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και δεδομένων.
- 3ο βήμα: Λεπτομερής ανάλυση όλων των στοιχείων κόστους των κύριων έργων μέσω της εφαρμογής της πιο κατάλληλης μεθοδολογίας επικύρωσης κόστους.
- 4ο βήμα: Επαλήθευση κόστους ανά έργο, Άξονα, και Πυλώνα του σχεδίου.

1ο βήμα - Ανάπτυξη αναφορών ανάλυσης κόστους

Το περιεχόμενο της αναφοράς ανάλυσης κόστους για κάθε μία από τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας περιλαμβάνει τις ακόλουθες κοινές παραμέτρους / λεπτομέρειες:

- **Σύνοψη έργου** : Περιλαμβάνει την αποτύπωση των χαρακτηριστικών του κάθε έργου (π.χ. Πυλώνας, Άξονας, τίτλος έργου και υποέργα, ενδιαφερόμενα μέρη), την κωδικοποίηση βασικών οικονομικών μεγεθών (συνολικός και εκτιμώμενος προϋπολογισμός) καθώς και μια σύντομη επισκόπηση του πεδίου εφαρμογής του έργου.

- **Μέσα εφαρμογής:** Αποτυπώνει μια περίληψη του σχετικού κανονιστικού πλαισίου (εάν υπάρχει), μια γενική προοπτική όσον αφορά τη διαδικασία ωριμότητας και έναν συγκεντρωτικό πίνακα σχετικά με το χρονοδιάγραμμα του έργου και με τα ορόσημα που πρέπει να επιτευχθούν.
- **Προϋπολογισμός έργου**: Περιλαμβάνει:
    - ανάλυση (προσδιορισμός βασικών παραμέτρων κόστους, επισκόπηση των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών, επιβεβαίωση ότι το εκτιμώμενο κόστος δεν περιλαμβάνει ΦΠΑ, δεν είναι επαναλαμβανόμενο και δεν πραγματοποιείται πριν από την 1η Φεβρουαρίου 2020),
    - ένδειξη του κατά πόσον τμήματα του προϋπολογισμού του έργου καλύπτονται από άλλα ιδιωτικά κονδύλια ή κοινοτική χρηματοδότηση – επιβεβαίωση ότι αυτά τα ποσά έχουν αφαιρεθεί από το κόστος που θα χρηματοδοτηθεί από το Ταμείο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και
    - αξιολόγηση και επικύρωση προϋπολογισμού (συγκεκριμένη μεθοδολογία για την εκτίμηση του κόστους, ανάλυση κόστους ανά καθοριστικό παράγοντα, προσδιορισμός του κόστους μονάδας, προσδιορισμός του συνολικού αριθμού μονάδων, εκτίμηση του συνολικού απαιτούμενου προϋπολογισμού ανά έργο).
- **Υποστηρικτικό υλικό:** Αποτυπώνει μια σύντομη επισκόπηση των σχετικών μελετών ή / και πληροφοριών που χρησιμοποιούνται για την επικύρωση του συνολικού κόστους καθώς και τη χαρτογράφηση σημείων αναφοράς που χρησιμοποιήθηκαν κατά την ανάλυση του κόστους (ιστορικό, συγκριτικό κόστος σε παρόμοια έργα) και παροχή σχετικών αποδεικτικών στοιχείων (π.χ. πηγές).

2ο βήμα - Εξέταση όλων των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και δεδομένων

Προκειμένου να διασφαλιστεί η ακρίβεια και η συνέπεια των εκτιμήσεων κόστους, πραγματοποιείται μια συγκριτική ανάλυση δεδομένων κοστολόγησης μέσω της συλλογής και εξέτασης όλων των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και δεδομένων σχετικά με το πραγματικό κόστος παρόμοιων μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων που έχουν πραγματοποιηθεί στο παρελθόν. Αυτό το βήμα περιλαμβάνει κυρίως όλες τις ενέργειες που σχετίζονται με τη συλλογή και εξέταση του συνόλου των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών και του υποστηρικτικού υλικού, καθώς και την άντληση δεδομένων και την εις βάθος ανάλυση της σχετικής τεκμηρίωσης.

3ο βήμα - Ανάπτυξη μεθοδολογίας ανάλυσης κόστους

Προκειμένου να εφαρμοστεί η κοστολόγηση των έργων, αναπτύχθηκαν τρεις βασικές μεθοδολογικές αναλύσεις που χρησιμοποιήθηκαν με βάση την καταλληλότητά τους για καθεμία από τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις που περιλαμβάνονται στο Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας:

Εκτίμηση από κάτω προς τα πάνω (bottom-up)

Η πρώτη μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση της ανάλυσης κόστους περιλαμβάνει εκτιμήσεις σε αναλυτικό επίπεδο για κάθε παράμετρο κόστους του έργου, οι οποίες στη συνέχεια συγκεντρώνονται σε μια συνολική εκτίμηση για ολόκληρο το έργο. Τα κύρια βήματα αυτής της μεθοδολογικής προσέγγισης περιλαμβάνουν τα ακόλουθα:

- Επανεξέταση ιστορικών τιμών/κριτηρίων ανά παράμετρο κόστους από παρόμοια έργα και εκτίμηση του κόστους αξίας της μονάδας.
- Προσδιορισμός του συνολικού αριθμού μονάδων που απαιτούνται και εφαρμογή της τιμής μονάδας για τις σχετικές εκτιμήσεις ανά παράμετρο κόστους.
- Τελική συγκέντρωση και εκτίμηση του συνολικού κόστους ανά έργο.

Παραμετρική προσέγγιση

Αυτή η προσέγγιση αναφέρεται στην εκτίμηση του συνολικού προϋπολογισμού ανά έργο βάσει σχετικών ιστορικών στοιχείων / σημείων αναφοράς. Συγκεκριμένα, τα κύρια βήματα της παραμετρικής μεθοδολογικής προσέγγισης περιλαμβάνουν τα ακόλουθα:

- Προσδιορισμός μεμονωμένων παραμέτρων κόστους βάσει σχετικών ιστορικών στοιχείων / σημείων αναφοράς
- Εξέταση της συνεισφοράς κάθε παραμέτρου κόστους στο συνολικό προϋπολογισμό
- Αξιολόγηση κάθε παραμέτρου κόστους ως ποσοστό του συνολικού κόστους

Εκτίμηση από πάνω προς τα κάτω (top down)

Τέλος, η τεχνική μεθοδολογίας από πάνω προς τα κάτω περιλαμβάνει τα ακόλουθα κύρια βήματα:

- Εκτίμηση του συνολικού προϋπολογισμού ανά έργο βάσει σχετικών ιστορικών στοιχείων.
- Κατανομή του συνολικού κόστους ανά μεμονωμένη παράμετρο κόστους βάσει των σχετικών κριτηρίων αναφοράς για κάθε κόστος μονάδας.

Σημειώνεται ότι σε ορισμένες περιπτώσεις όπου υπάρχει περιορισμένη διαθεσιμότητα συγκριτικών ιστορικών στοιχείων / σημείων αναφοράς, προκειμένου να προχωρήσουμε σε μια ακριβή και αιτιολογημένη εκτίμηση των παραμέτρων κόστους, ζητήθηκε άποψη από εμπειρογνώμονες. Ειδικότερα, η κρίση των εμπειρογνωμόνων στοχεύει να παρέχει τα ακόλουθα:

- Επανεξέταση των σχετικών σημείων αναφοράς σχετικά με το κόστος παρόμοιων έργων.
- Παροχή εξειδικευμένης γνώμης με βάση την εμπειρία και γνώση που έχει αποκτηθεί σε έναν συγκεκριμένο τομέα και την επισήμανση κρίσιμων παραγόντων και πιθανών κινδύνων.
- Ολοκλήρωση και αξιολόγηση των υπαρχόντων δεδομένων και επικύρωση του εκτιμώμενου κόστους.

4ο βήμα - Διαδικασία αξιολόγησης και επικύρωσης

Η ακρίβεια και η επικύρωση της ανάλυσης κόστους για κάθε επένδυση και έργο επιτυγχάνεται μέσω της αξιολόγησης του κόστους του σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας από έναν ανεξάρτητο φορέα. Συγκεκριμένα, η επικύρωση και αποτίμηση της ανάλυσης κόστους διασφαλίστηκε μέσω των ακόλουθων ενεργειών:

- Συλλογή, επεξεργασία και αναθεώρηση δεδομένων
- Συνεχής επικοινωνία και υλοποίηση συναντήσεων με τους υπεύθυνους ενδιαφερόμενους φορείς και οντότητες
- Αναζήτηση πρόσθετων δεδομένων και πληροφοριών
- Επαλήθευση μεγέθους επένδυσης και προσδιορισμός κόστους
- Προετοιμασία και επανεξέταση των αναφορών ανάλυσης κόστους

Κύρια στοιχεία μεθοδολογίας προσέγγισης και παραμέτρων κόστους

Η μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση για την εκτίμηση του κόστους όσον αφορά τις επενδύσεις και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις βασίζεται στα ακόλουθα κύρια στοιχεία που αφορούν:

- Προμήθεια του απαιτούμενου εξοπλισμού
- Ανάπτυξη και αναβάθμιση συστημάτων πληροφορικής
- Διαχείριση έργου, τεχνική υποστήριξη και συμβουλευτικές υπηρεσίες
- Κατάρτιση - προγράμματα επαγγελματικής πιστοποίησης
- Οργάνωση δράσεων δημοσιότητας και ευαισθητοποίησης

1ο στοιχείο: Προμήθεια απαιτούμενου εξοπλισμού

Το κόστος που περιλαμβάνεται σε αυτόν τον Άξονα αναφέρεται στην προμήθεια του απαιτούμενου εξοπλισμού που αφορά εξοπλισμό πληροφορικής, τις άδειες λογισμικού και τα μηχανήματα. Σε αυτό το πλαίσιο, η εκτίμηση και η αιτιολόγηση του κόστους που περιλαμβάνεται σε αυτόν τον Άξονα βασίζεται σε συγκεκριμένες παραμέτρους και ενέργειες που αναφέρονται στα:

- Προσδιορισμός του απαιτούμενου εξοπλισμού και αδειών που πρέπει να αγοραστούν σε κάθε επένδυση και προσδιορισμός του σχετικού ποσού που απαιτείται
- Εκτίμηση του σχετικού κόστους μονάδας σε είδη για εξοπλισμό ή σε έτη για τις άδειες με βάση την εξέταση όλων των διαθέσιμων πληροφοριών σχετικά με το σχετικό κόστος παρόμοιων επενδύσεων και λαμβάνοντας επίσης υπόψη τις τρέχουσες τιμές αγοράς
- Ο ποσοτικός προσδιορισμός του συνολικού κόστους προκύπτει από την προμήθεια των απαιτούμενων αδειών εξοπλισμού και λογισμικού

2ο στοιχείο: Ανάπτυξη και αναβάθμιση συστημάτων και πλατφορμών πληροφορικής

Η ανάπτυξη και αναβάθμιση των συστημάτων και των πλατφορμών πληροφορικής περιλαμβάνει το εκτιμώμενο κόστος όλων των απαιτούμενων ενεργειών σχετικά με την τεχνική υποστήριξη που απαιτείται για την εγκατάσταση, την ανάπτυξη, την προσαρμογή και τη διαλειτουργικότητα των συστημάτων καθώς και των πιλοτικών υπηρεσιών λειτουργίας. Συγκεκριμένα, η κοστολόγηση αυτού του Άξονα βασίζεται στις ακόλουθες παραμέτρους:

- Προσδιορισμός του αριθμού του προσωπικού που απαιτείται για την ανάπτυξη συστημάτων και λογισμικού πληροφορικής
- Προσδιορισμός του όγκου της εργασίας που απαιτείται για την ολοκλήρωση του έργου, ο οποίος υπολογίζεται σε ανθρωπομήνες βάσει των μέσων παραγωγικών ωρών ανά μήνα ανά άτομο (πλήρους απασχόλησης)
- Εκτίμηση του συνολικού κόστους με βάση την εξέταση των τιμών της αγοράς που καθορίζουν το κόστος ανά άτομο ανά μήνα και τον συνολικό εκτιμώμενο χρόνο εργασίας των τεχνικών εμπειρογνωμόνων

3ο στοιχείο: Διαχείριση έργων, υπηρεσίες συμβούλων και τεχνική βοήθεια

Το κόστος όσον αφορά το τρίτο στοιχείο προέρχεται από την παροχή των συμπληρωματικών υπηρεσιών που απαιτούνται ανά έργο, οι οποίες περιλαμβάνουν τις υπηρεσίες διαβούλευσης και τεχνικής βοήθειας που παρέχονται μέσω της εφαρμογής των απαιτούμενων μελετών και ερευνών (μελέτες σκοπιμότητας, αναλύσεις απαιτήσεων, σχεδιασμός λύσεων κ.λπ.). ως υπηρεσίες διαχείρισης και εποπτείας του έργου. Σε αυτό το πεδίο, ο υπολογισμός του σχετικού κόστους που προκύπτει από αυτές τις υπηρεσίες βασίζεται στις ακόλουθες παραμέτρους:

- Προσδιορισμός των ειδικών αναγκών ανά έργο και προσδιορισμός του αριθμού των σχετικών εμπειρογνωμόνων / προσωπικού που απαιτείται

- Εκτίμηση των συνολικών ανθρωπίνων μηνών / ωρών που εκτιμάται ότι θα παρέχονται σε κάθε υπηρεσία, καθώς και το αντίστοιχο κόστος μονάδας
- Υπολογισμός του συνολικού κόστους που προκύπτει από τις τεχνικές υπηρεσίες παροχής συμβουλών, διαχείρισης και υποστήριξης ανά έργο βάσει των παραπάνω δύο παραμέτρων

4ο στοιχείο: Προγράμματα κατάρτισης και επαγγελματικής πιστοποίησης

Το κόστος όσον αφορά το τέταρτο στοιχείο προέρχεται από την υλοποίηση εκπαιδευτικών συνεδριών και μαθημάτων, τα προγράμματα επαγγελματικής πιστοποίησης και το κόστος αγοράς του απαιτούμενου εκπαιδευτικού υλικού (βιβλία, φυλλάδια κ.λπ.). Πιο συγκεκριμένα, η κοστολόγηση των προγραμμάτων κατάρτισης που περιλαμβάνονται στον τέταρτο Πυλώνα του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας βασίζεται στις ακόλουθες παραμέτρους:

- Προσδιορισμός των αναγκών ανά εκπαιδευτικό πρόγραμμα όσον αφορά εκπαιδευτές, συντονιστές, ακαδημαϊκή υποστήριξη κ.λπ. καθώς και τους εκτιμώμενους συμμετέχοντες / δικαιούχους
- Προσδιορισμός του μέσου χρόνου ανά πρόγραμμα (σε ώρες, ημέρες ή μήνες) και εκτίμηση του κόστους μονάδας που αντιστοιχεί σε κάθε εκπαιδευτή / εκπαιδευόμενο ανά ώρα ή συνεδρία εκπαίδευσης με βάση το ιστορικό κόστος σε παρόμοια έργα και σημεία αναφοράς της αγοράς
- Προσδιορισμός του απαιτούμενου εκπαιδευτικού υλικού (π.χ. βιβλία, οδηγοί, έντυπα ή ψηφιακές ενότητες κ.λπ.) ανά πρόγραμμα και προσδιορισμός του κόστους μονάδας (π.χ. κόστος ανά σελίδα)

5ο στοιχείο: Δράσεις δημοσιότητας και ευαισθητοποίησης

Οι δράσεις δημοσιότητας και ευαισθητοποίησης περιλαμβάνουν το κόστος που απαιτείται για τη διοργάνωση εκδηλώσεων, την εφαρμογή ερευνών δημοσκοπήσεων και τη δημοσιότητα των δράσεων. Το κόστος για την υλοποίηση δράσεων δημοσιότητας και ευαισθητοποίησης εκτιμάται με τα ακόλουθα βήματα και παραμέτρους:

- Προσδιορισμός του τύπου της δημοσιότητας και της δράσης ευαισθητοποίησης (π.χ. φυλλάδια, διαφήμιση τύπου, «εκστρατείες» μέσων κ.λπ.)
- Προσδιορισμός της συνολικής διάρκειας που απαιτείται για την ολοκλήρωση του καθενός (π.χ. ώρες εργασίας, μήνες ή έτη)
- Επικοινωνία με τους σχετικούς ενδιαφερόμενους και προσδιορισμό του κόστους μονάδας με βάση τις τρέχουσες τιμές αγοράς (π.χ. κόστος μονάδας ανά ώρα εργασίας / μήνα / έτος που αντιστοιχεί σε κάθε δράση ενημέρωσης)

Η λεπτομερής εκτίμηση κόστους για κάθε έργο βρίσκεται στα Παραρτήματα.

12. Αιτιολόγηση αιτήματος δανείου

Το δάνειο κάτω από το Μηχανισμό Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας ισούται με 12.727,54 εκατ. ευρώ σύμφωνα με τις διατάξεις του Κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2021/241 και στοχεύει στην προώθηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων στην Ελλάδα μέσω της επένδυσης "Δανειακός Μηχανισμός του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας" του Άξονα 4.7 Βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και προώθηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και εξαγωγών.

Ο Άξονας και η επένδυση για την οποία ζητείται το δάνειο, περιγράφονται παραπάνω (προκλήσεις, στόχοι κ.λπ.) με όλα τα στοιχεία που αναφέρονται στο μέρος 2, τμήματα 1-9 του σχετικού κειμένου, συμπεριλαμβάνοντας ρητά τις πρόσθετες μεταρρυθμίσεις που συνδέονται με την επένδυση ως επιπρόσθετες του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας. .

Υψηλότερες οικονομικές ανάγκες

Όπως περιγράφεται παραπάνω, η Ελλάδα παρουσιάζει **ένα εξαιρετικά υψηλό επενδυτικό κενό**, όταν μετριέται είτε έναντι του μέσου όρου της Ένωσης είτε έναντι των επιπέδων επενδύσεων προς το ΑΕΠ της Ελλάδος που επικρατούσαν στην ελληνική οικονομία πριν από το 2010. Αυτό το κενό αποτελεί έναν από τους κύριους λόγους για που εξηγούν τη χαμηλή αύξηση της παραγωγικότητας και τον υψηλό δείκτη ανεργίας, με τον τελευταίο να αποτελεί και ο δεύτερος αποτελεί επίσης μία από τις υπερβολικές ανισορροπίες της Ελληνικής οικονομίας που εντοπίστηκαν στο πλαίσιο του Εξαμήνου καθώς επίσης αποτελεί σημαντικό εμπόδιο στην ταχεία ανάκαμψη της χώρας από την τρέχουσα κρίση. Από αυτή την άποψη, οι συστάσεις του Συμβουλίου προς την Ελλάδα το 2020, περιελάμβαναν συστάσεις έκκλησης για την προώθηση των ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων προκειμένου να βοηθηθεί προωθηθεί η ανάκαμψη, καθώς και μια σύσταση για την προώθηση του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού των επιχειρήσεων, που είναι επίσης κρίσιμος για την αύξηση της παραγωγικότητας.

Το επενδυτικό κενό οφείλεται σε διάφορους λόγους, όπως:

- τους σημαντικούς περιορισμούς **στην τραπεζική χρηματοδότηση**, όπως αποδεικνύεται τόσο από τη μείωση του ισοζυγίου εταιρικών δανείων σε απόλυτους όρους από 120,1 δισεκ. ευρώ το 2011 σε 72,9 δισεκ. ευρώ το 2020 (Διάγραμμα 8) και από τη μείωση των νέων εκταμιεύσεων δανείων από 14,5% του ΑΕΠ το 2011, σε μόλις 4,4% το 2019 (Διάγραμμα 16), η οποία αποδίδεται στη σημαντική μείωση των τραπεζικών καταθέσεων (Διάγραμμα 7), την πιο σημαντική πηγή χρηματοδότησης και ρευστότητας για τις τράπεζες, τα σημαντικά υψηλά μη εξυπηρετούμενα δάνεια (Διάγραμμα 9) που οι ελληνικές τράπεζες έχουν συσσωρεύσει με την πάροδο των ετών της παρατεταμένης ύφεσης και της χαμηλότερης πιστοληπτικής ικανότητας, καθώς και των χαμηλότερων δεικτών κεφαλαιακής επάρκειας των ελληνικών τραπεζών (Διάγραμμα 11 & 12) σε σύγκριση με τις τράπεζες άλλων χωρών της ΕΕ , και,
- **το πολύ υψηλότερο κόστος χρηματοδότησης που υφίστανται οι Ελληνικές Μεγάλες Επιχειρήσεις και οι Μικρομεσαίες Επιχειρήσεις (ΜμΕ)**, κυμαινόμενο από 83% έως 167% υψηλότερο επιτόκιο στις Ελληνικές επιχειρήσεις σε σύγκριση με τη ζώνη του ευρώ κατά την περίοδο 2011-2020 (Διάγραμμα 13) και από 45% έως 84% υψηλότερα επιτόκια που καταβάλλουν οι ελληνικές ΜμΕ σε σύγκριση με τα αντίστοιχα επιτόκια που καταβάλλουν οι ΜμΕ σε δείγμα χωρών μελών της ΕΕ (Διάγραμμα 14).

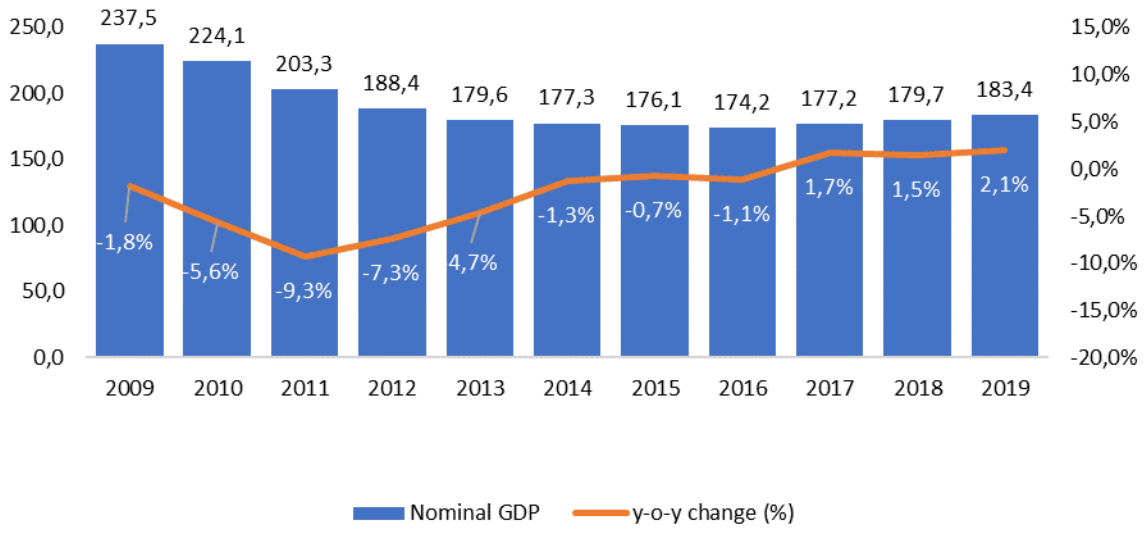
Κατά συνέπεια, για τους προαναφερθέντες λόγους, οι ελληνικές επιχειρήσεις μείωσαν σημαντικά τις επενδύσεις τους την τελευταία δεκαετία, εξ' ου και το επενδυτικό κενό που συσσωρεύτηκε στην Ελλάδα

σε σύγκριση με την ΕΕ. Ο Δανειακός Μηχανισμός του ΤΑΑ σχεδιάζεται έτσι ώστε τόσο να αυξήσει τις διαθέσιμες πηγές χρηματοδότησης όσο και να μειώσει το κόστος χρηματοδότησης και έτσι να υποστηρίξει τις μεγάλες εταιρείες και τις ΜμΕ να επενδύσουν περισσότερο και επομένως να καλύψουν αυτό το επενδυτικό κενό.

Αποδείξεις

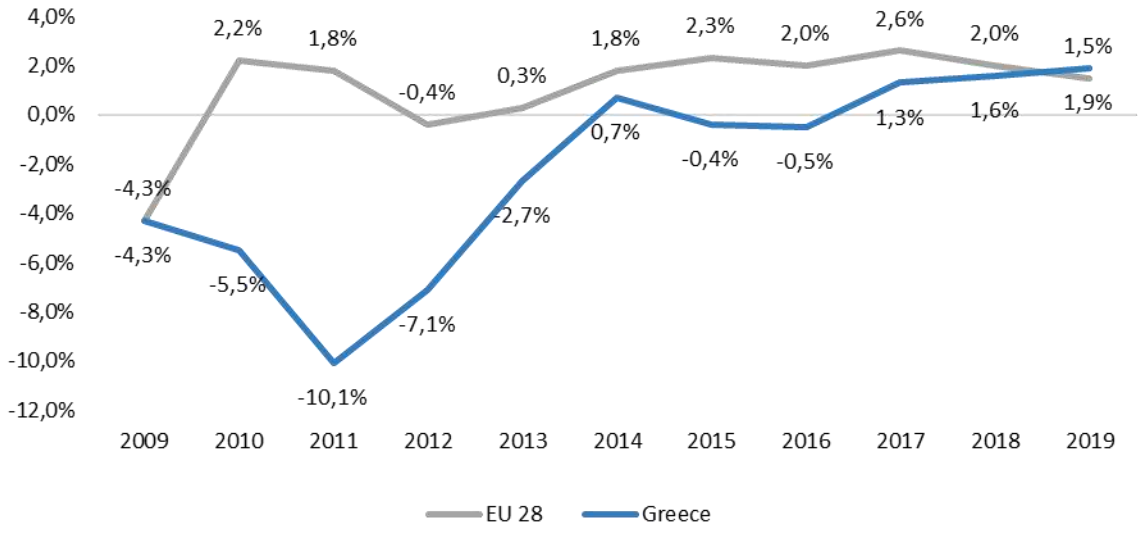
Κατά τη διάρκεια της παρατεταμένης ελληνικής ύφεσης, το ονομαστικό ΑΕΠ συρρικνώθηκε σημαντικά για σχεδόν μια δεκαετία (Διάγραμμα 1). Ως αποτέλεσμα, κατά την περίοδο από το 2009 έως το 2019, η ετήσια μεταβολή του πραγματικού ΑΕΠ στην Ελλάδα διαφέρει από τον μέσο όρο της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης (ΕΕ) (Διάγραμμα 2).

Διάγραμμα 1 - Εξέλιξη του Ονομαστικού ΑΕΠ - Ελλάδα (€ δις)



Πηγή: Eurostat, https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=nama_10_gdp&lang=en

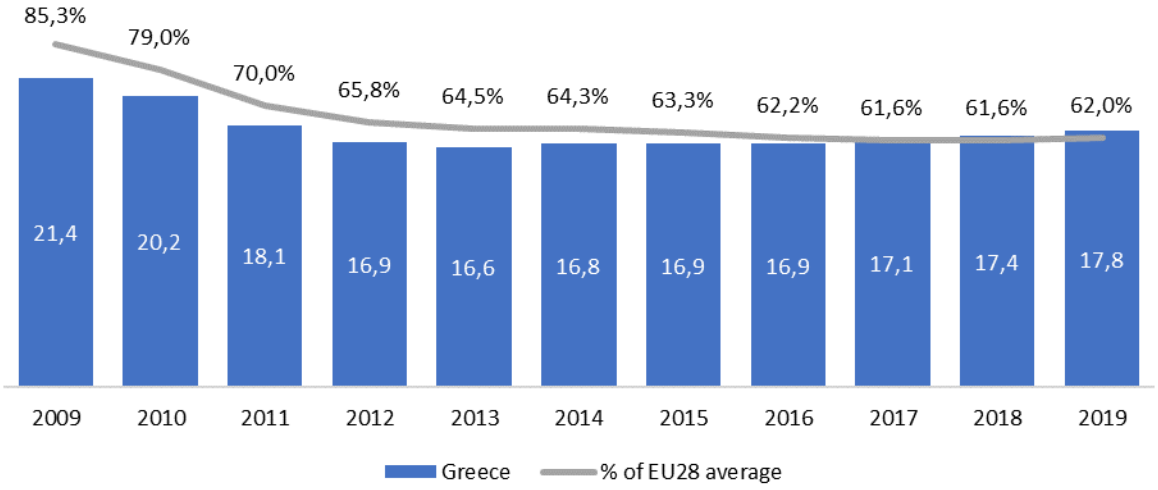
Διάγραμμα 2 - Εξέλιξη της πραγματικής αύξησης του ΑΕΠ - Ελλάδα έναντι ΕΕ28 (%)



Πηγή: Eurostat, https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-tec00115&lang=en

Η παρατεταμένη συρρίκνωση του ΑΕΠ της Ελλάδας κατά τη διάρκεια της ύφεσης επηρέασε το εθνικό κατά κεφαλήν εισόδημα. Από 21,4 χιλ. Ευρώ που ήταν το 2009, περίπου το 85,3% του μέσου όρου της ΕΕ28, συρρικνώθηκε στα 17,8 χιλ. Ευρώ, ή το 62% του μέσου όρου της ΕΕ28 (Σχήμα 3).

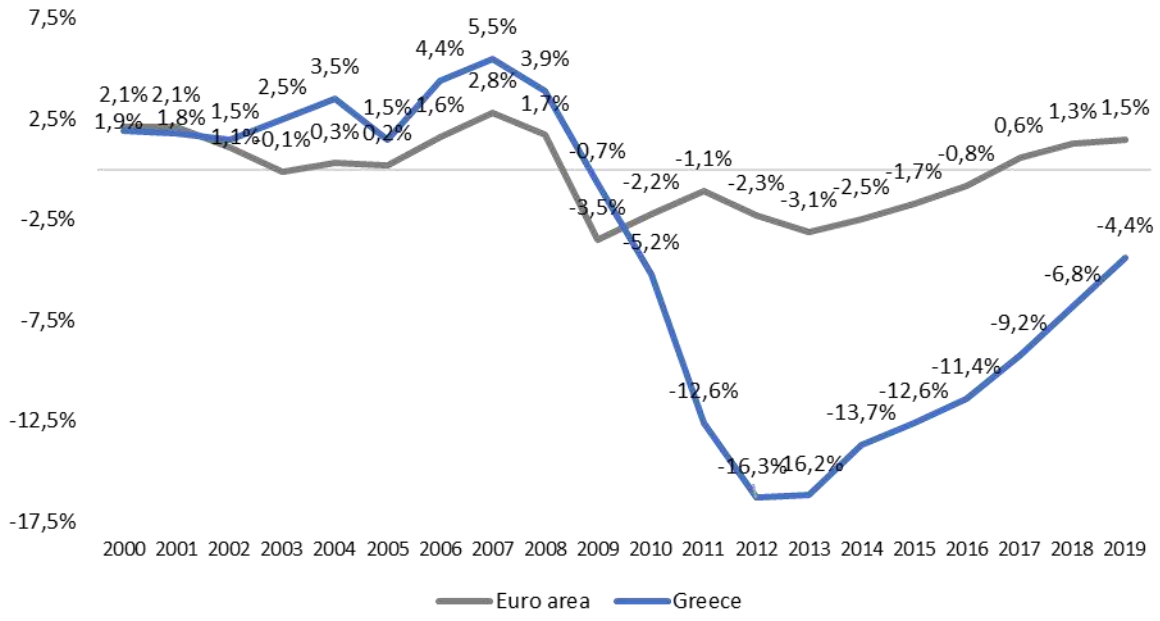
Διάγραμμα 3 - Εξέλιξη του κατά κεφαλήν ΑΕΠ - Ελλάδα έναντι ΕΕ28 (€ th., %)



Πηγή: Eurostat, https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/SDG_08_10/default/table

Η Ελλάδα εισήλθε στην πανδημική κρίση με ένα μειωμένο, αλλά σημαντικό αρνητικό κενό παραγωγής που εκτιμάται, για το 2019, στο 4,4% του δυνητικού ΑΕΠ (Διάγραμμα 4). Στις τρέχουσες προβλέψεις, η κρίση αναμένεται να τριπλασιαστεί, φτάνοντας το 12,3% το 2020. Αυτό είναι κάτι παραπάνω από ένα πρόσθετο περίπου 75% του προβλεπόμενου μέσου όρου της ζώνης του ευρώ και συγκρίσιμο με το μέγεθος της ελληνικής οικονομικής κρίσης.

Διάγραμμα 4 - Κενό παραγωγής (% του δυνητικού ΑΕΠ)



Πηγή: AMECO

Το επενδυτικό κενό διευρύνεται

Από το 2009, ως αποτέλεσμα της παρατεταμένης ύφεσης, της οικονομικής αβεβαιότητας, της σημαντικής μείωσης της χρηματοδότησης από τις τράπεζες, και των υψηλότερων επιτοκίων που παρατηρούνται στην ελληνική αγορά, μεταξύ άλλων, ο ακαθάριστος σχηματισμός παγίου κεφαλαίου (ΑΣΠΚ) στην Ελλάδα έχει ελλατωθεί στο ήμισυ και παραμένει σημαντικά χαμηλότερο από το μέσο επίπεδο της ΕΕ (Σχήμα 5).

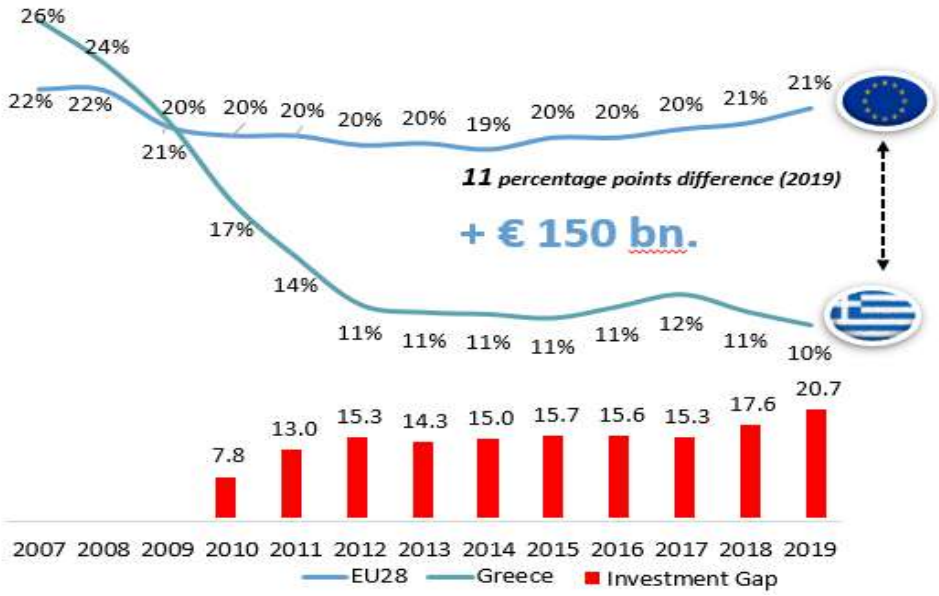
Διάγραμμα 5 - Εξέλιξη του ακαθάριστου σχηματισμού παγίου κεφαλαίου ως% του ονομαστικού ΑΕΠ - Ελλάδα έναντι ΕΕ28

Πηγή: Eurostat, https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=namq_10_an6&lang=en

Ειδικότερα, ο ΑΣΠΚ στην Ελλάδα από το 20,5% του ΑΕΠ (49,4 δισ. Ευρώ) το 2009, ίσο με τον μέσο όρο της ΕΕ, μειώθηκε σε μόλις μεταξύ 10,1% και 11,7% του ΑΕΠ κατά τα έτη 2012 έως 2019, ενώ ο μέσος όρος της ΕΕ αυξήθηκε σταδιακά σε 21,4 % του ΑΕΠ το 2019.

Το τρέχον επενδυτικό κενό είναι ξεχωριστό, τόσο ως προς τα ελληνικά ιστορικά πρότυπα, όσο και ως προς τον σημερινό μέσο όρο της ζώνης του ευρώ. Για να καλυφθεί εν μέρει αυτό το έλλειμμα (εκτιμάται της τάξης των 150 δισ. Ευρώ - Διάγραμμα 6), απαιτούνται σημαντικές πρόσθετες επενδύσεις για τη βελτίωση των ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και της δημόσιας υποδομής της ελληνικής οικονομίας, αυξάνοντας έτσι την παραγωγικότητα, την απασχόληση και το εθνικό εισόδημα.

Διάγραμμα 6 - Εξέλιξη του ΑΣΠΚ (% του ονομαστικού ΑΕΠ) και του επενδυτικού κενού - Ελλάδα έναντι ΕΕ28 (€ δις)

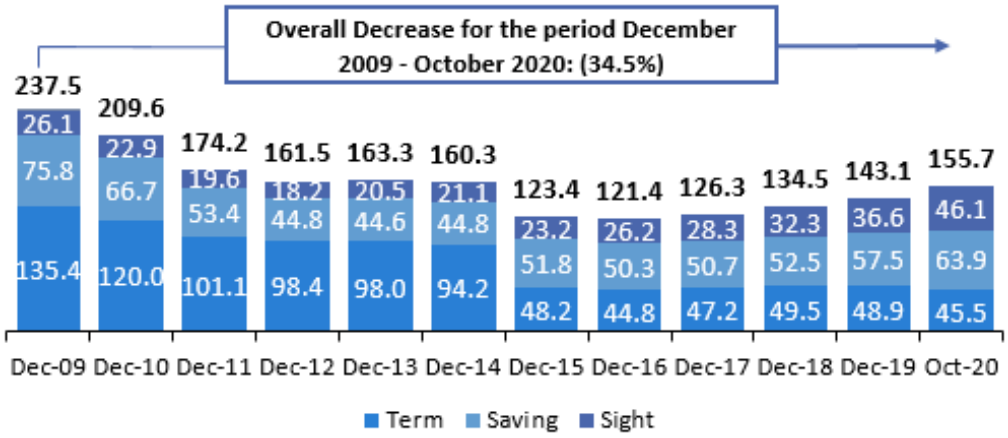


Πηγή: Eurostat

Περιορισμένη ικανότητα «μόχλευσης» του τραπεζικού τομέα

Οι επιπτώσεις της παρατεταμένης ελληνικής ύφεσης είναι επίσης εμφανείς στην εξέλιξη των καταθέσεων των ελληνικών τραπεζών. Πιο συγκεκριμένα, οι συνολικές καταθέσεις μειώθηκαν από 237,5 δισ. Ευρώ το 2009 σε 155,7 δισ. Ευρώ το 2020 (Διάγραμμα 7), μια σωρευτική μείωση 34,5%. Ως αποτέλεσμα, το ελληνικό τραπεζικό σύστημα στερήθηκε και εξακολουθεί να επηρεάζεται από το μειωμένο επίπεδο καταθέσεων, τη μοναδική και μεγαλύτερη πηγή χρηματοδότησης.

Διάγραμμα 7 - Εξέλιξη καταθέσεων στην Ελλάδα (€ δις)

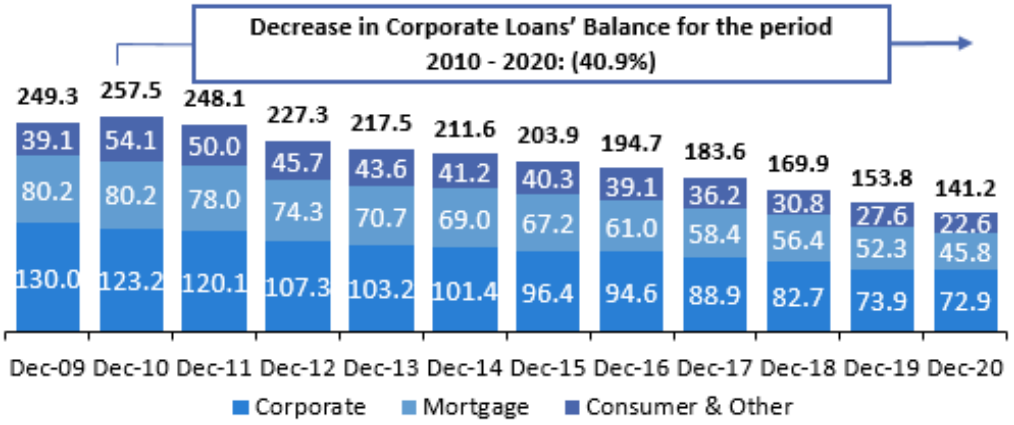


Πηγή: ΤτΕ

Με τη σειρά του, το δανειακό ισοζύγιο του ελληνικού τραπεζικού τομέα συρρικνώθηκε (Διάγραμμα 8), ως αποτέλεσμα της επιδείνωσης της ποιότητας των δανείων, της αύξησης των μη εξυπηρετούμενων δανείων (ΜΕΔ) (Διάγραμμα 9), των χαμηλότερων δεικτών κεφαλαιακής επάρκειας των ελληνικών τραπεζών καθώς και της έλλειψης χρηματοδότησης, μεταξύ άλλων. Ειδικότερα, τα μη εξυπηρετούμενα δάνεια στην Ελλάδα, ως ποσοστό των ακαθάριστων δανείων, παραμένουν σε πολύ υψηλά επίπεδα (35,8% τον Σεπτέμβριο του 2020), σε σχέση με τον μέσο όρο της Ευρωζώνης του 2,8%.

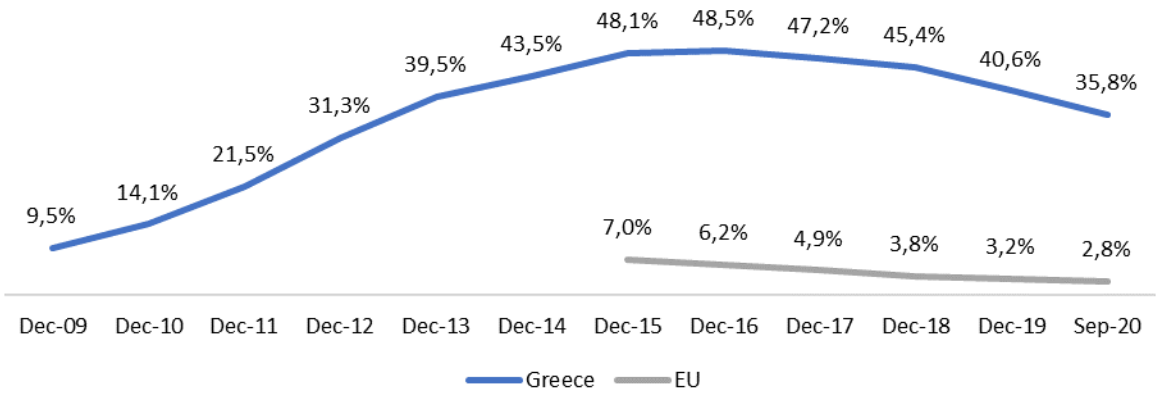
Κατά συνέπεια, το ανεξόφλητο ποσό των δανείων μειώνεται κάθε χρόνο κατά την τελευταία δεκαετία και από 257,5 δισ. Ευρώ το 2010 έφτασε τα 141,2 δισ. Ευρώ το 2020 (Διάγραμμα 8).

Διάγραμμα 8 - Εξέλιξη δανείων στην Ελλάδα (€ δις)



Πηγή: ΤτΕ

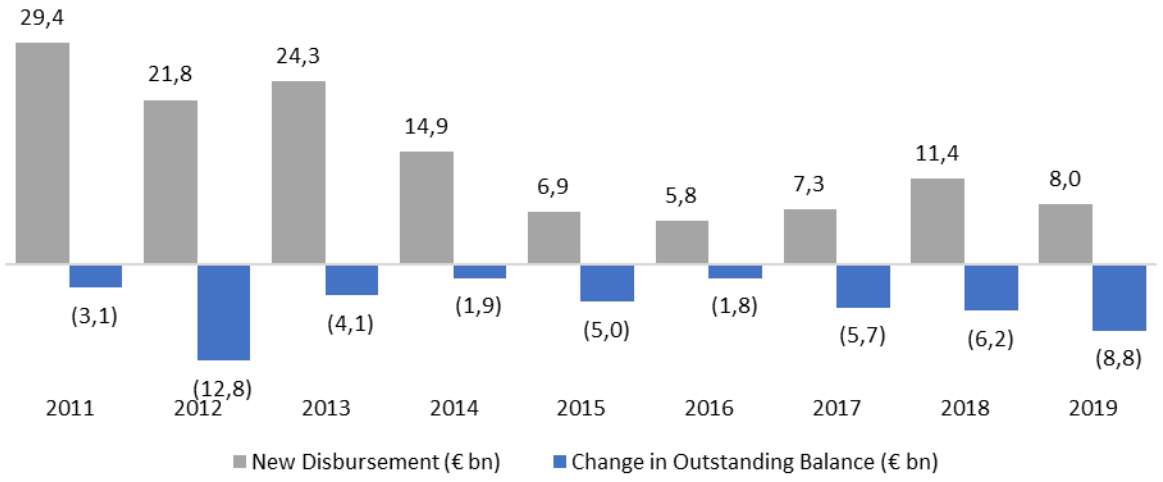
Διάγραμμα 9 - Εξέλιξη του δείκτη ΜΕΔ - Ελλάδα έναντι Ευρωζώνης



Πηγή: ΤτΕ, ECB,
https://sdw.ecb.europa.eu/quickview.do;jsessionid=6380E7785410AC222A243330EA7D804F?SERIES_KEY=420.SUP.Q.B01.W0._Z.I7000._T._Z._Z._Z._Z.PCT.C

Επιπλέον, οι νέες εκταμιεύσεις δανείων μειώθηκαν από 29,4 δισ. Ευρώ το 2011 σε 8,0 δισ. Ευρώ το 2019 (Διάγραμμα 10). Παρά τις θετικές εκταμιεύσεις νέων επιχειρηματικών δανείων, οι οποίες ωστόσο περιλαμβάνουν και την αναχρηματοδότηση, όπως ήδη παρουσιάζεται στο Σχήμα 8, τα επιχειρηματικά δάνεια του ελληνικού τραπεζικού τομέα συνέχισαν να συρρικνώνονται, ένα σαφές στοιχείο ότι, παρόλο που η οικονομία έχει υπο επενδύσει σημαντικά, οι ελληνικές τράπεζες δεν μπορούν εκπληρώσουν το χρηματοδοτικό κενό.

Διάγραμμα 10 - Εταιρικά δάνεια - Νέα εκταμίευση [98] vs Μεταβολή στο Εκκρεμές Υπόλοιπο Εταιρικών Δανείων



Πηγή: ΤτΕ

Οι ελληνικές συστημικές τράπεζες μειώνουν τους δείκτες κεφαλαιακής επάρκειας

Ως αποτέλεσμα του σημαντικού αριθμού μη εξυπηρετούμενων δανείων, που συσσωρεύονται από το ελληνικό τραπεζικό σύστημα (έως και 48,5% των ακαθάριστων δανείων το 2016 και 35,8% το 2020), πριν από οποιαδήποτε πιθανή επιδείνωση λόγω της πανδημίας COVID-19 και της χαμηλότερης πιστοληπτικής ικανότητας των ελληνικών συστημικών τραπεζών (Διάγραμμα 11), που αποδίδεται επίσης στην αξιολόγηση (rating) του ελληνικού κράτους, οι ελληνικές τράπεζες έχουν χαμηλότερο Δείκτη Κεφαλαιακής Επάρκειας (ΔΚΕ), (παρά το σημαντικό κεφάλαιο που συγκεντρώθηκε την τελευταία δεκαετία), από τις επιλεγμένες ευρωπαϊκές και σε παγκόσμιο επίπεδο συστημικά σημαντικές τράπεζες (όπως προσδιορίστηκαν από το FSB και το BCBS στις 11 Νοεμβρίου 2020), ενδεικτικά περίπου στο 1,37% - 3,12% κατά την περίοδο 2015-2020 (Διάγραμμα 12).

[98] Μόνο δάνεια με καθορισμένη διάρκεια (π.χ. εξαιρουμένων των υπεραναλήψεων και των πιστωτικών ορίων). Περιλαμβάνεται η αναχρηματοδότηση.

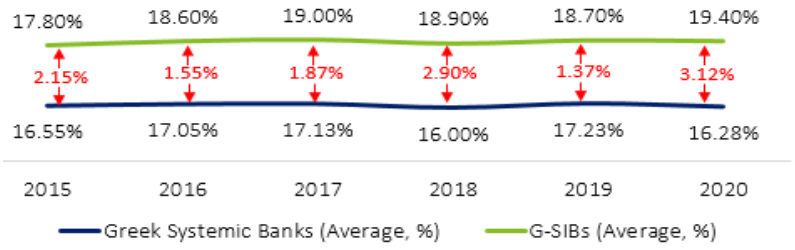
Διάγραμμα 11 - Αξιολόγηση πιστοληπτικής ικανότητας - Ελλάδα και Ελληνικές Συστημικές Τράπεζες

Entity	Credit Rating Agent	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	S&P Rating	CCC+	B-	B-	B+	BB-	BB-
	Moody's Rating	Caa3	Caa3	Caa2	B1	B1	Ba3
	Fitch Rating	CCC	CCC	B-	BB-	BB-	BB
	S&P Rating	CCC+	CCC+	B-	B-	B	B
	Moody's Rating	Caa2	Caa3	Caa2	Caa1	Caa1	Caa1
	Fitch Rating	CCC	RD	RD	CCC+	CCC+	CCC+
	S&P Rating	CCC+	CCC+	CCC+	B-	B-	B-
	Moody's Rating	Caa2	Caa3	Caa3	Caa2	Caa2	Caa2
	Fitch Rating	CCC	RD	CCC	CCC	CCC	CCC
	S&P Rating	CCC+	CCC+	CCC+	B-	B	B
	Moody's Rating	Caa3	Caa3	Caa3	Caa1	Caa1	Caa1
	Fitch Rating	CCC	RD	CCC	CCC+	CCC+	CCC+
	S&P Rating	CCC+	CCC+	CCC+	B-	B	B
	Moody's Rating	Caa3	Caa3	Caa3	Caa1	Caa1	Caa1
	Fitch Rating	NM	NM	CCC	CCC+	CCC+	B-

Πηγή: Credit Rating Agencies Websites

Ως αποτέλεσμα του χαμηλότερου ΔΚΕ, οι ελληνικές τράπεζες αντιμετωπίζουν περιορισμούς για την περαιτέρω αύξηση των χαρτοφυλακίων δανεισμού τους, με συνέπεια να υφίσταται ανάγκη εφαρμογής του μηχανισμού Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας μέσω δανείων σε αντίθεση με τις εγγυήσεις.

Διάγραμμα 12 - Εξέλιξη του ΔΚΕ - Ελληνικές Συστημικές Τράπεζες έναντι G-SIBs



Πηγή: Οικονομικές Καταστάσεις Τραπεζών

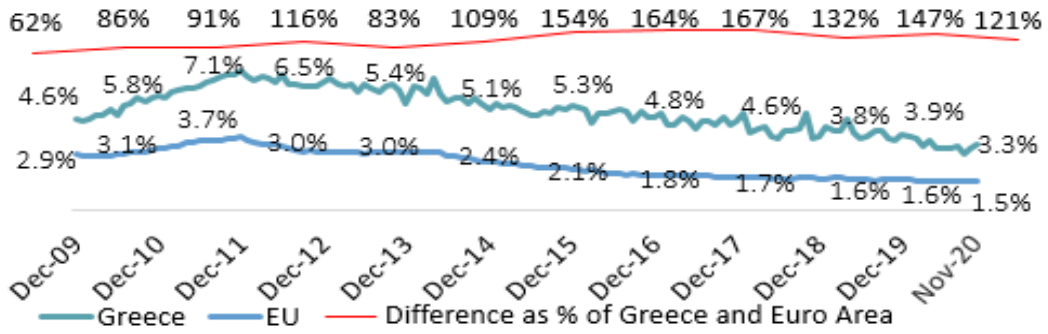
Υψηλό κόστος δανεισμού για τις ελληνικές επιχειρήσεις

Το υψηλό κόστος του πιστωτικού κινδύνου τροφοδοτεί τα περιθώρια δανεισμού, αυξάνοντας έτσι το κόστος χρηματοδότησης για τις επιχειρήσεις και μειώνοντας τη ζήτηση για δάνεια και την ανταγωνιστικότητα.

Η διαφορά μεταξύ των ελληνικών επιτοκίων δανεισμού των επιχειρήσεων και του αντίστοιχου μέσου όρου της Ευρωζώνης έφτασε το 3,2% το 2015 και από τότε βαίνει μειούμενο σταθερά, φθάνοντας στο 1,8% τον Νοέμβριο του 2020.

Ωστόσο, το ελληνικό επιτόκιο δανεισμού των επιχειρήσεων παραμένει υπερδιπλάσιο του αντίστοιχου μέσου όρου της Ευρωζώνης, δημιουργώντας έτσι εμπόδιο για νέες επενδύσεις και μειονέκτημα για τις ελληνικές επιχειρήσεις να ανταγωνίζονται διεθνώς.

Διάγραμμα 13 - Εξέλιξη επιτοκίου επιχειρηματικών δανείων - Ελλάδα έναντι Ευρωζώνης



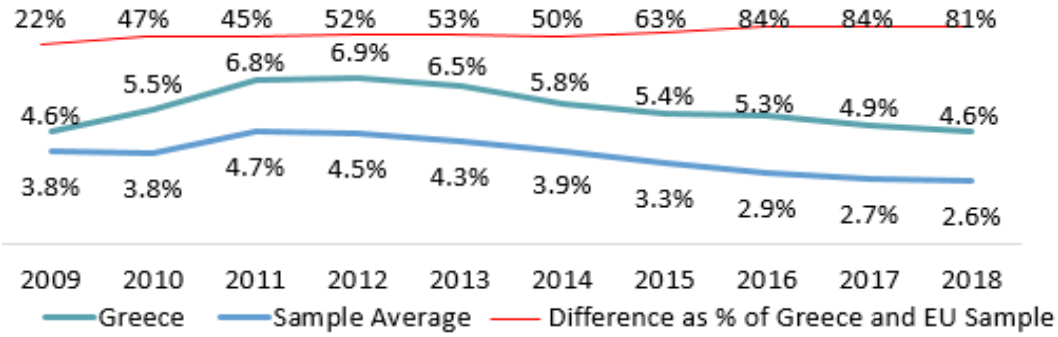
Πηγή: ECB, https://www.euro-area-statistics.org/bank-interest-rates-loans?cr=eur&lg=en&page=2&template=1

Για τη χρηματοδότηση των ΜμΕ, η πρόσβαση τους παραμένει δύσκολη, καθώς τα επιτόκια δανεισμού των ΜμΕ, παρά τη μείωση σε 4,6% το 2018 από 6,9% το 2012, ήταν κατά μέσο όρο περίπου 2% υψηλότερα σε σχέση με επιλεγμένες χώρες της Ευρωζώνης κατά την περίοδο 2009-2018 (Διάγραμμα 14).

Πιο πρόσφατα, το διάμεσο επιτόκιο δανεισμού για τις ΜμΕ της Ευρωζώνης που χρεώθηκε από τις τράπεζες σε πιστωτικές γραμμές και υπεραναλήψεις μεταξύ Απριλίου και Σεπτεμβρίου 2020 εκτιμήθηκε στο 1,7% (ΕΚΤ, 23ος γύρος της Έρευνας για την Πρόσβαση στη Χρηματοδότηση των Επιχειρήσεων), ενώ τα συνολικά ελληνικά επιτόκια είναι υψηλότερα από εκείνα των χωρών της Ευρωζώνης κατά περίπου 1,8%, όπως διαμορφώθηκαν στο 3,46% (Τράπεζα της Ελλάδος).

Ως αποτέλεσμα, οι ελληνικές επιχειρήσεις και οι ΜμΕ όχι μόνο αντιμετωπίζουν προβλήματα δανειοδότησης λόγω της παρατεταμένης απομόχλευσης του ελληνικού τραπεζικού τομέα, αλλά επίσης εκτίθενται σε σημαντικά υψηλότερο κόστος δανεισμού από ό, τι οι αντίστοιχες ΜμΕ στην ΕΕ.

Διάγραμμα 14 - Εξέλιξη του επιτοκίου δανείων των ΜμΕ - Ελλάδα έναντι δείγματος

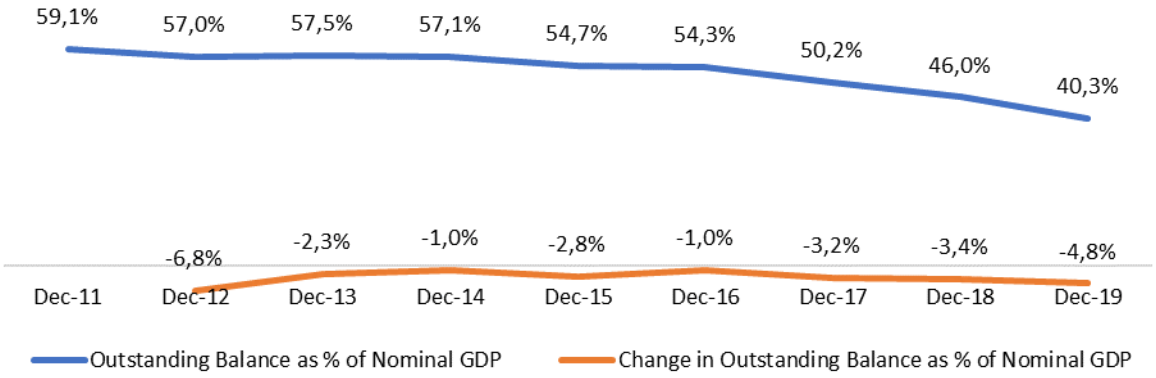


Πηγή: OECD Financing SMEs and Entrepreneurs 2020, https://www.oecd-ibrary.org/sites/0f52ae26en/index.html?itemId=/content/component/0f52ae26-en

Η μεγάλη διαφορά επιτοκίου αυξάνει το κόστος κεφαλαίου για τις ελληνικές επιχειρήσεις, περιορίζοντας έτσι σημαντικά τον επιχειρηματικό δανεισμό και, μεταξύ άλλων αρνητικών επιπτώσεων, καθυστερώντας την πράσινη μετάβαση και τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό του ελληνικού ιδιωτικού τομέα.

Μια επιπλέον απόδειξη της αποτυχίας της τραπεζικής αγοράς είναι ότι το υπόλοιπο των εταιρικών δανείων ως % του ΑΕΠ της Ελλάδας μειώνεται κάθε χρόνο από το 2011 και συγκεκριμένα από 59,1%, σε 40,3% το 2019 (Σχήμα 15).

Διάγραμμα 15 - Εταιρικά Δάνεια - Υπόλοιπο ως % του Ονομαστικού ΑΕΠ της Ελλάδας

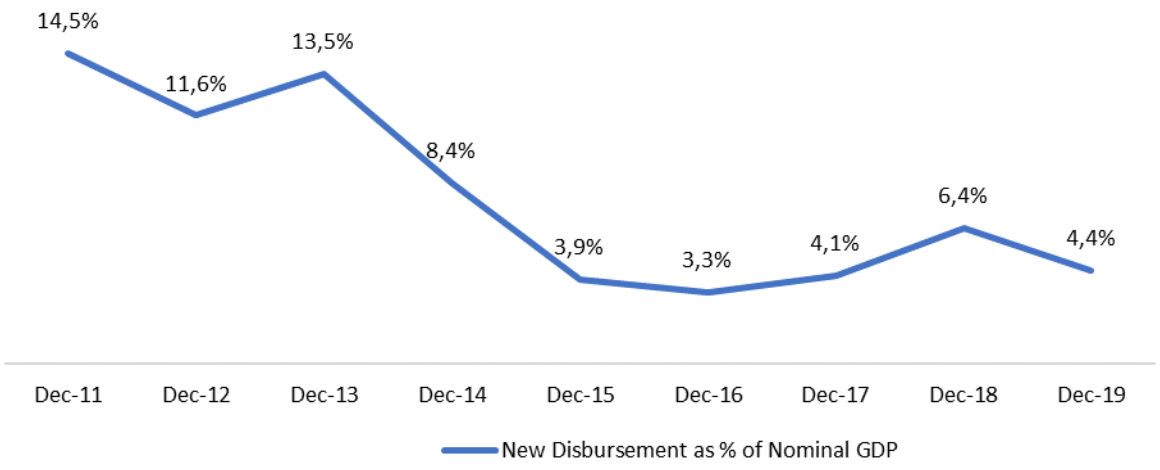


Πηγή: ΤτΕ, Eurostat

Αντίστοιχα, οι εκταμιεύσεις νέων εταιρικών δανείων μειώθηκαν επίσης σημαντικά από 14,5% το 2011 σε 4,4% του ΑΕΠ το 2019. (Διάγραμμα 16)

Διάγραμμα 16 - Εταιρικά δάνεια - Νέα εκταμίευση [99] ως % του ονομαστικού ΑΕΠ της Ελλάδας

[99] Μόνο δάνεια με καθορισμένη διάρκεια (π.χ. εξαιρουμένων των υπεραναλήψεων και των πιστωτικών ορίων). Περιλαμβάνεται η αναχρηματοδότηση.



Πηγή: ΤτΕ, Eurostat

Τα στοιχεία δείχνουν ότι υπάρχει σημαντικό επενδυτικό κενό στην Ελλάδα, σε σχέση με τον μέσο όρο της ΕΕ των 28. Το επενδυτικό κενό έχει συσσωρευτεί κατά την περίοδο 2011 έως 2019, φθάνοντας τα 150 δισ. Ευρώ.

Η μέγιστη χρηματοδοτική συνεισφορά ύψους 17.773.895.000,00 ευρώ, του κανονισμού για την Ανάκαμψη και Ανθεκτικότητα (ΕΕ) 2021/241 που διατίθεται στην Ελλάδα, δεν επαρκεί ώστε η χώρα να αντιμετωπίσει τις προσκλήσεις που οφείλονται από μια δεκαετή προσπάθειας οικονομικής προσαρμογής και οικονομικής σταθερότητας, και ταυτόχρονα, (α) να ανταποκριθεί γρήγορα και αποτελεσματικά στις κρίσεις της υγείας και της οικονομίας λόγω της πανδημίας του COVID 19, όσο (β) θέτει το έδαφος για την επόμενη γενιά να αναπτυχθεί σε ένα ψηφιακό, βιώσιμο, κοινωνικά χωρίς αποκλεισμούς, πράσινο και ανθεκτικό οικονομικό περιβάλλον στην Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση. Τελικά, η μέγιστη χρηματοδοτική συνεισφορά του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας δεν επαρκεί για την κάλυψη του εξαιρετικά υψηλού επενδυτικού κενού.

Πρόσθετες μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις

Το ζητούμενο δάνειο του «Ελλάδα 2.0» συνδέεται με τις ακόλουθες πρόσθετες μεταρρυθμίσεις στον Άξονα 4.7. "Βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και προώθηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και εξαγωγών:

Μεταρρύθμιση: Ενέργειες για την απλούστευση του επιχειρηματικού περιβάλλοντος και την αναβάθμισή του σε ποιότητα και ασφάλεια

Μεταρρύθμιση: Καθεστώς κινήτρων για παραγωγικότητα και εξωστρέφεια επιχειρήσεων (αύξηση του μεγέθους των επιχειρήσεων)

Μεταρρύθμιση: Ευκολία επιχειρηματικής δραστηριότητας.

Τεχνική Βοήθεια

Περιγραφή

Περιοχές πολιτικής/ τομέας: Το Ελληνικό Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας στοχεύει στην ενίσχυση της ανάπτυξης, της παραγωγικότητας, της δημιουργίας θέσεων εργασίας και της οικονομικής και κοινωνικής ανθεκτικότητας. Επιπλέον, εναρμονίζεται πλήρως με τους έξι πυλώνες του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, με ιδιαίτερη έμφαση στην πράσινη μετάβαση και τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό. Η χρήση της τεχνικής βοήθειας θα ενισχύσει και θα υποστηρίξει την εφαρμογή του Σχεδίου και την επιτυχή ολοκλήρωσή του.

Περίληψη: Η εφαρμογή του σχεδίου "Ελλάδα 2.0" απαιτεί τη λειτουργία ενός συνεκτικού και αποτελεσματικού συστήματος διαχείρισης, παρακολούθησης, ελέγχου και αξιολόγησης, το οποίο θα εγγυηθεί την εφαρμογή και επίτευξη των συμφωνημένων ορόσημων και στόχων.

Το μέτρο της Τεχνικής Βοήθειας θα υποστηρίξει και θα ενισχύσει το σύστημα διαχείρισης και συντονισμού της Ειδικής Υπηρεσίας Συντονισμού του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης (ΕΥΣΤΑ) για την εκπλήρωση των αυξημένων υποχρεώσεων του Σχεδίου και για την αποτελεσματική εφαρμογή του. Η οικονομική υποστήριξη συγκεκριμένων δραστηριοτήτων, όπως: στενή παρακολούθηση της προόδου των έργων, έλεγχοι, επιθεωρήσεις, πιστοποιήσεις, παροχή πληροφοριών και δράσεις δημοσιότητας, θεωρείται απαραίτητη για την επίτευξη των σκοπών του Ταμείου.

Στόχος: Στόχος του μέτρου της Τεχνικής Βοήθειας είναι να ενισχύσει την διοικητική ικανότητα της ΕΥΣΤΑ ως προς τον συντονισμό και την εφαρμογή του Σχεδίου. Δεδομένου ότι το Ταμείο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας είναι ένα όργανο με βάση την απόδοση, απαιτούνται κατάλληλες τροποποιήσεις των υφιστάμενων δομών και η εισαγωγή πρόσθετων προβλέψεων βάσει των ειδικών απαιτήσεων του μηχανισμού. Αυτό το μέτρο θα διασφαλίσει ότι η ΕΥΣΤΑ θα είναι σε θέση να εκπληρώσει τις υποχρεώσεις της απρόσκοπτα και αποτελεσματικά μέσω της ενίσχυσης των δυνατοτήτων του προσωπικού της και της διοικητικής της οργάνωσης και λειτουργίας.

Εκτιμώμενο κόστος: 40 εκατομμύρια ευρώ που καλύπτονται από το Ταμείο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας.

Η λεπτομερής περιγραφή των δραστηριοτήτων τεχνικής βοήθειας βρίσκεται στα Παραρτήματα

(ID: 16968).

Συμβολή στον κλιματικό και ψηφιακό στόχο

Η Ετήσια Στρατηγική Βιώσιμης Ανάπτυξης (COM (2020) 575) θέτει έναν ελάχιστο 37% των συνολικών δαπανών του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας που πρέπει να σχετίζεται με τον κλιματικό στόχο και έναν ελάχιστο 20% που θα πρέπει να σχετίζεται με τον ψηφιακό στόχο.

Τίτλος μεταρρύθμισης ή επένδυσης	Κλίματικός Στόχος (%)	Ψηφιακός Στόχος (%)
Τεχνική βοήθεια (ID : 16868)	0%	0%

Μέρος 3: Συμπληρωματικότητα και εφαρμογή του σχεδίου

Αίτημα προχρηματοδότησης

Για την εφαρμογή του "Ελλάδα 2.0", η Ελληνική Κυβέρνηση ζητά επίσημα προχρηματοδότηση ύψους 13% της μη επιστρεπτέας χρηματοδοτικής και της δανειακής στήριξης. Ο υπολογισμός παρουσιάζεται στον παρακάτω πίνακα.

	Επιχορηγήσεις (εκατ. €)	Δάνεια (εκατ. €)
Σύνολο	17.773,90	12.727,54
Αίτημα προχρηματοδότησης (13%)	2.310,61	1.654,58

Αιτήματα οροσήμων και εκταμίευσης

Η προσέγγιση

Όσον αφορά τη μέθοδο εργασίας που ακολουθήθηκε, οι 8 εμβληματικές επενδύσεις επιλέχθηκαν βάσει κριτηρίων μεγέθους και ωριμότητας. Στις περισσότερες περιπτώσεις, το κριτήριο μεγέθους που καθορίστηκε είναι ο προϋπολογισμός χρηματοδότησης από το Εθνικό Ταμείο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας για κάθε επένδυση να είναι μεγαλύτερος από το ποσό των 200 εκατ. ευρώ. Οι κύριες μεταρρυθμίσεις επιλέχθηκαν επίσης βάσει των κριτηρίων του αντικτύπου και της ωριμότητάς τους. Με βάση τις κατευθυντήριες γραμμές της ΕΕ και τα σχόλια που ελήφθησαν, καθορίστηκαν ορόσημα/ στόχοι για κάθε επένδυση και μεταρρύθμιση. Όλες οι άλλες επενδύσεις/ μεταρρυθμίσεις κατηγοριοποιήθηκαν σε 28 ομάδες με βάση την περιοχή εστίασης τους. Η ομαδοποίηση βασίζεται κυρίως στους Άξονες του Σχεδίου με ορισμένες προσαρμογές, ώστε η περιοχή εστίασης να εκπροσωπείται σαφέστερα.

Εμβληματικές επενδύσεις

Οι επιλεγμένες εμβληματικές επενδύσεις παρουσιάζονται στον παρακάτω πίνακα. Τα ορόσημα, οι στόχοι, καθώς και οποιεσδήποτε άλλες απαιτούμενες προδιαγραφές περιλαμβάνονται για κάθε επένδυση ξεχωριστά στους πίνακες που ακολουθούν.

Αρ	Επένδυση	Άξονας
1	Προώθηση ηλεκτρικής διασύνδεσης των νησιών και αναβάθμιση του συστήματος μεταφοράς (ID:16870)	Άξονας 1.1: Μετάβαση σε νέο ενεργειακό μοντέλο φιλικό στο περιβάλλον
2	Εξοικονομώ κατ' οίκον (ID: 16872)	Άξονας 1.2: Ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση του κτιριακού αποθέματος της χώρας και χωροταξική μεταρρύθμιση
3	Ψηφιοποίηση των αρχείων του κράτους (ID: 16778)	Άξονας 2.2: Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του κράτους
4	Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός Μικρομεσαίων Επιχειρήσεων (ID: 16706)	Άξονας 2.3: Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός των επιχειρήσεων
5	Νέα στρατηγική για τη δια βίου μάθηση & το εθνικό σύστημα αναβάθμισης δεξιοτήτων (ID: 16913)	Άξονας 3.2: Ενίσχυση των ψηφιακών δυνατοτήτων της εκπαίδευσης και εκσυγχρονισμός της επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης
6	Αυτοκινητόδρομος Κεντρικής Ελλάδας Ε-65 Βόρειο Τμήμα (ID: 16628)	Άξονας 4.6: Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας
7	Πρόγραμμα Βελτίωσης Οδικής Ασφάλειας (ID: 16631)	Άξονας 4.6: Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας
8	Βόρειος Οδικός Άξονας Κρήτης (ID: 16630)	Άξονας 4.6: Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας

Εμβληματική επένδυση 1: Προώθηση ηλεκτρικής διασύνδεσης των νησιών και αναβάθμιση του συστήματος μεταφοράς

Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	**Ορόσημο / Στόχος**	**Όνομα**	**Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για ορόσημα)**	**Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για στόχους)**			**Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης**		**Περιγραφή κάθε Ορόσημου / Στόχου**
				Μονάδα μέτρησης	**Βάση**	**Στόχος**	**Τρίμηνο**	**Έτος**	
1 - 1.1. Μετάβαση σε νέο ενεργειακό μοντέλο φιλικό στο περιβάλλον - 16870_Προώθηση ηλεκτρικής διασύνδεσης των νησιών και αναβάθμιση του συστήματος μεταφοράς	Ορόσημο	Διασύνδεση νησιών — Αναθέσεις συμβάσεων	Γνωστοποίηση ανάθεσης συμβάσεων				2ο τρίμηνο	2023	Ανάθεση όλων των συμβάσεων από τον Ανεξάρτητο Διαχειριστή Μεταφοράς Ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας (ΑΔΜΗΕ) για την ολοκληρωμένη εγκατάσταση: 1) καλωδιακής σύνδεσης Νάξου-Θήρας 2) Κέντρου Υπερυψηλής Τάσης (ΚΥΤ) Κουμουνδούρου - Κόρινθος (τμήματα 1 και 2), και 3) Υποσταθμών Μήλου, Φολεγάνδρου, Σερίφου και των καλωδιακών συνδέσεων Λαυρίου-Σερίφου, Σερίφου-Μήλου Μήλου-Φολεγάνδρου, Φολεγάνδρου-Θήρας

1 - 1.1. Μετάβαση σε νέο ενεργειακό μοντέλο φιλικό στο περιβάλλον - 16870_Προώθηση ηλεκτρικής διασύνδεσης των νησιών και αναβάθμιση του συστήματος μεταφοράς	Ορόσημο	Διασύνδεση νησιών — Πρόοδος εργασιών	Γνωστοποίηση αποδοχής από ΑΔΜΗΕ των εργασιών πόντισης των καλωδίων, έγκριση των ελέγχων, και πιστοποίηση της προόδου για την ολοκλήρωση του 50% του ΚΥΤ Κουμουνδούρου -Κορίνθου (τμήματα 1 και 2)				2ο τρίμηνο	2025	Επιτυχής εγκατάσταση καλωδίου και έλεγχοι για Νάξος-Θήρα, Ολοκλήρωση 50% του ΚΥΤ Κουμουνδούρου-Κορίνθου (τμήματα 1 και 2)
1 - 1.1. Μετάβαση σε νέο ενεργειακό μοντέλο φιλικό στο περιβάλλον - 16870_Προώθηση ηλεκτρικής διασύνδεσης των νησιών και αναβάθμιση του συστήματος μεταφοράς	Ορόσημο	Διασύνδεση νησιών — Ολοκλήρωση εργασιών	Επιτυχημένη έναρξη λειτουργίας/ ηλέκτριση πιστοποιημένη από ΑΔΜΗΕ, έκδοση πιστοποιητικών επιτυχούς δοκιμαστικής λειτουργίας				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση όλων των υποέργων (σύνδεση Νάξου-Θήρας, ΚΥΤ Κουμουνδούρου-Κορίνθου, υποσταθμοί και άλλες συνδέσεις), επιτυχής ενσωμάτωση στο Ελληνικό Σύστημα Μεταφοράς Ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας και έναρξη λειτουργίας

Εμβληματική επένδυση 2:Εξοικονομώ κατ' οίκον

Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	**Ορόσημο / Στόχος**	**Όνομα**	**Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για ορόσημα)**	**Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για στόχους)**			**Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης**		**Περιγραφή κάθε Ορόσημου / Στόχου**
				Μονάδα μέτρησης	**Βάση**	**Στόχος**	**Τρίμηνο**	**Χρονολογία**	
2 - 1.2. Ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση του κτιριακού αποθέματος της χώρας και χωροταξική μεταρρύθμιση - 16872_ Εξοικονομώ κατ' οίκον	Ορόσημο	Εξοικονομώ κατ' οίκον- έναρξη 1ου γύρου	Ισχύς Κοινής Υπουργικής Απόφασης				4ο τρίμηνο	2020	Έναρξη ισχύος κοινής υπουργικής απόφασης για την έναρξη του προγράμματος για τον πρώτο γύρο ανακαινίσεων, συμπεριλαμβανομένου του σχεδιασμού διαδικασίας επιλογής για να εξασφαλιστεί ότι η κατανάλωση ενέργειας των κατοικιών μειώνεται κατά τουλάχιστον 30% σε σύγκριση με την αρχική κατανάλωση της κατοικίας. Η κατανάλωση υπολογίζεται σε kWh / m2 . Η κοινή υπουργική απόφαση ορίζει: - Μηχανισμό εφαρμογής - Διαδικασία επιλογής για την επίτευξη καθορισμένου

									στόχου εξοικονόμησης πρωτογενούς ενέργειας. - Μηχανισμό πιστοποίησης για την επικύρωση της πραγματικής εξοικονόμησης πρωτογενούς ενέργειας που επιτεύχθηκε (συμπεριλαμβανομένων των λεπτομερειών πιθανών διορθωτικών ενεργειών για να διασφαλιστεί η επίτευξη του στόχου εξοικονόμησης πρωτογενούς ενέργειας) - Χρονοδιάγραμμα
2 - 1.2. Ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση του κτιριακού αποθέματος της χώρας και χωροταξική μεταρρύθμιση - 16872_ Εξοικονομώ κατ' οίκον	Ορόσημο	Εξοικονομώ κατ' οίκον - έναρξη 2ου γύρου συμπεριλαμβανομένων των νοικοκυριών σε κατάσταση ενεργειακής φτώχειας	Ισχύς κοινής υπουργικής απόφασης				3ο τρίμηνο	2022	Ισχύς κοινής υπουργικής απόφασης για την έναρξη του προγράμματος για τον δεύτερο γύρο ανακαινίσεων και την έναρξη του προγράμματος για τις κατοικίες σε κατάσταση ενεργειακής φτώχειας, συμπεριλαμβανομένου του σχεδιασμού της διαδικασίας επιλογής για τη διασφάλιση της μείωσης της κατανάλωσης πρωτογενούς ενέργειας των κατοικιών κατά τουλάχιστον 30 % σε σύγκριση με την αρχική τους

									κατανάλωση που υπολογίστηκε σε kWh / m2. Η κοινή υπουργική απόφαση ορίζει: - Μηχανισμό εφαρμογής - Διαδικασία επιλογής για την επίτευξη καθορισμένου στόχου εξοικονόμησης πρωτογενούς ενέργειας. - Προβλέψεις για κατοικίες σε κατάσταση ενεργειακής φτώχειας, σύμφωνα με τα κριτήρια που ορίζονται στο εγκεκριμένο σχέδιο δράσης για την ενεργειακή φτώχεια. Μηχανισμός πιστοποίησης για την επικύρωση της πραγματικής εξοικονόμησης πρωτογενούς ενέργειας (συμπεριλαμβανομένων λεπτομερειών πιθανών διορθωτικών ενεργειών για την εξασφάλιση της επίτευξης του στόχου εξοικονόμησης πρωτογενούς ενέργειας) - Χρονοδιάγραμμα

									Ειδική πρόβλεψη για ειδικά κονδύλια για τη στόχευση κατοικιών σε κατάσταση ενεργειακής φτώχειας, όπως ορίζονται από τα κριτήρια του σχεδίου δράσης για την ενεργειακή φτώχεια.
2 - 1.2. Ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση του κτιριακού αποθέματος της χώρας και χωροταξική μεταρρύθμιση - 16872_ Εξοικονομώ κατ' οίκον	Ορόσημο	Εξοικονομώ κατ' οίκον- έναρξη 3ου γύρου συμπεριλαμβανομένων των νοικοκυριών σε κατάσταση ενεργειακής φτώχειας	Ισχύς κοινής υπουργικής απόφασης				4ο τρίμηνο	2022	Ισχύς κοινής υπουργικής απόφασης για την έναρξη του προγράμματος για τον τρίτο γύρο ανακαινίσεων, συμπεριλαμβανομένου του σχεδιασμού της διαδικασίας επιλογής για να εξασφαλιστεί ότι η πρωτογενής κατανάλωση ενέργειας των κατοικιών μειώνεται κατά τουλάχιστον 30% σε σύγκριση με την αρχική κατανάλωση που υπολογίζεται σε kWh / m2 . Η κοινή υπουργική απόφαση ορίζει: - Μηχανισμό εφαρμογής - Διαδικασία επιλογής για την επίτευξη καθορισμένου

									στόχου εξοικονόμησης πρωτογενούς ενέργειας. - Προβλέψεις για κατοικίες σε κατάσταση ενεργειακής φτώχειας, σύμφωνα με κριτήρια που καθορίζονται στο εγκεκριμένο σχέδιο δράσης για την ενεργειακή φτώχεια - Μηχανισμός πιστοποίησης για την επικύρωση της πραγματικής εξοικονόμησης πρωτογενούς ενέργειας που επιτεύχθηκε (συμπεριλαμβανομένων των λεπτομερειών πιθανών διορθωτικών ενεργειών για να διασφαλιστεί η επίτευξη του στόχου εξοικονόμησης πρωτογενούς ενέργειας) - Χρονοδιάγραμμα Ειδική πρόβλεψη για ειδικά κονδύλια για τις ενεργειακά φτωχές κατοικίες, όπως ορίζονται από τα κριτήρια του σχεδίου δράσης για την ενεργειακή φτώχεια.

2 - 1.2. Ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση του κτιριακού αποθέματος της χώρας και χωροταξική μεταρρύθμιση - 16872_ Εξοικονομώ κατ' οίκον	Στόχος	Εξοικονομώ κατ' οίκον- ανακαίνιση κατοικιών # 1		Αριθμός ολοκληρωμένων πιστοποιημένων ανακαινίσεων	0	8.000	4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Ολοκλήρωση ανακαινίσεων για τη βελτίωση της ενεργειακής αποδοτικότητας για αριθμό κατοικιών που ισοδυναμούν με μείωση ενέργειας 30 ktoe και προσδίδουν εξοικονόμηση πρωτογενούς ενέργειας, κατά μέσο όρο, τουλάχιστον 30%. Η πιστοποίηση που εκδίδεται από την Ελληνική Αναπτυξιακή Τράπεζα παρέχει επαλήθευση της εξοικονόμησης πρωτογενούς ενέργειας που επιτυγχάνεται όπως επιβεβαιώνεται από τη Γενική Διεύθυνση του Σώματος Επιθεωρητών και Ελεγκτών. Το πιστοποιητικό υποβάλλεται στην ηλεκτρονική πλατφόρμα https://www.buildingcert.gr/
2 - 1.2. Ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση	Στόχος	Εξοικονομώ κατ' οίκον - ανακαίνιση κατοικιών #2		Αριθμός ολοκληρωμένων	8.000	50.000	4ο τρίμηνο	2024	Ολοκλήρωση των ενεργειακών αναβαθμίσεων για 50.000 κατοικίες που

του κτιριακού αποθέματος της χώρας και χωροταξική μεταρρύθμιση - 16872_ Εξοικονομώ κατ' οίκον				πιστοποιημένων ανακαινίσεων					ισοδυναμεί με μείωση ενέργειας 125 ktoe και με εξοικονόμηση πρωτογενούς ενέργειας, κατά μέσο όρο, τουλάχιστον 30%. Η πιστοποίηση που εκδίδεται από την Ελληνική Αναπτυξιακή Τράπεζα παρέχει επαλήθευση της εξοικονόμησης πρωτογενούς ενέργειας που επιτυγχάνεται όπως επιβεβαιώνεται από τη Γενική Διεύθυνση του Σώματος Επιθεωρητών και Ελεγκτών. Το πιστοποιητικό υποβάλλεται στην ηλεκτρονική πλατφόρμα https://www.buildingcert.gr/
2 - 1.2. Ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση του κτιριακού αποθέματος της χώρας και	Στόχος	Εξοικονομώ κατ' οίκον - ανακαίνιση κατοικιών για νοικοκυριά με ενεργειακή φτώχεια		Αριθμός πιστοποιημένων νοικοκυριών φτωχών σε ενέργεια για τα οποία	0	50.000	4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση των παρεμβάσεων για την επίτευξη εξοικονόμησης ενέργειας για τουλάχιστον 50.000 φτωχά νοικοκυριά που ισοδυναμούν με εξοικονόμηση πρωτογενούς

χωροταξική μεταρρύθμιση - 16872_ Εξοικονομώ κατ' οίκον				έχουν ολοκληρωθεί οι παρεμβάσεις					ενέργειας, κατά μέσο όρο, τουλάχιστον 30%. Η πιστοποίηση που εκδίδεται από την Ελληνική Αναπτυξιακή Τράπεζα παρέχει επαλήθευση της εξοικονόμησης πρωτογενούς ενέργειας που επιτυγχάνεται όπως επιβεβαιώνεται από τη Γενική Διεύθυνση του Σώματος Επιθεωρητών και Ελεγκτών. Το πιστοποιητικό υποβάλλεται στην ηλεκτρονική πλατφόρμα https://www.buildingcert.gr/.

2 - 1.2. Ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση του κτιριακού αποθέματος της χώρας και χωροταξική μεταρρύθμιση - 16872_ Εξοικονομώ κατ' οίκον	Στόχος	Εξοικονομώ κατ' οίκον- ανακαίνιση κατοικιών #3		Αριθμός ολοκληρωμένων πιστοποιημένων ανακαινίσεων	50.000	105.000	4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση των ενεργειακών αναβαθμίσεων για τη βελτίωση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης ολοκληρώθηκε για 105.000 κατοικίες που, ισοδυναμεί με μείωση ενέργειας 213 ktoe και με εξοικονόμηση πρωτογενούς ενέργειας, κατά μέσο όρο, τουλάχιστον 30%. Η πιστοποίηση που εκδίδεται από την Ελληνική Αναπτυξιακή Τράπεζα θα παρέχει επαλήθευση της εξοικονόμησης πρωτογενούς ενέργειας που επιτυγχάνεται όπως επιβεβαιώνεται από τη Γενική Διεύθυνση του Σώματος Επιθεωρητών και Ελεγκτών. Το πιστοποιητικό υποβάλλεται στην ηλεκτρονική πλατφόρμα https://www.buildingcert.gr/

Εμβληματική επένδυση 3: Ψηφιοποίηση των αρχείων του Κράτους

Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο / Στόχος	Όνομα	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε Ορόσημου / Στόχου
				Μονάδα μέτρησης	Βάση	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Χρονολογία	
6 - 2.2. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του κράτους-16778_Ψηφιοποίηση των αρχείων του Κράτους	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση σύμβασης (-εων) για ψηφιοποίηση αρχείων	Γνωστοποίηση ανάθεσης σύμβασης (-ών) που καλύπτει και τα 9 υποέργα του έργου της ψηφιοποίησης αρχείων				4ο τρίμηνο	2022	Ανάθεση των συμβάσεων για την υλοποίηση των 9 υποέργων σχετικά με την ψηφιοποίηση των αρχείων στη δημόδια διοίκηση: ● Υποέργο 1: Ψηφιοποίηση των αρχείων του Συστήματος Δικαιοσύνης ● Υοιέργο 2: Ψηφιοποίηση των αρχείων του Συστήματος Δημόσιας Υγείας ● Υποέργο 3: Ψηφιοποίηση των Γενικών Αρχείων του Κράτους ● Υποέργο 4: Ψηφιοποίηση των αρχείων του συστήματος μετανάστευσης και ασύλου ● Υποέργο 5: Ψηφιοποίηση των αρχείων απαλλοτρίωσης ● Υποέργο 6: Ψηφιοποίηση των αρχείων των Πολεοδομικών Υπηρεσιών ● Υποέργο 7Α - Ψηφιοποίηση των αρχείων του Κτηματολογίου (Κτηματολόγιο) ● Υποέργο 7Β - Βελτιωμένες ψηφιακές υπηρεσίες του Κτηματολογίου

									• Υποέργο 8 - Ψηφιοποίηση των αρχείων της Ναυτιλίας • Υποέργο 9: Ασφαλής αποθήκευση φυσικών αρχείων του «ευρύτερου» δημόσιου τομέα Οι προδιαγραφές περιλαμβάνουν χρονοδιαγράμματα και στόχους και αναφέρουν λεπτομερώς για καθένα από τα 9 υποέργα τα ακόλουθα: 1. ψηφιοποίηση φυσικών αρχείων 2. μετεγκατάσταση ψηφιακών αρχείων σε υπάρχοντα συστήματα (συμπεριλαμβανομένων των αρχείων δικαιοσύνης σε ΟΣΔΔΥ-ΠΠ / ΟΣΔΔΥ-ΔΔ, τίτλοι ιδιοκτησίας στο Σύστημα Πληροφοριών του Εθνικού Κτηματολογίου) 3. ανάλυση, σχεδιασμός και υλοποίηση κέντρων δεδομένων και της υποδομής που βρίσκεται σε τοπικές υπηρεσίες, μαζί με μια ενιαία θυρίδα (συμπεριλαμβανομένου του κεντρικού αποθετηρίου για αρχεία ασθενών, ολοκληρωμένου συστήματος γεωγραφικών πληροφοριών του ενοποιημένου ψηφιακού χάρτη απαλλοτριώσεων και αξιώσεων για απαλλοτριώσεις, συστήματος διαχείρισης φυσικών και ψηφιακών αρχείων (DMS / DAS) για αρχεία Κτηματολογίου, εγκατάστασης λογισμικού διαχείρισης αρχείων). 4. υπηρεσίες υποστήριξης (συμπεριλαμβανομένων νέων ηλεκτρονικών υπηρεσιών που σχετίζονται με

									την αναζήτηση και ανάκτηση αρχείων για πολίτες, δημόσια διοίκηση, ερευνητές για κρατικά αρχεία).
6 - 2.2. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του κράτους-16778_Ψηφιοποίηση των αρχείων του Κράτους	Στόχος	Ψηφιοποίηση αρχείων - πρώτη φάση υλοποίησης		Ποσοστό αρχείων που ψηφιοποιήθηκαν και μετεγκατασταθηκαν σε υπάρχοντα συστήματα, και στα 9 υποπρογράμματα	0	30%	4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Ολοκλήρωση της ψηφιοποίησης τουλάχιστον 30% των συνολικών αρχείων και στα 9 υποπρογράμματα, υπολογιζόμενο σε αριθμό σελίδων που ψηφιοποιήθηκαν συνολικά.
6 - 2.2. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του κράτους-16778_Ψηφιοποίηση των αρχείων του Κράτους	Στόχος	Ψηφιοποίηση αρχείων - ολοκλήρωση υλοποίησης		Ποσοστό αρχείων που ψηφιοποιήθηκαν και μετεγκατασταθηκαν σε υπάρχοντα συστήματα, και στα	30%	90%	4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ψηφιοποίηση τουλάχιστον 90% των αρχείων και στα 9 υποπρογράμματα, υπολογισμένα σε αριθμό σελίδων που ψηφιοποιήθηκαν για κάθε υποπρόγραμμα.

				9 υποπρογ ράμματα					

Εμβληματική επένδυση 4: Ψηφιακός Μετασχηματισμός Μικρομεσαίων Επιχειρήσεων

Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	**Ορόσημο / Στόχος**	**Όνομα**	**Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για ορόσημα)**	**Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για στόχους)**			**Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης**		**Περιγραφή κάθε Ορόσημου / Στόχου**
				Μονάδα μέτρησης	**Βάση**	**Στόχος**	**Τρίμηνο**	**Χρονολογία**	
7 - 2.3. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός των επιχειρήσεων - 16706_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός Μικρομεσαίων Επιχειρήσεων	Ορόσημο	Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός Μικρομεσαίων Επιχειρήσεων (ΜμΕ) - προσκλήσεις υποβολής προτάσεων	Δημοσιευμένη πρόσκληση υποβολής προτάσεων				1ο τρίμηνο	2022	Προκήρυξη όλων των ανταγωνιστικών προσκλήσεων υποβολής προτάσεων για χρηματοδότηση για το σύστημα κουπονιών για τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό επιχειρήσεων (υποέργο 1), τις βιομηχανικές πλατφόρμες δεδομένων και τους χώρους δεδομένων (υποέργο 2) και την αναβάθμιση ταμειακών μηχανών και οικοσυστήματος POS (υποέργο 4), με όρους αναφοράς συμπεριλαμβανομένων των κριτηρίων επιλεξιμότητας που διασφαλίζουν ότι τα επιλεγμένα έργα συμμορφώνονται με την οδηγία για την "Αρχή της μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης" (2021 / C58 / 01) μέσω της χρήσης μιας λίστας αποκλεισμού και της απαίτησης συμμόρφωσης με τη σχετική ευρωπαϊκή και εθνική περιβαλλοντική νομοθεσία.

									Οι επενδύσεις θα στοχεύουν σε τεχνολογίες και υπηρεσίες για την προώθηση της ψηφιοποίησης των μικρομεσαίων επιχειρήσεων, δηλαδή εφαρμογές ηλεκτρονικών πληρωμών, ηλεκτρονικών πωλήσεων και ηλεκτρονικής τιμολόγησης, εργαλεία για ψηφιακή διαφήμιση, συστήματα τηλεργασίας, επιχειρηματικές αναλύσεις, αναβάθμιση ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων, υπηρεσίες δημιουργίας αντιγράφων ασφαλείας και αποκατάστασης καταστροφών, τεχνητή νοημοσύνη, Διαδίκτυο των Πραγμάτων, παροχή ολοκληρωμένων λύσεων για ανέπαφες υπηρεσίες, συστήματα ασφάλειας στον κυβερνοχώρο, υποδομές και υπηρεσίες cloud, πρότυπα και λογισμικό πλατφόρμας βιομηχανικών δεδομένων, ταμειακές μηχανές και αναβάθμιση οικοσυστήματος POS
7 - 2.3. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός των επιχειρήσεων - 16706_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός Μικρομεσαίων Επιχειρήσεων	Ορόσημο	Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός Μικρομεσαίων Επιχειρήσεων (ΜμΕ) - Παράδοση	Αναφορά από το Υπουργείο Ψηφιακής διακυβέρνησης που πιστοποιεί την πλήρη εφαρμογή και των 4				2ο τρίμηνο	2025	Επιλογή δικαιούχων και παράδοση εξοπλισμού και υπηρεσιών σε ΜμΕ στο πλαίσιο των ανταγωνιστικών προσκλήσεων υποβολής προτάσεων, σύμφωνα με τη οδηγία για την "Αρχή της μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης" (2021 / C58 / 01) μέσω της χρήσης λίστας αποκλεισμού και της απαίτησης

		προϊόντων και υπηρεσιών	υποπρογραμμάτων, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των ακόλουθων στόχων: 100.000 ΜμΕ υποστηρίζονται με κουπόνι ψηφιοποίησης (Υποέργο 1), 1000 ΜμΕ που υποστηρίζονται με το σύστημα κουπονιών κατά τη μετάβασή τους μόνο στο cloud (υποέργο 2) ; ίδρυση 4 εμβληματικών βιομηχανικών πλατφόρμων και του κόμβου Gaia X ΜμΕ (Υποέργο 3). Ολοκλήρωση του υποέργου 4 με την αναβάθμιση 500.000 ταμειακών						συμμόρφωσης με τη σχετική ευρωπαϊκή και εθνική περιβαλλοντική νομοθεσία. Ειδικότερα, επιτυγχάνονται τα ακόλουθα: - Στο Υποέργο 1: στήριξη της ψηφιοποίησης 100.000 ΜμΕ μέσω συστήματος κουπονιών. - Στο υποέργο 2: ολοκλήρωση υποδομής υπολογιστικού νέφους (cloud), χρηματοδοτική στήριξη1.000 ΜμΕ από το πρόγραμμα κουπονιών για τη μετάβασή τους μόνο στο υπολογιστικό νέφος (cloud), παράδοση υποδείγματος βιομηχανικών πλατφορμών δεδομένων Industrial Data Platforms (IDP), δημιουργία ελληνικού κόμβου (hub) Gaia-X για τις ΜμΕ και σύσταση 4 εμβληματικών βιομηχανικών πλατφορμών δεδομένωνIDP. - Στο υποέργο 4: αναβάθμιση ή αντικατάσταση 500 000 ταμειακών μηχανών ή με λύσεις μέσω υπολογιστή, αντικατάσταση 100.000 παλαιών συστημάτων POS (παροχή πιστοποίησης από τους δικαιούχους σχετικά με την ενσωμάτωση νέας τεχνολογίας / προϊόντος / απόδειξη πληρωμής για να

			ταμειακών μηχανών και αντικατάσταση 100.000 συστημάτων POS.						βεβαιώσετε την αγορά προϊόντων και υπηρεσιών)
7 - 2.3. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός των επιχειρήσεων - 16973_Δημιουργία ψηφιακού οικοσυστήματος επιχειρήσεων και εισαγωγή φορολογικών κινήτρων για τη διευκόλυνση του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού των ΜμΕ	Ορόσημο	Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός των ΜμΕ Νομοθετική μεταρρύθμιση για την παροχή κινήτρων στην υιοθέτηση τεχνολογιών	Έναρξη ισχύος της πρωτογενούς νομοθεσίας και των παράγωγων πράξεων της κυβέρνησης ως συναφή με την εισαγωγή φορολογικών κινήτρων στις ψηφιακές επενδύσεις, και αναφορές του Υπουργείου Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης που τεκμηριώνουν τη δημιουργία ενός ψηφιακού επιχειρηματικού				2ο τρίμηνο	2025	Προσδιορισμός και υλοποίηση δράσεων για τη δημιουργία ενός ψηφιακού επιχειρηματικού οικοσυστήματος που προάγει τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό των ΜμΕ, ιδίως μέσω (α) δημιουργίας ψηφιακής υποδομής μέσω χρηματοδότησης της προμήθειας και εφαρμογής ψηφιακών εργαλείων και διαδικασιών, καθώς και ψηφιακής ευαισθητοποίησης των στελεχών επιχειρήσεων και (β) άμεσης προτροπής για επενδύσεις στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό, χρησιμοποιώντας υπερ-αποσβέσεις των επενδύσεων σε απτά και άυλα περιουσιακά στοιχεία, προκειμένου να αλλάξει το επιχειρηματικό περιβάλλον και να αυξήσει τις επενδύσεις στις σύγχρονες ψηφιακές τεχνολογίες. Η νομοθεσία για φορολογικά κίνητρα για την υποστήριξη της εξυγίανσης της οικονομίας, της ενέργειας και της ψηφιακής μετάβασης, πρέπει να

			οικοσυστήματος.						συμμορφώνεται με κριτήρια επιλεξιμότητας που διασφαλίζουν ότι τα επιλεγμένα έργα συμμορφώνονται με την οδηγία για την "Αρχή της μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης" (2021 / C58 / 01) μέσω της χρήσης λίστας αποκλεισμού και την απαίτηση συμμόρφωσης με τη σχετική Ευρωπαϊκή και εθνική περιβαλλοντική νομοθεσία. Οι επενδύσεις θα στοχεύουν στην παροχή κινήτρων για επενδύσεις σε ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό, δηλαδή στην απόκτηση προϊόντων και υπηρεσιών που σχετίζονται με εφαρμογές ηλεκτρονικής πληρωμής, ηλεκτρονικών πωλήσεων και ηλεκτρονικής τιμολόγησης, εργαλεία για ψηφιακή διαφήμιση, συστήματα τηλεργασίας, αναλυτικά στοιχεία επιχειρήσεων, ψηφιακή αναβάθμιση, δημιουργία αντιγράφων ασφαλείας και υπηρεσίες αποκατάστασης καταστροφών, τεχνητή νοημοσύνη, Διαδίκτυο των Πραγμάτων, ολοκληρωμένες λύσεις για ανέπαφες υπηρεσίες, συστήματα ασφάλειας στον κυβερνοχώρο, υποδομές και υπηρεσίες cloud, πρότυπα και λογισμικό πλατφόρμας βιομηχανικών δεδομένων,

									αναβάθμιση ταμειακών μηχανών και οικοσυστημάτων POS.

Εμβληματική επένδυση 5: Νέα στρατηγική για τη δια βίου μάθηση & το εθνικό σύστημα αναβάθμισης δεξιοτήτων

Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	**Ορόσημο / Στόχος**	**Όνομα**	**Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για ορόσημα)**	**Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για στόχους)**			**Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης**		**Περιγραφή κάθε Ορόσημου / Στόχου**
				Μονάδα μέτρησης	**Βάση**	**Στόχος**	**Τρίμηνο**	**Χρονολογία**	
9 - 3.2. Ενίσχυση των ψηφιακών δυνατοτήτων της εκπαίδευσης και εκσυγχρονισμός της επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης-16913_Νέα στρατηγική για τη δια βίου μάθηση & το εθνικό σύστημα αναβάθμισης δεξιοτήτων	Ορόσημο	Στρατηγική διά βίου μάθησης - σε ισχύ η νομοθεσία	Έναρξη ισχύος πρωτογενούς και δευτερογενούς νομοθεσίας δικαίου				2ο τρίμηνο	2022	Με βάση την Εθνική Στρατηγική για τη Δια Βίου Μάθηση, η πρωτογενής και η δευτερογενής νομοθεσία θα τεθούν σε ισχύ καθορίζοντας τα βασικά στοιχεία του νέου πλαισίου διά βίου μάθησης (συμπεριλαμβανομένων των διατάξεων για την ίδρυση του Εθνικού Συμβουλίου δεξιοτήτων ως κεντρικού εποπτικού οργάνου, για τη δημιουργία λογαριασμών χρηστών για τη δια βίου κατάρτιση δεξιοτήτων, εθνική λίστα παρόχων κατάρτισης και μέτρηση αποτελεσματικότητας της κατάρτισης καθώς και μηχανισμό διάγνωσης των αναγκών της αγοράς εργασίας).
9 - 3.2. Ενίσχυση των ψηφιακών δυνατοτήτων της	Στόχος	Επικύρωση ολοκλήρωσης στρατηγικής		Αριθμός ατόμων	0	150.000	4ο τρίμηνο	2022	Ολοκλήρωση εκπαιδευτικών προγραμμάτων για δεξιότητες ψηφιακού, πράσινου και οικονομικού

εκπαίδευσης και εκσυγχρονισμός της επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης-16913_Νέα Στρατηγική για τη δια βίου μάθηση & το εθνικό σύστημα αναβάθμισης δεξιοτήτων		δια βίου μάθησης εκπαιδευτικών προγραμμάτων		που έλαβαν πιστοποιητικό επιτυχούς συμμετοχής σε εκπαιδευτικό πρόγραμμα					γραμματισμού για τουλάχιστον 150.000 συμμετέχοντες και επικύρωση και πιστοποίηση δεξιοτήτων που αποκτήθηκαν για όλους τους επιτυχείς συμμετέχοντες. Αυτή η επένδυση αντιμετωπίζει την ανάγκη για δεξιότητες ψηφιακού, πράσινου και χρηματοοικονομικού γραμματισμού των ακόλουθων πληθυσμιακών ομάδων: α) άνεργοι, ειδικά οι νέοι και μακροχρόνια άνεργοι, β) υπάλληλοι, ιδίως εκείνοι με υψηλό κίνδυνο ανεργίας και εκείνοι που μένουν πίσω από την τεχνολογία του χώρου εργασίας, γ) εργαζόμενοι, ειδικά σε ΜμΕ με περιορισμένη ικανότητα εσωτερικής κατάρτισης, δ) υπαλλήλους του δημόσιου τομέα, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των εκπαιδευτικών. Οι προσφερόμενες δεξιότητες είναι: α) ψηφιακές δεξιότητες βασικής γραμμής, β) ψηφιακές δεξιότητες μεσαίου επιπέδου, γ) πράσινες δεξιότητες και δ) δεξιότητες χρηματοοικονομικού γραμματισμού.
9 - 3.2. Ενίσχυση των ψηφιακών δυνατοτήτων της εκπαίδευσης και	Στόχος	Επικύρωση ολοκλήρωσης στρατηγικής δια βίου		Αριθμός ατόμων που	150.000	500.000	4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση εκπαιδευτικών προγραμμάτων για δεξιότητες ψηφιακού, πράσινου και οικονομικού γραμματισμού για 400.000

εκσυγχρονισμός της επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης-16913_Νέα Στρατηγική για τη δια βίου μάθηση & το εθνικό σύστημα αναβάθμισης δεξιοτήτων		μάθησης εκπαιδευτικών προγραμμάτων		έλαβαν πιστοποιητικό επιτυχούς συμμετοχής σε εκπαιδευτικό πρόγραμμα					συμμετέχοντες (αθροιστικά, κύμα 1 και κύμα 2) και επικύρωση και πιστοποίηση δεξιοτήτων που αποκτήθηκαν και από τα δύο κύματα προγραμμάτων κατάρτισης για όλους τους επιτυχημένους συμμετέχοντες. Από το συνολικό αριθμό των συμμετεχόντων, τουλάχιστον το 33% (167.000 συμμετέχοντες) θα έχει πραγματοποιήσει εκπαιδευτικά προγράμματα σχετικά με τις πράσινες δεξιότητες και θέσεις εργασίας στην πράσινη οικονομία.

Εμβληματική επένδυση 6: Αυτοκινητόδρομος κεντρικής Ελλάδας Ε-65 βόρειο τμήμα

Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	**Ορόσημο / Στόχος**	**Όνομα**	**Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για ορόσημα)**	**Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για στόχους)**			**Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης**		**Περιγραφή κάθε Ορόσημου / Στόχου**
				Μονάδα μέτρησης	**Βάση**	**Στόχος**	**Τρίμηνο**	**Χρονολογία**	
17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας - 16628_Αυτοκινητόδρομος κεντρικής Ελλάδας Ε-65 βόρειο Τμήμα	Ορόσημο	Έναρξη κατασκευαστικών έργων στο Ε-65	Έκθεση από ανεξάρτητο μηχανικό επικυρωμένη από το Υπουργείο Υποδομών				2ο τρίμηνο	2022	Έναρξη κατασκευαστικών έργων για τον αυτοκινητόδρομο Ε-65 κεντρική Ελλάδα: Τρίκαλα - Εγνατία.
17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας	Ορόσημο	Ε-65 έργα - πρώτη φάση κατασκευής	Η ολοκλήρωση κατά 60% του έργου συνοδεύεται από έκθεση από ανεξάρτητου μηχανικού επικυρωμένη				4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Το 60% της αξίας των κατασκευαστικών εργασιών του αυτοκινητόδρομου Ε-65 Κεντρική Ελλάδα: Τρίκαλα-Εγνατία θα πρέπει να έχει ολοκληρωθεί και να έχει εγκριθεί από ανεξάρτητο μηχανικό.

της χώρας - 16628_Αυτοκινητόδρομος κεντρικής Ελλάδας Ε-65 βόρειο Τμήμα			από το Υπουργείο Υποδομών.						
17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας - 16628_Αυτοκινητόδρομος κεντρικής Ελλάδας Ε-65 βόρειο Τμήμα	Ορόσημο	Ε-65 έργα - ολοκλήρωση	Ολοκλήρωση του του έργου κατά 100%, συνοδεύεται από έκθεση από ανεξάρτητου μηχανικού επικυρωμένη από το Υπουργείο Υποδομών.				2ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των παρεπόμενων εργασιών (όπως όλοι οι σταθμοί διοδίων, ο φωτισμός και τα μέτρα ασφαλείας που απαιτούνται για την πιστοποίηση και τη λειτουργία του αυτοκινητόδρομου).

Εμβληματική επένδυση 7: Πρόγραμμα βελτίωσης οδικής ασφάλειας

Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο / Στόχος	Όνομα	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε Ορόσημου / Στόχου
				Μονάδα μέτρησης	Βάση	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Χρονολογία	
17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας - 16631_Πρόγραμμα βελτίωσης οδικής ασφάλειας	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση σύμβασης για την οδική ασφάλεια - πρώτη δέσμη συμβάσεων.	Κοινοποίηση ανάθεσης συμβάσεων για τουλάχιστον 2.300 τοποθεσίες.				2ο τρίμηνο	2023	Ανάθεση συμβάσεων για τουλάχιστον 2.300 τοποθεσίες που διασφαλίζουν α) τη βελτίωση της οδικής ασφάλειας στο πλαίσιο του προγράμματος βελτίωσης της οδικής ασφάλειας (ΠΕΒΟΑ) σε περίπου 7.000 επικίνδυνες τοποθεσίες β) ήσσονος σημασίας βελτιώσεις για τα υπόλοιπα 2.500 χλμ.
17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση συμβάσεων για την οδική ασφάλεια — όλες οι	Κοινοποίησηανάθεσης του 100% των συμβάσεων.				2ο τρίμηνο	2024	Ανάθεση συμβάσεων για το 100% του προϋπολογισμού για την οδική ασφάλεια στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος εργου που διασφαλίζουν α) τη βελτίωση της οδικής ασφάλειας στο πλαίσιο του προγράμματος βελτίωσης της οδικής ασφάλειας (ΠΕΒΟΑ) σε περίπου 7.000 επικίνδυνες τοποθεσίες β)

κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας - 16631_Πρόγραμμα βελτίωσης οδικής ασφάλειας		συμβάσεις.							ήσσονος σημασίας βελτιώσεις για τα υπόλοιπα 2.500 χλμ.
17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας - 16631_Πρόγραμμα βελτίωσης οδικής ασφάλειας	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση έργου οδικής ασφάλειας	Απόδειξη της ολοκλήρωσης όλων των εργασιών για την οδική ασφάλεια από ανεξάρτητο μηχανικό.				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου και επίτευξη α) της βελτίωσης της οδικής ασφάλειας στο πλαίσιο του προγράμματος βελτίωσης της οδικής ασφάλειας (ΠΕΒΟΑ) σε περίπου 7.000 επικίνδυνες τοποθεσίες β) βελτιώσεων ήσσονος σημασίας για τα υπόλοιπα 2.500 χλμ.

Εμβληματική επένδυση 8: Βόρειος Οδικός Άξονας Κρήτης

Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο / Στόχος	Όνομα	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε Ορόσημου / Στόχου
				Μονάδα μέτρησης	Βάση	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Χρονολογία	
17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας - 16630_Βόρειος Οδικός Άξονας Κρήτης	Ορόσημο	Κοινοποίηση ανάθεσης συμβάσεων για τρία επιμέρους έργα του ΒΟΑΚ.	Κοινοποίηση ανάθεσης συμβάσεων.				2ο τρίμηνο	2023	Κοινοποίηση της σύναψης συμβάσεων για α) τη συμφωνία παραχώρησης β) Σύμπραξη δημόσιου-ιδιωτικού τομέα και γ) το Δημόσιο Έργο.
17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας - 16630_Βόρειος Οδικός	Στόχος	Πρόοδος των κατασκευαστικών έργων του ΒΟΑΚ.		Ποσοστό της αξίας των έργων που ολοκληρώθηκαν, εγκρίθηκαν με έκθεση από ανεξάρτητο μηχανικό η οποία εγκρίθηκε και από το	0	60	2ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση του 60 % της αξίας των κατασκευαστικών εργασιών του βόρειου οδικού άξονα Κρήτης έγκριση από ανεξάρτητο μηχανικό για το υποέργο 2: (Χερσόνησος–Νεάπολη) και το υποέργο 3: (Νεάπολη–Άγιος Νικόλαος)

Άξονας Κρήτης				Υπουργείο Υποδομών.					
17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας - 16630_Βόρειος Οδικός Άξονας Κρήτης	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση έργου του ΒΟΑΚ.	Ολοκλήρωση του 100% της αξίας των εργασιών με πιστοποίηση από ανεξάρτητο μηχανικό. Το πιστοποιητικό ολοκλήρωσης εγκρίνεται από το Υπουργείο Υποδομών.				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Το υποέργο 2: (Χερσόνησος–Νεάπολη) και το υποέργο 3: (Νεάπολη–Άγιος Νικόλαος) ολοκληρώθηκαν και τέθηκαν σε λειτουργία. Όσον αφορά το υποέργο 1 (Χανιά–Ηράκλειο), θα έχουν ολοκληρωθεί οι ακόλουθες εργασίες που αντιστοιχούν στο 15 % του κόστους του έργου: 1. Ολοκλήρωση εργασιών πολιτικού μηχανικού για τις υφιστάμενες παρακαμπτήριες οδούς Χανίων, Ηρακλείου και Ρεθύμνου. 2. Ολοκλήρωση των εργασιών πολιτικού μηχανικού για το τμήμα Βρύσες–Ατσιπόπουλο, μήκους 21,9 χλμ. που περιλαμβάνει 2 κόμβους. Συνολικό μήκος γεφυρών: 2036 μ. Συνολικό μήκος των υπόγειων εργασιών (εκσκαφές, θεμελίωση, αποστράγγιση, διάνοιξη οχετών, χωματουργικές και βοηθητικές εργασίες): 10.215 μ 3. Ολοκλήρωση των εργασιών πολιτικού μηχανικού για το τμήμα Αμαρίου–Σκαλέτα, μήκους 12,4 χλμ. που περιλαμβάνει 1 κόμβο. Συνολικό μήκος γεφυρών: 710 μ. Συνολικό μήκος των υπόγειων εργασιών (εκσκαφές, θεμελίωση, αποστράγγιση, διάνοιξη

									οχετών, χωματουργικές και βοηθητικές εργασίες): 4.230 μ. Η ολοκλήρωση πιστοποιείται από τον ανεξάρτητο μηχανικό και το Υπουργείο Υποδομών.

Κύριες Μεταρρυθμίσεις

Οι επιλεγμένες κύριες μεταρρυθμίσεις παρουσιάζονται στον παρακάτω πίνακα. Τα ορόσημα, οι στόχοι, καθώς και οποιεσδήποτε άλλες περαιτέρω προδιαγραφές απαιτούνται για κάθε μεταρρύθμιση παρουσιάζονται ξεχωριστά στους πίνακες που ακολουθούν.

Α/Α	Μεταρρύθμιση	Άξονας
1	Μεταρρύθμιση και διασφάλιση της βιωσιμότητας του Ειδικού Λογαριασμού για τις ανανεώσιμες πηγές ενέργειας (ΕΛΑΠΕ) - (ID: 16865 & 16860)	1.1. Μετάβαση σε νέο ενεργειακό μοντέλο φιλικό στο περιβάλλον
2	Πολεοδομικά σχέδια σε ολόκληρη την Ελλάδα (ID: 16879)	1.2 Ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση του κτιριακού αποθέματος της χώρας και χωροταξική μεταρρύθμιση
3	Πλαίσιο εγκατάστασης & λειτουργίας φορτιστών ηλεκτρικών οχημάτων (ID:16281)	1.3 Μετάβαση σε ένα πράσινο και βιώσιμο σύστημα μεταφορών
4	Μεταρρύθμιση στη διαχείριση αποβλήτων με νέα νομοθεσία για την υλοποίηση βιώσιμων χώρων υγειονομικής ταφής και κέντρων ανακύκλωσης(ID: 16772)	1.4 Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και διατήρηση της βιοποικιλότητας
5	Σχέδιο δράσης για την παροχή “πελατοκεντρικών” ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών από την πλευρά της Δημόσιας Διοίκησης (ID: 16929) - Διασύνδεση και διαλειτουργικότητα μητρώων & συστημάτων του Δημοσίου (ID: 16782)	2.2 Ψηφιακός Μετασχηματισμός του Κράτους
6	Εκσυγχρονισμός και απλοποίηση του εργατικού δίκαιου (ID: 16744)	3.1 Αύξηση των θέσεων εργασίας και προώθηση της συμμετοχής στην αγορά εργασίας

7	Μεταρρύθμιση του συστήματος clawback & συμψηφισμός του με ερευνητικές & επενδυτικές δαπάνες (ID:16816)	3.3 Ενίσχυση της προσβασιμότητας, της αποτελεσματικότητας και της ποιότητας του συστήματος υγείας
8	Καθολική διασύνδεση ταμειακών μηχανών και ηλεκτρονική τιμολόγηση (ID: 16614)	4.1 Φορολογικά εργαλεία πιο φιλικά για την ανάπτυξη και βελτίωση της φορολογικής διοίκησης
9	Μεταρρύθμιση της δημόσιας διοίκησης (ID: 16972)	4.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης
10	Απλούστευση επιχειρηματικού περιβάλλοντος (ID: 16543) - Διευκόλυνση της επιχειρηματικής δραστηριότητας (ID: 16591)	4.7.Βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και προώθηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και εξαγωγών

Κύρια Μεταρρύθμιση 1: Μεταρρύθμιση και διασφάλιση της βιωσιμότητας του Ειδικού Λογαριασμού για τις ανανεώσιμες πηγές ενέργειας (ΕΛΑΠΕ) - Προώθηση της αποτελεσματικής λειτουργίας του νέου μοντέλου αγοράς ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας και της ανάπτυξης νέων σταθμών ΑΠΕ για την επίτευξη των στόχων του ΕΣΕΚ μέσω της εφαρμογής μηχανισμού παρακολούθησης, της συμμετοχής της απόκρισης ζήτησης και μιας εκτεταμένης μεταρρύθμισης της διαδικασίας αδειοδότησης νέων ΑΠΕ

Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	**Ορόσημο / Στόχος**	**Όνομα**	**Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για ορόσημα)**	**Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για στόχους)**			**Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης**		**Περιγραφή κάθε Ορόσημου / Στόχου**
				Μονάδα Μέτρησης	**Βάση**	**Στόχος**	**Τρίμηνο**	**Έτος**	
1 - 1.1. Μετάβαση σε νέο ενεργειακό μοντέλο φιλικό στο περιβάλλον - 16865_Μεταρρύθμιση και διασφάλιση της βιωσιμότητας του Ειδικού Λογαριασμού για τις ανανεώσιμες πηγές ενέργειας (ΕΛΑΠΕ)	Ορόσημο	ΕΛΑΠΕ — νομοθεσία που τροποποιεί το Ν. 4001/2011, θέση σε ισχύ όλων των σχετικών αποφάσεων, περιλαμβανομένων κωδίκων, από Υπουργεία, τη Ρυθμιστική	Έναρξη ισχύος της νομοθεσίας και των σχετικών εκτελεστικών αποφάσεων				2ο τρίμηνο	2022	1) Δημιουργία του νέου λογαριασμού για τις ΑΠΕ, για μονάδες που θα ολοκληρωθούν από την 1η Ιανουαρίου 2021 και έπειτα, περιλαμβανομένων τροποποιήσεων νομοθεσίας, υπουργικών αποφάσεων και ρυθμιστικών αποφάσεων (κώδικες). Ο νέος λογαριασμός ΑΠΕ θα περιλαμβάνει μηχανισμούς για να εξασφαλίζει την οικονομική βιωσιμότητα και σε περίπτωση απρόβλεπτων ελλειμμάτων. 2) Θέση σε ισχύ του συστήματος εμπορίας εγγυήσεων προέλευσης που θα επιτρέψει στους καταναλωτές να υποστηρίξουν ηλεκτρική ενέργεια από ΑΠε σε εθελοντική βάση.

		Αρχή Ενέργειαε (ΡΑΕ) και τον Διαχειριστή ΑΠΕ & Εγγυήσεων Προέλευσης (ΔΑΠΕΕΠ)							Το σύστημα Εγγυήσεων Προέλευσης θα πρέπει να περιλαμβάνει: 1) Υιοθέτηση ενός σχήματος διαγωνισμών/ έκδοση για τις ΑΠΕ με καθεστώς Feed-in Tariff (σταθερής τιμής) 2) Διαπίστευση πράσινων προϊόντων λιανικής 3) Διαπίστευση προτύπων για πράσινες επιχειρήσεις
1 - 1.1. Μετάβαση σε νέο ενεργειακό μοντέλο φιλικό στο περιβάλλον - 16860_Προώθηση της αποτελεσματικής λειτουργίας του νέου μοντέλου αγοράς ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας και της ανάπτυξης νέων σταθμών ΑΠΕ για την επίτευξη των στόχων του ΕΣΕΚ μέσω της εφαρμογής μηχανισμού	Ορόσημο	ΕΛΑΠΕ — μεταρρυθμίσεις της αγοράς και απλούστευσης της αδειοδότησης	Έναρξη ισχύος της σχετικής νομοθεσίας, περιλαμβανομένων υπουργικών αποφάσεων και του ρυθμιστικού πλαισίου από ΡΑΕ και ΔΑΠΕΕΠ				2ο τρίμηνο	2022	1) Εγκαθίδρυση και πλήρης λειτουργία ενός μηχανισμού παρακολούθησης και εποπτείας της Αγοράς όπως επίσης και πλήρης συμμετοχής της απόκρισης της ζήτησης στην αγορά εξισορρόπησης. 2) Ολοκλήρωση της μεταρρύθμισης για την απλοποίηση της αδειοδότησης των ΑΠΕ, που θα περιλαμβάνει απλοποίηση και ψηφιοποίηση διαδικασιών, σύντομους και δεσμευτικούς χρόνους για την απόκριση της διοίκησης και διαδικασίες λογοδοσίας/ ανάληψης ευθύνης για περιττές καθυστερήσεις, μείωσης της απαραίτητων δικαιολογητικών καθώς και νέο ειδικό

παρακολούθησης, της συμμετοχής της απόκρισης ζήτησης και μιας εκτεταμένης μεταρρύθμισης της διαδικασίας αδειοδότησης νέων ΑΠΕ									πλαίσιο για τους υπεράκτιους σταθμούς ΑΠΕ.
1 - 1.1. Μετάβαση σε νέο ενεργειακό μοντέλο φιλικό στο περιβάλλον - 16865_Μεταρρύθμιση και διασφάλιση της βιωσιμότητας του Ειδικού Λογαριασμού για τις ανανεώσιμες πηγές ενέργειας (ΕΛΑΠΕ)	Στόχος	Λογαριασμός ΑΠΕ — στόχος αύξησης δυναμικότητας 1		Θέση σε λειτουργία νέας δυναμικότητας (GW) ανανεώσιμων πηγών ενέργειας	0	1	2ο τρίμηνο	2023	Εγκατάσταση και θέση σε λειτουργία νέας δυναμικότητας ΑΠΕ
1 - 1.1. Μετάβαση σε νέο ενεργειακό μοντέλο φιλικό στο περιβάλλον - 16865_Μεταρρύθμιση και διασφάλιση της βιωσιμότητας του Ειδικού	Στόχος	Λογαριασμός ΑΠΕ — στόχος αύξησης δυναμικότητας 2		Θέση σε λειτουργία νέας δυναμικότητας (GW) ανανεώσιμων	1	2	2ο τρίμηνο	2024	Εγκατάσταση και θέση σε λειτουργία νέας δυναμικότητας ΑΠΕ

Λογαριασμού για τις ανανεώσιμες πηγές ενέργειας (ΕΛΑΠΕ)				πηγών ενέργειας					
1 - 1.1. Μετάβαση σε νέο ενεργειακό μοντέλο φιλικό στο περιβάλλον - 16865_Μεταρρύθμιση και διασφάλιση της βιωσιμότητας του Ειδικού Λογαριασμού για τις ανανεώσιμες πηγές ενέργειας (ΕΛΑΠΕ)	Στόχος	Λογαριασμός ΑΠΕ — στόχος αύξησης δυναμικότητας 3		Θέση σε λειτουργία νέας δυναμικότητας (GW) ανανεώσιμων πηγών ενέργειας	2	3	2ο τρίμηνο	2025	Εγκατάσταση και θέση σε λειτουργία νέας δυναμικότητας ΑΠΕ

Κύρια Μεταρρύθμιση 2: Πολεοδομικά σχέδια σε ολόκληρη την Ελλάδα, Δημιουργία νέου χωροταξικού σχεδιασμού για ΑΠΕ, βιομηχανία, τουρισμό και υδατοκαλλιέργειες, Δημιουργία νέου θαλάσσιου χωροταξικού σχεδιασμού

Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	**Ορόσημο / Στόχος**	**Όνομα**	**Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για ορόσημα)**	**Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για στόχους)**			**Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης**		**Περιγραφή κάθε Ορόσημου / Στόχου**
				Μονάδα μέτρησης	**Βάση**	**Στόχος**	**Τρίμηνο**	**Χρονολογία**	
2 - 1.2. Ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση του κτιριακού αποθέματος της χώρας και χωροταξική μεταρρύθμιση-16879 Πολεοδομικά σχέδια σε ολόκληρη την Ελλάδα	Ορόσημο	Συμβάσεις πολεοδομικών σχεδίων	Κοινοποίηση ανάθεσης συμβάσεων				4ο τρίμηνο	2022	Κοινοποίηση ανάθεσης του 30% όλων των συμβάσεων (για όλες τις παρεμβάσεις): 1. προετοιμασία τοπικών πολεοδομικών σχεδίων 2. προετοιμασία ειδικών πολεοδομικών σχεδίων 3. προετοιμασία ανεξάρτητων σχεδίων για τον καθορισμό των Ζωνών Υποδοχής Συντελεστή 4. προετοιμασία ανεξάρτητων σχεδίων για την οριοθέτηση των διακανονισμών 5. προετοιμασία ανεξάρτητων σχεδίων για

									τον χαρακτηρισμό των δημοτικών δρόμων Τοπικά πολεοδομικά σχέδια για να συμπεριληφθεί ειδικό κεφάλαιο για τα μέτρα για την κλιματική αλλαγή και την πρόληψη και τη διαχείριση των κινδύνων που σχετίζονται με το κλίμα.
2 - 1.2. Ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση του κτιριακού αποθέματος της χώρας και χωροταξική μεταρρύθμιση-16879 Πολεοδομικά σχέδια σε ολόκληρη την Ελλάδα	Ορόσημο	Συμβάσεις πολεοδομικών σχεδίων	Κοινοποίηση ανάθεσης συμβάσεων				4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Κοινοποίηση ανάθεσης 100% όλων των συμβάσεων (για όλες τις παρεμβάσεις): 1. προετοιμασία τοπικών πολεοδομικών σχεδίων 2. προετοιμασία ειδικών πολεοδομικών σχεδίων 3. προετοιμασία ανεξάρτητων σχεδίων για τον καθορισμό των Ζωνών Υποδοχής Συντελεστή 4. προετοιμασία ανεξάρτητων σχεδίων για την οριοθέτηση των διακανονισμών

									5. προετοιμασία ανεξάρτητων σχεδίων για τον χαρακτηρισμό των δημοτικών δρόμων Οι δράσεις αφορούν συνολικά 750 δημοτικές ενότητες . Τα τοπικά αστικά σχέδια θα συμπεριλαμβάνουν ένα ειδικό κεφάλαιο για τα μέτρα για την κλιματική αλλαγή και την πρόληψη και τη διαχείριση των κινδύνων που σχετίζονται με το κλίμα.
2 - 1.2. Ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση του κτιριακού αποθέματος της χώρας και χωροταξική μεταρρύθμιση-16879_Πολεοδομικά σχέδια σε ολόκληρη την Ελλάδα	Στόχος	Ολοκλήρωση πολεοδομικού σχεδιασμού		Αριθμός δημοτικών ενοτήτων για τις οποίες έχουν ολοκληρωθεί τα έργα	0	750	4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση των τοπικών πολεοδομικών σχεδίων σε 700 δημοτικές ενότητες, των ζωνών υποδοχής συντελεστών δόμησης σε 50 δημοτικές ενότητες· της οριοθέτησης οικισμών σε 50 δημοτικές ενότητες· του χαρακτηρισμού δημοτικών οδών σε 120 δημοτικές ενότητες και ολοκλήρωση 5 ειδικών πολεοδομικών σχεδίων.

									Συνολικά, και λαμβάνοντας υπόψη ότι ορισμένες από αυτές τις ενέργειες πραγματοποιούνται στην ίδια δημοτική ενότητα, οι ενέργειες θα ολοκληρωθούν σε 750 δημοτικές ενότητες.
2 - 1.2. Ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση του κτιριακού αποθέματος της χώρας και χωροταξική μεταρρύθμιση - 16894_Δημιουργία νέου χωροταξικού σχεδιασμού για ΑΠΕ, βιομηχανία, τουρισμό και υδατοκαλλιέργειες	Ορόσημο	Έγκριση ειδικών χωροταξικών πλαισίων	Έγκριση τεσσάρων ειδικών χωροταξικών πλαισίων για ανανεώσιμες πηγές ενέργειας (ΑΠΕ), τον τουρισμό, τη βιομηχανία και την υδατοκαλλιέργεια				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Έγκριση από το Υπουργείο Περιβάλλοντος τεσσάρων ειδικών χωροταξικών πλαισίων για ανανεώσιμες πηγές ενέργειας (ΑΠΕ), τουρισμό, βιομηχανία, υδατοκαλλιέργεια.
2 - 1.2. Ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση του κτιριακού αποθέματος της χώρας και	Ορόσημο	Έγκριση θαλάσσιας στρατηγικής	Έγκριση νέας χωρικής στρατηγικής για τον				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Έγκριση από το Υπουργείο Περιβάλλοντος και Ενέργειας της χωρικής στρατηγικής για το θαλάσσιο χώρο.

χωροταξική μεταρρύθμιση-16891_Δημιουργία νέου θαλάσσιου χωροταξικού σχεδιασμού			θαλάσσιο χώρο						

Κύρια Μεταρρύθμιση 3: Πλαίσιο εγκατάστασης & λειτουργίας φορτιστών ηλεκτρικών οχημάτων

Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	**Ορόσημο / Στόχος**	**Όνομα**	**Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για ορόσημα)**	**Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για στόχους)**			**Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης**		**Περιγραφή κάθε Ορόσημου / Στόχου**
				Μονάδα μέτρησης	**Βάση**	**Στόχος**	**Τρίμηνο**	**Χρονολογία**	
3 - 1.3. Μετάβαση σε ένα πράσινο και βιώσιμο σύστημα μεταφορών-16281_Πλαίσιο εγκατάστασης & λειτουργίας φορτιστών ηλεκτρικών οχημάτων	Ορόσημο	Σημεία φόρτισης για ηλεκτρικά οχήματα - έναρξη ισχύος του νομικού πλαισίου	Έναρξη ισχύος των υπουργικών αποφάσεων που εκδόθηκαν.				3ο τρίμηνο	2021	Έναρξη ισχύος όλων των υπουργικών αποφάσεων που προβλέπονται στο νόμο 4710/2020 και υπογράφονται από τον Υπουργό Περιβάλλοντος και Ενέργειας, τον υπουργό Υποδομών και Μεταφορών, τον υπουργό Εσωτερικών και τον υπουργό Οικονομικών για την οργάνωση της αγοράς ηλεκτρικών οχημάτων, με έμφαση στην αγορά υπηρεσιών φόρτισης και την παροχή φορολογικών κινήτρων για την αγορά ηλεκτρικών οχημάτων και την εγκατάσταση υποδομών φόρτισης ηλεκτρικών οχημάτων

3 - 1.3. Μετάβαση σε ένα πράσινο και βιώσιμο σύστημα μεταφορών - 16281_Πλαίσιο εγκατάστασης & λειτουργίας φορτιστών ηλεκτρικών οχημάτων	Στόχος	Σημεία φόρτισης για ηλεκτρικά οχήματα – έγκριση τοπικών σχεδίων		Αριθμός σχεδίων που εγκρίθηκαν από το Υπουργείο Περιβάλλοντος και Ενέργειας	0	300	4ο τρίμηνο	2022	Έγκριση από το Υπουργείο Περιβάλλοντος και Ενέργειας τουλάχιστον 300 σχεδίων που υπέβαλαν οι τοπικές αρχές για την εγκατάσταση σημείων φόρτισης ηλεκτρικών οχημάτων προσβάσιμων στο κοινό.

Κύρια Μεταρρύθμιση 4: Μεταρρύθμιση στη διαχείριση αποβλήτων με νέα νομοθεσία για την υλοποίηση βιώσιμων χώρων υγειονομικής ταφής και κέντρων ανακύκλωσης και Σύσταση νέας ρυθμιστικής αρχής για τα ύδατα και τα λύματα

Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	**Ορόσημο / Στόχος**	**Όνομα**	**Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για ορόσημα)**	**Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για στόχους)**			**Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης**		**Περιγραφή κάθε Ορόσημου / Στόχου**
				Μονάδα μέτρησης	**Βάση**	**Στόχος**	**Τρίμηνο**	**Χρονολογία**	
4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και διατήρηση της βιοποικιλότητας - 16772_Μεταρρύθμιση στη διαχείριση	Ορόσημο	Έναρξη ισχύος του νόμου για τη διαχείριση των αποβλήτων	Έναρξη ισχύος της νομοθεσίας				3ο τρίμηνο	2021	Έναρξη ισχύος νόμου για την ανακύκλωση και την υγειονομική ταφή, καθώς και την εισαγωγή κινήτρων για τους δήμους με στόχο την επίτευξη υψηλών ποσοστών επαναχρησιμοποίησης και ανακύκλωσης και την επιβολή

αποβλήτων με νέα νομοθεσίας για την υλοποίηση βιώσιμων χώρων υγειονομικής ταφής και κέντρων ανακύκλωσης									φόρου υγειονομικής ταφής. Ο φόρος υγειονομικής ταφής εφαρμόζεται από το πρώτο τρίμηνο του 2022 και τα τιμολόγια αυξάνονται προοδευτικά έως ότου φτάσουν στο ανώτατο όριο το τρίτο τρίμηνο του 2024.
4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος - 16772_Μεταρρύθμιση στη διαχείριση αποβλήτων με νέα νομοθεσίας για την υλοποίηση βιώσιμων χώρων υγειονομικής ταφής και κέντρων ανακύκλωσης	Ορόσημο	Έναρξη ισχύος του νόμου για τη διαχείριση των αποβλήτων	Έναρξη ισχύος της νομοθεσίας				3ο τρίμηνο	2022	Έναρξη ισχύος νόμου για τη: • δημιουργία εθνικής ρυθμιστικής αρχής για τα απόβλητα, τη λειτουργία και τις αρμοδιότητές της • μεταρρύθμιση των περιφερειακών και τοπικών φορέων διαχείρισης αποβλήτων • εισαγωγή ορθών πολιτικών κοστολόγησης και τιμολόγησης σύμφωνα με τις αρχές «πληρωμή κατά την απόρριψη» (pay as you throw) και «ο ρυπαίνων πληρώνει» (polluter pays).
4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του	Ορόσημο	Έναρξη ισχύος του νόμου για τη διαχείριση	Έναρξη ισχύος της νομοθεσίας				4ο τρίμηνο	2022	Έναρξη ισχύος νόμου για τη σύσταση και τη λειτουργία μιας νέας ρυθμιστικής αρχής για τα ύδατα και τα θαλάσσια λύματα.

περιβάλλοντος - 16979_Σύσταση νέας ρυθμιστικής αρχής για τα ύδατα και τα λύματα		των αποβλήτων							
4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος - 16772_Μεταρρύθμιση στη διαχείριση αποβλήτων με νέα νομοθεσίας για την υλοποίηση βιώσιμων χώρων υγειονομικής ταφής και κέντρων ανακύκλωσης	Ορόσημο	Σύσταση και λειτουργία της ρυθμιστικής αρχης διαχείρισης αποβλήτων	Έναρξη ισχύος κοινής υπουργικής απόφασης που περιλαμβάνει τα απαραίτητα διοικητικά και νομοθετικά μέτρα για τη σύσταση της Αρχής				2ο τρίμηνο	2023	Στελέχωση και κτιριακός εξοπλισμός της νέας εθνικής ρυθμιστικής αρχής για τα απόβλητα..
4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στο κλίμα και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος - 16979_Σύσταση νέας ρυθμιστικής	Ορόσημο	Σύσταση και λειτουργία της ρυθμιστικής αρχής υδάτων και λυμάτων	Έναρξη ισχύος Κοινής υπουργικής απόφασης που περιλαμβάνει τα απαραίτητα διοικητικά και νομοθετικά				4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Στελέχωση και κτιριακός εξοπλισμός της νέας εθνικής ρυθμιστικής αρχής για τα ύδατα και τα λύματα

αρχής για τα ύδατα και τα λύματα			μέτρα για τη σύσταση της Αρχής						

Κύρια Μεταρρύθμιση 5: Σχέδιο δράσης για την παροχή "πελατοκεντρικών" ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών από την πλευρά της Δημόσιας Διοίκησης - Διασύνδεση και διαλειτουργικότητα μητρώων & συστημάτων του Δημοσίου

Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	**Ορόσημο / Στόχος**	**Όνομα**	**Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για ορόσημα)**	**Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για στόχους)**			**Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης**		**Περιγραφή κάθε Οροσήμου / Στόχου**
				Μονάδα μέτρησης	**Βάση**	**Στόχος**	**Τρίμηνο**	**Χρονολογία**	
6 - 2.2. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του κράτους - 16929_Σχέδιο δράσης για την παροχή «πελατοκεντρικών» ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών από την πλευρά της δημόσιας διοίκησης	Ορόσημο	Δημιουργία του εθνικού μητρώου διαδικασιών και υλοποίηση του εθνικού σχεδίου απλούστευσης των διαδικασιών (πρώτη φάση)	Αναφορά του Υπουργείου Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης που πιστοποιεί τη λειτουργία του εθνικού μητρώου διαδικασιών και την ολοκλήρωση των ροών εργασίας στο πλαίσιο της πρώτης φάσης του Εθνικού Προγράμματος Απλοποίησης Διαδικασίας				3ο τρίμηνο	2022	Λειτουργία του εθνικού μητρώου διαδικασιών («Δίαυλος», σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 90 του Ν. 4727/2020), ενσωμάτωση στην πύλη gov.gr, και ολοκλήρωση της πρώτης φάσης των ροών εργασίας απλούστευσης σύμφωνα με το χρονοδιάγραμμα που παρέχεται από το 4ετές εθνικό πρόγραμμα απλούστευσης διαδικασιών, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της ψηφιοποίησης των διαδικασιών δημοσίων συμβάσεων.

6 - 2.2. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του κράτους-16929_Σχέδιο δράσης για την παροχή «πελατοκεντρικών» ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών από την πλευρά της δημόσιας διοίκησης	Ορόσημο	Εφαρμογή του εθνικού σχεδίου απλούστευσης των διαδικασιών (δεύτερη φάση)	Αναφορά του Υπουργείου Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης που πιστοποιεί την ολοκλήρωση της δεύτερης φάσης των εργασιών απλούστευσης των διαδικασιών στο πλαίσιο του Εθνικού Προγράμματος Απλοποίησης Διαδικασιών				4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Ολοκλήρωση της δεύτερης φάσης των ροών εργασίας απλούστευσης διαδικασιών σύμφωνα με το χρονοδιάγραμμα που παρέχεται από το 4ετές εθνικό πρόγραμμα απλούστευσης διαδικασιών, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της ψηφιοποίησης των διαδικασιών εκτίμησης επιπτώσεων, της έναρξης ατομικών επιχειρήσεων, της απλοποίησης των διαδικασιών που σχετίζονται με τα «γεγονότα ζωής» των πολιτών, συμπεριλαμβανομένων της γέννησης, του θανάτου και του διαζυγίου, της απλούστευσης των διαδικασιών δικαιοσύνης που σχετίζονται με δικηγόρους, δικαστικές αποφάσεις, ψηφιακές υπογραφές, πιστοποιητικά που εκδίδονται από δικαστήρια, ανανέωση άδειας οδήγησης και λειτουργία του myfoto.gov.gr καθώς και της ηλεκτρονικής κυκλοφορίας εγγράφων στη δημόσια διοίκηση (επιβεβαιωμένη από δημόσιες εγκύκλιους).
6 - 2.2. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του κράτους-16782_Διασύνδεση και διαλειτουργικότητ	Ορόσημο	Κανονιστική βάση για τη διασύνδεση και τη διαλειτουργι	Αναφορά του Υπουργείου Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης που πιστοποιεί την έγκριση των ρυθμιστικών αλλαγών,				4ο τρίμηνο	2024	Η υιοθέτηση ρυθμιστικών αλλαγών για τη δημιουργία μιας ευρείας κανονιστικής βάσης για τη διασύνδεση και τη διαλειτουργικότητα των μητρώων και των υπηρεσιών ανταλλαγής δεδομένων μεταξύ εθνικών δημόσιων οργανισμών σύμφωνα

α μητρώων & συστημάτων του Δημοσίου		κότητα των μητρώων	συμπεριλαμβανομένων όλων των συνδεδεμένων πρωτογενών και παράγωγων νομοθεσιών για τη διασύνδεση και τη διαλειτουργικότητα των μητρώων και των υπηρεσιών						με το νέο Ευρωπαϊκό Πλαίσιο Διαλειτουργικότητας (European Interoperability framework). Υποβολή εκθέσεων από το Υπουργείο Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης σχετικά με την επιτυχή εφαρμογή του σχεδίου δράσης για την απλούστευση και τη βελτίωση των διαδικασιών, τη βελτίωση των συστημάτων και τη συμμόρφωση με τις Ευρωπαϊκές στρατηγικές και πολιτικές.
6 - 2.2. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του κράτους-16929_Σχέδιο δράσης για την παροχή «πελατοκεντρικών» ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών από την πλευρά της δημόσιας διοίκησης	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση στρατηγικής για τη μείωση του διοικητικού φόρτου και του εθνικού σχεδίου για την απλούστευση των διαδικασιών (τελική φάση)	Έκθεση του Υπουργείου Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης που πιστοποιεί την ολοκλήρωση όλων των εργασιών απλούστευσης και ψηφιοποίησης των διαδικασιών στο πλαίσιο του τετραετούς σχεδίου δράσης για το Εθνικό Πρόγραμμα Απλοποίησης Διαδικασιών				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Πλήρης υλοποίηση της μεσοπρόθεσμης στρατηγικής για τη μείωση του διοικητικού φόρτου και τη δημιουργία πελατοκεντρικών υπηρεσιών στη δημόσια διοίκηση και τη βελτίωση διαδικασιών, τις βελτιώσεις συστημάτων και συμμόρφωσης με τις ευρωπαϊκές στρατηγικές και πολιτικές, μέσω της ολοκλήρωσης της τελικής φάσης των στο πλαίσιο του 4ετούς Εθνικού Προγράμματος για Απλοποίηση Διαδικασιών. Αυτό θα περιλαμβάνει επίσης την πλήρη συγκρότηση του Παρατηρητηρίου για την παρακολούθηση του αντικτύπου ρύθμισης και του Εθνικού Μητρώου Διαδικασιών («Δίαυλος») (επιβεβαίωση από αναφορά του Υπουργείου Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης).

Κύρια Μεταρρύθμιση 6: Εκσυγχρονισμός και απλοποίηση του εργατικού δικαίου και ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός συστημάτων εργασίας

Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	**Ορόσημο / Στόχος**	**Όνομα**	**Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για ορόσημα)**	**Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για στόχους)**			**Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης**		**Περιγραφή κάθε Οροσήμου / Στόχου**
				Μονάδα μέτρησης	**Βάση**	**Στόχος**	**Τρίμηνο**	**Χρονολογία**	
8 - 3.1. Αύξηση των θέσεων εργασίας και προώθηση της συμμετοχής στην αγορά εργασίας - 16744_Εκσυγχρονισμός και απλοποίηση του εργατικού δίκαιου	Ορόσημο	Έναρξη ισχύος εργατικού δικαίου	Διατάξεις του νόμου για την έναρξη ισχύος				3ο τρίμηνο	2021	Έναρξη ισχύος του εργατικού νόμου που θα εκσυγχρονίσει α) το νόμο για την ατομικό εργατικό δίκαιο β) το νόμο για τη συλλογική εργασία και το συνδικαλιστικό δίκαιο, γ) το σύστημα ΕΡΓΑΝΗ του Υπουργείου Εργασίας που χρησιμοποιείται για την παρακολούθηση της αγοράς εργασίας και για τον εντοπισμό της αδήλωτης και ελλιπώς δηλωμένης εργασίας, και δ) το πλαίσιο για την ισορροπία μεταξύ επαγγελματικής και προσωπικής ζωής.
8 - 3.1. Αύξηση των θέσεων εργασίας και προώθηση της συμμετοχής στην αγορά εργασίας - 16750_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση σύμβασης για συστήματα πληροφορικής εργασίας	Κοινοποίηση ανάθεσης συμβάσεων				4ο τρίμηνο	2022	Ολοκλήρωση ανάθεσης σύμβασης για τα ακόλουθα έργα: - Ενιαίο πληροφοριακό σύστημα για την παρακολούθηση της αγοράς εργασίας (ΑΡΙΑΔΝΗ)

συστημάτων εργασίας									- Υγεία και Ασφάλεια στην Εργασία (ΗΡΙΔΑΝΟΣ) - Διαδικασία καθορισμού κατώτατου μισθού - Ψηφιοποίηση του ιστορικού ασφάλισης του ενιαίου ταμείου συντάξεων (e-ΕΦΚΑ) - Νέο ολοκληρωμένο πληροφοριακό σύστημα για το e-ΕΦΚΑ - Αναβάθμιση του συστήματος ψηφιακής απονομής συντάξεων (ΑΤΛΑΣ)
8 - 3.1. Αύξηση των θέσεων εργασίας και προώθηση της συμμετοχής στην αγορά εργασίας - 16942_ Ψηφιοποιήση ΟΑΕΔ	Στόχος	Ψηφιοποίηση του ΟΑΕΔ Ψηφιοποιημένα αρχεία σε μεγέθη σελίδων Α3 και Α4		Αριθμός σελίδων Α3/Α4 ψηφιοποιημένων αρχείων του ΟΑΕΔ	0	8.000.000	4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Ολοκλήρωση της ψηφιοποίησης 8.000.000 σελίδων Α3 / Α4 των αρχείων του ΟΑΕΔ, επιβεβαίωση από έκθεση του ΟΑΕΔ.
8 - 3.1. Αύξηση των θέσεων εργασίας και προώθηση της συμμετοχής στην αγορά εργασίας - 16750 Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός συστημάτων εργασίας	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση συστήματος ψηφιακής απονομής σύνταξης ΑΤΛΑΣ	Έναρξη ισχύος του παράγωγου δικαίου για τη θέσπιση του συστήματος				2ο τρίμηνο	2024	Ολοκλήρωση της αναβάθμισης του ψηφιακού συστήματος απονομής συντάξεων (ΑΤΛΑΣ) που επιτρέπει τον καλύτερο χειρισμό των αιτήσεων συνταξιοδότησης και εφάπαξ παροχών, με την έναρξη ισχύος του δευτερογενούς νομοθετικού πλαισίου για τη θέσπιση του συστήματος

8 - 3.1. Αύξηση των θέσεων εργασίας και προώθηση της συμμετοχής στην αγορά εργασίας - 16750_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός συστημάτων εργασίας	Ορόσημο	Έναρξη ισχύος παράγωγου δικαίου για το ενιαίο πληροφοριακό σύστημα ΑΡΙΑΔΝΗ	Έναρξη ισχύος του παράγωγου νόμου για την έναρξη συλλογής δεδομένων σε εθνικό επίπεδο μέσω του συστήματος				4ο τρίμηνο	2024	Εφαρμογή του ενιαίου συστήματος πληροφορικής για την παρακολούθηση της αγοράς εργασίας (ΑΡΙΑΔΝΗ) με την έναρξη ισχύος του δευτερογενούς δικαίου που επιτρέπει τη συλλογή δεδομένων σε εθνικό επίπεδο μέσω του συστήματος. Το σύστημα θα διασφαλίσει την ψηφιακή καταγραφή του χρόνου εργασίας (ψηφιακή κάρτα εργασίας, ώρα και παρουσία) και μια ενιαία πύλη για τα διοικητικά δεδομένα για την απασχόληση και την κοινωνική ασφάλιση.

Κύρια Μεταρρύθμιση 7: Μεταρρυθμίσεις και επιτάχυνση των επενδύσεων στον τομέα της Υγείας - Μείωση του clawback και εξορθολογισμός της φαρμακευτικής δαπάνης

Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	**Ορόσημο / Στόχος**	**Όνομα**	**Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για ορόσημα)**	**Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για στόχους)**			**Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης**		**Περιγραφή κάθε Ορόσημου / Στόχου**
				Μονάδα μέτρησης	**Βάση**	**Στόχος**	**Τρίμηνο**	**Χρονολογία**	

10 - 3.3. Ενίσχυση της προσβασιμότητας, της αποτελεσματικότητας και της ποιότητας του συστήματος υγείας-16816_Μεταρρύθμιση του συστήματος clawback & συμψηφισμός του με ερευνητικές & επενδυτικές δαπάνες	Ορόσημο	Έναρξη ισχύος νομοθεσίας για το clawback	Έναρξη ισχύος της αναθεωρημένης νομοθεσίας που εισάγει τον επιμερισμό του κινδύνου και τους δεσμευτικούς στόχους για την ελάχιστη μείωση clawback				3ο τρίμηνο	2021	Έναρξη ισχύος νομικού πλαισίου (πρωτογενές δίκαιο) για τον επιμερισμό του κινδύνου στον υπολογισμό του clawback με τον καθορισμό δεσμευτικού στόχου μείωσης του clawback τα επόμενα χρόνια. Η μεταρρύθμιση στοχεύει στην ελάχιστη μείωση των ποσών clawback κατά 50.000.000 ευρώ (2022), 150.000.000 ευρώ (2023), 300.000.000 ευρώ (2024) και 400.000.000 ευρώ (2025) αντίστοιχα, από τα επίπεδα του 2020. Στο βαθμό που αυτό δεν επιτυγχάνεται, η διαφορά μεταξύ της στοχευμένης μείωσης και της πραγματικής μείωσης για κάθε έτος δεν θα ανακτηθεί από τη φαρμακευτική βιομηχανία και το σχετικό ποσό θα βαρύνει τον κρατικό προϋπολογισμό μέχρι τη στοχευμένη μείωση των clawback ποσών.
10 - 3.3. Ενίσχυση της προσβασιμότητας, της αποτελεσματικότητας και της ποιότητας του συστήματος υγείας - 16816_Μεταρρύθμιση του συστήματος	Στόχος	Μείωση Clawback κατά 50.000.000 - βήμα 1		Μείωση στο ποσό του clawback σε σχέση με τα επίπεδα του 2020 (εκατομμύρια ευρώ)	0	50	2ο τρίμηνο	2023	Επιβολή μέτρων ενίσχυσης της αποτελεσματικότητας που έχουν υιοθετηθεί στο παρελθόν για την επίτευξη μείωσης του φαρμακευτικού clawback του 2022 τόσο για τα φάρμακα των εξωτερικών περιστατικών όσο και για τα νοσοκομειακά φάρμακα κατά 50.000.000 ευρώ σε σύγκριση με τα επίπεδα του 2020, υποστηρίζοντας την ανθεκτικότητα του συστήματος υγειονομικής περίθαλψης. Στο βαθμό που αυτό δεν επιτυγχάνεται, η διαφορά μεταξύ της στοχοθετημένης μείωσης και της πραγματικής μείωσης για κάθε έτος δεν

clawback & συμψηφισμός του με ερευνητικές & επενδυτικές δαπάνες									ανακτάται από τη φαρμακευτική βιομηχανία και το σχετικό ποσό βαρύνει τον κρατικό προϋπολογισμό έως 50.000.000 ευρώ
10 - 3.3.Ενίσχυση της προσβασιμότητας, της αποτελεσματικότητας και της ποιότητας του συστήματος υγείας - 16816_Μεταρρύθμιση του συστήματος clawback & συμψηφισμός του με ερευνητικές & επενδυτικές δαπάνες	Στόχος	Μείωση Clawback κατά150.000.000 - βήμα 2		Μείωση του ποσού του clawback σε σύγκριση με τα επίπεδα του 2020 (εκατομμύρια ευρώ)	0	150	2ο τρίμηνο	2024	Επιβολή μέτρων ενίσχυσης της αποτελεσματικότητας που είχαν υιοθετηθεί στο παρελθόν για την επίτευξη μείωσης του φαρμακευτικού clawback του 2023, τόσο για τα εξωνοσοκομειακά όσο και για τα ενδονοσοκομειακά φάρμακα, κατά 150.000 000 ευρώ σε σύγκριση με τα επίπεδα του 2020, υποστηρίζοντας την ανθεκτικότητα του συστήματος υγειονομικής περίθαλψης. Στο βαθμό που αυτό δεν επιτυγχάνεται, η διαφορά μεταξύ της στοχοθετημένης μείωσης και της πραγματικής μείωσης για κάθε έτος δεν ανακτάται από τη φαρμακευτική βιομηχανία και το σχετικό ποσό βαρύνει τον κρατικό προϋπολογισμό έως 150.000.000 ευρώ.
10 - 3.3. Ενίσχυση της προσβασιμότητας, της αποτελεσματικ	Στόχος	Αποδεικτικό επένδυσης στη φαρμακευτική E&A 2021-23		Επενδύσεις (σε εκατομμύρια ευρώ), που	150	250	2ο τρίμηνο	2024	Πραγματοποίηση επενδύσεων σε φαρμακευτική E&A για ποσό 250.000.000 ευρώ. Οι επενδύσεις εφαρμόζονται μέσω του συμψηφισμού ισοδύναμου ποσού με τα clawbacks των προηγούμενων τριών ετών (100.000.000 ευρώ το

ότητας και της ποιότητας του συστήματος υγείας-16816_Μεταρρύθμιση του συστήματος clawback & συμψηφισμός του με ερευνητικές & επενδυτικές δαπάνες				εφαρμόζονται μέσω του συμψηφισμού ισοδύναμου ποσού με τα clawbacks					2021, 75.000.000 ευρώ το 2022, ευρώ 75.000.000 το 2023) έως συνολικό ποσό που δεν θα υπερβαίνει τα 250.000.000 ευρώ).
10 - 3.3. Ενίσχυση της προσβασιμότητας, της αποτελεσματικότητας και της ποιότητας του συστήματος υγείας - 16816_Μεταρρύθμιση του συστήματος clawback & συμψηφισμός του με ερευνητικές &	Στόχος	Μείωση Clawback κατά 300.000.000 - βήμα 3		Μείωση του ποσού του clawback σε σύγκριση με τα επίπεδα του 2020 (εκατομμύρια ευρώ)	250	300	2ο τρίμηνο	2025	Επιβολή μέτρων βελτίωσης της αποδοτικότητας που έχουν ήδη θεσπιστεί για την επίτευξη μείωσης του φαρμακευτικού clawback του 2024 τόσο για τα εξωνοσοκομειακά όσο και για τα ενδονοσοκομειακά φάρμακα κατά 300 000 000 EUR σε σύγκριση με τα επίπεδα του 2020, με σκοπό τη στήριξη της ανθεκτικότητας του συστήματος υγειονομικής περίθαλψης. Στον βαθμό που δεν επιτυγχάνεται αυτή η μείωση, η διαφορά μεταξύ της στοχευμένης μείωσης και της πραγματικής μείωσης για κάθε έτος δεν θα επιστρέφεται από τη φαρμακευτική βιομηχανία και το σχετικό ποσό θα βαρύνει τον κρατικό προϋπολογισμό μέχρι 300 000 000 EUR.

επενδυτικές δαπάνες									
10 - 3.3. Ενίσχυση της προσβασιμότητας, της αποτελεσματικότητας και της ποιότητας του συστήματος υγείας - 16816_Μεταρρύθμιση του συστήματος clawback & συμψηφισμός του με ερευνητικές & επενδυτικές δαπάνες	Στόχος	Μείωση Clawback κατά 400.000.000 - βήμα 4		Μείωση του ποσού του clawback σε σύγκριση με τα επίπεδα του 2020 (εκατομμύρια ευρώ)	300	400	2ο τρίμηνο	2026	Επιβολή μέτρων ενίσχυσης της αποδοτικότητας που έχουν υιοθετηθεί στο παρελθόν για την επίτευξη μείωσης του φαρμακευτικού clawback του 2025 τόσο για τα φάρμακα των εξωτερικών περιστατικών όσο και για τα νοσοκομειακά φάρμακα κατά 400.000.000 ευρώ σε σύγκριση με τα επίπεδα του 2020, υποστηρίζοντας την ανθεκτικότητα του συστήματος υγειονομικής περίθαλψης. Στο βαθμό που αυτό δεν επιτυγχάνεται, η διαφορά μεταξύ της στοχοθετημένης μείωσης και της πραγματικής μείωσης για κάθε έτος δεν ανακτάται από τη φαρμακευτική βιομηχανία και το σχετικό ποσό βαρύνει τον κρατικό προϋπολογισμό έως 400.000.000 ευρώ

Κύρια Μεταρρύθμιση 8: Καθολική διασύνδεση ταμειακών μηχανών και ηλεκτρονική τιμολόγηση

Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	**Ορόσημο / Στόχος**	**Όνομα**	**Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για ορόσημα)**	**Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για στόχους)**			**Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης**		**Περιγραφή κάθε Ορόσημου / Στόχου**
				Μονάδα μέτρησης	**Βάση**	**Στόχος**	**Τρίμηνο**	**Χρονολογία**	
12 - 4.1. Φορολογικά εργαλεία πιο φιλικά για την ανάπτυξη και βελτίωση της φορολογικής διοίκησης - 16614_Καθολική διασύνδεση ταμειακών μηχανών και ηλεκτρονική τιμολόγηση	Ορόσημο	Ανεξάρτητη Αρχή Δημοσίων Εσόδων (ΑΑΔΕ): Ηλεκτρονικές ταμειακές μηχανές & σημεία πώλησης (POS) - Έναρξη ισχύος του νομικού πλαισίου	Έναρξη ισχύος του νόμου				1ο τρίμηνο	2022	Έναρξη ισχύος απόφασης ανεξάρτητης αρχής δημοσίων εσόδων για τεχνικές απαιτήσεις (βάσει του άρθρου 12 του νόμου 4308/2014) και κοινής υπουργικής απόφασης για ηλεκτρονική διαβίβαση δεδομένων στην ανεξάρτητη αρχή δημοσίων εσόδων (βάσει του άρθρου 15 του νόμου 4174/2013), η οποία θα καθορίζει τα βασικά χαρακτηριστικά που απαιτούνται για τη διασύνδεση των ηλεκτρονικών ταμειακών μηχανών και των συστημάτων σημείων πώλησης (POS) με την Ανεξάρτητη Αρχή Δημοσίων Εσόδων, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της επανεξέτασης των κυρώσεων για ταμειακές μηχανές (άρθρο 54, Νόμος 4174 / 2013).
12 - 4.1. Φορολογικά εργαλεία πιο φιλικά για την	Στόχος	Ανεξάρτητη αρχή για τα δημόσια έσοδα: Ηλεκτρονικές		Αριθμός επιχειρήσεων	0	500.000	2ο τρίμηνο	2024	Ανάπτυξη της πλατφόρμας - οι επιχειρήσεις που εμπίπτουν στο παρόν νομικό πλαίσιο έχουν προχωρήσει στη διασύνδεση των ηλεκτρονικών ταμειακών μηχανών τους και

ανάπτυξη και βελτίωση της φορολογικής διοίκησης - 16614_Καθολική διασύνδεση ταμειακών μηχανών και ηλεκτρονική τιμολόγηση		ταμειακές μηχανές και σημείο πώλησης (POS) - διάθεση και διασύνδεση							των συστημάτων σημείων πώλησης (POS) με την Ανεξάρτητη Αρχή Δημοσίων Εσόδων. Έκθεση της Ανεξάρτητης Αρχής Δημοσίων Εσόδων που αφορά στην ολοκλήρωση της μεταρρύθμισης και στον αριθμό των επιχειρήσεων που έχουν συνδέσει τις ηλεκτρονικές ταμειακές μηχανές τους και τα συστήματα σημείων πώλησης (POS) με την Ανεξάρτητη Αρχή Δημοσίων Εσόδων. Ο αριθμός των επιλέξιμων ταμειακών μηχανών θα πρέπει να είναι τουλάχιστον 500.000.

Κύρια Μεταρρύθμιση 9: Μεταρρύθμιση της Δημόσιας Διοίκησης

Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο / Στόχος	Όνομα	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε Ορόσημου / Στόχου
				Μονάδα μέτρησης	Βάση	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Χρονολογία	
13 - 4.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης - 16972_Μεταρρύθμιση της δημόσιας διοίκησης	Ορόσημο	Δημόσια διοίκηση - έναρξη συστήματος αμοιβής βάσει επιδόσεων	Έναρξη ισχύος πρωτογενούς νομοθεσίας για τη δημιουργία ενός πιλοτικού συστήματος επιβράβευσης.				2ο τρίμηνο	2022	Έναρξη ισχύος της πρωτογενούς νομοθεσίας για την έναρξη ενός πιλοτικού συστήματος αμοιβής με βάση την απόδοση για έναν καθορισμένο αριθμό υπαλλήλων και έως και 6.000 δημόσιους υπαλλήλους, εισάγοντας ένα σύστημα διαχείρισης καθορισμού στόχων που θα σχετίζεται με την προώθηση των μεταρρυθμίσεων (βλ. Ορόσημο 4ο τρίμηνο 2023). Η πιλοτική εφαρμογή καλύπτει δημόσιους υπαλλήλους που συμμετέχουν στην εφαρμογή του Εθνικού Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας. Τα βασικά χαρακτηριστικά του συστήματος πρέπει να είναι συνεπή με το ενιαίο μισθολόγιο (Ν. 4354/2015).
13 - 4.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης - 16972_Μεταρρύθμιση της	Ορόσημο	Δημόσια διοίκηση - νομοθετικό πλαίσιο για την	Έναρξη ισχύος νομικών διατάξεων που τροποποιούν το				3ο τρίμηνο	2022	Έναρξη ισχύος πρωτογενούς και δευτερογενούς νομοθεσίας για τη θέσπιση πολυεπίπεδου οργανωτικού συστήματος με στόχο την αποσαφήνιση των αρμοδιοτήτων μεταξύ όλων των επιπέδων δημόσιας διοίκησης και την αντιμετώπιση των επικαλύψεων στις αρμοδιότητες. Το

δημόσιας διοίκησης		αποσαφήνιση των εντολών	νομοθετικό πλαίσιο των φορέων γενικής κυβέρνησης σε κεντρικό, περιφερειακό και τοπικό επίπεδο.						αναθεωρημένο νομικό πλαίσιο καθορίζει τους τομείς ευθύνης/ αρμοδιοτήτων σχετικά με τον προγραμματισμό και την εφαρμογή έργων, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των λειτουργιών όπως η διασφάλιση πόρων και οι αρμοδιότητες παρακολούθησης και αξιολόγησης.
13 - 4.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης - 16972_Μεταρρύθμιση της δημόσιας διοίκησης	Ορόσημο	Δημόσια διοίκηση - νέο σύστημα επιβράβευσης	Έναρξη ισχύος της πρωτογενούς νομοθεσίας για τη θέσπιση του συστήματος επιβράβευσης				4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Έναρξη ισχύος της πρωτογενούς νομοθεσίας για τη θέσπιση ενός συστήματος διαχείρισης καθορισμού στόχων με στόχο την επιβράβευση/ ανταμοιβή των δημοσίων υπαλλήλων δίκαια και με συνέπεια μετά την επίτευξη των προκαθορισμένων στόχων. Τα βασικά χαρακτηριστικά του συστήματος πρέπει να είναι συνεπή με το ενιαίο μισθολόγιο (Ν. 4354/2015).
13 - 4.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης _16972_Μεταρρύθμιση της δημόσιας διοίκησης	Στόχος	Δημόσια διοίκηση - ολοκλήρωση της κατάρτισης των δημοσίων υπαλλήλων		Αριθμός δημοσίων υπαλλήλων που ολοκλήρωσαν τα προγράμματα κατάρτισης.		250.000	4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση προγραμμάτων κατάρτισης για την αναβάθμιση των δεξιοτήτων τουλάχιστον 250.000 δημοσίων υπαλλήλων βάσει της εκτίμησης των αναγκών σε δεξιότητες.

Κύρια Μεταρρύθμιση 10: Ενέργειες για την απλούστευση του επιχειρηματικού περιβάλλοντος και την αναβάθμισή του σε ποιότητα και ασφάλεια - Ευκολία επιχειρηματικής δραστηριότητας

Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	**Ορόσημο / Στόχος**	**Όνομα**	**Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για ορόσημα)**	**Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για στόχους)**			**Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης**		**Περιγραφή κάθε Ορόσημου / Στόχου**
				Μονάδα μέτρησης	**Βάση**	**Στόχος**	**Τρίμηνο**	**Χρονολογία**	
18 - 4.7. Βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και προώθηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και εξαγωγών - 16543_Απλούστευση επιχειρηματικού περιβάλλοντος	Ορόσημο	Θέσπιση πολιτικής ποιότητας και νέου ρυθμιστικού πλαισίου για υποδομές ποιότητας	Υιοθέτηση εθνικής στρατηγικής για ποιοτικές υποδομές στην Ελλάδα) και έκδοση απαραίτητων ρυθμιστικών κανόνων σχετικά με την τυποποίηση, τη μετρολογία, τη διαπίστευση και την αξιολόγηση της συμμόρφωσης μέσω των απαραίτητων νομοθετικών πράξεων (δημοσίευση στο Φύλλο Εφημερίδας της Κυβέρνησης)				2ο τρίμηνο	2023	(α) Ανάπτυξη ενός σύγχρονου ρυθμιστικού, οργανωτικού και επιχειρησιακού πλαισίου για ποιοτικές υποδομές στην Ελλάδα, σύμφωνα με τον κανονισμό 765/2008 σχετικά με τη διαπίστευση φορέων αξιολόγησης της συμμόρφωσης και (β) έναρξη ισχύος της νομοθεσίας για τη μεταρρύθμιση του κανονιστικού πλαισίου σχετικά με την εγκατάσταση δραστηριοτήτων παραγωγής στην Αττική με σκοπό την εξάλειψη υπερβολικά υψηλών περιορισμών που δεν είναι ανάλογοι με τους στόχους πολιτικής. Το πεδίο εφαρμογής της παραγράφου (β) καλύπτει τη δημιουργία νέων βιομηχανικών μονάδων και τον εκσυγχρονισμό υφιστάμενων που λειτουργούν στην Αττική, καθώς και τη μετεγκατάσταση και επέκταση υφιστάμενων εγκαταστάσεων στην Αττική.

			και υιοθέτηση νομοθετικών τροποποιήσεων του Ν. 3325/2005 (Μέρος Β σχετικά με τη δημιουργία, επέκταση και εκσυγχρονισμό των κατασκευαστικών δραστηριοτήτων στην Περιφέρεια Αττικής)						
18 - 4.7. Βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και προώθηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και εξαγωγών - 16591_Διευκόλυνση της επιχειρηματικής δραστηριότητας	Ορόσημο	Βελτίωση επιχειρηματικού περιβάλλοντος - διευκόλυνση επιχειρηματικής δραστηριότητας	-Για ενέργειες που απαιτούν νομοθεσία: Δημοσίευση νομοθεσίας σε ΦΕΚ -Για λειτουργίες, πλατφόρμες και μητρώα διαλειτουργικότητας: Λειτουργία συστημάτων (επιβεβαιώνεται από έκθεση) - Παράδοση εξοπλισμού για εξοπλισμό (βεβαιώνεται με				2ο τρίμηνο	2024	Ολοκλήρωση της μεταρρύθμισης για τη μείωση της πολυπλοκότητας των διαδικασιών, του χρόνου και του κόστους σε τέσσερις υπο-περιοχές: λήψη πίστωσης, απόκτηση ηλεκτρικής σύνδεσης, εγγραφή ακινήτου και λήψη άδειας κατασκευής. Συγκεκριμένα, η μεταρρύθμιση θα περιλαμβάνει τα ακόλουθα υποπρογράμματα και ενέργειες: 1. Λήψη πίστωσης - Δημιουργία σύγχρονου και αξιόπιστου ρυθμιστικού πλαισίου για αξίες κινητών περιουσιακών στοιχείων - Δημιουργία μητρώου ασφαλών συναλλαγών 2. Απόκτηση άδειας κατασκευής

			αναφορά και απόδειξη αγοράς) -Ολοκλήρωση καμπανιών και έκδοση οδηγιών (βεβαιώνεται από εκδοθείσες οδηγίες / εγκυκλίους)						- Επίτευξη επιχειρησιακής διαλειτουργικότητας μεταξύ του συστήματος ηλεκτρονικής έκδοσης αδειών (e-άδειες) για οικοδομικές άδειες με άλλα δημόσια συστήματα - Εφαρμογή εκστρατειών προσέγγισης με ενδιαφερόμενους φορείς του ιδιωτικού τομέα - Εξοπλισμός και εκπαίδευση του προσωπικού - Οδηγίες που διατίθενται στο διαδίκτυο - Κατάλογος χρεώσεων διαθέσιμο στο διαδίκτυο - Εκκίνηση λειτουργιών ψηφιακής επιθεώρησης για την Πυροσβεστική Υπηρεσία 3. Λήψη ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας - Απλοποίηση / μείωση των απαιτήσεων για υποβολή αίτησης στον ΔΕΔΔΗΕ και ενοποίηση του συστήματος δήλωσης τετραγωνικών μέτρων στους Δήμους 4. Εγγραφή ιδιοκτησίας - Δημιουργία ηλεκτρονικής πλατφόρμας που επιτρέπει στους αγοραστές να ολοκληρώνουν όλες τις απαιτήσεις για μεταφορά ακινήτων στο διαδίκτυο
18 - 4.7. Βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότ	Ορόσημο	ελτίωση του επιχειρηματικού	Δημοσίευση νομοθεσίας σε ΦΕΚ				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Έναρξη ισχύος νομοθεσίας για τη μεταρρύθμιση και λήψη των απαραίτητων ενεργειών για την περαιτέρω βελτίωση του

ητας και προώθηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και εξαγωγών - 16543_Απλούστευση επιχειρηματικού περιβάλλοντος		περιβάλλοντος - απλοποίηση της αδειοδότησης και εποπτεία της αγοράς							κανονιστικού πλαισίου για την αδειοδότηση και την αποτελεσματική εποπτεία των επιχειρήσεων: -πραγματοποίηση εκ των υστέρων αξιολόγησης της μεταρρύθμισης αδειοδότησης που θα πραγματοποιηθεί έως το πρώτο τρίμηνο του 2024 και εφαρμογή συστάσεων πολιτικής, -έλεγχος και απλοποίηση διαδικασιών αδειοδότησης για νέες οικονομικές δραστηριότητες που θα καθοριστούν βάσει του Ν. 4442/16, μειώνοντας τις απαιτήσεις και τα πιστοποιητικά, εξαλείφοντας τα βήματα της διαδικασίας που δεν προσθέτουν αξία, μειώνοντας τους χρόνους επεξεργασίας της αίτησης και περιορίζοντας τον εκ των προτέρων έλεγχο σε δραστηριότητες υψηλού κινδύνου, σύμφωνα με τις αρχές των Ν.4442/2016 και 4512/2018, - κωδικοποίηση των νόμων 3325/2005, 3982/2011, 4302/2014 και 4442/2016, - ανάπτυξη στρατηγικής εποπτείας της αγοράς σύμφωνα με τον κανονισμό 1020/2019, και - αποτελεσματική εφαρμογή του νέου συστήματος επιτήρησης των οικονομικών δραστηριοτήτων βάσει της νομοθεσίας 4512/18, με την έκδοση σχετικής νομοθετικής πράξης και τη θέσπιση συστήματος αξιολόγησης των ελεγκτικών αρχών,

									-εφαρμογή και ανάπτυξη εργαλείων πληροφορικής για τη διευκόλυνση των διαδικασιών λειτουργιών εποπτείας της αγοράς.

Ομάδες

Ομάδα 1: Μετάβαση σε νέο ενεργειακό μοντέλο φιλικό στο περιβάλλον

Τα μέτρα που περιλαμβάνονται σε αυτήν την ομάδα είναι:

- Δημιουργία Συστημάτων Αποθήκευσης Ηλεκτρικής Ενέργειας καθοριστικών για την ανάπτυξη των ΑΠΕ (ID: 16926)
- Αποκατάσταση εδαφών παλαιών λιγνιτωρυχείων στη Δυτική Μακεδονία και Μεγαλόπολη (ID: 16871)
- Υπογειοποίηση και αναβάθμιση Δικτύου Διανομής Ηλεκτρικής Ενέργειας σε αστικές περιοχές για τη θωράκισή τους έναντι ακραίων καιρικών φαινομένων (ID: 16901)
- Αναβάθμιση Δικτύου Διανομής Ηλεκτρικής Ενέργειας σε δασικές περιοχές για την αποτροπή πυρκαγιών (ID:16900)
- Αύξηση ισχύος υποσταθμών διανομής ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας για να διευκολυνθεί η σύνδεση νέων ΑΠΕ (ID: 16899)

Τα ορόσημα και οι στόχοι που ορίζονται για αυτήν την ομάδα περιγράφονται στον ακόλουθο πίνακα:

Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	**Ορόσημο / Στόχος**	**Όνομα**	**Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για ορόσημα)**	**Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για στόχους)**			**Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης**		**Περιγραφή κάθε Ορόσημου / Στόχου**
				Μονάδα μέτρησης	**Βάση**	**Στόχος**	**Τρίμηνο**	**Έτος**	
1 - 1.1. Μετάβαση σε νέο ενεργειακό μοντέλο φιλικό στο περιβάλλον - 16871_Αποκατάσταση εδαφών παλαιών λιγνιτωρυχείων στη Δυτική	Ορόσημο	Αποκατάσταση εδαφών — νόμος πλαίσιο	Έναρξη ισχύος				1ο τρίμηνο	2022	Έγκριση και θέση σε ισχύ του Νόμου Πλαίσιο που θα καθορίζει τις γεωγραφικές περιοχές που θα μεταφερθούν από τη Δημόσια Επιχείρηση Ηλεκτρισμού στο κράτος, το περιεχόμενο των μελετών του έργου, τον καταμερισμό των αρμοδιοτήτων μεταξύ των εμπλεκομένων μερών, τις ρυθμίσεις διακυβέρνησης, την

Μακεδονία και Μεγαλόπολη									υλοποίηση το χρονοδιάγραμμα και τον προϋπολογισμό.
1 - 1.1. Μετάβαση σε νέο ενεργειακό μοντέλο φιλικό στο περιβάλλον - 16871_Αποκατάσταση εδαφών παλαιών λιγνιτωρυχείων στη Δυτική Μακεδονία και Μεγαλόπολη	Ορόσημο	Αποκατάσταση εδαφών — χωροταξικά σχέδια	Πιστοποίηση από τι Υπουργείο Περιβάλλοντος της έγκρισης όλων των Ειδικών Χωροταξικών Σχεδίων, Κοινοποίηση ανάθεσης συμβάσεων				2ο τρίμηνο	2023	1) Έγκριση των Ειδικών Χωροταξικών Σχεδίων από τους δήμους. Τα Σχέδια θα πρέπει να καθορίζουν τις επιτρεπόμενες χρήσης γης, τους γενικούς όρους και περιορισμούς δόμησης και κάθε άλλο απαιτούμενο μέτρο, όρο ή περιορισμό. 2) Κοινοποίηση της ανάθεσης των συμβάσεων για την αποκατάσταση εδαφών σε Δυτική Μακεδονία και Μεγαλόπολη
1 - 1.1. Μετάβαση σε νέο ενεργειακό μοντέλο φιλικό στο περιβάλλον - 16926_Δημιουργία Συστημάτων Αποθήκευσης Ηλεκτρικής Ενέργειας καθοριστικών για την ανάπτυξη των ΑΠΕ	Ορόσημο	Αποθήκευση ενέργειας — συμβάσεις	Κοινοποίηση ανάθεσης όλων των συμβάσεων				2ο τρίμηνο	2023	Κοινοποίηση της ανάθεσης όλων των συμβάσεων για τα επιλεγμένα έργα (δηλ. πέραν του έργου της Αντλησιοταμίευσης στην Αμφιλοχία το οποίο θα επιλεγεί μέσω χωριστής διαδικασίας), για ένα σύνολο ως 700MW δυναμικότητας (και ελάχιστης δυναμικότητας 500MW).

1 - 1.1. Μετάβαση σε νέο ενεργειακό μοντέλο φιλικό στο περιβάλλον - 16901_Υπογειοποίηση και αναβάθμιση Δικτύου Διανομής Ηλεκτρικής Ενέργειας σε αστικές περιοχές για τη θωράκισή τους έναντι ακραίων καιρικών φαινομένων	Ορόσημο	ΔΕΔΔΗΕ — συμβάσεις 1	Κοινοποίηση ανάθεσης όλων των συμβάσεων				4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Κοινοποίηση της ανάθεσης όλων των συμβάσεων σχετικά με τα έργα του Διαχειριστή Ελληνικού Δικτύου Διανομής Ηλεκτρικής Ενέργειας (ΔΕΔΔΗΕ) για την αναβάθμιση Δικτύου Διανομής Ηλεκτρικής Ενέργειας σε αστικές περιοχές για τη θωράκισή τους έναντι ακραίων καιρικών φαινομένων, ώστε να διευκολυνθεί η περαιτέρω διείσδυση των ανανεώσιμων πηγών και να βελτιωθεί η αξιοπιστία και η ανθεκτικότητα του δικτύου προστατεύοντας παράλληλα το περιβάλλον.
1 - 1.1. Μετάβαση σε νέο ενεργειακό μοντέλο φιλικό στο περιβάλλον - 16900_Αναβάθμιση Δικτύου Διανομής Ηλεκτρικής Ενέργειας σε δασικές περιοχές για την αποτροπή πυρκαγιών	Ορόσημο	ΔΕΔΔΗΕ — συμβάσεις 2	Κοινοποίηση ανάθεσης όλων των συμβάσεων				4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Κοινοποίηση της ανάθεσης όλων των συμβάσεων σχετικά με τα έργα του ΔΕΔΔΗΕ σε εναέρια δίκτυα δασικών περιοχών, ώστε να διευκολυνθεί η περαιτέρω διείσδυση των ανανεώσιμων πηγών και να βελτιωθεί η αξιοπιστία και η ανθεκτικότητα του δικτύου προστατεύοντας παράλληλα το περιβάλλον.
1 - 1.1. Μετάβαση σε νέο ενεργειακό μοντέλο φιλικό στο περιβάλλον -	Ορόσημο	ΔΕΔΔΗΕ — συμβάσεις 3	Κοινοποίηση ανάθεσης				4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Κοινοποίηση της ανάθεσης όλων των συμβάσεων σχετικά με τα έργα του ΔΕΔΔΗΕ για την αύξηση ισχύος υποσταθμών Υψηλής Τάσης/Μέσης Τάσης,

16899_Αύξηση ισχύος υποσταθμών διανομής ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας για να διευκολυνθεί η σύνδεση νέων ΑΠΕ			όλων των συμβάσεων						ώστε να διευκολυνθεί η περαιτέρω διείσδυση των ανανεώσιμων πηγών και να βελτιωθεί η αξιοπιστία και η ανθεκτικότητα του δικτύου προστατεύοντας παράλληλα το περιβάλλον.
1 - 1.1. Μετάβαση σε νέο ενεργειακό μοντέλο φιλικό στο περιβάλλον - 16871_Αποκατάσταση εδαφών παλαιών λιγνιτωρυχείων στη Δυτική Μακεδονία και Μεγαλόπολη	Στόχος	Αποκατάσταση εδαφών — ολοκλήρωση		Αποκατάσταση εδαφών (ha) ολοκληρωμένη και πιστοποιημένη από το Υπουργείο Περιβάλλοντος	0	15.000	4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση έργων αποκατάστασης εδαφών (15.000 ha) σε Δυτική Μακεδονία & Μεγαλόπολη
1 - 1.1. Μετάβαση σε νέο ενεργειακό μοντέλο φιλικό στο περιβάλλον - 16926_Δημιουργία Συστημάτων Αποθήκευσης Ηλεκτρικής Ενέργειας καθοριστικών για	Ορόσημο	Αποθήκευση ενέργειας — ολοκλήρωση	Πιστοποίηση από τον ΑΔΜΗΕ της έναρξης λειτουργίας έργων αποθήκευσης ενέργειας εγκατεστημένης δυναμικότητας				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Θέση σε λειτουργία όλων των έργων αποθήκευσης ενέργειας εως 1.380 MW (περιλαμβανομένης της Αμφιλοχίας), όπως θα έχουν πιστοποιηθεί από τον ΑΔΜΗΕ.

την ανάπτυξη των ΑΠΕ			αποθήκευσης έως 1 380 MW						
1 - 1.1. Μετάβαση σε νέο ενεργειακό μοντέλο φιλικό στο περιβάλλον - 16901_Υπογειοποίηση και αναβάθμιση Δικτύου Διανομής Ηλεκτρικής Ενέργειας σε αστικές περιοχές για τη θωράκισή τους έναντι ακραίων καιρικών φαινομένων	Ορόσημο	ΔΕΔΔΗΕ — ολοκλήρωση 1	Παροχή, από τον ΔΕΔΔΗΕ, στοιχείων που αποδεικνύουν την ολοκλήρωση του έργου για όλες τις παρεμβάσεις σχετικά με τις αναβαθμίσεις του Δικτύου Διανομής για τη θωράκισή του έναντι ακραίων καιρικών φαινομένων, και πιστοποιητικών έναρξης λειτουργίας				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση και θέση σε λειτουργία των παρεμβάσεων για την αναβάθμιση Δικτύου Διανομής Ηλεκτρικής Ενέργειας σε αστικές περιοχές για τη θωράκισή τους έναντι ακραίων καιρικών φαινομένων

1 - 1.1.Μετάβαση σε νέο ενεργειακό μοντέλο φιλικό στο περιβάλλον - 16900_Αναβάθμιση Δικτύου Διανομής Ηλεκτρικής Ενέργειας σε δασικές περιοχές για την αποτροπή πυρκαγιών	Ορόσημο	ΔΕΔΔΗΕ — ολοκλήρωση 2	Παροχή, από τον ΔΕΔΔΗΕ, στοιχείων που αποδεικνύουν Ο ΔΕΔΔΗΕ να παρέχει απόδειξη για την ολοκλήρωση του έργου για όλες τις παρεμβάσεις σχετικά με τις αναβαθμίσεις του Δικτύου Διανομής σε δασικές περιοχές, και πιστοποιητικών έναρξης λειτουργίας				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση και θέση σε λειτουργία των παρεμβάσεων για την αναβάθμιση Δικτύου Διανομής Ηλεκτρικής Ενέργειας σε δασικές περιοχές
1 - 1.1.Μετάβαση σε νέο ενεργειακό μοντέλο φιλικό στο περιβάλλον - 16899_Αύξηση ισχύος υποσταθμών	Ορόσημο	ΔΕΔΔΗΕ — ολοκλήρωση 3	Παροχή, από τον ΔΕΔΔΗΕ, στοιχείων που αποδεικνύουν την ολοκλήρωση				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση και θέση σε λειτουργία των παρεμβάσεων για την αύξηση ισχύος υποσταθμών ΥΤ/ΜΤ

διανομής ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας για να διευκολυνθεί η σύνδεση νέων ΑΠΕ			του έργου για όλες τις παρεμβάσεις σχετικά με την αύξηση ισχύος υποσταθμών ΥΤ/ΜΤ, και των πιστοποιητικών έναρξης λειτουργίας						

Ομάδα 2: Ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση επιχειρήσεων και δημόσιων κτιρίων

Τα μέτρα που περιλαμβάνονται σε αυτήν την ομάδα είναι:

- Εξοικονομώ επιχειρώντας (ID: 16874)
- Εξοικονομώ στο δημόσιο (ID: 16876)
- Αντιμετώπιση της ενεργειακής φτώχειας (ID: 16920)

Τα ορόσημα και οι στόχοι που ορίζονται για αυτήν την ομάδα περιγράφονται στον ακόλουθο πίνακα:

Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	**Ορόσημο / Στόχος**	**Όνομα**	**Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για ορόσημα)**	**Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για στόχους)**			**Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης**		**Περιγραφή κάθε Ορόσημου / Στόχου**
				Μονάδα μέτρησης	**Βάση**	**Στόχος**	**Τρίμηνο**	**Χρονολογία**	
2 - 1.2. Ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση του κτιριακού αποθέματος της χώρας και χωροταξική μεταρρύθμιση_16920 Αντιμετώπιση της ενεργειακής φτώχειας	Ορόσημο	Ενεργειακή φτώχεια - έγκριση σχεδίου δράσης	Έναρξη ισχύος υπουργικής απόφασης του Υπουργείου Περιβάλλοντος και Ενέργειας.				3ο τρίμηνο	2021	Έναρξη ισχύος υπουργικής απόφασης του Υπουργείου Περιβάλλοντος και Ενέργειας για την έγκριση του σχεδίου δράσης για την αντιμετώπιση της ενεργειακής φτώχειας, εστιάζοντας σε τρεις άξονες μέτρων πολιτικής:

									- Μέτρα ευαισθητοποίησης και ενημέρωσης - Μέτρα για τη βραχυπρόθεσμη προστασία των ενεργειακά φτωχών νοικοκυριών, συμπεριλαμβανομένου (1) του καθορισμού των νοικοκυριών που αντιμετωπίζουν ενεργειακή φτώχεια, μέσω συγκεκριμένων ποσοτικών κριτηρίων και (2) μιας ειδικής διαδικασίας για την παρακολούθηση και την αξιολόγηση της εξέλιξης της ενεργειακής φτώχειας, σύμφωνα με τον μηχανισμό που προτείνεται στο σχέδιο δράσης και σύμφωνα με τη σχετική νομοθεσία της ΕΕ και - Μέτρα χρηματοδότησης: δημιουργία μηχανισμών

									χρηματοδότησης για την αναβάθμιση ενεργειακά φτωχών νοικοκυριών και άλλων κοινωνικών ομάδων με συγκεκριμένα πρότυπα κατανάλωσης ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας. Τα χρηματοοικονομικά μέτρα θα αντιμετωπίσουν τα ζητήματα ενεργειακής φτώχειας στην Ελλάδα, όπως περιγράφεται στο Εθνικό Σχέδιο Ενέργειας και Κλίματος.
2 - 1.2.Ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση του κτιριακού αποθέματος της χώρας και χωροταξική μεταρρύθμιση - 16874_Εξοικονομώ επιχειρώντας	Ορόσημο	Ενεργειακή Απόδοση - Ιδιωτικός τομέας - εγκριση αιτήσεων	Κοινοποίηση αναθέσεων για τις αιτήσεις που εγκρίθηκαν από το Υπουργείο Περιβάλλοντος και Ενέργειας.				2ο τρίμηνο	2023	Έγκριση από το Υπουργείο Περιβάλλοντος και Ενέργειας 9.700 αιτήσεων του ιδιωτικού τομέα που θα διασφαλίζουν ότι οι εκπομπές αερίων θερμοκηπίου (GHG) θα μειώνονται, κατά μέσο όρο, κατά τουλάχιστον 30% σε σύγκριση με

									την υπάρχουσα κατάσταση (όπως υποδεικνύεται μέσω των ενεργειακών ελέγχων που πραγματοποιήθηκαν πριν από τις παρεμβάσεις). Οι παρεμβάσεις πραγματοποιούνται σύμφωνα με τα κριτήρια επιλογής / επιλεξιμότητας και διασφαλίζουν ότι τα επιλεγμένα έργα συμμορφώνονται με την "Αρχή της μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης" (2021 / C58 / 01) μέσω της χρήσης ενός καταλόγου αποκλεισμού και της απαίτησης συμμόρφωσης με τη σχετική ευρωπαϊκή και εθνική περιβαλλοντική νομοθεσία.
2 - 1.2. Ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση του κτιριακού αποθέματος της	Ορόσημο	Ενεργειακή Απόδοση - Δημόσια κτίρια -	Κοινοποίηση αναθέσεων για τις αιτήσεις που				2ο τρίμηνο	2023	Έγκριση από το Υπουργείο Περιβάλλοντος και Ενέργειας αιτήσεων

χώρας και χωροταξική μεταρρύθμιση - 16876_Εξοικονομώ στο δημόσιο		έγκριση αιτήσεων	εγκρίθηκαν το Υπουργείο Περιβάλλοντος και Ενέργειας.						για 210 κτίρια του δημόσιου τομέα που διασφαλίζουν ότι οι εκπομπές αερίων του θερμοκηπίου αυτών των αντίστοιχων κτιρίων μειώνονται κατά μέσο όρο κατά τουλάχιστον 30% σε σύγκριση με την υπάρχουσα κατάστασή τους (όπως υποδεικνύεται μέσω των ενεργειακών ελέγχων που πραγματοποιήθηκαν πριν από τις παρεμβάσεις). Για την ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση του κτιρίου του δημόσιου τομέα, έχει θεσπιστεί το νομικό πλαίσιο για την ενεργοποίηση συμβάσεων ενεργειακής απόδοσης.

2 - 1.2.Ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση του κτιριακού αποθέματος της χώρας και χωροταξική μεταρρύθμιση - 16876_Εξοικονομώ στο δημόσιο	Στόχος	Ολοκλήρωση των παρεμβάσεων ενεργειακής απόδοσης των κτιρίων του δημοσίου		Αριθμός κτιρίων με ολοκληρωμένες παρεμβάσεις	0	210	4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση παρεμβάσεων για τη βελτίωση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης των κτιρίων του δημόσιου τομέα (210 κτίρια) με μείωση εκπομπών αερίων του θερμοκηπίου, κατά μέσο όρο, τουλάχιστον 30%, όπως υποδεικνύεται μέσω των ενεργειακών ελέγχων που πραγματοποιήθηκαν πριν από τις παρεμβάσεις.
2 - 1.2. Ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση του κτιριακού αποθέματος της χώρας και χωροταξική μεταρρύθμιση - 16874_Εξοικονομώ επιχειρώντας	Στόχος	Ολοκλήρωση των παρεμβάσεων ενεργειακής απόδοσης των κτιρίων του ιδιωτικού τομέα.		Αριθμός κτιρίων του ιδιωτικού τομέα με ολοκληρωμένες παρεμβάσεις	0	9.700	4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση παρεμβάσεων για τη βελτίωση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης σε επιλεγμένα κτήρια του ιδιωτικού τομέα (9.700 κτήρια του ιδιωτικού τομέα) με μείωση εκπομπών αερίων του θερμοκηπίου, κατά μέσο όρο, τουλάχιστον 30% σε σύγκριση με

									την υπάρχουσα κατάστασή τους (όπως υποδεικνύεται μέσω των ενεργειακών ελέγχων που πραγματοποιήθηκαν πριν από τις παρεμβάσεις).

Ομάδα 3: Παρεμβάσεις σε κατοικημένες περιοχές και σε κτήρια

Τα μέτρα που περιλαμβάνονται σε αυτήν την ομάδα είναι:

- Στρατηγικές αστικές αναπλάσεις (ID: 16873)
- Ανάπλαση πρώην βασιλικών κτημάτων Τατοΐου(ID: 16875)
- Ανακαίνιση ΟΑΚΑ(ID: 16932)

Τα ορόσημα και οι στόχοι που ορίζονται για αυτήν την ομάδα περιγράφονται στον ακόλουθο πίνακα:

Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	**Ορόσημο / Στόχος**	**Όνομα**	**Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για ορόσημα)**	**Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για στόχους)**			**Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης**		**Περιγραφή κάθε Ορόσημου / Στόχου**
				Μονάδα μέτρησης	**Βάση**	**Στόχος**	**Τρίμηνο**	**Χρονολογία**	
2 - 1.2. Ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση του κτιριακού αποθέματος της χώρας και χωροταξική μεταρρύθμιση - 16932_Ανακαίνιση ΟΑΚΑ	Ορόσημο	ΟΑΚΑ - Ανάθεση σύμβασης	Κοινοποίηση της ανάθεσης της σύμβασης				1ο τρίμηνο	2023	Κοινοποίησητης ανάθεσης της σύμβασης και επιλογή εταίρων του ιδιωτικού τομέα για την εκτέλεση, έως το τέλος του 2023, των έργων κατασκευής και ανακαίνισης που θα ενισχύσουν την ενεργειακή απόδοση για (i) το Κεντρικό Στάδιο (ii) τα Μηχανολογικά και Ηλεκτρικά έργα και (iii) τους υπαίθριους χώρους

									και θα σηματοδοτήσουν την έναρξη των εργασιών.
2 - 1.2. Ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση του κτιριακού αποθέματος της χώρας και χωροταξική μεταρρύθμιση-16873_Στρατηγικές αστικές αναπλάσεις	Ορόσημο	Αστικές παρεμβάσεις - ανάθεση συμβάσεων	Κοινοποίηση της ανάθεσης συμβάσεων				2ο τρίμηνο	2023	Κοινοποίηση της ανάθεσης των συμβάσεων για την επιλογή των εταιρειών του ιδιωτικού τομέα που θα αναλάβουν την εκτέλεση των εργασιών, έως τις 30 Σεπτεμβρίου 2025. (i) βελτίωση του αστικού περιβάλλοντος και του δημόσιου χώρου σε επιλεγμένους δήμους μετά από ανοιχτή πρόσκληση με στόχο την ενίσχυση της ανθεκτικότητας του κλίματος (ii) αστική αναγέννηση της πρώην βιομηχανικής περιοχής του Βοτανικού / Ελαιώνα, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της δημόσιας επαναχρησιμοποίησης του στρατοπέδου του Πολεμικού Ναυτικού και της ανακαίνισης της φοιτητικής εστίας του Γεωπονικού Πανεπιστημίου Αθηνών.

									(iii) Ριβιέρα Αθηνών: ποδηλατικές υποδομές και (iv) άλλες στρατηγικές παρεμβάσεις, οι οποίες θα επιλεγούν, ύστερα από ανοιχτή πρόσκληση προς τους δήμους που καλύπτουν: (1) έργα ενεργειακής απόδοσης και επίδειξης σε μικρομεσαίες ή μεγάλες επιχειρήσεις και επιτυγχάνουν, τουλάχιστον, μεσαίου βάθους ανακαίνιση όπως ορίζεται στη σύσταση της Επιτροπής σχετικά με την ανακαίνιση κτιρίων (ΕΕ) 2019/786 ή, θα επιτύχουν κατά μέσο όρο, τουλάχιστον 30% μείωση των άμεσων και έμμεσων εκπομπών αερίων του θερμοκηπίου σε σύγκριση με την υπάρχουσα κατάστασή (2) κατασκευή νέων ενεργειακά αποδοτικών κτιρίων με πρωτογενή ενεργειακή κατανάλωση που είναι, τουλάχιστον, 20% χαμηλότερη από την απαίτηση NZEB (Κτίρια Σχεδόν Μηδενικής Κατανάλωσης Ενέργειας,

									εθνικές οδηγίες) και (3) προστασία της φύσης και της βιοποικιλότητας, φυσική κληρονομιά και πόροι, πράσινες και γαλάζιες υποδομές.
2 - 1.2. Ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση του κτιριακού αποθέματος της χώρας και χωροταξική μεταρρύθμιση-16932_Ανακαίνιση ΟΑΚΑ	Ορόσημο	ΟΑΚΑ - ολοκλήρωση εργασιών	Ολοκλήρωση όλων των έργων για αυτά τα υπο-προγράμματα θα διαπιστευθεί με υπογραφή του εντύπου συμπλήρωσης από τον επόπτη κατασκευής.				2ο τρίμηνο	2024	Ολοκλήρωση όλων των εργασιών για την επίτευξη της ενεργειακής απόδοσης και τη βελτίωση του αποτυπώματος άνθρακα, συμπεριλαμβανομένης (i) της συντήρησης και επισκευής των χαλύβδινων κατασκευών της στέγης του Σταδίου(στέγαστρο) (Υποέργο 1) (ii) της δυνατότητας των μηχανημάτων που παρέχουν στις εγκαταστάσεις καλαθοσφαίρισης και κολυμβητηρίου να λειτουργούν ανεξάρτητα και να επιτρέπουν εξοικονόμηση ενέργειας (Υποέργο 2), (iii) του ποδηλατοδρομίου (Υποέργο 3),· (iv) του συγκροτήματος αντισφαίρισης (υποέργο 5), και (v) των υπαίθριων χώρων (υποέργο 6)

									συμπεριλαμβανομένων των χαλύβδινων κατασκευών της Αγοράς και του “Τοίχου των Εθνών”
2 - 1.2. Ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση του κτιριακού αποθέματος της χώρας και χωροταξική μεταρρύθμιση-16873_Στρατηγικές αστικές αναπλάσεις	Ορόσημο	Αστικές παρεμβάσεις - ολοκλήρωση όλων των έργων	Επιβεβαίωση της ολοκλήρωσης των εργασιών και των υπηρεσιών με την υπογραφή του εντύπου ολοκλήρωσης από τον επόπτη κατασκευών.				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση όλων των εργασιών για: (i) Παρεμβάσεις με στόχο τη βελτίωση του αστικού περιβάλλοντος και του δημόσιου χώρου (ii) Αστική ανάπλαση της πρώην βιομηχανικής περιοχής του Βοτανικού / Ελαιώνα, (iii) Ριβιέρα Αθηνών: ποδηλατική υποδομή και (iv) Άλλες στρατηγικές παρεμβάσεις.
2 - 1.2. Ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση του κτιριακού αποθέματος της χώρας και χωροταξική μεταρρύθμιση-16875_Ανάπλαση πρώην	Ορόσημο	Τατόι - ολοκλήρωση όλων των εργασιών	Επιβεβαίωση της ολοκλήρωσης των εργασιών και των υπηρεσιών με την υπογραφή του εντύπου ολοκλήρωσης από τον επόπτη κατασκευών.				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση όλων των εργασιών στο πλαίσιο του προγράμματος «Ανάπτυξη υποδομής και αποκατάσταση κτιρίων στα πρώην βασιλικά κτήματα στο Τατόι»: (i) έργα υποδομής (ii) αποκατάσταση του παλατιού για

βασιλικών κτημάτων Τατοΐου									επαναχρησιμοποίηση ως Μουσείο (iii) έκθεση στο ανάκτορο (iv) αποκατάσταση του αγροτικού κτιρίου και επαναχρησιμοποίηση ως μουσείου (v) μουσειολογική μελέτη για το νέο αγροτικό κτίριο (vi) αποκατάσταση των κήπων των ανακτόρων (vii) συντήρηση και αποκατάσταση αντικειμένων (viii) καταγραφή, τεκμηρίωση και καταχώριση αντικειμένων και (ix) ψηφιοποίηση του αρχειακού υλικού που βρέθηκε.

Ομάδα 4: Ηλεκτροκίνηση

Τα μέτρα που περιλαμβάνονται σε αυτήν την ομάδα είναι:

- Υποστήριξη πράσινης μεταποίησης & μεταφορών – ανάπτυξη τεχνολογίας δέσμευσης & αποθήκευσης διοξειδίου του άνθρακα (ID: 16831)
- Ηλεκτροκίνηση συγκοινωνιών (φορτιστές παντού, ηλεκτρικά αστικά λεωφορεία, ηλεκτρικά ταξί) (ID: 16924)

Τα ορόσημα και οι στόχοι που ορίζονται για αυτήν την ομάδα περιγράφονται στον ακόλουθο πίνακα:

Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	**Ορόσημο / Στόχος**	**Όνομα**	**Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για ορόσημα)**	**Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για στόχους)**			**Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης**		**Περιγραφή κάθε Ορόσημου / Στόχου**
				Μονάδα μέτρησης	**Βάση**	**Στόχος**	**Τρίμηνο**	**Χρονολογία**	
3 - 1.3. Μετάβαση σε ένα πράσινο και βιώσιμο σύστημα μεταφορών - 16924_ Ηλεκτροκίνηση συγκοινωνιών	Ορόσημο	Δημόσιες συγκοινωνίες - Έναρξη ισχύος νομοθεσίας για την υποχρέωση δημόσιας υπηρεσίας (λεωφορεία)	Έναρξη ισχύος αναθεωρημένου νομικού πλαισίου.				4ο τρίμηνο	2021	Ενίσχυση της ρύθμισης της αγοράς με την ισχύ ενός αναθεωρημένου νομοθετικού πλαισίου για τις δημόσιες αστικές και περιφερειακές υπηρεσίες μεταφοράς επιβατών (σύμφωνα με την ΕΕ 1370/2007). Το αναθεωρημένο πλαίσιο: α) εξασφαλίζει τη συνεχή παροχή δημόσιων αστικών και περιφερειακών οδικών μεταφορών επιβατών (προγραμματισμένη και σταθερή διαδρομή) β) επιβλέπει το σχεδιασμό, την οργάνωση και τη λειτουργία των

									σχετικών δικτύων μεταφορών γ) εξασφαλίζει υψηλής ποιότητας δημόσιες οδικές μεταφορές με το χαμηλότερο δυνατό κόστος δ) ρυθμίζει τη διαδικασία χορήγησης αποκλειστικών δικαιωμάτων για τη λειτουργία δημόσιων περιφερειακών και αστικών δρομολογίων (προγραμματισμένες και σταθερές διαδρομές) και ε) ρυθμίζει το επίπεδο αποζημίωσης για την παροχή των προαναφερθεισών υπηρεσιών. Επιπλέον, ο νόμος καθορίζει τα γενικά κριτήρια για μελλοντικές προμήθειες υπηρεσιών μεταφοράς επιβατών. Οι αντίστοιχες περιφέρειες και οι περιφερειακές μονάδες θα καθορίσουν λεπτομερή κριτήρια για κάθε περιοχή που θα

									λαμβάνουν υπόψη τις ανάγκες μεταφοράς για κάθε περιοχή και θα βελτιστοποιούν αναλόγως τη διαδικασία προμηθειών.
3 - 1.3. Μετάβαση σε ένα πράσινο και βιώσιμο σύστημα μεταφορών - 16924_ Ηλεκτροκίνηση συγκοινωνιών	Ορόσημο	Δημόσιες συγκοινωνίες - εφαρμογή της νομοθεσίας για την υποχρέωση παροχής δημόσιας υπηρεσίας (λεωφορεία)	Έναρξη ισχύος του παράγωγου δικαίου σχετικά με το αναθεωρημένο νομικό πλαίσιο.				3ο τρίμηνο	2022	Έναρξη ισχύος της δευτερογενούς νομοθεσίας που αναφέρεται στο αναθεωρημένο νομικό πλαίσιο για την ενίσχυση της ρύθμισης της αγοράς για τις δημόσιες αστικές και περιφερειακές υπηρεσίες μεταφοράς επιβατών.
3 - 1.3. Μετάβαση σε ένα πράσινο και βιώσιμο σύστημα μεταφορών - 16831_Υποστήριξη πράσινης μεταποίησης & μεταφορών – ανάπτυξη	Ορόσημο	Βιομηχανικές μονάδες - έναρξη προγράμματος	Έναρξη ισχύος των υπουργικών αποφάσεων.				4ο τρίμηνο	2022	Έναρξη προγράμματος για την επιλογή βιομηχανικών μονάδων και έναρξη ισχύος σχετικών υπουργικών αποφάσεων από το Υπουργείο Περιβάλλοντος και Ενέργειας που ορίζουν:

τεχνολογίας δέσμευσης & αποθήκευσης διοξειδίου του άνθρακα									- Διαδικασία επιλογής με στόχο τη μείωση των εκπομπών διοξειδίου του άνθρακα και την ανθεκτικότητα στην αλλαγή του κλίματος. - Καθορισμένο μηχανισμό εφαρμογής - Μηχανισμούς πιστοποίησης για την επικύρωση της επίτευξης του στόχου της κλιματικής αλλαγής (συμπεριλαμβανομένων πιθανών διορθωτικών ενεργειών, εάν απαιτούνται) και - Χρονοδιάγραμμα. Τα καθορισμένα κριτήρια επιλογής / επιλεξιμότητας διασφαλίζουν ότι τα επιλεγμένα έργα συμμορφώνονται με την "Αρχή της μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης" (2021 / C58 /

									01) μέσω της χρήσης λίστας αποκλεισμού και της απαίτησης συμμόρφωσης με τη σχετική ενωσιακή και εθνική περιβαλλοντική νομοθεσία.
3 - 1.3. Μετάβαση σε ένα πράσινο και βιώσιμο σύστημα μεταφορών-16924_ Ηλεκτροκίνηση συγκοινωνιών	Ορόσημο	Σημεία φόρτισης ηλεκτρικών οχημάτων - έναρξη προγράμματος	Έναρξη ισχύος των υπουργικών αποφάσεων.				4ο τρίμηνο	2022	Έναρξη προγράμματος για την επιλογή περισσότερων από 8.000 προσβάσιμων στο κοινό σημείων φόρτισης για ηλεκτρικά οχήματα σε στρατηγικές αστικές και προαστιακές τοποθεσίες εντός πόλεων και σε σημεία ενδιαφέροντος («Ηλεκτροκίνηση»). Ισχύς Σχετικών υπουργικών αποφάσεων από το Υπουργείο Περιβάλλοντος και Ενέργειας που καθορίζουν: - Διαδικασία επιλογής

									- Καθορισμένο Μηχανισμό εφαρμογής - Μηχανισμούς πιστοποίησης για την επικύρωση της επίτευξης του στόχου της αλλαγής του κλίματος (συμπεριλαμβανομένων πιθανών διορθωτικών ενεργειών, εάν απαιτούνται) και - Χρονοδιάγραμμα.
3 - 1.3. Μετάβαση σε ένα πράσινο και βιώσιμο σύστημα μεταφορών-16924_ Ηλεκτροκίνηση συγκοινωνιών	Ορόσημο	Βιώσιμες μεταφορές - μελέτη σκοπιμότητας	Έναρξη ισχύος Κοινής υπουργικής απόφασης για την έγκριση της μελέτης σκοπιμότητας για έναν οργανισμό ηλεκτροκίνησης.				4ο τρίμηνο	2022	Έναρξη ισχύος κοινής υπουργικής απόφασης για την έγκριση μελέτης σκοπιμότητας για την ίδρυση ενός οργανισμού ηλεκτροκίνησης που θα διασφαλίζει τον κατάλληλο σχεδιασμό και συντονισμό μεταξύ των υποδομών μεταφορών και ενέργειας, των περιφερειακών και τοπικών κυβερνήσεων και θα προωθεί τους δεσμούς μεταξύ της

									εφοδιαστικής αλυσίδας συμπεριλαμβανομένων παραγωγών μπαταριών και ΑΠΕ - βάσει έρευνας και καινοτομίας.
3 - 1.3. Μετάβαση σε ένα πράσινο και βιώσιμο σύστημα μεταφορών-16924_ Ηλεκτροκίνηση συγκοινωνιών	Ορόσημο	Σημεία φόρτισης για ηλεκτρικά οχήματα – επιβεβαίωση των τοποθεσιών εγκατάστασης	Κοινοποίηση ανάθεσης από το Υπουργείο Περιβάλλοντος και Ενέργειας εγκεκριμένων αιτήσεων				4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Κοινοποίηση από το Υπουργείο Περιβάλλοντος και Ενέργειας των εγκεκριμένων αιτήσεων που υποβλήθηκαν για την εγκατάσταση 8.656 προσβάσιμων στο κοινό σημείων φόρτισης για ηλεκτρικά οχήματα
3 - 1.3. Μετάβαση σε ένα πράσινο και βιώσιμο σύστημα μεταφορών - 16831_Υποστήριξη πράσινης μεταποίησης & μεταφορών – ανάπτυξη τεχνολογίας δέσμευσης &	Ορόσημο	Βιομηχανικές μονάδες - επιλεγμένες εταιρείες	Κοινοποίηση ανάθεσης από το Υπουργείο Περιβάλλοντος και Ενέργειας εγκεκριμένων αιτήσεων				4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Κοινοποίηση από το Υπουργείο Περιβάλλοντος και Ενέργειας των εγκεκριμένων αιτήσεων που υποβλήθηκαν για περισσότερες από 10 βιομηχανικές μονάδες ("Produce E-Green"). Οι αιτήσεις επιλέγονται σύμφωνα με τα κριτήρια επιλογής /

αποθήκευσης διοξειδίου του άνθρακα									επιλεξιμότητας και διασφαλίζουν ότι τα επιλεγμένα έργα συμμορφώνονται με την "Αρχή της μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης" (2021 / C58 / 01) μέσω της χρήσης λίστας αποκλεισμού και της απαίτησης συμμόρφωσης με τη σχετική ενωσιακή και εθνική περιβαλλοντική νομοθεσία.
3 - 1.3. Μετάβαση σε ένα πράσινο και βιώσιμο σύστημα μεταφορών επαναφόρτιση και ανεφοδιασμός καυσίμων - 16831_Υποστήριξη πράσινης μεταποίησης & μεταφορών – ανάπτυξη τεχνολογίας δέσμευσης &	Ορόσημο	Δέσμευση και αποθήκευση άνθρακα (CCS) - άδεια αποθήκευσης	Έκδοση της άδειας αποθήκευσης και ι θέσπιση συστήματος υποβολής εκθέσεων.				2ο τρίμηνο	2024	Έκδοση της άδειας αποθήκευσης από το αρμόδιο Υπουργείο για τη δέσμευση και αποθήκευση άνθρακα (CCS) σε επιβεβαιωμένο διαχειριστή. Υποβολή πλήρους αίτησης στο Υπουργείο Περιβάλλοντος και Ενέργειας από τον αιτούντα, η οποία θα περιλαμβάνει όλες τις σχετικές μελέτες καθώς και μια Μελέτη Εκτίμησης

αποθήκευσης διοξειδίου του άνθρακα									Περιβαλλοντικών Επιπτώσεων. Δημιουργία συστήματος αναφοράς για ετήσιες εκθέσεις σχετικά με τον αποθηκευμένο CO2 και βεβαίωση ότι δεν εξάγεται πετρέλαιο, εκτός από αυτό που περιορίζεται στις απαραίτητες ανάγκες διαχείρισης της πίεσης και διασφάλισης της ασφάλειας στις περιοχές αποθήκευσης, και ότι κάθε διαδικασία CO2 που σχετίζεται με την απαραίτητη εξόρυξη θα διαχωριστεί και τροφοδοτηθεί για μόνιμη αποθήκευση. Η παρέμβαση θα πραγματοποιηθεί σύμφωνα με τα κριτήρια επιλογής / επιλεξιμότητας που περιλαμβάνονται στην "Αρχή της μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης" (2021 / C58 /

									01), με συγκεκριμένη αναφορά για τη συμμόρφωση με την απαίτηση να μην υπάρχουν τεχνολογικές εφαρμογές, ούτε κάποιος τύπος εγκαταστάσεων και εξοπλισμών για την Ενισχυμένη Ανάκτηση Πετρελαίου (Enhanced Oil Recovery, EOR) και την αυξημένη παραγωγή. Θα ληφθεί μέριμνα ώστε κάθε πιθανή εξαγωγή πετρελαίου ή φυσικού αερίου να περιορίζεται στις απαραίτητες ανάγκες διαχείρισης της πίεσης και διασφάλισης της ασφάλειας των χώρων αποθήκευσης και ότι οποιαδήποτε τέτοια εξαγωγή θα πραγματοποιείται μόνο εάν είναι απαραίτητο για την ασφαλή αποθήκευση CO2. Το CO2 διαχωρίζεται με οποιοδήποτε

									πετρέλαιο ή αέριο που μπορεί να εξαχθεί και τροφοδοτείται για μόνιμη αποθήκευση.
3 - 1.3. Μετάβαση σε ένα πράσινο και βιώσιμο σύστημα μεταφορών - 16924_ Ηλεκτροκίνηση συγκοινωνιών	Στόχος	Λεωφορεία και ταξί - αντικατάσταση με ηλεκτρικά		Αριθμός παλαιών ταξί και λεωφορείων που αποσύρθηκαν από την Εξουσιοδοτημένη Αρχή Αποκατάστασης και αντικαταστάθηκαν με ηλεκτρικά οχήματα μπαταρίας ή ηλεκτρικά λεωφορεία	0	2.200	4ο τρίμηνο	2024	Ολοκλήρωση του καθεστώτος ενίσχυσης επιδοτήσεων «πράσινων μεταφορών» μέσω α) αντικατάστασης 2.000 παλαιών ταξί με 2.000 νέων ηλεκτρικών οχημάτων μπαταρίας (BEV) και β) αντικατάστασης 220 παλαιών λεωφορείων με 220 νέων ηλεκτρικών λεωφορείων (163 ηλεκτρικά λεωφορεία στην Αθήνα και 57 ηλεκτρικά λεωφορεία στη Θεσσαλονίκη). Απόσυρση παλαιότερων οχημάτων / λεωφορείων θα πραγματοποιείται από εξουσιοδοτημένη Αρχή Αποκατάστασης σύμφωνα με την

									οδηγία για τα οχήματα στο τέλος του κύκλου ζωής τους (2000/53 / ΕΚ).
3 - 1.3. Μετάβαση σε ένα πράσινο και βιώσιμο σύστημα μεταφορών επαναφόρτιση και ανεφοδιασμός καυσίμων - 16831_Υποστήριξη πράσινης μεταποίησης & μεταφορών – ανάπτυξη τεχνολογίας δέσμευσης & αποθήκευσης διοξειδίου του άνθρακα	Ορόσημο	Δέσμευση και αποθήκευση άνθρακα (CCS) – έκδοση πιστοποιητικού λειτουργίας	Έκδοση πιστοποιητικού λειτουργίας για τη δέσμευση και αποθήκευση άνθρακα.				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση των εργασιών για τη δέσμευση και αποθήκευση άνθρακα σύμφωνα με τις προδιαγραφές και μετά από επιτυχείς δοκιμές
3 - 1.3. Μετάβαση σε ένα πράσινο και βιώσιμο σύστημα μεταφορών	Ορόσημο	Βιομηχανικές μονάδες - λειτουργία	Πιστοποίηση της ολοκλήρωσης με έκθεση του Υπουργείου Περιβάλλοντος				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Οι επιλεγμένες βιομηχανικές μονάδες που έχουν λάβει υποστήριξη θα είναι σε πλήρη λειτουργία με εξειδικευμένο τμήμα

επαναφόρτιση και ανεφοδιασμός καυσίμων - 16831_Υποστήριξη πράσινης μεταποίησης & μεταφορών – ανάπτυξη τεχνολογίας δέσμευσης & αποθήκευσης διοξειδίου του άνθρακαΠράσινη Παραγωγή			και Ενέργειας για τις πλήρως λειτουργικές βιομηχανικές μονάδες						Έρευνας και Ανάπτυξης (Ε & Α) για καινοτόμα προϊόντα / υπηρεσίες στον τομέα της βιώσιμης κινητικότητας (όπως ανακύκλωση ηλεκτρικών μπαταριών αυτοκινήτων με επαναχρησιμοποίηση πρώτων υλών π.χ λίθιο και κοβάλτιο, σχεδιασμό ηλεκτρικών οχημάτων και σημείων φόρτισης κανονικής ή υψηλής ισχύος).
3 - 1.3. Μετάβαση σε ένα πράσινο και βιώσιμο σύστημα μεταφορών - 16831_Υποστήριξη πράσινης μεταποίησης & μεταφορών – ανάπτυξη τεχνολογίας δέσμευσης & αποθήκευσης διοξειδίου του άνθρακα -	Στόχος	Σημεία φόρτισης για ηλεκτρικά οχήματα - ολοκληρώση εγκαταστάσεων		Αριθμός σημείων φόρτισης για ηλεκτρικά οχήματα που έχουν εγκατασταθεί όπως με διαπίστευση από το Υπουργείο Περιβάλλοντος και Ενέργειας		8.000	4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση της εγκατάστασης τουλάχιστον 8.000 προσβάσιμων στο κοινό σημείων φόρτισης για ηλεκτρικά οχήματα σε στρατηγικές αστικές και προαστιακές τοποθεσίες εντός πόλεων και σε σημεία ενδιαφέροντος και των επιλεγμένων λειτουργικών μονάδων.

16924_ Ηλεκτροκίνηση συγκοινωνιών									

Ομάδα 5: Εθνικό σχέδιο αναδάσωσης και προστασία της βιοποικιλότητας

Τα μέτρα που περιλαμβάνονται σε αυτήν την ομάδα είναι:

- Εθνικό σχέδιο αναδάσωσης (ID: 16849)
- Δράσεις προστασίας της βιοποικιλότητας (ID: 16851)

Τα ορόσημα και οι στόχοι που ορίζονται για αυτήν την ομάδα περιγράφονται στον ακόλουθο πίνακα:

Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	**Ορόσημο / Στόχος**	**Όνομα**	**Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για ορόσημα)**	**Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για στόχους)**			**Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης**		**Περιγραφή κάθε Ορόσημου / Στόχου**
				Μονάδα μέτρησης	**Βάση**	**Στόχος**	**Τρίμηνο**	**Χρονολογία**	
4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στο κλίμα και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος - 16849_Εθνικό σχέδιο αναδάσωσης	Ορόσημο	Αναδάσωση - συμβάσεις	Κοινοποίηση ανάθεσης όλων των συμβάσεων				2ο τρίμηνο	2023	Κοινοποίηση ανάθεσης όλων των συμβάσεων και για τα δύο επιμέρους έργα αναδάσωσης: 1. Αποκατάσταση 16.500 εκταρίων υποβαθμισμένων δασικών οικοσυστημάτων στην Ελλάδα, χρησιμοποιώντας κυρίως εγγενή είδη και

									2. Αποκατάσταση του περιβάλλοντος της Πάρνηθας.
4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στο κλίμα και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος - 16849 Εθνικό σχέδιο αναδάσωσης	Ορόσημο	Αναδάσωση - Ολοκλήρωση του υποέργου 2 (Όρος Πάρνηθα)	Πιστοποίηση από το Υπουργείο Περιβάλλοντος της ολοκλήρωσης του υποέργου 2				2ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου Όρος Πάρνηθα.
4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στο κλίμα και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος - 16849_Εθνικό σχέδιο αναδάσωσης	Ορόσημο	Αναδάσωση - Ολοκλήρωση του υποέργου 1 (Αποκατάσταση 16.500 εκταρίων)	Πιστοποίηση από το Υπουργείο Περιβάλλοντος αναδάσωσης 16.500 εκταρίων				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση όλων των εργασιών αποκατάστασης 16.500 εκταρίων υποβαθμισμένων δασικών οικοσυστημάτων στην Ελλάδα.
4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στο κλίμα και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος - 16851_Δράσεις	Ορόσημο	Βιοποικιλότητα - Ολοκλήρωση	Πιστοποίηση από το Υπουργείο Περιβάλλοντος της ολοκλήρωσης όλων των υποέργων				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση όλων των υποέργων προστασίας βιοποικιλότητας, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της δημιουργίας εθνικού δικτύου μονοπατιών και

προστασίας της βιοποικιλότητας									πεζοπορικών διαδρομών, της αποκατάστασης αναβαθμίδων που σχετίζονται με την προστασία της βιοποικιλότητας, της θέσπισης ομοιόμορφων πρωτοκόλλων παρακολούθησης και του αντίστοιχου επιχειρησιακού συστήματος, καθώς και του οριζόντιου σχεδίου συστήματος περιπολίας για όλες τις προστατευόμενες περιοχές της Ελλάδας.

Ομάδα 6: Υποδομή λυμάτων και νερού, εξοικονόμηση νερού

Τα μέτρα που περιλαμβάνονται σε αυτήν την ομάδα είναι:

- Επεξεργασία και καθαρισμός αστικών λυμάτων περιβαλλοντικά ευαίσθητων οικισμών και εκσυγχρονισμός εγκαταστάσεων σε επιλεγμένες πόλεις (ID: 16846)
- Έργα παροχής και εξοικονόμησης πόσιμου νερού (ID: 16850)
- Αντιπλημμυρικά έργα (ID: 16882)
- Αναβάθμιση ύδρευσης αναπτυσσόμενων περιοχών (ID: 16898)

Τα ορόσημα και οι στόχοι που ορίζονται για αυτήν την ομάδα περιγράφονται στον ακόλουθο πίνακα:

Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	**Ορόσημο / Στόχος**	**Όνομα**	**Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για ορόσημα)**	**Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για στόχους)**			**Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης**		**Περιγραφή κάθε Ορόσημου / Στόχου**
				Μονάδα μέτρησης	**Βάση**	**Στόχος**	**Τρίμηνο**	**Χρονολογία**	
4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στο κλίμα και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος - 16882_ Αντιπλημμυρικά έργα	Ορόσημο	Κοινοποίηση της ανάθεσης συμβάσεων για τα αντιπλημμυρικά έργα	Κοινοποίηση της ανάθεσης των συμβάσεων				4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Κοινοποίηση ανάθεσης όλων των συμβάσεων αντιπλημμυρικών έργων στις 4 περιοχές: Λασίθι Κρήτης, Αμβρακία-Αμφιλοχία, Λουτράκι και Ωραιόκαστρο. Για κάθε επιμέρους επένδυση, πρέπει να διασφαλίζεται και να αποδεικνύεται η πλήρης συμμόρφωση με τις απαιτήσεις της οδηγίας-πλαισίου για τα ύδατα πριν

									από την έναρξη των κατασκευαστικών έργων.
4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στο κλίμα και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος - 16850_Έργα παροχής και εξοικονόμησης πόσιμου νερού	Ορόσημο	Δημοσιοποίηση Πρόσκλησης ενδιαφέροντος για ενέργειες εξοικονόμησης πόσιμου νερού	Έκδοση πρόσκλησης εκδήλωσης ενδιαφέροντος από το Υπουργείο Περιβάλλοντος				2ο τρίμηνο	2023	Δημοσιοποίηση πρόσκλησης ενδιαφέροντος για πρόγραμμα δράσεων εξοικονόμησης πόσιμου νερού, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της απαίτησης του συστήματος που θα κατασκευαστεί να έχει μέση κατανάλωση ενέργειας <= 0,5 kWh ή δείκτη διαρροής υποδομής (ILI) <= 1,5.

4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στο κλίμα και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος - 16898_Αναβάθμιση ύδρευσης αναπτυσσόμενων περιοχών	Ορόσημο	Κοινοποίηση ανάθεσης σύμβασης για έργα αναβάθμιση ύδρευσης αναπτυσσόμενων περιοχών	Κοινοποίηση ανάθεσης όλων των συμβάσεων				4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Κοινοποίηση ανάθεσης σύμβασης για όλα τα έργα αναβάθμισης ύδρευσης αναπτυσσόμενων περιοχών : 1. Συστήματα ύδρευσης για τους νομούς Πρέβεζας - Άρτας - Λευκάδας 2. Συστήματα ύδρευσης στο νησί της Λέσβου 3. Παροχή νερού στο νησί της Κέρκυρας Για κάθε επιμέρους επένδυση, πρέπει να διασφαλίζεται και να αποδεικνύεται η πλήρης συμμόρφωση με τις απαιτήσεις της οδηγίας-πλαισίου για τα ύδατα πριν από την έναρξη των κατασκευαστικών έργων.

4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στο κλίμα και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος-16846_Επεξεργασία και καθαρισμός αστικών λυμάτων περιβαλλοντικά ευαίσθητων οικισμών και εκσυγχρονισμός εγκαταστάσεων σε επιλεγμένες πόλεις	Ορόσημο	Κοινοποίηση ανάθεσης σύμβασης για έργα επεξεργασίας και καθαρισμού αστικών λυμάτων	Κοινοποίηση ανάθεσης όλων των συμβάσεων				4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Κοινοποίηση της σύμβασης για έργα επεξεργασίας και καθαρισμού αστικών λυμάτων : 1. Υποδομή δικτύου αποχέτευσης και μονάδες επεξεργασίας λυμάτων. 2. Αναβάθμιση, επέκταση και εκσυγχρονισμός εγκαταστάσεων επεξεργασίας λυμάτων και επαναχρησιμοποίηση επεξεργασμένου νερού. 3. Υλοποίηση υποδομής διαχείρισης ιλύος από εγκαταστάσεις επεξεργασίας λυμάτων. Όλες οι συμβάσεις περιλαμβάνουν την απαίτηση για το κατασκευασμένο σύστημα λυμάτων να έχει καθαρά μηδενική κατανάλωση ενέργειας.

4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στο κλίμα και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος - 16882_Αντιπλημμυρικά έργα	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του 60% των εργασιών των αντιπλημμυρικών έργων	Έκθεση ανεξάρτητου μηχανικού πιστοποιημένου από το Υπουργείο Υποδομών				4ο τρίμηνο	2024	Ολοκλήρωση του 60% της αξίας των έργων για τα αντιπλημμυρικά έργα στις 4 περιοχές: Λασίθι Κρήτης, Αμβρακία-Αμφιλοχία, Περιφέρεια Λουτρακίου και Ωραιόκαστρο.
4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στο κλίμα και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος - 16898_Αναβάθμιση ύδρευσης αναπτυσσόμενων περιοχών	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του 60% των έργων ύδρευσης	Έκθεση ανεξάρτητου μηχανικού πιστοποιημένου από το Υπουργείο Υποδομών				4ο τρίμηνο	2024	Ολοκλήρωση του 60% της αξίας των έργων για τα τρία επιμέρους έργα ύδρευσης: 1. Συστήματα ύδρευσης για τους νομούς Πρέβεζας - Άρτας - Λευκάδας. 2. Συστήματα ύδρευσης στο νησί της Λέσβου και 3. Παροχή νερού στο νησί της Κέρκυρας.

4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στο κλίμα και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος - 16850_Έργα παροχής και εξοικονόμησης πόσιμου νερού	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του 50% των ενεργειών παροχής και εξοικονόμησης νερού	Έκθεση από ανεξάρτητο μηχανικό πιστοποιημένο από το Υπουργείο Περιβάλλοντος και Ενέργειας				4ο τρίμηνο	2024	Ολοκλήρωση των ενεργειών εξοικονόμησης νερού για το 50% των νοικοκυριών και ολοκλήρωση του 50% της αξίας των εργασιών για τα έργα ύδρευσης.
4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στο κλίμα και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος - 16846_Επεξεργασία και καθαρισμός αστικών λυμάτων περιβαλλοντικά ευαίσθητων οικισμών και εκσυγχρονισμός εγκαταστάσεων σε επιλεγμένες πόλεις	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του 50% των έργων επεξεργασίας και καθαρισμού αστικών λυμάτων	Έκθεση ολοκλήρωσης από ανεξάρτητο μηχανικό πιστοποιημένο από το Υπουργείο Περιβάλλοντος και Ενέργειας				4ο τρίμηνο	2024	Ολοκλήρωση του 50% της αξίας των έργων για υποδομές επεξεργασίας και καθαρισμού αστικών λυμάτων.

4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στο κλίμα και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος - 16846_Επεξεργασία και καθαρισμός αστικών λυμάτων περιβαλλοντικά ευαίσθητων οικισμών και εκσυγχρονισμός εγκαταστάσεων σε επιλεγμένες πόλεις	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση όλων των έργων επεξεργασίας και καθαρισμού αστικών λυμάτων	Έκθεση ολοκλήρωσης από ανεξάρτητο μηχανικό πιστοποιημένο από το Υπουργείο Περιβάλλοντος και Ενέργειας				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση όλων των έργων επεξεργασίας και καθαρισμού αστικών λυμάτων 1. Υποδομή δικτύου λυμάτων και εγκαταστάσεις επεξεργασίας λυμάτων 2. Αναβάθμιση, επέκταση και εκσυγχρονισμός εγκαταστάσεων επεξεργασίας λυμάτων και επαναχρησιμοποίηση επεξεργασμένου νερού · και 3. Υλοποίηση υποδομής διαχείρισης ιλύος από εγκαταστάσεις επεξεργασίας λυμάτων.
4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στο κλίμα και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος - 16850_Έργα παροχής και	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση Υποδομών παροχής και εξοικονόμησης πόσιμου νερού	Έκθεση ολοκλήρωσης από ανεξάρτητο μηχανικό πιστοποιημένο από το Υπουργείο Περιβάλλοντος και Ενέργειας				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση όλων των έργων, συμπεριλαμβανομένων: 1. Υποδομές ύδρευσης σε επτά περιοχές 2. Τρεις μονάδες αφαλάτωσης 3.Τηλεμετρία - Έργα τηλεχειρισμού για την

εξοικονόμησης πόσιμου νερού									ανίχνευση διαρροών σε δίκτυα ύδρευσης 4. Προμήθεια ψηφιακών μετρητών νερού 5. Δράσεις εξοικονόμησης νερού για τουλάχιστον 45.000 νοικοκυριά και 10.000 επιχειρήσεις
4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στο κλίμα και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος - 16882_Αντιπλημμυρικά έργα	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση αντιπλημμυρικών έργων	Έκθεση ολοκλήρωσης από ανεξάρτητο μηχανικό πιστοποιημένο από το Υπουργείο Περιβάλλοντος και Ενέργειας				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση αντιπλημμυρικών έργων στις τέσσερις περιοχές: Λασίθι Κρήτης, Αμβρακία-Αμφιλοχία, Περιφέρεια Λουτρακίου και Ωραιόκαστρο.
4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στο κλίμα και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος - 16898_Αναβάθμιση ύδρευσης αναπτυσσόμενων περιοχών	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση έργων αναβάθμιση ύδρευσης αναπτυσσόμενων περιοχών	Έκθεση ολοκλήρωσης από ανεξάρτητο μηχανικό πιστοποιημένο από το Υπουργείο Περιβάλλοντος και Ενέργειας				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση τριών επιμέρους έργων ύδρευσης σε α) Πρέβεζα - Άρτα - Λευκάδα, β) Κέρκυρα και γ) Λέσβος: εργασίες εισαγωγής και κεφαλής, αγωγοί, σταθμοί αποθήκευσης και άντλησης να έχουν ολοκληρωθεί και να λειτουργούν.

Ομάδα 7: Έργα Πολιτικής Προστασίας

Τα μέτρα που περιλαμβάνονται σε αυτήν την ομάδα είναι:

- Επενδύσεις εκσυγχρονισμού εναέριων μέσων για την πολιτική προστασία (ID: 16911)
- Αναβάθμιση εξοπλισμού πολιτικής προστασίας (ID: 16910)
- Έργα ανάπτυξης του στρατηγικού σχεδιασμού διαχείρισης κινδύνων της πολιτικής προστασίας (ID: 16909)
- Ενίσχυση αντιπυρικής & αντιπλημμυρικής προστασίας (οχήματα, εξοπλισμός κ.λπ.) (ID: 16912)
- Κατασκευή 13 περιφερειακών κέντρων πολιτικής προστασίας (ID: 16283)

Τα ορόσημα και οι στόχοι που ορίζονται για αυτήν την ομάδα περιγράφονται στον ακόλουθο πίνακα:

Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	**Ορόσημο / Στόχος**	**Όνομα**	**Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για ορόσημα)**	**Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για στόχους)**			**Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης**		**Περιγραφή κάθε Ορόσημου / Στόχου**
				Μονάδα μέτρησης	**Βάση**	**Στόχος**	**Τρίμηνο**	**Χρονολογία**	
4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στο κλίμα και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος - 16283_Κατασκευή 13 περιφερειακών κέντρων πολιτικής προστασίας	Ορόσημο	Διαγωνισμός για τα 13 Περιφερειακά Κέντρα	Δημοσίευση της προκήρυξης διαγωνισμού				3ο τρίμηνο	2021	Δημοσίευση προκήρυξης διαγωνισμού για την κατασκευή 13 περιφερειακών κέντρων πολιτικής προστασίας.

4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στο κλίμα και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος - 16910_Αναβάθμιση εξοπλισμού πολιτικής προστασίας	Ορόσημο	Συμβόλαιο για GPS	Γνωστοποίηση ανάθεσης συμβάσεων				4ο τρίμηνο	2022	Γνωστοποίηση ανάθεσης σύμβασης για το σύστημα παρακολούθησης και έγκαιρης προειδοποίησης.
4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στο κλίμα και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος - 16911_Επενδύσεις εκσυγχρονισμού εναέριων μέσων για την πολιτική προστασία	Ορόσημο	Αγορά δύο ελικοπτέρων Sikorsky	Γνωστοποίηση ανάθεσης συμβάσεων				4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Γνωστοποίηση ανάθεσης της σύμβασης για την αγορά δύο ελικοπτέρων Sikorsky για τις ανάγκες πολιτικής προστασίας και πυρόσβεσης.
4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στο κλίμα και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος - 16283_Κατασκευή 13	Στόχος	Ολοκλήρωση 13 κτιρίων		Αριθμός περιφερειακών κέντρων πολιτικής προστασίας που τέθηκαν σε λειτουργία μετά την	0	13	4ο τρίμηνο	2024	Ολοκλήρωση κατασκευής και έναρξης λειτουργίας 13 περιφερειακών κέντρων πολιτικής προστασίας.

περιφερειακών κέντρων πολιτικής προστασίας				ολοκλήρωση της κατασκευής					
4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στο κλίμα και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος - 16910_Αναβάθμιση εξοπλισμού πολιτικής προστασίας	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση συστήματος παρακολούθησης και διαχείρισης πολιτικής προστασίας	Πιστοποίηση ολοκλήρωσης με έκθεση του Υπουργείου Εσωτερικών				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση των ακόλουθων ενεργειών: 1. Σύστημα παρακολούθησης GPS που θα χρησιμοποιείται από την Ελληνική Πυροσβεστική Υπηρεσία, καθώς και οχήματα του Περιφερειακού Κέντρου Πολιτικής Προστασίας (μηχανήματα έργου κ.λπ.). Επέκταση του συστήματος πληροφόρησης «συμμετέχω» της Ελληνικής Πυροσβεστικής Υπηρεσίας. 2. Σύστημα έγκαιρης προειδοποίησης.

									3. Συστήματα πυρανίχνευσης και πυρόσβεσης. 4. Σταθμοί επικοινωνίας έκτακτης ανάγκης και παροχή κλιματικών δεδομένων σε περιοχές ενδιαφέροντος, και 5. Ασύρματο δίκτυο επικοινωνίας.
4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στο κλίμα και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος - 16911_Επενδύσεις εκσυγχρονισμού εναέριων μέσων για την πολιτική προστασία	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση έργου εναέριων μέσων διαχείρισης κρίσεων	Πιστοποίηση ολοκλήρωσης με έκθεση του Υπουργείου Εσωτερικών				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση των ακόλουθων ενεργειών: 1. Παράδοση 2 ελικοπτέρων μεσαίου μεγέθους για ιατρική χρήση. 2. Παράδοση μη επανδρωμένων εναέριων οχημάτων - UAV- μη επανδρωμένων συστημάτων- (Drones) για εναέρια επιτήρηση.

									3. Αναβάθμιση - εκσυγχρονισμός των 7 Canadair CL415. 4. S-64 Skycrane βαρέων ελικοπτέρων. 5. Παράδοση 1 ελικοπτέρου για τη μεταφορά της ομάδας διαχείρισης συμβάντων της ΓΓΠΠ 6. Παράδοση 11 πυροσβεστικών αεροσκαφών αμφίβιου τύπου για τα νησιωτικά συγκροτήματα και 7. Αναβάθμιση - εκσυγχρονισμός δύο (2) Super Pumas.
4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στο κλίμα και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος -	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση εξοπλισμού καταπολέμησης των δασικών πυρκαγιών	Πιστοποίηση ολοκλήρωσης με έκθεση του Υπουργείου Εσωτερικών				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση των ακόλουθων ενεργειών: 1. Παράδοση πυροσβεστικών και

16912_Ενίσχυση αντιπυρικής & αντιπλημμυρικής προστασίας (οχήματα, εξοπλισμός κ.λπ.)									άλλων οχημάτων απόκρισης. 2. Ανάπτυξη έργων πρόληψης. Παράδοση κατασκευαστικού εξοπλισμού. 3. Παράδοση οχημάτων για τη ΓΓΠΠ, για τα περιφερειακά / τοπικά κέντρα πολιτικής προστασίας και τους εθελοντικούς οργανισμούς και 4. Παράδοση πτυσσόμενων μεταφερόμενων γεφυρών.
4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στο κλίμα και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος - 16909_ Έργα ανάπτυξης του στρατηγικού	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση της Εθνικής Διαχείρισης Κινδύνων Καταστροφών	Πιστοποίηση ολοκλήρωσης με έκθεση του Υπουργείου Εσωτερικών				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση των ακόλουθων ενεργειών: 1. Ίδρυση στρατηγικού Κέντρου Εθνικής Διαχείρισης Κινδύνων Καταστροφών στα

σχεδιασμού διαχείρισης κινδύνων της πολιτικής προστασίας									κτίρια Ατλάντας και Φάρος 1. Παράδοση τηλεπικοινωνιακού εξοπλισμού για τα 13 Περιφερειακά Κέντρα Επιχειρήσεων Πολιτικής Προστασίας. 2. Κατασκευή νέων κτιριακών εγκαταστάσεων και εξοπλισμού γραφείου για τα Εκπαιδευτικά Ιδρύματα Πολιτικής Προστασίας και Πυροσβεστικού Σώματος. 3. Κατασκευή κέντρου ελέγχου και διαχείρισης εναέριας επιτήρησης. 4. Παράδοση κινητής διαχείρισης και επιτόπιων κέντρων ελέγχου

									στις 13 Περιφέρειες.

Ομάδα 8: Συνδεσιμότητα για τους πολίτες, τις επιχειρήσεις, το κράτος

Τα μέτρα που περιλαμβάνονται σε αυτήν την ομάδα είναι:

- Μετάβαση στην τεχνολογία 5G και διευκόλυνση της ανάπτυξης καινοτόμων ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών (ID: 16844)
- Μετάβαση σε γρήγορες ευρυζωνικές συνδέσεις - 100/200 Mbps (UltraFast) (ID: 16857)
- Υποδομές οπτικών ινών σε κτίρια (ID: 16818)
- Ασύρματα δίκτυα πέμπτης γενιάς (5G) στο εθνικό δίκτυο αυτοκινητοδρόμων (ID: 16834)
- Ανάπτυξη δικτύου Μικροδορυφόρων (ID: 16855)
- Υποθαλάσσια καλώδια στα Ελληνικά νησιά (ID: 16962)

Τα ορόσημα και οι στόχοι που έχουν οριστεί για αυτήν την ομάδα περιγράφονται στον παρακάτω πίνακα:

Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	**Ορόσημο / Στόχος**	**Όνομα**	**Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για ορόσημα)**	**Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για στόχους)**			**Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης**		**Περιγραφή κάθε Ορόσημου / Στόχου**
				Μονάδα μέτρησης	**Βάση**	**Στόχος**	**Τρίμηνο**	**Χρονολογία**	
5 - 2.1. Συνδεσιμότητα για τους	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση σύμβασης (-εων) για	Γνωστοποίηση ανάθεσης σύμβασης (-εων)				3ο τρίμηνο	2022	Ανάθεση σύμβασης (-εων) μετά την επιτυχή ολοκλήρωση της διαδικασίας υποβολής προσφορών για το έργο «Υποδομές οπτικών ινών σε κτίρια».

πολίτες, τις επιχειρήσεις, το κράτος-16818_Υποδομές οπτικών ινών σε κτίρια		την υποδομή οπτικών ινών σε κτίρια							Η Κοινωνία της Πληροφορίας Α.Ε. / Υπουργείο Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης διασφαλίζει ότι όλες οι υποβληθείσες αιτήσεις θα εξεταστούν για να επιβεβαιωθεί εάν οι αιτήσεις ανταποκρίνονται σωστά στις απαιτήσεις της Πρόσκλησης Υποβολής Πρότασης. Με την επιλογή του κατάλληλου αναδόχου, η Κοινωνία της Πληροφορίας Α.Ε. / Υπουργείο Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης θα προβεί σε ανάθεση σύμβασης που καθορίζει τις υποχρεώσεις, τους ρόλους και τις ευθύνες των συμβαλλομένων μερών.
5 - 2.1. Συνδεσιμότητα για τους πολίτες, τις επιχειρήσεις, το κράτος-16962_Υποθαλάσσια καλώδια στα Ελληνικά νησιά	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση σύμβασης (εων) για το έργο “Υποθαλάσσια καλώδια στα Ελληνικά νησιά”	Γνωστοποίηση ανάθεσης σύμβασης (-εων)				2ο τρίμηνο	2023	Ανάθεση σύμβασης (-εων) μετά την επιτυχή ολοκλήρωση της διαδικασίας υποβολής προσφορών για το έργο “Υποθαλάσσια καλώδια στα Ελληνικά νησιά”. Η Κοινωνία της Πληροφορίας Α.Ε. / Υπουργείο Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης θα εξετάσει όλες τις υποβληθείσες προτάσεις και θα επιβεβαιώσει εάν οι αιτήσεις ανταποκρίνονται σωστά στις απαιτήσεις της Πρόσκλησης Υποβολής Πρότασης. Με την επιλογή του κατάλληλου αναδόχου, η Κοινωνία της Πληροφορίας Α.Ε. / Υπουργείο Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης θα προβεί σε ανάθεση σύμβασης που καθορίζει τις υποχρεώσεις, τους ρόλους και τις ευθύνες και των δύο μερών.

5 - 2.1. Συνδεσιμότητα για τους πολίτες, τις επιχειρήσεις, το κράτος-16855_Ανάπτυξη δικτύου Μικροδορυφόρων	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση σύμβασης (εων) για το έργο “Ανάπτυξη δικτύου Μικροδορυφόρων”	Γνωστοποίηση ανάθεσης σύμβασης (-εων)				2ο τρίμηνο	2023	Ανάθεση σύμβασης (-εων) μετά την επιτυχή ολοκλήρωση της διαδικασίας υποβολής προσφορών για το έργο ‘Ανάπτυξη δικτύου Μικροδορυφόρων’. Η Κοινωνία της Πληροφορίας Α.Ε. / Υπουργείο Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης διασφαλίζει ότι όλες οι υποβληθείσες προτάσεις θα εξεταστούν για να επιβεβαιωθεί εάν οι αιτήσεις ανταποκρίνονται σωστά στις απαιτήσεις της Πρόσκλησης Υποβολής Πρότασης. Με την επιλογή του κατάλληλου αναδόχου, η Κοινωνία της Πληροφορίας Α.Ε. / Υπουργείο Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης προβαίνει σε ανάθεση σύμβασης που καθορίζει τις υποχρεώσεις, τους ρόλους και τις ευθύνες και των δύο μερών.
5 - 2.1. Συνδεσιμότητα για τους πολίτες, τις επιχειρήσεις, το κράτος-16834_Ασύρματα δίκτυα πέμπτης γενιάς (5G) στο εθνικό	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση σύμβασης (εων) για το έργο “Ασύρματα δίκτυα πέμπτης γενιάς (5G) στο εθνικό δίκτυο αυτοκιν	Γνωστοποίηση ανάθεσης σύμβασης (-εων)				2ο τρίμηνο	2023	Ανάθεση σύμβασης (-εων) μετά την επιτυχή ολοκλήρωση της διαδικασίας υποβολής προσφορών για το έργο “Ασύρματα δίκτυα πέμπτης γενιάς (5G) στο εθνικό δίκτυο αυτοκινητοδρόμων”. Η Κοινωνία της Πληροφορίας Α.Ε. / Υπουργείο Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης διασφαλίζει ότι όλες οι υποβληθείσες προτάσεις εξετάζονται για να επιβεβαιωθεί ότι οι αιτήσεις ανταποκρίνονται σωστά στις απαιτήσεις της Πρόσκλησης Υποβολής Πρότασης. Με την επιλογή του κατάλληλου αναδόχου, η Κοινωνία της Πληροφορίας Α.Ε. / Υπουργείο Ψηφιακής

δίκτυο αυτοκινητοδρόμων		ητοδρόμων”							Διακυβέρνησης προβαίνει σε ανάθεση σύμβασης που καθορίζει τις υποχρεώσεις, τους ρόλους και τις ευθύνες και των δύο μερών.
5 - 2.1. Συνδεσιμότητα για τους πολίτες, τις επιχειρήσεις, το κράτος-16962_Υποθαλάσσια καλώδια στα Ελληνικά νησιά	Στόχος	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου «Υποθαλάσσια καλώδια στα Ελληνικά νησιά»		Εγκατεστημένα χιλιόμετρα υποθαλάσσιων καλωδίων	0	1.370	4ο τρίμηνο	2025	1.370 χλμ υποθαλάσσια καλώδια εγκατεστημένα για τη διασύνδεση της Ελλάδας με την Κύπρο και τη σύνδεση μεγάλων νησιών όπως η Λέσβος, η Σύρος, η Κρήτη καθώς και μεσαίου μεγέθους νησιά (όπως Κάρπαθος, Κάλυμνος, Ικαρία και Πάτμος).
5 - 2.1. Συνδεσιμότητα για τους πολίτες, τις επιχειρήσεις, το κράτος-16818_Υποδομές οπτικών ινών σε κτίρια	Στόχος	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου «Υποδομές οπτικών ινών σε κτίρια»		Αριθμός ιδιωτικών κτιρίων που είναι πλήρως συνδεδεμένα με την υποδομή οπτικών ινών	0	120.000	4ο τρίμηνο	2025	120.000 ιδιωτικά κτίρια πλήρως συνδεδεμένα με υποδομή οπτικών ινών FTTH.

				Fiber To The Home (FTTH)					
5 - 2.1. Συνδεσιμότητα για τους πολίτες, τις επιχειρήσεις, το κράτος-16834_Ασύρματα δίκτυα πέμπτης γενιάς (5G) στο εθνικό δίκτυο αυτοκινητοδρόμων	Στόχος	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου "Ασύρματα δίκτυα πέμπτης γενιάς (5G) στο εθνικό δίκτυο αυτοκινητοδρόμων"		Εγκατεστημένα χιλιόμετρα υποδομών δικτύων πέμπτης γενιάς 5G	0	1.918	4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ανάπτυξη 1.918 χλμ υποδομής 5G σε όλους τους ελληνικούς αυτοκινητόδρομους.
5 - 2.1. Συνδεσιμότητα για τους πολίτες, τις επιχειρήσεις, το κράτος - 16855_Ανάπτυξη	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου "Ανάπτυξη δικτύου Μικροδορυφόρων"	Αναφορές για τη θέση σε τροχιά των μικροδορυφόρων				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Το Πιλοτικό Πρόγραμμα ξεκινά τις διαδικασίες ρουτίνας και η ομάδα των Μικροδορυφόρων ξεκινά και τίθεται σε τροχιά. Η παράδοση του έργου θα αξιολογηθεί για την απόδοσή του (κατά πόσον οι μικροδορυφόροι υποστηρίζουν ασφαλείς τηλεπικοινωνιακές υπηρεσίες μαζί με εφαρμογές παρατήρησης της γης στους τομείς της χαρτογράφησης, της ναυτιλίας, του αγροτικού

δικτύου Μικροδορυφόρων									τομέα, του χωροταξικού σχεδιασμού και άλλων τομέων της οικονομίας).

Ομάδα 9: Πρωτοβουλίες που σχετίζονται με βελτιωμένες και ασφαλείς ψηφιακές υπηρεσίες προσανατολισμένες στον πελάτη και κάνουν χρήση διαλειτουργικών συστημάτων πληροφορικής και πολιτικών ανοιχτών δεδομένων

Τα μέτρα που περιλαμβάνονται σε αυτήν την ομάδα είναι:

- Δημιουργία ολοκληρωμένου συστήματος διαχείρισης σχέσεων (CRM) με πολίτες και επιχειρήσεις (ID: 16810)
- Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός των ΚΕΠ (ID: 16780)
- Νέο σύστημα δημοσίων συμβάσεων (ID: 16736)
- Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός Υπουργείου Εξωτερικών (ID: 16742)
- Αναβάθμιση ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων στην στρατιωτική θητεία (ID: 16826)
- Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του ΕΟΤ (ID: 16791)
- Στρατηγική και πολιτικές Κυβερνοασφάλειας στο Δημόσιο & Επαυξημένες υπηρεσίες κυβερνοασφάλειας για τις κρίσιμες δημόσιες υποδομές (ID: 16823)
- Διαλειτουργικότητα των υπολογιστικών συστημάτων και μητρώων του Δημοσίου και ανάπτυξη υπηρεσιών διαδικτύου (ID: 16779)
- Μελέτες διαβάθμισης των δεδομένων των πληροφοριακών συστημάτων του Δημόσιου (ID: 16965)
- Κέντρο διαλειτουργικότητας επόμενης γενιάς (ΚΕΔ) (ID: 16964)
- Ψηφιακά Μητρώα (ID: 16824)
- Ανάπτυξη ψηφιακού μητρώου τουριστικών επιχειρήσεων (ID: 16785)
- Κεντρικό σύστημα διαχείρισης εγγράφων (ID: 16738)

Τα ορόσημα και οι στόχοι που έχουν οριστεί για αυτήν την ομάδα περιγράφονται στον παρακάτω πίνακα:

Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	**Ορόσημο / Στόχος**	**Όνομα**	**Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για ορόσημα)**	**Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για στόχους)**			**Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης**		**Περιγραφή κάθε Ορόσημου / Στόχου**
				Μονάδα μέτρησης	**Βάση**	**Στόχος**	**Τρίμηνο**	**Χρονολογία**	

6 - 2.2. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του κράτους-16779_Διαλειτουργικότητα των υπολογιστικών συστημάτων και μητρώων του Δημοσίου και ανάπτυξη υπηρεσιών διαδικτύου	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση σύμβασης για έργο "Διαλειτουργικότητα των υπολογιστικών συστημάτων και μητρώων του Δημοσίου και ανάπτυξη υπηρεσιών διαδικτύου"	Γνωστοποίηση ανάθεσης σύμβασης				4ο τρίμηνο	2022	Ανάθεση της σύμβασης για το έργο διαλειτουργικότητας και ανάπτυξης υπηρεσιών διαδικτύου. Το Υπουργείο / Γενική Γραμματεία Πληροφοριακών Συστημάτων για το Δημόσιο Τομέα / Κοινωνία της Πληροφορίας Α.Ε. θα εξετάσει όλες τις υποβληθείσες προτάσεις και θα επιβεβαιώσει εάν οι αιτήσεις ανταποκρίνονται σωστά στις απαιτήσεις της Πρόσκλησης Υποβολής Πρότασης. Με την επιλογή του κατάλληλου αναδόχου, το Υπουργείο θα προβεί σε ανάθεση σύμβασης που καθορίζει τις υποχρεώσεις, τους ρόλους και τις ευθύνες και των δύο μερών.
6 - 2.2. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του κράτους-16810_Δημιουργία ολοκληρωμένου συστήματος διαχείρισης σχέσεων (CRM)	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση σύμβασης για το έργο "Δημιουργία ολοκληρωμένου συστήματος διαχείρισης σχέσεων (CRM) με	Γνωστοποίηση ανάθεσης σύμβασης				4ο τρίμηνο	2022	Ανάθεση της σύμβασης "Δημιουργία ολοκληρωμένου συστήματος διαχείρισης σχέσεων (CRM) με πολίτες και επιχειρήσεις & ανάπτυξη κεντρικού κόμβου αδειοδότησης". Το Υπουργείο / Γενική Γραμματεία Πληροφοριακών Συστημάτων για το Δημόσιο Τομέα / Κοινωνία της Πληροφορίας Α.Ε. θα εξετάσει όλες τις υποβληθείσες προτάσεις

με πολίτες και επιχειρήσεις		πολίτες και επιχειρήσεις & ανάπτυξη κεντρικού κόμβου αδειοδότησης”							και θα επιβεβαιώσει εάν οι αιτήσεις ανταποκρίνονται σωστά στις απαιτήσεις της Πρόσκλησης Υποβολής Πρότασης. Με την επιλογή του κατάλληλου εξωτερικού εταίρου, το Υπουργείο θα προβεί σε ανάθεση σύμβασης που καθορίζει τις υποχρεώσεις, τους ρόλους και τις ευθύνες και των δύο μερών.
6 - 2.2. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του κράτους-16780_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός των ΚΕΠ	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση σύμβασης για τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμός των ΚΕΠ	Γνωστοποίηση ανάθεσης σύμβασης				4ο τρίμηνο	2022	Ανάθεση της σύμβασης για τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό των ΚΕΠ. Το Υπουργείο / Γενική Γραμματεία Πληροφοριακών Συστημάτων για το Δημόσιο Τομέα / Κοινωνία της Πληροφορίας Α.Ε. διασφαλίζει ότι όλες οι υποβληθείσες προτάσεις εξετάζονται και επιβεβαιώνουν εάν οι αιτήσεις ανταποκρίνονται σωστά στις απαιτήσεις της Πρόσκλησης Υποβολής Πρότασης.. Με την επιλογή του κατάλληλου εξωτερικού εταίρου, το Υπουργείο προβαίνει σε ανάθεση σύμβασης που καθορίζει τις υποχρεώσεις,

									τους ρόλους και τις ευθύνες και των δύο μερών.
6 - 2.2. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του κράτους-16736_Νέο σύστημα δημοσίων συμβάσεων	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση σύμβασης για το νέο σύστημα δημοσίων συμβάσεων	Γνωστοποίηση ανάθεσης σύμβασης				4ο τρίμηνο	2022	Ανάθεση της σύμβασης για το νέο σύστημα δημοσίων συμβάσεων. Το Υπουργείο / Γενική Γραμματεία Πληροφοριακών Συστημάτων για το Δημόσιο Τομέα / Κοινωνία της Πληροφορίας Α.Ε. θα εξετάσει όλες τις υποβληθείσες προτάσεις και θα επιβεβαιώσει εάν οι αιτήσεις ανταποκρίνονται σωστά στις απαιτήσεις της Πρόσκλησης Υποβολής Πρότασης. Με την επιλογή του κατάλληλου αναδόχου, ο αρμόδιος φορέας προβαίνει σε ανάθεση σύμβασης που καθορίζει τις υποχρεώσεις, τους ρόλους και τις ευθύνες και των δύο μερών.
6 - 2.2. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του κράτους-16823_Στρατηγική και πολιτικές Κυβερνοασφάλειας στο Δημόσιο & Επαυξημένες υπηρεσίες κυβερνοασφάλει	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση σύμβασης για το έργο ”Στρατηγική και πολιτικές Κυβερνοασφάλειας στο Δημόσιο & Επαυξημένες υπηρεσίες	Γνωστοποίηση ανάθεσης σύμβασης				4ο τρίμηνο	2022	Ανάθεση της σύμβασης του έργου “Στρατηγική και πολιτικές Κυβερνοασφάλειας στο Δημόσιο & Επαυξημένες υπηρεσίες κυβερνοασφάλειας για τις κρίσιμες δημόσιες υποδομές”. Με την επιλογή του κατάλληλου εξωτερικού συμβούλου, το Υπουργείο θα προβεί σε ανάθεση σύμβασης που καθορίζει τις

ας για τις κρίσιμες δημόσιες υποδομές		κυβερνοασφάλειας για τις κρίσιμες δημόσιες υποδομές”							υποχρεώσεις, τους ρόλους και τις ευθύνες και των δύο μερών.
6 - 2.2. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του κράτους-16826_Αναβάθμιση ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων στην στρατιωτική θητεία	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση συμβολαίου για το έργο “Αναβάθμιση ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων στην στρατιωτική θητεία”	Γνωστοποίηση ανάθεσης σύμβασης				4ο τρίμηνο	2022	Ανάθεση της σύμβασης για το έργο “Αναβάθμιση ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων στην στρατιωτική θητεία”. Το Υπουργείο θα εξετάσει όλες τις υποβληθείσες προτάσεις και θα επιβεβαιώσει εάν οι αιτήσεις ανταποκρίνονται σωστά στις απαιτήσεις της Πρόσκλησης Υποβολής Πρότασης. Με την επιλογή του κατάλληλου εξωτερικού εταίρου, το Υπουργείο θα προβεί σε ανάθεση σύμβασης που καθορίζει τις υποχρεώσεις, τους ρόλους και τις ευθύνες και των δύο μερών.
6 - 2.2. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του κράτους-16742_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμό	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση σύμβασης για το έργο “Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός Υπουργείου	Γνωστοποίηση ανάθεσης σύμβασης				4ο τρίμηνο	2022	Ανάθεση της σύμβασης για το έργο “Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός Υπουργείου Εξωτερικών“. Το Υπουργείο θα εξετάσει όλες τις υποβληθείσες προτάσεις και θα επιβεβαιώσει εάν οι αιτήσεις ανταποκρίνονται σωστά στις

ς Υπουργείου Εξωτερικών		Εξωτερικών ”							απαιτήσεις της Πρόσκλησης Υποβολής Πρότασης. Με την επιλογή του κατάλληλου εξωτερικού εταίρου, το Υπουργείο θα προβεί σε ανάθεση σύμβασης που καθορίζει τις υποχρεώσεις, τους ρόλους και τις ευθύνες και των δύο μερών.
6 - 2.2. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του κράτους-16824_Ψηφιακά Μητρώα	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση σύμβασης για τα “Ψηφιακά Μητρώα” (E-Registries)	Γνωστοποίηση ανάθεσης σύμβασης				4ο τρίμηνο	2022	Ανάθεση της σύμβασης για το έργο “Ψηφιακά Μητρώα”. Το Υπουργείο / Γενική Γραμματεία Πληροφοριακών Συστημάτων για το Δημόσιο Τομέα / Κοινωνία της Πληροφορίας Α.Ε. θα εξετάσει όλες τις υποβληθείσες προτάσεις και θα επιβεβαιώσει εάν οι αιτήσεις ανταποκρίνονται σωστά στις απαιτήσεις της Πρόσκλησης Υποβολής Πρότασης. Με την επιλογή του κατάλληλου εξωτερικού εταίρου, το Υπουργείο θα προβεί σε ανάθεση σύμβασης που καθορίζει τις υποχρεώσεις, τους ρόλους και τις ευθύνες και των δύο μερών.

6 - 2.2. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του κράτους-16779_Διαλειτουργικότητα των υπολογιστικών συστημάτων και μητρώων του Δημοσίου και ανάπτυξη υπηρεσιών διαδικτύου	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου “Διαλειτουργικότητα των υπολογιστικών συστημάτων και μητρώων του Δημοσίου και ανάπτυξη υπηρεσιών διαδικτύου”	Αναφορά του Υπουργείου Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης που τεκμηριώνει την ολοκλήρωση του έργου σχετικά με τη διαλειτουργικότητα των συστημάτων και την ολοκλήρωση των ανοικτών δεδομένων				4ο τρίμηνο	2024	Ολοκλήρωση έργου “Διαλειτουργικότητα των υπολογιστικών συστημάτων και μητρώων του Δημοσίου και ανάπτυξη υπηρεσιών διαδικτύου”. Η αντίστοιχη υποδομή και συστήματα αξιολογούνται για νέες λειτουργίες. Αποδοχή / απόδοση (σε ακραίες συνθήκες κ.λπ.) / παλινδρόμηση. Επιπλέον, η αξιολόγηση περιλαμβάνει το στόχο των ανοικτών δεδομένων. (Η εφαρμογή του Ελληνικού Μητρώου Μεταδεδομένων (όπως ορίζεται στο Μητρώο Διαλειτουργικότητας) και μιας κεντρικής Πύλης Κεντρικής Υπηρεσίας Μητρώου, η οποία θα αποτελεί κεντρικό σημείο πρόσβασης στα κύρια μητρώα της χώρας).
6 - 2.2. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του κράτους-16810_Δημιουργία ολοκληρωμένου	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου “Δημιουργία ολοκληρωμένου συστήματος	Αναφορά του Υπουργείου Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης που τεκμηριώνει την				4ο τρίμηνο	2024	Ολοκλήρωση έργου: Δημιουργία ολοκληρωμένου συστήματος διαχείρισης σχέσεων (CRM) με πολίτες και επιχειρήσεις & ανάπτυξη κεντρικού κόμβου αδειοδότησης, που επιτρέπει τη διαχείριση των αλληλεπιδράσεων

συστήματος διαχείρισης σχέσεων (CRM) με πολίτες και επιχειρήσεις & ανάπτυξη κεντρικού κόμβου αδειοδότησης		διαχείρισης σχέσεων (CRM) με πολίτες και επιχειρήσεις & ανάπτυξη κεντρικού κόμβου αδειοδότησης”	εφαρμογή του ολοκληρωμένου συστήματος για τη διαχείριση του πλήρους κύκλου ζωής των σχέσεων της Δημόσιας Διοίκησης με πολίτες και επιχειρήσεις						της δημόσιας διοίκησης με πολίτες και επιχειρήσεις.
6 - 2.2. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του κράτους-16780_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός των ΚΕΠ	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου “Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός των ΚΕΠ”	Τελική αναφορά έργου του Υπουργείου Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης που τεκμηριώνει την ολοκλήρωση του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού των ΚΕΠ της Δημόσιας Διοίκησης				4ο τρίμηνο	2024	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου: Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός των ΚΕΠ, συμπεριλαμβανομένου του περαιτέρω εκσυγχρονισμού των ΚΕΠ της δημόσιας διοίκησης μέσω της απόκτησης 6.000 υπολογιστών / εκτυπωτών / tablet που χρησιμοποιούνται για τη διαδικασία ηλεκτρονικής υπογραφής, 200 συστημάτων διαχείρισης ουρών και έξυπνης ειδοποίησης , 1.000 τερματικά ανατροφοδότησης, πλατφόρμα αξιολόγησης και εφαρμογή για κινητά και τη χρήση τους.

6 - 2.2. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του κράτους-16965_Μελέτες διαβάθμισης των δεδομένων των πληροφοριακών συστημάτων του Δημόσιου	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου “Μελέτες διαβάθμισης των δεδομένων των πληροφοριακών συστημάτων του Δημόσιου”	Αναφορά του Υπουργείου Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης που τεκμηριώνει την ολοκλήρωση του έργου “Μελέτες διαβάθμισης των δεδομένων των πληροφοριακών συστημάτων του Δημόσιου”				4ο τρίμηνο	2024	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου: Μελέτες διαβάθμισης των δεδομένων των πληροφοριακών συστημάτων του Δημοσίου, μέσω της παροχής 220 μελετών ταξινόμησης δεδομένων.
6 - 2.2. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του κράτους-16823_Στρατηγική και πολιτικές Κυβερνοασφάλειας στο Δημόσιο & Επαυξημένες υπηρεσίες κυβερνοασφάλειας για τις	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου Στρατηγική και πολιτικές Κυβερνοασφάλειας στο Δημόσιο & Επαυξημένες υπηρεσίες κυβερνοασφάλειας για	Αναφορά από το Υπουργείο Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης σχετικά με την τεκμηρίωση της εφαρμογής της νέας Στρατηγικής				4ο τρίμηνο	2024	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου «Στρατηγική και πολιτικές Κυβερνοασφάλειας στο Δημόσιο & Επαυξημένες υπηρεσίες κυβερνοασφάλειας για τις κρίσιμες δημόσιες υποδομές» που εφαρμόζει αλλαγές από άποψη διαδικασιών σχετικά με την ασφάλεια στον κυβερνοχώρο και καθιερώνει και καθιστά λειτουργικό το Εθνικό Κέντρο Επιχειρήσεων Κυβερνοασφάλειας

κρίσιμες δημόσιες υποδομές		τις κρίσιμες δημόσιες υποδομές	και Πολιτικών για την Ασφάλεια στον Κυβερνοχώρο στη Δημόσια Διοίκηση και έργα που περιλαμβάνονται εκεί						(ΕΚΕΚ) σύμφωνα με τη νέα στρατηγική.
6 - 2.2. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του κράτους - 16738_Κεντρικό σύστημα διαχείρισης εγγράφων	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση έργου "Επέκταση του κεντρικού Συστήματος Διαχείρισης Εγγράφων"	Τελική αναφορά του Υπουργείου Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης που τεκμηριώνει την ολοκλήρωση του Κεντρικού Συστήματος Διαχείρισης Εγγράφων				2ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση του Κεντρικού Συστήματος Διαχείρισης Εγγράφων, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της χρήσης 130.000 ψηφιακών υπογραφών, που υποστηρίζονται από εφαρμογές και ένα γραφείο υποστήριξης / βοήθειας (help desk).
6 - 2.2. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του κράτους - 16742_Ψηφιακό	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου "Ψηφιακός μετασχηματ	Αναφορά του Υπουργείου Εξωτερικών που τεκμηριώνει				2ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου "Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός Υπουργείου Εξωτερικών", συμπεριλαμβανομένων (1) του συστήματος υποστήριξης

ς μετασχηματισμός Υπουργείου Εξωτερικών		ισμός Υπουργείου Εξωτερικών”	την ολοκλήρωση όλων των επιμέρους έργων του έργου “Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός Υπουργείου Εξωτερικών”						στρατηγικού και επιχειρησιακού σχεδιασμού, (2) της Ψηφιοποίησης των διπλωματικών και ιστορικών αρχείων, (3) της πλατφόρμας παγκόσμιου ψηφιακού κέντρου πληροφοριών και (4) του εκσυγχρονισμού της κρυπτογραφικής πληροφορικής & Υποδομής Ασφάλειας Τηλεπικοινωνιών.
6 - 2.2. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του κράτους-16791_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του ΕΟΤ	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού του ΕΟΤ	Αναφορά του Ελληνικού Οργανισμού Τουρισμού που τεκμηριώνει την ολοκλήρωση του έργου «Ψηφιακός Μετασχηματισμός του Ελληνικού Οργανισμού Τουρισμού»				2ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού του Ελληνικού Οργανισμού Τουρισμού (ΕΟΤ), συμπεριλαμβανομένης της δημιουργίας (1) ψηφιακού τουριστικού χάρτη, (2) ψηφιακού χώρου αποθήκευσης πολιτιστικών αγαθών της Ελλάδας και (3) νέου συστήματος τουριστικών πληροφοριών.
6 - 2.2. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του κράτους-16964_Κέντρο	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του Κέντρου Διαλειτουργικότητας	Αναφορά του Υπουργείου Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης που				2ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση του Κέντρου Διαλειτουργικότητας Επόμενης Γενιάς (ΚΕΔ), συμπεριλαμβανομένης της ολοκλήρωσης της μελέτης

διαλειτουργικότητας επόμενης γενιάς (ΚΕΔ)		Επόμενης Γενιάς	τεκμηριώνει την ολοκλήρωση του έργου «Κέντρο Διαλειτουργικότητας Επόμενης Γενιάς».						σκοπιμότητας και ασφάλειας, της δημιουργίας του Κέντρου και της εφαρμογής σχετικών διαδικτυακών υπηρεσιών.
6 - 2.2. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του κράτους - 16785_Ανάπτυξη ψηφιακού μητρώου τουριστικών επιχειρήσεων	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου “Ανάπτυξη ψηφιακού μητρώου τουριστικών επιχειρήσεων”	Τελική αναφορά του Υπουργείου Τουρισμού που τεκμηριώνει τη λειτουργία της πλατφόρμας «Νέα e-ΜΗΤΕ»				2ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση της πλατφόρμας του τουριστικού μητρώου «e-ΜΗΤΕ».
6 - 2.2. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του κράτους - 16826_Αναβάθμιση ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων στην στρατιωτική θητεία	Στόχος			Αριθμός εκπαιδευόμενων ατόμων	0	150.000	2ο τρίμηνο	2025	Εκσυγχρονισμός του προγράμματος “Αναβάθμιση ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων στην στρατιωτική θητεία”, με εκπαιδευμένα 150.000 άτομα.

6 - 2.2. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του κράτους - 16736_Νέο σύστημα δημοσίων συμβάσεων	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του νέου συστήματος δημοσίων συμβάσεων	Έκθεση του Υπουργείου Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης που τεκμηριώνει την υλοποίηση του έργου «Νέο σύστημα δημοσίων συμβάσεων»				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου “Νέο σύστημα δημοσίων συμβάσεων”, συμπεριλαμβανομένων (1) της αναβάθμισης των εκδόσεων Λειτουργικών Συστημάτων και της ενσωμάτωσης του νέου συστήματος σε τρέχοντα συστήματα, (2) της διαθεσιμότητας νέων λειτουργιών συστήματος και αναφορών συστήματος, (3) της οριστικοποίηση του επανασχεδιασμού του εθνικού συστήματος δημοσίων συμβάσεων και του Κεντρικού Ηλεκτρονικού Μητρώου Δημοσίων Συμβάσεων (ΚΗΜΔΗΣ), (4) της διαθεσιμότητας υπηρεσιών διαλειτουργικότητας με το gov.gr. και της λειτουργία τους, (5) του μηχανισμού κρυπτογράφησης δεδομένων, (6) του εικονικού βοηθού, (7) του ηλεκτρονικού συστήματος αρχειοθέτησης, (8) του νέου συστήματος για την Εθνική Κεντρική Αρχή Προμηθειών Υγείας (ΕΚΑΠΥ) και (9) του Συστήματος Μοντελοποίησης Πληροφοριών Κτιρίων (BIM).

6 - 2.2.Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του κράτους - 16824_Ψηφιακά Μητρώα	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου των “Ψηφιακών Μητρώων” (ERegistries)	Έκθεση του Υπουργείου Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης που τεκμηριώνει την εφαρμογή των «ηλεκτρονικών μητρώων»				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου των “Ψηφιακών Μητρώων», συμπεριλαμβανομένης της διαλειτουργικότητάς τους και των διεπαφών τους με τα υπάρχοντα μητρώα στη δημόσια διοίκηση.

Ομάδα 10: Πρωτοβουλίες που σχετίζονται με την ενσωμάτωση νέων τεχνολογιών στην ψηφιακή μετάβαση και τον εκσυγχρονισμό της Δημόσιας Διοίκησης

Τα μέτρα που περιλαμβάνονται σε αυτήν την ομάδα είναι:

- Διαρκής ενσωμάτωση νέων τεχνολογιών στη δημόσια διοίκηση (ID: 16928)
- Έξυπνες πόλεις (ID: 16854)
- Αναβάθμιση κεντρικής υποδομής υπολογιστικού νέφους (ID: 16853)
- Αναβάθμιση του εθνικού δικτύου υποδομών τεχνολογίας και έρευνας (ΕΔΥΤΕ) (ID: 16955)
- Διασφάλιση της επιχειρησιακής συνέχειας (Business Continuity) του Δημοσίου τομέα (ID: 16287)
- «Συζευξις ΙΙ» για αναβαθμισμένες τηλεπικοινωνιακές υπηρεσίες στο δημόσιο (ID: 16956)
- Διαχείριση και διακυβέρνηση δεδομένων Δημοσίου Τομέα και διασφάλιση συμμόρφωσης με τον ΓΚΠΔ (GDPR) (ID: 16827)
- Κεντρικός Κόμβος Διαχείρισης & Ανάλυσης Πολυδιάστατων Δεδομένων Μεγάλου Όγκου (Big data) (ID: 16842)

Τα ορόσημα και οι στόχοι που έχουν οριστεί για αυτήν την ομάδα περιγράφονται στον παρακάτω πίνακα:

Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	**Ορόσημο / Στόχος**	**Όνομα**	**Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για ορόσημα)**	**Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για στόχους)**			**Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης**		**Περιγραφή κάθε Ορόσημου / Στόχου**
				Μονάδα μέτρησης	**Βάση**	**Στόχος**	**Τρίμηνο**	**Χρονολογία**	
6 - 2.2. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του κράτους - 16842_Κεντρικός Κόμβος Διαχείρισης & Ανάλυσης Πολυδιάστατων	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση σύμβασης για το έργο “Κεντρικός Κόμβος Διαχείρισης & Ανάλυσης Πολυδιάστατ	Γνωστοποίηση ανάθεσης σύμβασης				4ο τρίμηνο	2022	Το Υπουργείο Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης αναθέτει συμβόλαιο για το έργο “Κεντρικός Κόμβος Διαχείρισης & Ανάλυσης Πολυδιάστατων Δεδομένων Μεγάλου Όγκου (Big data)”, το οποίο καλύπτει:

Δεδομένων Μεγάλου Όγκου (Big data)		ων Δεδομένων Μεγάλου Όγκου (Big data)”							α) την ανάπτυξη και επικύρωση πλαισίου διακυβέρνησης δεδομένων, λεξικού δεδομένων και προσδιορισμό βασικών δεικτών απόδοσης β) τον προσδιορισμό βασικών δεικτών απόδοσης γ) το λεξικό δεδομένων δ) το Πλαίσιο Διακυβέρνησης Δεδομένων ε) το σχεδιασμό της Αρχιτεκτονικής Προσέγγισης & των Σημείων Ολοκλήρωσης στ) τη διαμόρφωση της αποθήκης δεδομένων ζ) την ενσωμάτωση με Πληροφοριακά Συστήματα Back-office η) την δημιουργία αναφορών και αναλύσεων BI i) την υποστήριξη των λειτουργιών του οικοσυστήματος BI για 3 χρόνια ι) τα τέλη αδειών χρήσης για 200 χρήστες με προνομιακά δικαιώματα διαχειριστή και 200 TB αποθηκευτικού χώρου.
6 - 2.2. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του κράτους –	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση της υποδομής	Αναφορά του Υπουργείου Ψηφιακής				2ο τρίμηνο	2024	Πλήρης ολοκλήρωση της δημιουργίας όλων των στοιχείων του έργου και παραμετροποίηση της υποδομής για

16853_Αναβάθμιση κεντρικής υποδομής υπολογιστικού νέφους		υπολογιστικού νέφους	Διακυβέρνησης που τεκμηριώνει την ολοκλήρωση της δημιουργίας όλων των στοιχείων του έργου και παραμετροποιεί την υποδομή για το έργο αναβάθμισης της κεντρικής υποδομής υπολογιστικού νέφους						το έργο της αναβάθμισης της κεντρικής υποδομής υπολογιστικού νέφους. Εισαγωγή και λειτουργία του έργου αναβάθμισης της κεντρικής υποδομής υπολογιστικού νέφους. Η νέα εγκατεστημένη υποδομή θα περιλαμβάνει εικονικές μηχανές και αντίστοιχα εικονικά δίκτυα (υποδομή ως υπηρεσία - infrastructure as a service), πλατφόρμα ως υπηρεσία, τρεις συστοιχίες edge computing, τρεις ειδικές διεπαφές οπτικών ινών υψηλής ταχύτητας και υπηρεσίες εκπαίδευσης και υποστήριξης για το συνολικό έργο. Τα Κέντρα Δεδομένων του Παροχέα Υπηρεσιών νέφους θα πρέπει να συμμορφώνονται με τον «Ευρωπαϊκό Κώδικα Συμπεριφοράς για την Ενεργειακή Απόδοση του Κέντρου Δεδομένων».
6 - 2.2. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του κράτους - 16854_Έξυπνες πόλεις	Στόχος	Πλήρης υλοποίηση του έργου “Έξυπνες πόλεις”		Αριθμός πόλεων που εφάρμοσαν υποδομές, πλατφόρμες και συστήματα για την υποστήριξη της		11	4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Υλοποίηση έργων για τη διευκόλυνση του μετασχηματισμού 11 ελληνικών πόλεων σε έξυπνες πόλεις μέσω επενδύσεων σε έξυπνες βιώσιμες πόλεις και Υποδομές & Συστήματα για ένα βιώσιμο & πράσινο αστικό μέλλον. Τέτοιες επενδύσεις περιλαμβάνουν: α) Διαθεσιμότητα και χρήση ανοιχτών δεδομένων που θα ενισχύσουν την ανάπτυξη αγοράς

				μετατροπής τους σε έξυπνες πόλεις					καινοτόμων λύσεων και προϊόντων για έξυπνες πόλεις (όπως εφαρμογές για Διαδίκτυο των Πραγμάτων (internet of things, IoT), μεγάλα δεδομένα και υπολογιστικό νέφος.) β) Αξιοποίηση υπαρχόντων σταθερών και ασύρματων δικτύων. γ) Ενεργοποίηση της ερευνητικής και ακαδημαϊκής κοινότητας για την οργάνωση συμπληρωματικών καινοτόμων δράσεων δ) Πλατφόρμες που θα συμβάλλουν στη δημιουργία χρονοσειρών δεδομένων ανοικτής πόλης, και ε) δημιουργία ψηφιακού “δίδυμου” (digital twin), καθώς και άλλων κεντρικών λύσεων και υπηρεσιών πολιτών που περιλαμβάνονται από τις αρχικές συμμετοχικές προσεγγίσεις πολιτών (σε συν-σχεδιαστικό τρόπο).
6 - 2.2. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του κράτους - 16928_Διαρκής ενσωμάτωση νέων τεχνολογιών στη δημόσια διοίκηση	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου “Διαρκής ενσωμάτωση νέων τεχνολογιών (Cloud computing, Business Intelligence - AI, Artificial	Αναφορά του Υπουργείου Ψηφιακής διακυβέρνησης που συνοψίζει τον τρόπο αντιμετώπισης των αναγκών και των κενών				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Εφαρμογή νέων τεχνολογιών και εργαλείων για τη διευκόλυνση της ψηφιακής μετάβασης και του εκσυγχρονισμού της Δημόσιας Διοίκησης, για μείωση του λειτουργικού κόστους και ενίσχυση της αξίας των προσφερόμενων δημόσιων υπηρεσιών.

		Intelligence-AI, Machine Learning κα) στη Δημόσια Διοίκηση”	στις τεχνολογικές λύσεις στη δημόσια διοίκηση						
6 - 2.2. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του κράτους - 16955_Αναβάθμιση του εθνικού δικτύου υποδομών τεχνολογίας και έρευνας (ΕΔΥΤΕ)	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου “Αναβάθμιση του εθνικού δικτύου υποδομών τεχνολογίας και έρευνας (ΕΔΥΤΕ)”	Τελική αναφορά για την ολοκλήρωση της πλήρους εφαρμογής όλων των υποπρογραμμάτων για την αναβάθμιση της υποδομής και των υπηρεσιών Cloud των εθνικών υποδομών έρευνας και τεχνολογίας (ΕΔΥΤΕ) από το Υπουργείο Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση της αναβάθμισης της υποδομής και των υπηρεσιών τεχνολογιών νέφους (Cloud) των Εθνικών Υποδομών Τεχνολογίας και Έρευνας (ΕΔΥΤΕ). Προμήθεια υπερυπολογιστών / αντικατάσταση μέρους του υφιστάμενου εθνικού συστήματος. Αναβαθμίσεις / τροποποιήσεις κέντρου δεδομένων για την υποστήριξη του νέου υπερυπολογιστή. Εγκατάσταση λογισμικού, διαμόρφωση εργαλείων, μετεγκατάσταση, πιλοτική λειτουργία, έλεγχος και αξιολόγηση της απόδοσης του υλικού.
6 - 2.2. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του κράτους -	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου “Διασφάλιση	Τελική αναφορά του Υπουργείου				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου “Διασφάλιση της επιχειρησιακής συνέχειας (Business Continuity) του Δημοσίου

16287_Διασφάλιση της επιχειρησιακής συνέχειας (Business Continuity) του Δημοσίου τομέα		της επιχειρησιακής συνέχειας (Business Continuity) του Δημοσίου τομέα”	Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης που τεκμηριώνει την ολοκλήρωση του έργου “Διασφάλιση της επιχειρησιακής συνέχειας (Business Continuity) του Δημοσίου τομέα”, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της προμήθειας των 7.1500 εταιρικών φορητών υπολογιστών.						τομέα”, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της ολοκλήρωσης του σχεδίου επιχειρησιακής συνέχειας (business continuity) και της προμήθειας εταιρικών φορητών υπολογιστών.
6 - 2.2. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του κράτους - 16956_«Συζευξις ΙΙ» για αναβαθμισμένες τηλεπικοινωνιακές υπηρεσίες στο δημόσιο	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του Συζευξις ΙΙ	Συνοπτικό έγγραφο που επαληθεύει την εφαρμογή της νέας υποδομής, του μητρώου οντοτήτων του δικτύου				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση της επέκτασης του Συζευξις ΙΙ. Τα ακόλουθα υποπρογράμματα περιλαμβάνονται στο σχήμα υλοποίησης:

			του δημόσιου τομέα, του Συστήματος Διαχείρισης Ασφάλειας, της έρευνας, του μηχανισμού παρακολούθησης, της προμήθειας εξοπλισμού υπό την επέκταση του Συζευξις II από το Υπουργείο Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης						- Αναβάθμιση διασυνδέσεων δικτύου δημόσιου τομέα - Σύνδεση / αποσύνδεση / μετεγκατάσταση / συγχώνευση και αναβάθμιση των υπηρεσιών - Υποστήριξη / Συντήρηση μητρώου οντοτήτων του δικτύου δημόσιου τομέα (έρευνα ιστότοπου) - Δράσεις δημοσιότητας και προώθησης του δικτύου δημόσιου τομέα (ολοκλήρωση έως το τρίτο τρίμηνο του 2024) - Επόπτης ασφάλειας και Σύστημα Διαχείρισης Ασφάλειας Πληροφοριών (SIS) του Δικτύου Δημόσιου Τομέα - Παρακολούθηση, έλεγχος ποιότητας, υποστήριξη υλοποίησης και βοήθεια κατά την τελική αποδοχή δομημένων καλωδιακών συστημάτων του Δικτύου του Δημόσιου Τομέα - Υποστήριξη και παρακολούθηση των φάσεων έρευνας και διάθεσης του Σύζευξις II. - Προμήθεια εξοπλισμού για την αδιάλειπτη παροχή ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας σε επιλεγμένες οντότητες του δημόσιου τομέα - Δίκτυο δημόσιου τομέα.

									- Υπηρεσίες σχεδίασης δικτύου δημόσιου τομέα επόμενης γενιάς (PSN Next Gen) - Αναβάθμιση της υποδομής του Πανελλήνιου Σχολικού Δικτύου (SchoolNet).
6 - 2.2. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του κράτους - 16827_Διαχείριση και διακυβέρνηση δεδομένων Δημοσίου Τομέα και διασφάλιση συμμόρφωσης με τον ΓΚΠΔ (GDPR)	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου “Διαχείριση και διακυβέρνηση δεδομένων Δημοσίου Τομέα και διασφάλιση συμμόρφωσης με τον ΓΚΠΔ (GDPR)”	Αναφορά ολοκλήρωσης έργου από το Υπουργείο Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης που συνοψίζει τον τρόπο με τον οποίο η στρατηγική και οι πολιτικές Διακυβέρνησης Δεδομένων για τον Δημόσιο Τομέα έχουν επιτύχει την ανάπτυξη μιας στρατηγικής και οικοσυστήματος διακυβέρνησ				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου “Διαχείριση και διακυβέρνηση δεδομένων Δημοσίου Τομέα και διασφάλιση συμμόρφωσης με τον ΓΚΠΔ (GDPR)”. Το έργο θα έχει επιτύχει τα εξής: (α) την ανάπτυξη της κυβερνητικής στρατηγικής και των πολιτικών διακυβέρνησης δεδομένων για τεχνολογίες υπολογιστικού νέφους και (β) την καθιέρωση του πλαισίου, της υποδομής, της χωρητικότητας και των δυνατοτήτων για τη δημόσια διαχείριση δεδομένων, την πολιτική για ανοιχτά και επαναχρησιμοποιήσιμα δεδομένα και την παροχή σχετικών υπηρεσιών προς το δημόσιο και τον ιδιωτικό τομέα.

			ης δεδομένων για τεχνολογίες υπολογιστικού νέφους για ανοιχτά και επαναχρησιμοποιήσιμα δεδομένα στον δημόσιο και τον ιδιωτικό τομέα						
6 - 2.2. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του κράτους - 16842_Κεντρικός Κόμβος Διαχείρισης & Ανάλυσης Πολυδιάστατων Δεδομένων Μεγάλου Όγκου (Big data)	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου “Κεντρικός Κόμβος Διαχείρισης & Ανάλυσης Πολυδιάστατων Δεδομένων Μεγάλου Όγκου (Big data)”	Αναφορά έργου του Υπουργείου Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης που περιγράφει τον τρόπο με τον οποίο το έργο δημιούργησε μια κεντρική πλατφόρμα επιχειρηματικής ευφυΐας και ανάλυσης δεδομένων και πώς				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση του ακόλουθου έργου:Κεντρικής Πλατφόρμας Επιχειρηματικής Ευφυΐας - Ανάλυσης Δεδομένων (Central BI - Data Analytics). Εφαρμογή μιας ενιαίας λύσης επιχειρηματικής ευφυΐας, «National Dashboard», και αξιολόγηση της απόδοσής της. Το έργο θα έχει επιτύχει τα εξής: εφαρμογή μιας Κεντρικής Πλατφόρμας Επιχειρηματικής Ευφυΐας - Ανάλυσης Δεδομένων, η οποία επιτρέπει στους οργανισμούς δημόσιας διοίκησης να σχεδιάζουν,

			χρησιμοποιείται από τη δημόσια διοίκηση.						να ενσωματώνουν και να ερμηνεύουν δεδομένα από οποιαδήποτε πηγή και να τα χρησιμοποιούν για να αναλύσουν πληροφορίες που επηρεάζουν τις λειτουργίες και τις ροές εργασίας τους και να διευκολύνουν τη στρατηγική και τη λήψη αποφάσεων.

Ομάδα 11: Προώθηση της δημιουργίας θέσεων εργασίας και της συμμετοχής στην αγορά εργασίας / Εκπαίδευση, επαγγελματική εκπαίδευση και κατάρτιση και δεξιότητες - ΟΑΕΔ - Μεταρρυθμίσεις & Επενδύσεις

Τα μέτρα που περιλαμβάνονται σε αυτήν την ομάδα είναι:

- Εκσυγχρονισμός & επαναπροσδιορισμός ρόλου των τοπικών κέντρων προώθησης της απασχόλησης του ΟΑΕΔ (ID: 16941)
- Μεταρρύθμιση των ενεργητικών πολιτικών απασχόλησης (ID: 16747)
- Μεταρρύθμιση και ανάπτυξη του συστήματος μαθητείας του ΟΑΕΔ (ID: 16794)
- Μεταρρύθμιση των παθητικών πολιτικών για την αγορά εργασίας και την μετάβαση από την ανεργία στην απασχόληση (ID: 16746)
- Εκσυγχρονισμός του συστήματος επαγγελματικής κατάρτισης του ΟΑΕΔ & του ΛΑΕΚ (ID: 16792)

Τα ορόσημα και οι στόχοι που ορίζονται για αυτήν την ομάδα περιγράφονται στον ακόλουθο πίνακα:

Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	**Ορόσημο / Στόχος**	**Όνομα**	**Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για ορόσημα)**	**Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για στόχους)**			**Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης**		**Περιγραφή κάθε Ορόσημου / Στόχου**
				Μονάδα μέτρησης	**Βάση**	**Στόχος**	**Τρίμηνο**	**Χρονολογία**	
8 - 3.1. Αύξηση των θέσεων εργασίας και προώθηση της συμμετοχής στην αγορά εργασίας - 16941_Εκσυγχρονισμός & επαναπροσδιορισμός ρόλου των τοπικών κέντρων προώθησης	Ορόσημο	ΟΑΕΔ Οργανωτική μεταρρύθμιση έναρξη ισχύος της νομοθεσίας	Έναρξη ισχύος της νομοθεσίας				3ο τρίμηνο	2021	Έναρξη ισχύος της οργανωτικής μεταρρύθμισης του Ελληνικού Οργανισμού Απασχόλησης Ανθρώπινου Δυναμικού (ΟΑΕΔ), αναδιάρθρωση,και μετονομασία των τοπικών Κέντρων Προώθησης της Απασχόλησης Απασχόλησης με σκοπό τη βελτίωση της ποιότητας, της ικανότητας και της αποτελεσματικότητας των προσφερόμενων υπηρεσιών.

της απασχόλησης του ΟΑΕΔ									
8 - 3.1. Αύξηση των θέσεων εργασίας και προώθηση της συμμετοχής στην αγορά εργασίας - 16746_Μεταρρύθμιση των παθητικών πολιτικών για την αγορά εργασίας και την μετάβαση από την ανεργία στην απασχόληση	Ορόσημο	Μεταρρύθμιση πλαισίου αμοιβαίας υποχρέωσης έναρξη ισχύος της νομοθεσίας	Έναρξη ισχύος της νομοθεσίας				3ο τρίμηνο	2022	Έναρξη ισχύος νομοθεσίας για τη μεταρρύθμιση του πλαισίου αμοιβαίων υποχρεώσεων, το οποίο καθορίζει τη σχέση μεταξύ της Δημόσιας Υπηρεσίας Απασχόλησης (ΔΥΑ) και του αιτούντος εργασία. Μεταξύ άλλων, η μεταρρύθμιση θα περιλαμβάνει έναν νέο ορισμό της ενεργής αναζήτησης εργασίας και κυρώσεων για τους ανέργους που δεν συμμορφώνονται με τους νέους κανόνες.
9 - 3.2. Ενίσχυση των ψηφιακών δυνατοτήτων της εκπαίδευσης και εκσυγχρονισμός της επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης - 16792_Εκσυγχρονισμός του συστήματος επαγγελματικής κατάρτισης του ΟΑΕΔ & του ΛΑΕΚ	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση σύμβασης συστήματος ελέγχου ποιότητας ΕΕΚ	Γνωστοποίηση ανάθεσης σύμβασης				2ο τρίμηνο	2023	Ανάθεση συμβάσεων για το σύστημα ποιοτικού ελέγχου της επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης (ΕΕΚ) με στόχο τη βελτίωση του ποιοτικού ελέγχου των μονάδων επαγγελματικής κατάρτισης του Οργανισμού Απασχόλησης του Ανθρώπινου Δυναμικού (ΟΑΕΔ), κυρίως μέσω της αξιολόγησης της αποτελεσματικότητας και της παρακολούθησης της προόδου και της απόδοσης των εκπαιδευομένων στην αγορά εργασίας .

8 - 3.1. Αύξηση των θέσεων εργασίας και προώθηση της συμμετοχής στην αγορά εργασίας - 16747_Μεταρρύθμιση των ενεργητικών πολιτικών απασχόλησης	Στόχος	Ενεργητικές πολιτικές απασχόλησης - Ολοκλήρωση του προγράμματος αναβάθμισης του ανθρώπινου δυναμικού, απασχόλησης		Αριθμός ανέργων (ηλικίας 25-45 ετών) που έλαβαν πιστοποιητικό επιτυχίας ολοκλήρωση του εκπαιδευτικού προγράμματος	0	13.500	4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Επιτυχής ολοκλήρωση ενός ολοκληρωμένου προγράμματος αναβάθμισης / επαναπροσδιορισμού και βραχυπρόθεσμης απασχόλησης για τουλάχιστον 13.500 ανέργους (ηλικίας 25-45) από τους συνολικούς 15.000 δικαιούχους Το 19% των διατιθέμενων κονδυλίων αναμένεται να συμβάλει στις πράσινες δεξιότητες και στη δημιουργία θέσεων εργασίας στην πράσινη οικονομία.
9 - 3.2. Ενίσχυση των ψηφιακών δυνατοτήτων της εκπαίδευσης και εκσυγχρονισμός της επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης - 16794_Μεταρρύθμιση και ανάπτυξη του συστήματος μαθητείας του ΟΑΕΔ	Στόχος	Εκπαιδευτικά μαθήματα ολοκλήρωση της ψηφιακής ηλεκτρονικής μάθησης και ολοκλήρωση ενεργειακά αποδοτικών ανακαινίσεων των επαγγελματικών σχολών του ΟΑΕΔ		Αριθμός μαθημάτων κατάρτισης που ψηφιοποιούνται (ψηφιακή εκπαίδευση)	0	250	4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση ψηφιοποίησης τουλάχιστον 250 εκπαιδευτικών μαθημάτων των Επαγγελματικών Σχολών Μαθητείας του ΟΑΕΔ. Ο στόχος του μέτρου είναι να απλοποιήσει τις εκπαιδευτικές διαδικασίες και να ενσωματώσει νέες μεθοδολογίες και εργαλεία όπως πλατφόρμες ηλεκτρονικής μάθησης και ψηφιακό περιεχόμενο εκπαίδευσης, τόσο για μαθητευόμενους όσο και για εκπαιδευτές. Οι ολοκληρωμένες εργασίες κατασκευής και ανακαίνισης επιτυγχάνουν, κατά μέσο όρο,

									τουλάχιστον μεσαίου βάθους ανακαίνιση όπως ορίζεται στη σύσταση της Επιτροπής για την ανακαίνιση κτιρίων (ΕΕ) 2019/786 ή (β) για να επιτευχθεί, κατά μέσο όρο, τουλάχιστον 30% μείωση των άμεσων και έμμεσων εκπομπών αερίων του θερμοκηπίου σε σύγκριση με τις εκ των προτέρων εκπομπές.
9 - 3.2. Ενίσχυση των ψηφιακών δυνατοτήτων της εκπαίδευσης και εκσυγχρονισμός της επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης - 16792_Εκσυγχρονισμός του συστήματος επαγγελματικής κατάρτισης του ΟΑΕΔ & του ΛΑΕΚ	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση συστήματος ελέγχου ποιότητας ΕΕΚ	Αναφορά από τον εθνικό Οργανισμό Απασχόλησης που επιβεβαιώνει την ολοκλήρωση του συστήματος ποιοτικού ελέγχου ΕΕΚ				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση του συστήματος ποιοτικού ελέγχου ΕΕΚ με στόχο τη βελτίωση του ποιοτικού ελέγχου των μονάδων επαγγελματικής κατάρτισης του εθνικού οργανισμού απασχόλησης (ΟΑΕΔ) Το 45% των διατιθέμενων κονδυλίων αναμένεται να συμβάλει στις πράσινες δεξιότητες και στη δημιουργία θέσεων εργασίας στην πράσινη οικονομία

Ομάδα 12: Υπουργείο Παιδείας και Θρησκευμάτων - Μεταρρυθμίσεις και Επενδύσεις

Τα μέτρα που περιλαμβάνονται σε αυτήν την ομάδα είναι:

- Αναβάθμιση επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης – προμήθεια εργαστηριακού εξοπλισμού για ΙΕΚ, ΕΠΑΛ κ.λπ (ID: 16933)
- Μεταρρύθμιση της επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης (ID: 16934)
- Προώθηση της ποιότητας, της καινοτομίας και της εξωστρέφειας στα πανεπιστήμια (ID: 16289)
- Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός της εκπαίδευσης (ID: 16676)

Τα ορόσημα και οι στόχοι που ορίζονται για αυτήν την ομάδα περιγράφονται στον ακόλουθο πίνακα:

Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	**Ορόσημο / Στόχος**	**Όνομα**	**Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για ορόσημα)**	**Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για στόχους)**			**Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης**		**Περιγραφή κάθε Ορόσημου / Στόχου**
				Μονάδα μέτρησης	**Βάση**	**Στόχος**	**Τρίμηνο**	**Χρονολογία**	
9 - 3.2. Ενίσχυση των ψηφιακών δυνατοτήτων της εκπαίδευσης και εκσυγχρονισμός της επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης - 16289_Προώθηση της ποιότητας, της καινοτομίας και της εξωστρέφειας	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση σύμβασης Πανεπιστημίων “Συστάδες έρευνας” (Clusters of Research)	Γνωστοποίηση ανάθεσης συμβάσεων				4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Πανεπιστήμια Αριστείας: - ανάθεση σύμβασης στατα επιλεγμένα πανεπιστήμια για αναβάθμιση και βελτίωση των ερευνητικών και εκπαιδευτικών υποδομών τους (όπως εξοπλισμός ή ερευνητικά εργαστήρια), επέκταση σε νέους ερευνητικούς τομείς και βελτίωση της προσφερόμενης εκπαίδευσης. Ο στόχος είναι η ενίσχυση των πολλά υποσχόμενων πανεπιστημίων και των πανεπιστημιακών μονάδων εφαρμοσμένων επιστημών και τεχνολογίας και η ενίσχυση της

στα πανεπιστήμια									ανταγωνιστικότητάς τους στη διεθνή κατάταξη. Στρατηγική για την Αριστεία στα Πανεπιστήμια & Καινοτομία: Ανάθεση συμβάσεων για 70 συνεργατικά ερευνητικά έργα μεταξύ πανεπιστημίων και του ιδιωτικού τομέα στο πλαίσιο της πρωτοβουλίας "Συστάδες Έρευνας και Αριστείας" (Clusters of Research and Excellence)
9 - 3.2. Ενίσχυση των ψηφιακών δυνατοτήτων της εκπαίδευσης και εκσυγχρονισμός της επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης - 16676_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός της εκπαίδευσης	Στόχος	Ολοκλήρωση εγκατάστασης διαδραστικών συστημάτων εκπαίδευσης		Αριθμός εγκατεστημένων διαδραστικών συστημάτων εκπαίδευσης	0	36.000	4ο τρίμηνο	2024	Εγκατάσταση τουλάχιστον 36.000 διαδραστικών συστημάτων εκπαίδευσης (συμπεριλαμβανομένων λευκών πινάκων, φορητών υπολογιστών, διαδραστικών προβολέων και εσωτερικών καλωδίων) για αίθουσες δημοτικών και δευτεροβάθμιων σχολείων
9 - 3.2.Ενίσχυση των ψηφιακών δυνατοτήτων της εκπαίδευσης και	Στόχος	Ολοκλήρωση της ανανέωσης και του		Ο αριθμός των εργαστηρίων στα	0	376	4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση ανανέωσης και πλήρης τεχνολογικός εκσυγχρονισμός της

εκσυγχρονισμός της επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης - 16933_Αναβάθμιση επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης – προμήθεια εργαστηριακού εξοπλισμού για ΙΕΚ, ΕΠΑΛ κ.λπ		εκσυγχρονισμού εργαστηρίων ΕΕΚ		σχολεία ΕΕΚ που εκσυγχρονίστηκε πλήρως και ανανεώθηκε					υποδομής εργαστηριακού εξοπλισμού για 376 εργαστήρια σε σχολεία ΕΕΚ: -Ινστιτούτα Επαγγελματικής Κατάρτισης (ΙΕΚ) -Επαγγελματικά Λύκεια (ΕΠΑΛ) -Τάξεις Μετα-Δευτεροβάθμιας Μαθητείας Σχολών Επαγγελματικής Κατάρτισης.
9 - 3.2. Ενίσχυση των ψηφιακών δυνατοτήτων της εκπαίδευσης και εκσυγχρονισμός της επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης - 16289_Προώθηση της ποιότητας, της καινοτομίας και της εξωστρέφειας	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου Επισκεπτών Καθηγητών	Έκθεση της Ελληνικής Αρχής Ανώτατης Εκπαίδευσης που επιβεβαιώνει την ολοκλήρωση του έργου «Επισκέπτες Καθηγητές» και εκτιμά τον αντίκτυπό του έργου				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου «Επισκέπτες Καθηγητές» και αξιολόγησή της.

στα πανεπιστήμια									
9 - 3.2. Ενίσχυση των ψηφιακών δυνατοτήτων της εκπαίδευσης και εκσυγχρονισμός της επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης - 16289_Προώθηση της ποιότητας, της καινοτομίας και της εξωστρέφειας στα πανεπιστήμια	Στόχος	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου “Trust your Stars”		Αριθμός έργων ερευνητών ή ερευνητικών ομάδων που έχουν ολοκληρωθεί	0	112	4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση έργου, οικονομικό κλείσιμο και αξιολόγηση για 50 έργα μεμονωμένων ερευνητών και 62 συνεργατικά ερευνητικά έργα («Trust Your Stars»).
9 - 3.2. Ενίσχυση των ψηφιακών δυνατοτήτων της εκπαίδευσης και εκσυγχρονισμός της επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης - 16934_Μεταρρύθμιση της επαγγελματικής	Ορόσημο	Αναβάθμιση του συστήματος Επαγγελματικής Εκπαίδευσης και Κατάρτισης, θεματικά ΙΕΚ, ολοκλήρωση των επαγγελματικ	Έκθεση του Υπουργείου Παιδείας που επιβεβαιώνει την ολοκλήρωση των έργων				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση των ακόλουθων έργων με στόχο την αναβάθμιση του συστήματος Επαγγελματικής Εκπαίδευσης και Κατάρτισης: 1. Σχεδιασμός και ανάπτυξη 5 θεματικών και 10 πειραματικών Ινστιτούτων Επαγγελματικής Κατάρτισης (ΙΕΚ), όπου τα έργα θα περιλαμβάνουν την παροχή εξοπλισμού και υπηρεσιών, την οικοδόμηση παρεμβάσεων και την εκπαίδευση εκπαιδευτών.

εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης		ών προφίλ του ΕΟΠΠΕΠ, ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του ΕΟΠΠΕΠ							2. Δημιουργία και / ή σταδιακός μετασχηματισμός 25 Μοντέλων Επαγγελματικών Λυκείων (Μοντέλο ΕΠΑΛ), όπου θα τα έργα θα περιλαμβάνουν την παροχή εξοπλισμού και υπηρεσιών, τις παρεμβάσεις κτιρίων και την εκπαίδευση των εκπαιδευτών ΕΠΑΛ. 3. Ψηφιοποίηση του Εθνικού Οργανισμού Πιστοποίησης Προσόντων και Επαγγελματικού Προσανατολισμού (ΕΟΠΠΕΠ), συμπεριλαμβανομένης της ανάπτυξης πλατφόρμας για ηλεκτρονικές εξετάσεις και πλατφόρμας ηλεκτρονικής μάθησης για την ΕΕΚ. 4. Ανάπτυξη και πιστοποίηση από τον ΕΟΠΠΕΠ 200 επαγγελματικών προφίλ σε τομείς όπως η ενέργεια, το περιβάλλον και η ψηφιακή οικονομία.

Ομάδα 13: Ενίσχυση της προσβασιμότητας, της αποτελεσματικότητας και της ποιότητας του συστήματος υγείας

Τα μέτρα που περιλαμβάνονται σε αυτήν την ομάδα είναι:

- Οργανωτικές Μεταρρυθμίσεις στο Σύστημα Υγείας (ΚΕΤΕΚΝΥ, ΟΔΙΠΥ) (ID: 16756)
- Μεταρρύθμιση των υπηρεσιών ψυχικής υγείας (ID: 16820)
- Μεταρρύθμιση της πρωτοβάθμιας υγειονομικής περίθαλψης (ID: 16755)
- Υλοποίηση του Εθνικού Προγράμματος Πρόληψης Δημόσιας Υγείας «Σπύρος Δοξιάδης» (ID: 16783)

Τα ορόσημα και οι στόχοι για αυτήν την ομάδα περιγράφονται στον παρακάτω πίνακα:

Μέτρο (Μεταρρύθμιση ή Επένδυση)	**Ορόσημο /Στόχος**	**Όνομα**	**Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για ορόσημα)**	**Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για στόχους)**			**Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα για ολοκληρώση**		**Περιγραφή για κάθε ορόσημο και στόχο**
				Μονάδα μέτρησης	**Βάση**	**Στόχος**	**Τρίμηνο**	**Χρονολογία**	
10 - 3.3. Ενίσχυση της προσβασιμότητας, της αποτελεσματικότητας και της ποιότητας του συστήματος υγείας - 16755_Μεταρρύθμιση της πρωτοβάθμιας υγειονομικής περίθαλψης	Ορόσημο	Ενεργοποίηση του προγράμματος σπουδών της Οικογενειακής Ιατρικής στην Α'βάθμια Φροντίδα Υγείας	Απόδειξη έναρξης των μαθημάτων Οικογενειακής Ιατρικής και ένταξη της Οικογενειακής Ιατρικής στα προγράμματα σπουδών των ιατρικών σχολών της χώρας				4ο τρίμηνο	2022	Επέκταση της Οικογενειακής Ιατρικής στο 75% τουλάχιστον των ιατρικών σχολών. Ένταξη του μαθήματος της Οικογενειακής Ιατρικής ως υποχρεωτικού σε όλα τα ιατρικά προγράμματα. Αυτό περιλαμβάνει τεκμηρίωση, για τα πανεπιστήμια, με έμφαση στη νέα αρχιτεκτονική των πτυχίων: 1) νεοσύστατα προγράμματα σπουδών και 2) ένταξη της οικογενειακής ιατρικής στα υπάρχοντα προγράμματα σπουδών)

10 - 3.3. Ενίσχυση της προσβασιμότητας, της αποτελεσματικότητας και της ποιότητας του συστήματος υγείας - 16820_Μεταρρύθμιση των υπηρεσιών ψυχικής υγείας	Στόχος	Ψυχική υγεία - 50 δομές - βήμα 1 από 2		Αριθμός δομών που έχουν ολοκληρωθεί και είναι λειτουργικοί	0	50	4ο τρίμηνο	2022	Δημιουργία και πλήρης λειτουργία 50 Μονάδων Ψυχικής Υγείας (υλοποιούνται μέσω ανακαίνισης υφιστάμενων μονάδων) που υποστηρίζονται από το Εθνικό Στρατηγικό Σχέδιο για την υποστήριξη της ψυχικής υγείας (από σύνολο 106 μονάδων ψυχικής υγείας)
10 - 3.3. Ενίσχυση της προσβασιμότητας, της αποτελεσματικότητας και της ποιότητας του συστήματος υγείας - 16755_Μεταρρύθμιση της πρωτοβάθμιας υγειονομικής περίθαλψης	Ορόσημο	Α'βάθμια Φροντίδα Υγείας - ανάθεση συμβάσεων για τα Κέντρα Υγείας	Γνωστοποίηση ανάθεσης συμβάσεων.				4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Γνωστοποίηση ανάθεσης συμβάσεων που αποστέλλονται από το Υπουργείο Υγείας σε αναδόχους για την ανακαίνιση τουλάχιστον 156 Κέντρων Υγείας (50% του συνόλου των Κέντρων Υγείας στην Ελλάδα) που θα αναβαθμιστούν μέσω ενεργειακά αποδοτικών ανακαινίσεων και μέτρων σχετικά με τη δημόσια υποδομή και τον ιατρικό εξοπλισμό . Η κοινοποίηση της ανάθεσης συνοδεύεται από το δείγμα σύμβασης που καθορίζει το χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης ως το 4ο τρίμηνο 2025 και από την έκθεση που επισημαίνει τα κύρια χαρακτηριστικά των εργασιών που πρέπει να αναληφθούν.
10 - 3.3. Ενίσχυση της προσβασιμότητας, της αποτελεσματικότητας και της ποιότητας του συστήματος υγείας - 16820_Μεταρρύθμιση	Στόχος	Ψυχική υγεία - 106 δομές - βήμα 2 από 2		Αριθμός δομών που έχουν ολοκληρωθεί και είναι λειτουργικοί	50	106	4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Δημιουργία και πλήρης λειτουργία 56 επιπλέον μονάδων ψυχικής υγείας (που υλοποιούνται μέσω ανακαίνισης υφιστάμενων μονάδων) που υποστηρίζονται από το Εθνικό Στρατηγικό Σχέδιο για την

των υπηρεσιών ψυχικής υγείας									υποστήριξη της ψυχικής υγείας (από σύνολο 106 μονάδων ψυχικής υγείας), όπως τεκμηριώνεται από εκθέσεις που αφορούν την ολοκλήρωση και λειτουργία των Υποπρογραμμάτων 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
10 - 3.3. Ενίσχυση της προσβασιμότητας, της αποτελεσματικότητας και της ποιότητας του συστήματος υγείας - 16756_Οργανωτικές Μεταρρυθμίσεις στο Σύστημα Υγείας (ΚΕΤΕΚΝΥ, ΟΔΙΠΥ)	Ορόσημο	Σύστημα Υγείας – οριστικοποίηση του Ελληνικού Ινστιτούτου DRG ΚΕΤΕΚΝΥ και του νέου Οργανισμού Διασφάλισης Ποιότητας στην Υγειονομική Περίθαλψη (ΟΔΙΠΥ) (εκτός	Απόδειξη ολοκλήρωσης των υποπρογραμμάτων 1, 2, 3, για το ΚΕΤΕΚΝΥ και υποπρογράμματα 1, 2, 3 και 5 για τον ΟΔΙΠΥ μέσω υποβολής των παραπάνω παραδοτέων και, για την ανακαίνιση (υποέργο 5 του ΟΔΙΠΥ) μια έκθεση για την ολοκλήρωση της				2ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση της επέκτασης διαλειτουργικότητας, της πιλοτικής πλατφόρμας στη Διεθνή Ταξινόμηση Νοσημάτων (ΔΤΝ) & στην Ελληνική Ιατρική Διαδικασία Ταξινόμησης (ΕΙΔΤ), την πιλοτική πλατφόρμα συλλογής χρηματοοικονομικών και λογιστικών δεδομένων (υποπρογράμματα 1, 2, 3 ΚΕΤΕΚΝΥ) καθώς και την εθνική στρατηγική και το προτεινόμενο νομοθετικό πλαίσιο για τη διασφάλιση ποιότητας, την ασφάλεια των ασθενών και τη συμμετοχή τους στην παροχή υπηρεσιών υγειονομικής περίθαλψης, τον εθνικό χάρτη υγείας, την εθνική στρατηγική και το προτεινόμενο νομοθετικό πλαίσιο για την ποιότητα των πολιτικών περίθαλψης και ασφάλειας και την ανακαίνιση κτιρίου στο Νοσοκομείο Θωρακικών Νοσημάτων «Σωτηρία»

		εκπαίδευσης)	ανακαίνισης του κτιρίου						(Σπηλιοπούλειο), που θα χρησιμοποιηθεί ως έδρα του Εθνικού Οργανισμού Διασφάλισης Ποιότητας στην Υγεία (ΟΔΙΠΥ) και της Ελληνικής Κεντρικής Αρχής Υγείας (ΚΕΣΥ).
10 - 3.3. Ενίσχυση της προσβασιμότητας, της αποτελεσματικότητας και της ποιότητας του συστήματος υγείας - 16820_Μεταρρύθμιση των υπηρεσιών ψυχικής υγείας	Στόχος	Ψυχική υγεία - 106 δομές - βήμα 2 από 2		Αριθμός δομών που έχουν ολοκληρωθεί και είναι λειτουργικοί	50	106	4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Δημιουργία και πλήρης λειτουργία 56 επιπλέον μονάδων ψυχικής υγείας (που υλοποιούνται μέσω ανακαίνισης υφιστάμενων μονάδων) που υποστηρίζονται από το Εθνικό Στρατηγικό Σχέδιο για την υποστήριξη της ψυχικής υγείας (από σύνολο 106 μονάδων ψυχικής υγείας), όπως τεκμηριώνεται από εκθέσεις που αφορούν την ολοκλήρωση και λειτουργία των Υποπρογραμμάτων 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
10 - 3.3. Ενίσχυση της προσβασιμότητας, της αποτελεσματικότητας και της ποιότητας του συστήματος υγείας -	Ορόσημο	Εθνικό Πρόγραμμα Πρόληψης Δημόσιας	Απόδειξη ολοκλήρωσης όλων των έργων όπως μαρτυρούν οι				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση του 100% των έργων από το Εθνικό Πρόγραμμα Πρόληψης Δημόσιας Υγείας «Σπύρος Δοξιάδης» (NPP «SD»)

16783_Υλοποίηση του Εθνικού Προγράμματος Πρόληψης Δημόσιας Υγείας «Σπύρος Δοξιάδης»		Υγείας Σπύρου «Δοξιάδης» - ολοκλήρωση όλων των έργων	εκθέσεις για όλους τους τομείς (πρωτογενής, δευτεροβάθμιος, τριτοβάθμιος και λειτουργικός εκσυγχρονισμός του συστήματος δημόσιας υγείας) που καλύπτει όλες τις δράσεις και τον πληθυσμό που καλύπτεται από κάθε δράση						1. Πρωτοβάθμια πρόληψη: όπως αποδεικνύεται από την έκθεση για την ολοκληρωμένη εφαρμογή του i) Εθνικού Προγράμματος για την Προώθηση της Φυσικής Άσκησης και της Υγιεινής Διατροφής, ii) του Εθνικού Προγράμματος για το Αλκοόλ, iii) του Εθνικού Προγράμματος Εμβολιασμών, iv) των Παρεμβάσεων για την πρόληψη ψυχοκοινωνικών προβλημάτων στα παιδιά και v) τηνΟδοντική πρόληψη. 2. Δευτεροβάθμια πρόληψη: όπως αποδεικνύεται από την έκθεση για την ολοκληρωμένη εφαρμογή i) του Εθνικού Προγράμματος Διαγνωστικού Ελέγχου για την έγκαιρη ανίχνευση των πολύ διαδεδομένων ασθενειών, ii) του Εθνικού Συστηματικού Προγεννητικού Προγράμματος και του Περιγεννητικού Ελέγχου. 3. Τριτοβάθμια πρόληψη: όπως αποδεικνύεται από μελέτες για την Εθνική Στρατηγική και το νομικό πλαίσιο για την Παρηγορητική Φροντίδα του Καρκίνου. 4. Λειτουργικός εκσυγχρονισμός του συστήματος Δημόσιας Υγείας: όπως αποδεικνύεται από εκθέσεις σχετικά με την εφαρμογή i) Λειτουργική αναδιοργάνωση του Συστήματος Παρακολούθησης της Υγείας του Πληθυσμού, ii) Αποδοτικότητα και αποτελεσματικότητα των υπηρεσιών δημόσιας υγείας, iii) Αποτελεσματικότητα

									μηχανισμών ταχείας αντίδρασης για την αντιμετώπιση καταστάσεων έκτακτης ανάγκης και απειλές, iv) Βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας των περιβαλλοντικών μηχανισμών υγείας, v) Βελτίωση της ποιότητας και της επιστημονικής εγκυρότητας των παρεχόμενων υπηρεσιών, vi) Οργανισμός Πληροφορικής για τη Δημόσια Υγεία, vii) Εξωστρέφεια.
10 - 3.3. Ενίσχυση της προσβασιμότητας, της αποτελεσματικότητας και της ποιότητας του συστήματος υγείας - 16755_Μεταρρύθμιση της πρωτοβάθμιας υγειονομικής περίθαλψης	Στόχος	ΠΦΥ – Κέντρα Υγείας πλήρως ανακαινισμένα		Αριθμός κέντρων υγείας (τουλάχιστον) όπου η ανακαίνιση υποδομής έχει ολοκληρωθεί πλήρως και τα κέντρα λειτουργούν	0	156	4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση ανακαίνισης υποδομής για βελτίωση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης τουλάχιστον 156 Κέντρων Υγείας (50% του συνόλου των Κέντρων Υγείας στην Ελλάδα).

Ομάδα 14: Ενίσχυση της προσβασιμότητας, της αποτελεσματικότητας και της ποιότητας του συστήματος υγείας

Τα μέτρα που περιλαμβάνονται σε αυτήν την ομάδα είναι:

- Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του τομέα της υγείας (ID: 16752)
- Ανακαινίσεις και εκσυγχρονισμός νοσοκομείων σε ολόκληρη την Ελλάδα (ID: 16795)
- Ίδρυση κέντρου ακτινοθεραπείας στο νοσοκομείο «Σωτήρια» (ID: 16757)
- Νέες υποδομές για τα εργαστήρια στο γεν. νοσοκομείο Θεσσαλονίκης Παπανικολάου (ID: 16793)
- Σύστημα κατ' οίκον νοσηλείας και περίθαλψης (ID: 16753)

Τα ορόσημα και οι στόχοι για αυτήν την ομάδα περιγράφονται στον παρακάτω πίνακα:

Μέτρο (Μεταρρύθμιση ή Επένδυση)	**Ορόσημο/ Στόχος**	**Όνομα**	**Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για ορόσημα)**	**Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για στόχους)**			**Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα για ολοκληρώση**		**Περιγραφή για κάθε ορόσημο και στόχο**
				Μονάδα μέτρησης	**Βάση**	**Στόχος**	**Τρίμηνο**	**Χρονολογία**	
10 - 3.3. Ενίσχυση της προσβασιμότητας, της αποτελεσματικότητας και της ποιότητας του συστήματος υγείας - 16752_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός	Ορόσημο	Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός υγειονομικής περίθαλψης - Εθνικό Ψηφιακό αρχείο υγείας (υποέργο 1)	Αναφορά που πιστοποιεί την ολοκλήρωση όλων των σημαντικών στοιχείων του Υποέργο 1 (Ψηφιακό αρχείο υγείας)				4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Ολοκλήρωση (πλήρης εγκατάσταση και εφαρμογή) τουλάχιστον όλων των ακόλουθων στοιχείων του Υποέργου 1 που υποστηρίζουν τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό του συστήματος υγειονομικής περίθαλψης έτσι ώστε το εθνικό ψηφιακό αρχείο υγείας να είναι λειτουργικό: 1) κλινικά έγγραφα, 2) υπηρεσίες ορολογίας, 3)Εθνικό Πλαίσιο διαλειτουργικότητας για την ηλεκτρονική υγεία, 4) συλλογή όλων των εργαστηριακών αποτελεσμάτων στο αρχείο ηλεκτρονικής υγείας, 5) συλλογή εξιτηρίων.

του τομέα της υγείας									
10 - 3.3. Ενίσχυση της προσβασιμότητας, της αποτελεσματικότητας και της ποιότητας του συστήματος υγείας - 16752_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του τομέα της υγείας	Ορόσημο	Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός - ψηφιακό πρόγραμμα καρκίνου - υποέργο 2	Αναφορά που πιστοποιεί την ολοκλήρωση όλων των βασικών στοιχείων του Υποέργου 2 (Πρόγραμμα Ψηφιακής Υγείας του Καρκίνου - βλ. Περιγραφή) και πλήρης ολοκλήρωση του Υποπρογράμματος 1				2ο τρίμηνο	2024	Πλήρης επιχειρησιακή λειτουργία του Εθνικού Ψηφιακού Αρχείου Υγείας (πλήρης ολοκλήρωση του Υποέργου 1) και ολοκλήρωση των κύριων στοιχείων του Ψηφιακού προγράμματος για τον Καρκίνο (Υποέργο 2) που υποστηρίζει τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό του συστήματος υγειονομικής περίθαλψης. Αυτά απαιτούν την πλήρη εγκατάσταση και εφαρμογή τουλάχιστον των ακόλουθων στοιχείων: 1) Εθνικό Ψηφιακό Αρχείο Υγείας και 2) Σύστημα Πληροφοριών για τη Θεραπεία του Καρκίνου (το σύστημα περιλαμβάνει θεραπευτικά πρωτόκολλα για χημειοθεραπεία εκ των οποίων 36 βρίσκονται ήδη υπό ανάπτυξη), 3) μητρώα ασθενών , 4) εφαρμογή του εθνικού μητρώου για τον καρκίνο. Επιπλέον, το Σύστημα Πληροφοριών για τη Θεραπεία του Καρκίνου θα πρέπει να έχει εγκατασταθεί σε τουλάχιστον 8 (από τα 12) Νοσοκομεία.
10 - 3.3. Ενίσχυση της προσβασιμότητας, της αποτελεσματικότητας και της ποιότητας του συστήματος υγείας - 16753_Σύστημα	Ορόσημο	Κατ'οίκον περίθαλψη –	Αναφορές που αποδεικνύουν το άνοιγμα των 8 επιχειρησιακών μονάδων που παρέχουν φροντίδα στο σπίτι και				2ο τρίμηνο	2025	Δημιουργία 8 στελεχωμένων και λειτουργικών μονάδων που παρέχουν φροντίδα στο σπίτι (2 στην Αθήνα, 1 στη Θεσσαλονίκη, 1 στην Αλεξανδρούπολη, 1 στην Πάτρα, 1 στα Ιωάννινα, 1 στο Ηράκλειο και 1 στη Λάρισα) και ολοκλήρωση των ακόλουθων υποπρογραμμάτων: α) Καταγραφή «τρέχουσας κατάστασης και εκτίμηση αναγκών» (υποέργο 1)

κατ' οίκον νοσηλείας και περίθαλψης			ολοκλήρωση όλων των σχετικών υποπρογραμμά των						β) Εφαρμογή τηλεϊατρικής: συσκευές και εξοπλισμός για πιλοτικό κέντρο φροντίδας στο σπίτι που θα εγκατασταθεί και θα τεθεί σε λειτουργία, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της εκπαίδευσης (υποέργο 2) γ) Εθνικό μητρώο για ασθενείς που υποβάλλονται σε θεραπεία μέσω της κατ 'οίκον φροντίδας (υποέργο 3) δ) κριτήρια αξιολόγησης και βασικοί δείκτες απόδοσης (KPI) (υποπρόγραμμα 4)
10 - 3.3. Ενίσχυση της προσβασιμότητας, της αποτελεσματικότητας και της ποιότητας του συστήματος υγείας - 16795_Ανακαινίσεις και εκσυγχρονισμός νοσοκομείων σε ολόκληρη την Ελλάδα	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση ανακαίνισης και αναβάθμισης	Αναφορά που μαρτυρεί την ολοκλήρωση των έργων υποδομής για την ανακαίνιση και αναβάθμιση των νοσοκομείων				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση της κατασκευής και της αναβάθμισης των υποδομών, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της ηλεκτρομηχανολογικής και ηλεκτροτεχνικής υποδομής, των εγκαταστάσεων και ξενοδοχειακών υποδομών, του ιατρικού εξοπλισμού και συσκευών και σύναψη συμβάσεων για συμφωνίες επιπέδου υπηρεσίας (SLAs) και διαχείριση εγκαταστάσεων και για τα 80 νοσοκομεία στις επτά περιοχές.
10 - 3.3. Ενίσχυση της προσβασιμότητας, της αποτελεσματικότητας και της	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση Κεντρου Ακτινοθεραπειας	Έκθεση που μαρτυρεί την ολοκλήρωση των έργων υποδομής για την ίδρυση				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση του νέου τμήματος ακτινοθεραπείας του νοσοκομείου Σωτηρία, και του νέου κτιρίου, της αναβάθμισης των κτιριακών υποδομών , της γέφυρας για τη διασύνδεση του τμήματος επειγόντων περιστατικών με το χειρουργικό τμήμα

ποιότητας του συστήματος υγείας - 16757_Ίδρυση κέντρου ακτινοθεραπείας στο νοσοκομείο «Σωτήρια»			Κέντρου Ακτινοθεραπείας στο «Σωτηρία»						και άλλα κτίρια και τέλος της ανακαίνισης εργαστηριακών τμημάτων και κλινικών.
10 - 3.3. Ενίσχυση της προσβασιμότητας, της αποτελεσματικότητας και της ποιότητας του συστήματος υγείας - 16793_Νέες υποδομές για τα εργαστήρια στο γεν. νοσοκομείο Θεσσαλονίκης Παπανικολάου	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση έργου	Έκθεση που μαρτυρεί την ολοκλήρωση των έργων υποδομής για την κατασκευή ενός κτιρίου αφιερωμένου σε κυτταρικές και γονιδιακές θεραπείες και εργαστήρια αιματολογικής κλινικής στο Γενικό Νοσοκομείο Θεσσαλονίκης «Παπανικολάου».				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση νέου τριώροφου κτιρίου για τη στέγαση όλων των εξειδικευμένων εργαστηρίων και ειδικής νοσηλευτικής μονάδας, αναδιάρθρωση του ισογείου στο υπάρχον κτίριο για να υπάρχει αρκετός χώρος για τις κλινικές εξωτερικών ασθενών και παιδική φροντίδα στο νοσοκομείο Παπανικολάου που θα πετύχει μια πρωτογενή ζήτηση ενέργειας) τουλάχιστον 20% χαμηλότερη από την απαίτηση NZEB (Κτίριο Σχεδόν Μηδενικής Κατανάλωσης Ενέργειας**)**.
10 - 3.3. Ενίσχυση της προσβασιμότητας,	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση όλων των έργων	Αναφορά που πιστοποιεί την ολοκλήρωση				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση όλων των προγραμματισμένων μέτρων για την εφαρμογή των πέντε (5) υποπρογραμμάτων που υποστηρίζουν τον

της αποτελεσματικότητας και της ποιότητας του συστήματος υγείας - 16752_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του τομέα της υγείας			και την πλήρη λειτουργία των πέντε υποπρογραμμάτων που υποστηρίζουν τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό του συστήματος υγειονομικής περίθαλψης που καλύπτει όλα τα στοιχεία για κάθε υποέργο.						ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό του συστήματος υγειονομικής περίθαλψης: α) το εθνικό ψηφιακό αρχείο υγείας των ασθενών (υποέργο 1) β) το πρόγραμμα ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού θεραπείας του καρκίνου, συμπεριλαμβανομένου των μητρώων ασθενών (υποέργο 2) γ) τηλεϊατρική, συμπεριλαμβανομένων σταθμών τηλεϊατρικής, νέα υποδομή, εργαλεία (υποέργο 3) δ) την ψηφιακή ετοιμότητα των νοσοκομείων που περιλαμβάνει: ηλεκτρονικά συστήματα ιατρικών αρχείων, απογραφή ιατρικού εξοπλισμού, εφαρμογή DRG, ηλεκτρονική συνταγογράφηση για εσωτερικούς ασθενείς / εφαρμογή θεραπευτικών πρωτοκόλλων σε νοσοκομειακό περιβάλλον, σύστημα ηλεκτρονικών ραντεβού, ψηφιακή αναβάθμιση του εθνικού κέντρου βοήθειας έκτακτης ανάγκης (ΕΚΑΒ) και του Οργανισμού Φαρμάκων (ΕΟΦ), (υποέργο 4) ε) οριστικοποίηση όλων των στοιχείων του ολοκληρωμένου πληροφοριακού συστήματος του ΕΟΠΥΥ (Εθνικός Οργανισμός Παροχής Υπηρεσιών Υγείας), όλων των στοιχείων διαχείρισης και παρακολούθησης δαπανών, όλων των στοιχείων ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών σε παρόχους υγείας και πολίτες, όλων των στοιχείων διαχείρισης δεδομένων, τα αναλυτικά στοιχεία, και τη διαλειτουργικότητα και αγορά 250 αδειών Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) για το σύστημα

									χρηματοοικονομικής διαχείρισης & εκκαθάρισης (υποέργο 5).

Ομάδα 15: Αύξηση της πρόσβασης σε αποτελεσματικές και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς κοινωνικές πολιτικές

Τα μέτρα που περιλαμβάνονται σε αυτήν την ομάδα είναι:

- Ενίσχυση παιδικής προστασίας (ID: 16919)
- Προστασία του συστήματος κοινωνικών παροχών από αθέμιτες πρακτικές (ID: 16726)
- Μονάδες παιδικής μέριμνας σε χώρους εργασίας (ID: 16945)
- Υποστήριξη ατόμων με αναπηρία (ID:16904)

Τα ορόσημα και οι στόχοι που ορίζονται για αυτήν την ομάδα περιγράφονται στον ακόλουθο πίνακα:

Μέτρο (Μεταρρύθμιση ή Επένδυση)	**Ορόσημο /Στόχος**	**Όνομα**	**Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για ορόσημα)**	**Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για στόχους)**			**Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα για ολοκληρώση**		**Περιγραφή για κάθε ορόσημο και στόχο**
				Μονάδα μέτρησης	**Βάση**	**Στόχος**	**Τρίμηνο**	**Χρονολογία**	
11 - 3.4. Αύξηση της πρόσβασης σε αποτελεσματικές και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς κοινωνικές πολιτικές - 16904_Υποστήριξη ατόμων με αναπηρία	Ορόσημο	Νόμος για τον προσωπικό βοηθό στην αναπηρία και πιλοτική εφαρμογή της πρώτης φάσης του προγράμματος	Έναρξη ισχύος πρωτογενούς και δευτεροβάθμιας νομοθεσίας και δημοσίευση προκήρυξης για το πρόγραμμα πρόσκλησης υποβολής αιτήσεων για τον προσωπικό βοηθό.				1ο τρίμηνο	2022	Προσωπικός βοηθός για ΑμεΑ: Έναρξη ισχύος του νόμου για τον προσωπικό βοηθό που θα επιτρέπει την αποϊδρυματοποίηση της περίθαλψης στα άτομα με αναπηρία. Πρόσκληση υποβολής αιτήσεων για συμμετοχή σε ένα πιλοτικό πρόγραμμα πρώτης φάσης, με μια διαδικασία επιλεξιμότητας ωφελουμένων ΑμεΑ που βασίζεται τόσο σε ιατρική όσο και σε λειτουργική αξιολόγηση της αναπηρίας από διεπιστημονική επιτροπή αξιολόγησης.

11 - 3.4. Αύξηση της πρόσβασης σε αποτελεσματικές και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς κοινωνικές πολιτικές – 16726_Προστασία του συστήματος κοινωνικών παροχών από αθέμιτες πρακτικές	Ορόσημο	Προπληρωμένες κάρτες για την βελτιστοποίηση των κοινωνικών παροχών	Αναφορά από την ΟΠΕΚΑ και τον ΟΑΕΔ που πιστοποιεί την ολοκλήρωση του έργου της εισαγωγής των προπληρωμένων καρτών για την πληρωμή κοινωνικών παροχών των δύο Φορέων				4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Ολοκλήρωση της εισαγωγής προπληρωμένων καρτών για την πληρωμή κοινωνικών παροχών που παρέχονται από τον Οργανισμό Προνοιακών Επιδομάτων και Κοινωνικής Αλληλεγγύης (ΟΠΕΚΑ) και τον Οργανισμό Απασχόλησης Εργατικού Δυναμικού (ΟΑΕΔ)
11 - 3.4. Αύξηση της πρόσβασης σε αποτελεσματικές και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς κοινωνικές πολιτικές - 16904_Υποστήριξη ατόμων με αναπηρία	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση αξιολόγησης της δεύτερης φάσης του προγράμματος προσωπικού βοηθού δεύτερης φάσης	Αναφορά με στατιστικό παράρτημα που πιστοποιεί ότι τα δύο πιλοτικά προγράμματα έχουν ολοκληρωθεί με τουλάχιστον 1.800 δικαιούχους. Έκθεση αξιολόγησης του πιλοτικού σχεδίου				4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Ολοκλήρωση της δεύτερης φάσης του πιλοτικού προγράμματος για τον προσωπικό βοηθό, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της διαδικασίας αξιολόγησης λειτουργικής αναπηρίας. Ολοκλήρωση της αξιολόγησης της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος ιατρικής και λειτουργικής αξιολόγησης της αναπηρίας για το πρόγραμμα Προσωπικού Βοηθού και την πιθανή ευρύτερη επέκτασή του.

			και συστήματος αξιολόγησης με πλήρη στατιστικά στοιχεία και συστάσεις.						
11 - 3.4. Αύξηση της πρόσβασης σε αποτελεσματικές και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς κοινωνικές πολιτικές - 16919_Ενίσχυση παιδικής προστασίας	Στόχος	Αποϊδρυματοποίησης ανηλίκων: τοποθέτηση ανηλίκων σε επαγγελματική αναδοχή		Αριθμός ανηλίκων που τοποθετούνται σε επαγγελματική αναδοχή	0	160	4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Τοποθέτηση 160 ανηλίκων με σοβαρή αναπηρία (ορίζεται ως ποσοστό αναπηρίας άνω του 67%) ή / και σοβαρές ψυχικές διαταραχές στο σχήμα επαγγελματικής αναδοχής.
11 - 3.4. Αύξηση της πρόσβασης σε αποτελεσματικές και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς κοινωνικές πολιτικές - 16919_Ενίσχυση παιδικής προστασίας	Στόχος	Ημι-ανεξάρτητα διαμερίσματα διαβίωσης για την αποϊδρυματοποίηση των εφήβων		Αριθμός εφήβων που τοποθετούνται σε ημι-ανεξάρτητα διαμερίσματα διαβίωσης	0	200	4ο τρίμηνο	2023	1) Τοποθέτηση 200 εφήβων σε διαμερίσματα και υποστηριζόμενη διαβίωση 2) Ανάπτυξη ικανότητας για διαβίωση & σταδιακή αυτονομία με στόχο την ομαλή μετάβαση στην ενηλικίωση και την προετοιμασία για ένταξη στην αγορά εργασίας

11 - 3.4. Αύξηση της πρόσβασης σε αποτελεσματικές και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς κοινωνικές πολιτικές - 16904_Υποστήριξη ατόμων με αναπηρία	Ορόσημο	Εθνική εφαρμογή του προγράμματος προσωπικού βοηθού για ΑμεΑ	Έναρξη ισχύος του πρωτογενούς και του παράγωγου νόμου για την εθνική εφαρμογη του σχήματος του Προσωπικού Βοηθού. Αναφορά με στατιστικό παράρτημα που πιστοποιεί ότι η πανελλήνια εφαρμογή έχει ολοκληρωθεί.				3ο τρίμηνο	2024	Εθνική εφαρμογή του προγράμματος Προσωπικού Βοηθού για ΑμεΑ, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της διαδικασίας ιατρικής και λειτουργικής αξιολόγησης της αναπηρίας
11 - 3.4. Αύξηση της πρόσβασης σε αποτελεσματικές και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς κοινωνικές πολιτικές - 16919_Ενίσχυση παιδικής προστασίας	Στόχος	Ολοκλήρωση της στελέχωσης των βρεφονηπιακών σταθμών		Αριθμός θέσεων βρεφονηπιακών σταθμών	12.500	62.500	4ο τρίμηνο	2024	Ολοκλήρωση και στελέχωση τουλάχιστον 50.000 νέων θέσεων βρεφονηπιακών σταθμών Οι δικαιούχοι φορείς θα υποβάλλουν αιτήματα για επιστροφή χρημάτων υποβάλλοντας όλα τα απαραίτητα έγγραφα. Οι εξωτερικοί ελεγκτές θα ελέγχουν τα έξοδα και θα κάνουν επίσης ελέγχους και επισκέψεις για να ελέγχουν εάν έχουν δημιουργηθεί τα νέα μέρη.

11 - 3.4. Αύξηση της πρόσβασης σε αποτελεσματικές και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς κοινωνικές πολιτικές - 16945_Μονάδες παιδικής μέριμνας σε χώρους εργασίας	Στόχος	Μονάδες παιδικής φροντίδας σε μεσαίες και μεγάλες εταιρείες - Ολοκλήρωση έργου		Αριθμός εγκαταστάσεων παιδικής μέριμνας σε μεγάλες εταιρείες	0	120	4ο τρίμηνο	2024	Ολοκλήρωση και στελέχωση τουλάχιστον 120 εγκαταστάσεων παιδικής φροντίδας σε επιχειρήσεις: οι επιχειρήσεις που στοχεύονται μέσω του μέτρου αυτού είναι 50 επιχειρήσεις με περισσότερους από 100 υπαλλήλους (μεσαίες) και 70 επιχειρήσεις με περισσότερους από 250 υπαλλήλους (μεγάλες).

Ομάδα 16: Αύξηση της πρόσβασης σε αποτελεσματικές και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς κοινωνικές πολιτικές - Μετανάστευση και άσυλο

Τα μέτρα που περιλαμβάνονται σε αυτήν την ομάδα είναι:

- Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός συστήματος μετανάστευσης και ασύλου (ID: 16763)
- Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός κοινωνικής υποστήριξης (ID: 16925)
- Ενίσχυση της διαφορετικότητας & καταπολέμηση των διακρίσεων (ID: 16685)
- Κοινωνική ενσωμάτωση ευάλωτων ομάδων (ID: 16922)
- Ένταξη των προσφύγων στην αγορά εργασίας (ID:16688)

Τα ορόσημα και οι στόχοι που ορίζονται για αυτήν την ομάδα περιγράφονται στον ακόλουθο πίνακα:

Μέτρο (Μεταρρύθμιση ή Επένδυση)	**Ορόσημο /Στόχος**	**Όνομα**	**Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για ορόσημα)**	**Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για στόχους)**			**Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα για ολοκληρώση**		**Περιγραφή για κάθε ορόσημο και στόχο**
				Μονάδα μέτρησης	**Βάση**	**Στόχος**	**Τρίμηνο**	**Χρονολογία**	
11 - 3.4. Αύξηση της πρόσβασης σε αποτελεσματικές και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς κοινωνικές πολιτικές - 16925_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός	Στόχος	Κάρτες αναπηρίας - ολοκλήρωση παράδοσης		Αριθμός καρτών αναπηρίας που παραδόθηκαν στους δικαιούχους	0	80.000	4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Ολοκλήρωση παράδοσης από τη διαχειριστική αρχή 80.000 καρτών αναπηρίας στους δικαιούχους. Οι κάρτες αναπηρίας θα ενσωματώνουν συγκεκριμένα δικαιώματα / παροχές και θα διευκολύνουν τα άτομα με

κοινωνικής υποστήριξης									αναπηρία στην καθημερινή τους ζωή Αποδοχή παραδοτέων της σύμβασης (ανάπτυξη καρτών αναπηρίας) από τον διαχειριστή / αναθέτουσα αρχή και επιβεβαίωση από τη διαχειριστική αρχή της παράδοσης 80.000 καρτών αναπηρίας στους δικαιούχους
11 - 3.4. Αύξηση της πρόσβασης σε αποτελεσματικές και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς κοινωνικές πολιτικές - 16922_Κοινωνική ενσωμάτωση ευάλωτων ομάδων	Στόχος	Κοινωνική ενσωμάτωση (Αποδέκτες Ελάχιστου Εγγυημένου Εισοδήματος και άστεγοι) ολοκλήρωση του έργου		Αριθμός αποδεκτών Εγγυημένου Ελάχιστου Εισοδήματος και άστεγων ατόμων με πιστοποίηση συμμετοχής	0	7.000	4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Επιτυχής ολοκλήρωση προγράμματος κατάρτισης και υποστήριξης της απασχόλησης για 7.000 αποδέκτες του προγράμματος “Εγγυημένο Ελάχιστο Εισόδημα” και άστεγους και πιστοποίηση από τον Εθνικό Οργανισμό για τις αποκτηθέντες δεξιότητες
11 - 3.4. Αύξηση της πρόσβασης σε αποτελεσματικές και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς	Στόχος	Ολοκλήρωση της κατάρτισης σε διευθυντικά στελέχη με θέμα την ευαισθητοποίηση		Αριθμός διευθυντών και υπαλλήλων γραφείου	0	680.000	4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Ολοκλήρωση της εκπαίδευσης σχετικά με την πολυμορφία που στοχεύει σε 680.000 διευθυντές και υπαλλήλους

κοινωνικές πολιτικές - 16685_Ενίσχυση της διαφορετικότητας & καταπολέμηση των διακρίσεων		σχετικά με τη διαφορετικότητα		με πιστοποίηση συμμετοχής					στα γραφεία και πιστοποίηση τους. Το πρόγραμμα κατάρτισης αποσκοπεί στην ευαισθητοποίηση σχετικά με τις διάφορες διαστάσεις και τα οφέλη της πολυμορφίας. Πρέπει να σχεδιαστεί κατάλληλα και να διαφοροποιηθεί ανάλογα με την ομάδα στόχου (ανώτερα στελέχη, στελέχη μεσαίου επιπέδου, στελέχη πρώτων γραφείων και στελέχη back office). Η συμμετοχή στο πρόγραμμα κατάρτισης θα είναι απομακρυσμένη (μέσω πλατφόρμας) και ασύγχρονη.
11 - 3.4. Αύξηση της πρόσβασης σε αποτελεσματικές και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς κοινωνικές πολιτικές - 16763_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός συστήματος	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση συστήματος ασύλου μετανάστευσης	Επιβεβαίωση αποδοχής παραδοτέου από τον διαχειριστή / αναθέτουσα αρχή				4ο τρίμηνο	2024	Ολοκλήρωση της ψηφιοποίησης του συστήματος μετανάστευσης και ασύλου μέσω αποδοχής από τον διαχειριστή του έργου / αναθέτουσα αρχή των παραδοτέων της σύμβασης για α) το σύστημα ψηφιοποίησης και διαχείρισης εγγράφων της νόμιμης μετανάστευσης της κεντρικής υπηρεσίας του

μετανάστευσης και ασύλου									Υπουργείου Μετανάστευσης και Ασύλου & Αποκεντρωμένων Διοικήσεων και β) την παροχή ολοκληρωμένων υπηρεσιών ψηφιακής μετανάστευσης.
11 - 3.4. Αύξηση της πρόσβασης σε αποτελεσματικές και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς κοινωνικές πολιτικές - 16922_Κοινωνική ενσωμάτωση ευάλωτων ομάδων	Στόχος	Ολοκλήρωση ανακαίνισης κατοικιών κοινωνικής κατοικίας		Αριθμός ανακαινισμένων διαμερισμάτων και έτοιμων προς διάθεση στους δικαιούχους	0	100	4ο τρίμηνο	2024	Ολοκλήρωση του προγράμματος ανακαίνισης 100 διαμερισμάτων (70 στο Δήμο Αθηναίων και 30 στο Δήμο Θεσσαλονίκης) για 250 δικαιούχους.
11 - 3.4. Αύξηση της πρόσβασης σε αποτελεσματικές και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς κοινωνικές πολιτικές- 16688_Ένταξη των προσφύγων στην αγορά εργασίας	Στόχος	Ένταξη στην αγορά εργασίας προσφύγων		Αριθμός προσφύγων που έχουν ολοκληρώσει το πρόγραμμα πρακτικής άσκησης	0	14.580	4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση προγραμμάτων πρακτικής άσκησης σε επιχειρήσεις για τουλάχιστον 14.580 πρόσφυγες. Έκθεση του ΟΑΕΔ και του Υπουργείου Μετανάστευσης και Ασύλου που να επιβεβαιώνει την επιτυχή ολοκλήρωση του έργου για τον παραπάνω αριθμό προσφύγων.

									Η πρακτική άσκηση βοηθά τους πρόσφυγες να αποκτήσουν εργασιακή εμπειρία και διευκολύνει την επακόλουθη ένταξή τους στην αγορά εργασίας.

Ομάδα 17: Μέτρα φορολογικής διοίκησης

Τα μέτρα που περιλαμβάνονται σε αυτήν την ομάδα είναι:

- Αξιοποίηση τεχνολογιών τεχνητής νοημοσύνης και άλλων προηγμένων εργαλείων ανάλυσης δεδομένων από τη φορολογική διοίκηση (ID: 16611)
- Επιτάχυνση επιστροφών ΦΠΑ (ID: 16610)
- Καταπολέμηση λαθρεμπορίου (ID: 16656)
- Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός φορολογικών & τελωνειακών αρχών (ID: 16291)

Τα ορόσημα και οι στόχοι που ορίζονται για αυτήν την ομάδα περιγράφονται στον ακόλουθο πίνακα:

Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	**Ορόσημο / Στόχος**	**Όνομα**	**Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για ορόσημα)**	**Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για στόχους)**			**Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης**		**Περιγραφή κάθε Ορόσημου / Στόχου**
				Μονάδα μέτρησης	**Βάση**	**Στόχος**	**Τρίμηνο**	**Χρονολογία**	

12 - 4.1. Φορολογικά εργαλεία πιο φιλικά για την ανάπτυξη και βελτίωση της φορολογικής διοίκησης - 16656_Καταπολέμηση λαθρεμπορίου	Ορόσημο	Καταπολέμηση του λαθρεμπορίου - οδικός χάρτης κανονιστικών αποφάσεων.	Έκθεση της Ανεξάρτητης Αρχής Δημοσίων Εσόδων που περιέχει τον οδικό χάρτη για τις αποφάσεις / εγκυκλίους που σχετίζονται με την καταπολέμηση του λαθρεμπορίου.				1ο τρίμηνο	2022	Η Ανεξάρτητη Αρχή Δημοσίων Εσόδων εγκρίνει έναν οδικό χάρτη (συμπεριλαμβανομένου του χρονοδιαγράμματος) για την έκδοση των αποφάσεων/ εγκυκλίων σχετικά με τη μεταρρύθμιση του νομικού πλαισίου για την καταπολέμηση του λαθρεμπορίου. Η Ανεξάρτητη Αρχή Δημοσίων Εσόδων εκδίδει έκθεση σχετικά με τον οδικό χάρτη για την έκδοση των αποφάσεων / εγκυκλίων, στην οποία περιγράφονται λεπτομερώς τα βήματα που απαιτούνται για τον επανασχεδιασμό των επιχειρησιακών συστημάτων πληροφοριών ICISNET και ELENXIS, με σκοπό την αποτελεσματική ιεράρχηση των κινδύνων μη συμμόρφωσης και τη δημιουργία των καλύτερων δυνατών προφίλ ελέγχου, χρησιμοποιώντας πληροφορίες από την Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση και τις εθνικές βάσεις δεδομένων.
12 - 4.1. Φορολογικά εργαλεία πιο φιλικά για την ανάπτυξη και βελτίωση της φορολογικής διοίκησης - 16656_Καταπολέμηση λαθρεμπορίου	Ορόσημο	Καταπολέμηση του λαθρεμπορίου - έγκριση κανονιστικών αποφάσεων.	Οι κανονιστικές αποφάσεις / εγκύκλιοι τίθενται σε ισχύ.				3ο τρίμηνο	2022	Έναρξη ισχύος 15 κανονιστικών αποφάσεων / εγκυκλίων που εγκρίθηκαν από την Ανεξάρτητη Αρχή Δημοσίων Εσόδων σχετικά με το σχεδιασμό ενός νέου ολοκληρωμένου συστήματος για την καταπολέμηση του λαθρεμπορίου. Σύμφωνα με τον οδικό χάρτη της 31ης Μαρτίου 2022, η απόφαση / εγκύκλιοι που τέθηκαν σε ισχύ αφορούν την προετοιμασία ενός νέου ολοκληρωμένου συστήματος που θα υποστηρίζει

									τη διαδικασία ελέγχου παρακολουθώντας τελωνειακές συναλλαγές και διαδικασίες σε πραγματικό χρόνο. Αυτό το σύστημα θα λειτουργεί με στόχο την καλύτερη και ταχύτερη στόχευση των διωκτικών τελωνειακών υπηρεσιών με κεντρική επίβλεψη και σε σημεία υψηλού ενδιαφέροντος.
12 - 4.1. Φορολογικά εργαλεία πιο φιλικά για την ανάπτυξη και βελτίωση της φορολογικής διοίκησης - 16611_Αξιοποίηση τεχνολογιών τεχνητής νοημοσύνης και άλλων προηγμένων εργαλείων ανάλυσης δεδομένων από τη φορολογική διοίκηση	Ορόσημο	Φορολογικοί έλεγχοι - Mydata και τραπεζικά στοιχεία.	Έκθεση της Ανεξάρτητης Αρχής Δημοσίων Εσόδων που πιστοποιεί: α) Πλήρη ενεργοποίηση του συστήματος Mydata. β) Ολοκλήρωση του έργου για τη διασύνδεση και χρήση τραπεζικών πληροφοριών τρίτων από την Ανεξάρτητη Αρχή Δημοσίων Εσόδων.				2ο τρίμηνο	2023	Η ενεργοποίηση του συστήματος Mydata και η διασύνδεση και χρήση πληροφοριών από τρίτα μέρη τράπεζες αναμένεται να βελτιώσουν τη συμμόρφωση των επιχειρήσεων με τους φορολογικούς κανόνες, την απόδοση της Ανεξάρτητης Αρχής Δημοσίων Εσόδων στη συλλογή δημοσίων εσόδων και τον έλεγχο και την καταπολέμηση του λαθρεμπορίου.
12 - 4.1. Φορολογικά εργαλεία πιο φιλικά για την	Ορόσημο	Πλήρως αυτοματοποιημένες επιστροφές	Έκθεση της Ανεξάρτητης Αρχής Δημοσίων Εσόδων που				4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Εφαρμογή της πλήρους αυτοματοποιημένης διαδικασίας επιστροφής ΦΠΑ και πλατφόρμας πληροφορικής που θα επιτρέπει την ηλεκτρονική ολοκλήρωση όλων των αιτήσεων επιστροφής

ανάπτυξη και βελτίωση της φορολογικής διοίκησης-16610_Επιτάχυνση επιστροφών ΦΠΑ		ΦΠΑ - έναρξη συστήματος πληροφορικής.	πιστοποιεί την έναρξη του νέου συστήματος πληροφορικής.						χρημάτων, όταν δεν θα εμπίπτουν στο δείγμα ελέγχου μέσω της διαδικασίας ανάλυσης κινδύνου (τουλάχιστον το 90% όλων των αιτήσεων ετησίως).
12 - 4.1. Φορολογικά εργαλεία πιο φιλικά για την ανάπτυξη και βελτίωση της φορολογικής διοίκησης - 16611_Αξιοποίηση τεχνολογιών τεχνητής νοημοσύνης και άλλων προηγμένων εργαλείων ανάλυσης δεδομένων από τη φορολογική διοίκηση	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού φορολογικών ελέγχων	Αναφορά από την Ανεξάρτητη Αρχή Δημοσίων Εσόδων που πιστοποιεί τη λειτουργία της πλατφόρμας διαχείρισης υποθέσεων.				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση της λειτουργίας της πλατφόρμας διαχείρισης υποθέσεων για φορολογικούς ελέγχους, η οποία θα χρησιμοποιεί το σύστημα επιχειρηματικής ευφυΐας / ανάλυσης δεδομένων που υποστηρίζει τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό με σκοπό την ενίσχυση της ικανότητας της Ανεξάρτητης Αρχής Δημοσίων Εσόδων να εκπληρώνει τις υποχρεώσεις της ως πλήρως ανεξάρτητης αρχής (σύμφωνα με την Ανεξάρτητη Αρχή Δημοσίων Εσόδων που επιτρέπει τον νόμο 4389/2016).
12 - 4.1. Φορολογικά εργαλεία πιο	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση παραδοτέων πρώτης φάσης	Έκθεση της Ανεξάρτητης Αρχής Δημοσίων				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση των παραδοτέων της πρώτης φάσης του ολοκληρωμένου ψηφιακού περιβάλλοντος (που αντικαθιστά το TAXIS, TAXISnet και Elenxis) για

φιλικά για την ανάπτυξη και βελτίωση της φορολογικής διοίκησης - 16291_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός φορολογικών & τελωνειακών αρχών		του ολοκληρωμένου περιβάλλοντος πληροφορικής & ελέγχου της Ανεξάρτητης Αρχής Δημοσίων Εσόδων στο πλαίσιο του ψηφιακού της μετασχηματισμού	Εσόδων που πιστοποιεί την ολοκλήρωση των παραδοτέων της πρώτης φάσης του ολοκληρωμένου πληροφοριακού περιβάλλοντος φόρων & ελέγχου.						την υποστήριξη όλων των φορολογικών και ελεγκτικών διαδικασιών της Ανεξάρτητης Αρχής Δημοσίων Εσόδων, των πολιτών και των επιχειρήσεων, η οποία συμβάλλει στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό. Αυτά τα παραδοτέα αποτελούνται από όλες τις απαιτούμενες μελέτες έργων, τον πλήρη επανασχεδιασμό και την εφαρμογή βάσης δεδομένων, την παροχή διεπαφών δεδομένων και διάθεση υποσυστημάτων πρώτης φάσης (συμπεριλαμβανομένου του φορολογικού μητρώου και της λογιστικής). Το έργο θα ενισχύσει την ικανότητα της Ανεξάρτητης Αρχής Δημοσίων Εσόδων να εκπληρώσει τις υποχρεώσεις της ως πλήρως ανεξάρτητης αρχής (σύμφωνα με το σχετικό νόμο της Ανεξάρτητης Αρχής Δημοσίων Εσόδων 4389/2016).
12 - 4.1.Φορολογικά εργαλεία πιο φιλικά για την ανάπτυξη και βελτίωση της φορολογικής διοίκησης - 16291_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός φορολογικών & τελωνειακών αρχών	Ορόσημο	Έναρξη του συστήματος παρακολούθησης οχημάτων και εμπορευματοκιβωτίων.	Έκθεση της Ανεξάρτητης Αρχής Δημοσίων Εσόδων που βεβαιώνει την έναρξη λειτουργίας του συστήματος παρακολούθησης οχημάτων και εμπορευματοκιβωτίων.				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση της εφαρμογής ενός συστήματος παρακολούθησης για εμπορικά οχήματα και εμπορευματοκιβώτια που βασίζονται σε δίκτυα “Διαδίκτυο των Πραγμάτων” (Internet-Of-Things” (τεχνολογία 5G) για την εκτέλεση λειτουργιών παρακολούθησης που υποστηρίζουν τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό με στόχο την ενίσχυση της ικανότητας της Ανεξάρτητης Αρχής Δημοσίων Εσόδων να εκπληρώνει τις υποχρεώσεις της ως μία πλήρως ανεξάρτητη αρχή (σε συμμόρφωση με το σχετικό νόμο της Ανεξάρτητης Αρχής Δημοσίων Εσόδων 4389/2016), μέσω της εγκατάστασης συστήματος παρακολούθησης της κίνησης επαγγελματικών οχημάτων και εμπορευματοκιβωτίων.

Ομάδα 18: Φορολογική πολιτική

Τα μέτρα που περιλαμβάνονται σε αυτήν την ομάδα είναι:

- Κωδικοποίηση & απλούστευση της φορολογικής νομοθεσίας(ID: 16643)
- Ενίσχυση ηλεκτρονικών συναλλαγών (ID: 16616)
- Υπεραπόσβεση σε επενδύσεις πράσινης οικονομίας και ενέργειας (ID: 16863)
- Κίνητρα για συνεργασίες, συγχωνεύσεις & εξαγορές για τη δημιουργία αποτελεσματικότερων και πιο ανταγωνιστικών επιχειρηματικών σχηματισμών (ID: 16598)

Τα ορόσημα και οι στόχοι που ορίζονται για αυτήν την ομάδα περιγράφονται στον ακόλουθο πίνακα:

Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	**Ορόσημο / Στόχος**	**Όνομα**	**Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για ορόσημα)**	**Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για στόχους)**			**Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης**		**Περιγραφή κάθε Ορόσημου / Στόχου**
				Μονάδα μέτρησης	**Βάση**	**Στόχος**	**Τρίμηνο**	**Χρονολογία**	
12 - 4.1. Φορολογικά εργαλεία πιο φιλικά για την ανάπτυξη και βελτίωση της φορολογικής διοίκησης - 16863_Υπεραπόσβεση σε επενδύσεις πράσινης οικονομίας και ενέργειας	Ορόσημο	Υπερ-αποσβέσεις για πράσινες και ψηφιακές επενδύσεις σε ΜμΕ	Έναρξη ισχύος πρωτογενούς και δευτερογενούς νομοθεσίας για τις υπεραποσβέσεις σε πράσινες και ψηφιακές				4ο τρίμηνο	2021	Έναρξη ισχύος της πρωτογενούς και της δευτερογενούς νομοθεσίας για την εισαγωγή των υπεραποσβέσεων για φορολογικούς σκοπούς των επιλέξιμων ΜμΕ για την πράσινη οικονομία και τις ψηφιακές επενδύσεις.

			επενδύσεις από τις ΜμΕ						
12 - 4.1. Φορολογικά εργαλεία πιο φιλικά για την ανάπτυξη και βελτίωση της φορολογικής διοίκησης - 16616_Ενίσχυση ηλεκτρονικών συναλλαγών	Ορόσημο	Νομοθεσία για την ενθάρρυνση ηλεκτρονικών συναλλαγών	Έναρξη ισχύος πρωτογενούς και δευτερογενούς δικαίου, παρέχοντας κίνητρα για την ενίσχυση των ηλεκτρονικών συναλλαγών				4ο τρίμηνο	2021	Έναρξη ισχύος τροποποίησης του πρωτογενούς και δευτερογενούς νομικού πλαισίου που παρέχει ειδικά κίνητρα για την ενίσχυση των ηλεκτρονικών συναλλαγών.
12 - 4.1. Φορολογικά εργαλεία πιο φιλικά για την ανάπτυξη και βελτίωση της φορολογικής διοίκησης - 16643_Κωδικοποίηση & απλούστευση της φορολογικής νομοθεσίας	Ορόσημο	Πρόγραμμα κωδικοποίησης της φορολογικής νομοθεσίας	Δημοσίευση δευτερογενούς νομοθεσίας με τη σύσταση επιτροπών και χρονοδιάγραμμα κωδικοποίησης.				3ο τρίμηνο	2021	Πλήρες πρόγραμμα για τα παραδοτέα σχετικά με τη κωδικοποίηση της φορολογικής νομοθεσίας, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της σύστασης των σχετικών επιτροπών, λεπτομερές χρονοδιάγραμμα από το Υπουργείο Οικονομικών και την ΑΑΔΕ για την κωδικοποίηση της φορολογικής νομοθεσίας και τις ρυθμίσεις διαβούλευσης.

18 - 4.7. Βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και προώθηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και εξαγωγών - 16598_Κίνητρα για συνεργασίες, συγχωνεύσεις & εξαγορές για τη δημιουργία αποτελεσματικότερων και πιο ανταγωνιστικών επιχειρηματικών σχηματισμών	Ορόσημο	Νομοσχέδιο για την ενθάρρυνση της εξωστρέφειας των επιχειρήσεων	Σχέδια της πρωτογενούς και δευτερογενούς νομοθεσίας για την ενθάρρυνση της εξωστρέφειας των επιχειρήσεων.				3ο τρίμηνο	2021	Σχέδια προς διαβούλευση της πρωτογενούς και δευτερογενούς νομοθεσίας με βελτιώσεις της φορολογικής νομοθεσίας, και χρηματοοικονομικά και αδειοδοτικά κίνητρα για συγχωνεύσεις, μετατροπές και εξαγορές.
18 - 4.7. Βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και προώθηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και εξαγωγών - 16598_Κίνητρα για συνεργασίες, συγχωνεύσεις & εξαγορές για τη δημιουργία αποτελεσματικότερων και πιο ανταγωνιστικών επιχειρηματικών σχηματισμών	Ορόσημο	Νομοθεσία για την ενθάρρυνση της εξωστρέφειας των επιχειρήσεων	Έναρξη ισχύος της νομοθεσίας για την ενθάρρυνση της εξωστρέφειας των επιχειρήσεων				1ο τρίμηνο	2022	Έναρξη ισχύος των σχετικών τροποποιήσεων με βελτιώσεις της φορολογικής νομοθεσίας, και χρηματοοικονομικά και αδειοδοτικά κίνητρα για συγχωνεύσεις, μετατροπές και εξαγορές.
4.1. Φορολογικά εργαλεία πιο φιλικά για την ανάπτυξη και βελτίωση της φορολογικής διοίκησης - 16643_Κωδικοποίηση & απλούστευση της φορολογικής νομοθεσίας	Ορόσημο	Αύξηση της ικανότητας κωδικοποίησης της φορολογικής νομοθεσίας	Δημοσίευση δευτερογενούς νομοθεσίας για τη δημιουργία μονάδας φορολογικής κωδικοποίησης στο Υπουργείο				2ο τρίμηνο	2022	Δημιουργία ειδικής φορολογικής μονάδας στο Υπουργείο Οικονομικών που θα είναι υπεύθυνη για την ενοποίηση και τη συνέπεια της πρωτογενούς φορολογικής νομοθεσίας και των υπουργικών αποφάσεων. Σύσταση Διεύθυνσης Παροχής Υπηρεσιών στην ΑΑΔΕ μεταξύ άλλων υπεύθυνη για την ενοποίηση του δευτερογενούς δικαίου, το συντονισμό

			Οικονομικών και Διεύθυνση Παροχής Υπηρεσιών στην ΑΑΔΕ						των αρμοδιοτήτων της ΑΑΔΕ σχετικά με τον Κώδικα Φορολογικής Διαδικασίας και την ενημέρωση και συντήρηση της βάσης δεδομένων δημόσιων φόρων.
12 - 4.1. Φορολογικά εργαλεία πιο φιλικά για την ανάπτυξη και βελτίωση της φορολογικής διοίκησης - 16643_Κωδικοποίηση & απλούστευση της φορολογικής νομοθεσίας	Ορόσημο	Κωδικοποίηση φόρου εισοδήματος και φορολογικής διαδικασίας	Υιοθέτηση κωδικοποιημένης πρωτογενούς και δευτερογενούς φορολογικής νομοθεσίας για τον Κώδικα Φόρου Εισοδήματος και τον Κώδικα Φορολογικής Διοίκησης.				2ο τρίμηνο	2023	Εφαρμογή κωδικοποιημένης νομοθεσίας του Κώδικα Φόρου Εισοδήματος και τον Κώδικα Φορολογικής Διοίκησης για την απλούστευση και ενημέρωση της νομοθεσίας υπό το πρίσμα της ψηφιοποίησης και των ευρωπαϊκών βέλτιστων πρακτικών.

12 - 4.1. Φορολογικά εργαλεία πιο φιλικά για την ανάπτυξη και βελτίωση της φορολογικής διοίκησης - 16643_Κωδικοποίηση & απλούστευση της φορολογικής νομοθεσίας	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση της αρχικής κωδικοποίησης της φορολογικής νομοθεσίας και του πληροφοριακού συστήματος για τους φορολογούμενους	α: 1. Υιοθέτηση πρωτογενούς και δευτερογενούς κωδικοποιημένης φορολογικής νομοθεσίας 2. Παροχή αποδείξεων πληρωμής και αποτελεσμάτων των ελέγχων των επενδύσεων κωδικοποίησης. β: 1. Δημοσίευση δευτερογενούς νομοθεσίας και πλήρης οδηγός με συνδέσμους στον ιστότοπο του Συστήματος Διαχείρισης Περιεχομένου				2ο τρίμηνο	2024	1.Έναρξη ισχύος της κωδικοποίησης της πρωτογενούς και δευτερογενούς νομοθεσίας για την απλούστευση και την ενημέρωση της νομοθεσίας υπό το πρίσμα της ψηφιοποίησης και των βέλτιστων πρακτικών της ΕΕ, που περιλαμβάνουν: - τον κώδικα ΦΠΑ - Τέλος χαρτοσήμου - Φόροι ιδιοκτησίας - Συλλογή κρατικών χρεών (ΚΕΔΕ) - Εθνικός τελωνειακός κώδικας 2. Δημιουργία Συστήματος Διαχείρισης Περιεχομένου και αποκλειστικού ιστότοπου για πληροφόρηση των φορολογουμένων.

			και των φορολογουμένων. 2. Παροχή αποδείξεων πληρωμής και αποτελεσμάτων των ελέγχων των επενδύσεων στο Σύστημα Διαχείρισης Περιεχομένου						

Ομάδα 19: Καταπολέμηση του παράνομου εμπορίου και της διαφθοράς

Τα μέτρα που περιλαμβάνονται σε αυτήν την ομάδα είναι:

- Καταπολέμηση του παραεμπορίου και Προστασία της πνευματικής ιδιοκτησίας (ID: 16703)
- Ενίσχυση της εθνικής υπηρεσίας κατά της διαφθοράς (ID: 16952)
- Αποτελεσματική καταπολέμηση της διαφθοράς (ID: 16978)
- Μεταρρύθμιση για μεγαλύτερη διαφάνεια σε θέματα εταιρικής διακυβέρνησης (βελτίωση του πλαισίου AML/CFT) (ID: 16702)

Τα ορόσημα και οι στόχοι που ορίζονται για αυτήν την ομάδα περιγράφονται στον ακόλουθο πίνακα:

Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	**Ορόσημο / Στόχος**	**Όνομα**	**Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για ορόσημα)**	**Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για στόχους)**			**Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης**		**Περιγραφή κάθε Ορόσημου / Στόχου**
				Μονάδα μέτρησης	**Βάση**	**Στόχος**	**Τρίμηνο**	**Χρονολογία**	
13 - 4.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης - 16978_Αποτελεσματική καταπολέμηση της διαφθοράς	Ορόσημο	Δηλώσεις περιουσιακών στοιχείων και πολιτικά κόμματα	Έναρξη ισχύος νέας νομοθεσίας				3ο τρίμηνο	2022	Έναρξη ισχύος της νέας νομοθεσίας σχετικά με: (i) Δηλώσεις περιουσιακών στοιχείων (ii) και την κωδικοποίηση της νομοθεσίας για τα πολιτικά κόμματα.
13 - 4.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης - 16952_Ενίσχυση της εθνικής υπηρεσίας κατά της διαφθοράς	Ορόσημο	Εθνικό σχέδιο δράσης κατά της διαφθοράς	Έγκριση από την Εθνική Αρχή Διαφάνειας του Εθνικού Σχεδίου Δράσης κατά της				3ο τρίμηνο	2022	Έγκριση από την Εθνική Αρχή Διαφάνειας του Εθνικού Σχεδίου Δράσης κατά της Διαφθοράς για την περίοδο 2022-2025, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της εξειδίκευσης: (i) δράσεων για την ενίσχυση της διαφάνειας και της λογοδοσίας σε ολόκληρη τη δημόσια διοίκηση (ii) στοχευμένες παρεμβάσεις για τον εντοπισμό και την πρόληψη της διαφθοράς σε περιοχές υψηλού κινδύνου

			Διαφθοράς για την περίοδο 2022-2025						(συμπεριλαμβανομένων, για παράδειγμα, υγείας, δημόσιων οικονομικών, επενδύσεων) (iii) απαραίτητες ρυθμιστικές παρεμβάσεις σε επιλεγμένους τομείς πολιτικής.
13 - 4.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης - 16952_Ενίσχυση της εθνικής υπηρεσίας κατά της διαφθοράς	Ορόσημο	Εφαρμογή του εσωτερικού ελέγχου	- Έκθεση της Εθνικής Αρχής Διαφάνειας για τα συστήματα εσωτερικού ελέγχου που έχουν δημιουργηθεί - Έκδοση κανονιστικών πράξεων - Έκδοση κοινής υπουργικής απόφασης				4ο τρίμηνο	2022	Εφαρμογή του νέου νόμου για τους εσωτερικούς ελέγχους στη δημόσια διοίκηση, που περιλαμβάνει: (i) τη δημιουργία μονάδων εσωτερικού ελέγχου σε υπουργεία (ii) την έκδοση των κανονιστικών πράξεων για τη σύσταση μονάδων εσωτερικού ελέγχου και επιτροπών ελέγχου σε φορείς τοπικής αυτοδιοίκησης (1ος και 2ος βαθμός), πανεπιστήμια, νοσοκομεία - μονάδες υγείας, ανεξάρτητες αρχές και νομικά πρόσωπα τοπικής αυτοδιοίκησης (iii) έκδοση κοινής υπουργικής απόφασης για τον καθορισμό των κριτηρίων συνεργασίας των μονάδων εσωτερικού ελέγχου με εξωτερικούς εμπειρογνώμονες. Η Εθνική Αρχή Διαφάνειας σε συνεργασία με το Υπουργείο Εσωτερικών παρέχει εποπτεία και καθοδήγηση σε φορείς της γενικής κυβέρνησης για τη δημιουργία ενός συνεκτικού και λειτουργικού συστήματος εσωτερικού ελέγχου. Η Εθνική Αρχή Διαφάνειας διευκολύνει μια πιλοτική αυτοαξιολόγηση σχετικά με τα βασικά στοιχεία του συστήματος εσωτερικού ελέγχου. Το Ελεγκτικό Συνέδριο της Ελλάδος έχει συμπεριλάβει στο ετήσιο πρόγραμμα εργασίας του, ελέγχους για την αξιολόγηση των ρυθμίσεων

									εσωτερικού ελέγχου σε φορείς γενικής κυβέρνησης.
13 - 4.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης - 16702_Μεταρρύθμιση για μεγαλύτερη διαφάνεια σε θέματα εταιρικής διακυβέρνησης (βελτίωση του πλαισίου AML/CFT)	Ορόσημο	Ενισχυμένο πλαίσιο καταπολέμησης της νομιμοποίησης εσόδων από παράνομες δραστηριότητες (AML) και καταπολέμησης της χρηματοδότησης της τρομοκρατίας (CFT)	Εκκίνηση λειτουργίας πλατφόρμας για τη συλλογή στατιστικών δεδομένων. Ολοκληρωση βελτιώσεων στο Κεντρικό Μητρώο Πραγματικών Δικαιούχων				2ο τρίμηνο	2023	(i) Έναρξη της πλατφόρμας για τη συλλογή στατιστικών δεδομένων που κατέχουν οι αρμόδιες εθνικές αρχές (δηλαδή δικαστικές, εποπτικές και επιβολής του νόμου) υπό τη διεύθυνση της Διεύθυνσης Χρηματοοικονομικής Πολιτικής του Υπουργείου Οικονομικών της Ελλάδος, η οποία λειτουργεί ως Κεντρική Συντονιστική Μονάδα στον νόμο 4557/2018 (εθνικός νόμος AML) (ii) Βελτίωση ειδικού μητρώου για τη φύλαξη πληροφοριών πραγματικών δικαιούχων για τη διευκόλυνση της άμεσης πρόσβασης των αρμόδιων αρχών σε αυτές τις πληροφορίες και για διασύνδεση με τα αντίστοιχα μητρώα των κρατών μελών της ΕΕ μέσω της σχετικής πλατφόρμας της ΕΕ. Το μητρώο ανήκει στη Διεύθυνση Χρηματοοικονομικής Πολιτικής του Υπουργείου Οικονομικών της Ελλάδος, η οποία λειτουργεί ως Κεντρική Συντονιστική Μονάδα, σύμφωνα με τον νόμο 4557/2018 (εθνικός νόμος AML) και φιλοξενείται από τη Γενική Γραμματεία Πληροφοριακών Συστημάτων (ΓΓΠΣ) του Υπουργείου Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης.
13 - 4.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης - 16703_Καταπολέμηση του παραεμπορίου	Ορόσημο	Καταπολέμηση του παράνομου εμπορίου - σταθμοί	Το σύστημα IT λειτουργεί και 10 νέοι πλήρως εξοπλισμένοι σταθμοί				2ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ένα ολοκληρωμένο και διαλειτουργικό σύστημα πληροφοριών τίθεται σε λειτουργία για να επιτρέψει την αποτελεσματική διαχείριση των ελέγχων που διενεργούνται σε ολόκληρη τη χώρα για την καταπολέμηση του παραεμπορίου και τον έλεγχο της κίνησης αγαθών και

και προστασία της πνευματικής ιδιοκτησίας		πληροφορικής και ελέγχου	ελέγχου (συμπεριλαμβανομένου του απαραίτητου εξοπλισμού) είναι πλήρως λειτουργικοί						υπηρεσιών, τόσο στο εσωτερικό όσο και στο εξωτερικό εμπόριο. Για να εξασφαλιστεί η πλήρης αξιοποίηση του νέου συστήματος πληροφοριών, η επιχειρησιακή ικανότητα της Διαπεριφερειακής Μονάδας Ελέγχου Αγοράς (ΔΙΜΕΑ), συμπεριλαμβανομένης της περιφερειακής υποδομής, θα ενισχυθεί μέσω της πρόσβασης σε απαιτούμενο εξοπλισμό εφοδιαστικής που συνδέεται με τη βάση δεδομένων εποπτείας της αγοράς του συστήματος πληροφοριών, επιτρέποντας τη χρήση τους σε επιτόπιους ελέγχους και την άμεση επιβολή προστίμων. - Ολοκλήρωση δημιουργίας νέων σταθμών ελέγχου για την καταπολέμηση του παράνομου εμπορίου μέσω 10 προκατασκευασμένων κτιρίων (ISOBOX) με τον απαραίτητο εξοπλισμό, συμπεριλαμβανομένων τριών σαρωτών (HXM MobileScan ™ ή ισοδύναμου).

Ομάδα 20: Ενίσχυση της δημόσιας διοίκησης

Τα μέτρα που περιλαμβάνονται σε αυτήν την ομάδα είναι:

- Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός δημοσιονομικής διαχείρισης και εποπτείας στη γενική κυβέρνηση & ηλεκτρονική τιμολόγηση (ID: 16705)
- Ψηφιακή μεταρρύθμιση δημοσίου λογιστικού συστήματος (ID: 16974)
- Σύγχρονο θεσμικό πλαίσιο για τις κρατικές επιχειρήσεις (ID: 16657)
- Πλατφόρμα κρατικών ενισχύσεων (ID: 16701)
- Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του Ταμείου Παρακαταθηκών & Δανείων (ID: 16940)
- Επενδυτική υποστήριξη και ανάπτυξη ενός νέου μοντέλου οικονομίας (ID: 16711)
- Ενίσχυση του σχεδιασμού και του συντονισμού πολιτικής (ID: 16981)

Τα ορόσημα και οι στόχοι που ορίζονται για αυτήν την ομάδα περιγράφονται στον ακόλουθο πίνακα:

Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	**Ορόσημο / Στόχος**	**Όνομα**	**Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για ορόσημα)**	**Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για στόχους)**			**Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης**		**Περιγραφή κάθε Ορόσημου / Στόχου**
				Μονάδα μέτρησης	**Βάση**	**Στόχος**	**Τρίμηνο**	**Χρονολογία**	
13 - 4.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης - 16701_Πλατφόρμα κρατικών ενισχύσεων	Ορόσημο	Ενισχυμένο δίκτυο κρατικών ενισχύσεων	Έναρξη ισχύος του ενισχυμένου πλαισίου κρατικών ενισχύσεων				4ο τρίμηνο	2022	Έναρξη ισχύος των τροποποιήσεων στο νομικό πλαίσιο για τις κρατικές ενισχύσεις, για τη λειτουργία του κεντρικού δικτύου κρατικών ενισχύσεων (CESANET), για την ενίσχυση των αρμοδιοτήτων της κεντρικής μονάδας κρατικών

									ενισχύσεων και των αποκεντρωμένων μονάδων κρατικών ενισχύσεων
13 - 4.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης - 16981_Ενίσχυση του σχεδιασμού και του συντονισμού πολιτικής	Ορόσημο	Σχεδιασμός και συντονισμός πολιτικής - εκτίμηση επιπτώσεων	Έναρξη εκπαιδευτικού προγράμματος με 100 δημόσιους υπαλλήλους επιλεγμένους να παρευρεθούν.				4ο τρίμηνο	2022	Μετά την έναρξη της ηλεκτρονικής πλατφόρμας για την εκτίμηση επιπτώσεων, θα ξεκινήσει ένα πρόγραμμα κατάρτισης και μια σχετική διαδικασία διαπίστευσης με τουλάχιστον 100 εγγεγραμμένους δημόσιους υπαλλήλους , συμπεριλαμβανομένων των δημοσίων υπαλλήλων που έχουν επιλεγεί για τα «εκτελεστικά τμήματα» (Ν. 4622/2019, άρθρο 104) με στόχο τη βελτίωση της ποιότητας της εκτίμησης επιπτώσεων που έχει προετοιμαστεί και τη διευκόλυνση της χρήσης της ηλεκτρονικής πλατφόρμας.
13 - 4.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης - 16711_Επενδυτική υποστήριξη και ανάπτυξη ενός νέου μοντέλου οικονομίας	Ορόσημο	Επαγγελματικοποίηση του τομέα των δημοσίων συμβάσεων - νέα νομοθεσία	Ισχύς νέας νομοθεσίας. Ολοκλήρωση της σε βάθος μελέτης				2ο τρίμηνο	2024	(i) Έναρξη ισχύος νέας νομοθεσίας που προβλέπει επαγγελματικές ροές εργασίας για το προσωπικό που ασχολείται με δημόσιες συμβάσεις, ομάδες ειδικών δεξιοτήτων και την υιοθέτηση οικονομικών και μη οικονομικών κινήτρων σε πλήρη συνάφεια με το ενιαίο μισθολογικό πλαίσιο (Ν. 4354/2015) χωρίς οποιαδήποτε εξαίρεση (ii) Υποβολή διεξοδικής μελέτης για την

									αναδιοργάνωση της δομής και των αρμοδιοτήτων των σχετικών φορέων που ασχολούνται με τις προμήθειες δημόσιων συμβάσεων.
13 - 4.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης-16940_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του ταμείου παρακαταθηκών & δανείων	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του συνόλου των υποπρογραμμάτων του έργου "Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του Ταμείου Παρακαταθηκών & Δανείων"	Αναφορά από το ΤΠΔ που πιστοποιεί την ολοκλήρωση των υποπρογραμμάτων.				2ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση του συνόλου των υποπρογραμμάτων του έργου "Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του Ταμείου Παρακαταθηκών & Δανείων (ΤΠΔ)": (i) αρχείο ψηφιοποίησης και σύστημα διαχείρισης εγγράφων, (ii) Ολοκληρωμένο Πληροφοριακό Σύστημα, (iii) Πληροφοριακό Σύστημα ERP, (iv) Υπηρεσίες εκτύπωσης, και (v) Σύστημα Διαχείρισης Ανθρώπινου Δυναμικού.
13 - 4.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης - 16711_Επενδυτική υποστήριξη και ανάπτυξη ενός νέου μοντέλου οικονομίας	Ορόσημο	Εφαρμογή της εθνικής στρατηγικής για τις δημόσιες συμβάσεις 2021-2025	Πλήρης εφαρμογή της εθνικής στρατηγικής για τις δημόσιες συμβάσεις				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Εφαρμογή του συνόλου της εθνικής στρατηγικής για τις δημόσιες συμβάσεις, συμπεριλαμβανομένης: (i) της θέσπισης ρυθμίσεων διακυβέρνησης και αναδιοργάνωσης των ενδιαφερομένων φορέων (ii) της δημιουργίας πλαισίου παρακολούθησης (iii) της έναρξης ισχύος του δευτερογενούς δικαίου και άλλων δράσεων για την πλήρη λειτουργία του πλαισίου (iv) τη δημιουργία βασικών πρωτοβουλιών όπως οι πράσινες συμβάσεις και οι προμήθειες για καινοτομία, το πλαίσιο πιστοποίησης ιδιωτικών

									συστημάτων ηλεκτρονικών συμβάσεων.
13 - 4.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης - 16974_Ψηφιακή μεταρρύθμιση δημοσίου λογιστικού συστήματος	Ορόσημο	Λογιστική μεταρρύθμιση: Ενοποιημένες οικονομικές καταστάσεις	Ολοκλήρωση κατάρτισης των ενοποιημένων οικονομικών καταστάσεων.				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Σύνταξη ενοποιημένων οικονομικών καταστάσεων για όλους τους υποτομείς της γενικής κυβέρνησης, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των τοπικών κυβερνήσεων. Για να επιτευχθούν αυτά τα αποτελέσματα, απαιτούνται οι ακόλουθες ενέργειες: ● Σχεδιασμός, εφαρμογή και λειτουργία των δημοσιονομικών και χρηματοοικονομικών λειτουργιών διαχείρισης και αναφοράς της Κεντρικής Διοίκησης και της συλλογής και παρακολούθησης φορολογικών και χρηματοοικονομικών δεδομένων όλων των άλλων Φορέων Γενικής Κυβέρνησης εκτός κεντρικής διοίκησης. ● Εισαγωγή τιμολόγησης στο GOV-ERP ● Εκπαίδευση των υπαλλήλων των φορέων Χρηματοοικονομικών Υπηρεσιών σε θέματα

									λογιστικής γενικής κυβέρνησης και θέματα δημόσιας οικονομικής διαχείρισης ● Σύνταξη ενοποιημένων οικονομικών καταστάσεων.
13 - 4.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης - 16705_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός δημοσιονομικής διαχείρισης και εποπτείας στη γενική κυβέρνηση & ηλεκτρονική τιμολόγηση	Ορόσημο	Προγραμματισμός κυβερνητικών πόρων (GOV-ERP)	Το σύστημα πληροφορικής λειτουργεί πλήρως.				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Πραγματοποίηση του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού του πλαισίου δημοσιονομικής διαχείρισης και εποπτείας, καθιστώντας τον Κυβερνητικό Επιχειρησιακό Σχεδιασμό Πόρων (GOV-ERP) πλήρως λειτουργικό. Για να επιτευχθεί αυτό το αποτέλεσμα, πρέπει να ολοκληρωθούν τα υποπρογράμματα: - Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός της δημοσιονομικής διαχείρισης και εποπτείας κυβερνητικών φορέων της γενικής κυβέρνησης - Σύνδεση συστημάτων ERP Γενικής Κυβέρνησης με το ελληνικό ηλεκτρονικό τιμολόγιο εξασφαλίζοντας: τη συνδεσιμότητα των συστημάτων ERP στο δίκτυο ηλεκτρονικών τιμολογίων, τη συνδεσιμότητα των παρόχων

									υπηρεσιών e-τιμολόγησης στο δίκτυο e-τιμολόγησης.
13 - 4.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης - 16711_Επενδυτική υποστήριξη και ανάπτυξη ενός νέου μοντέλου οικονομίας	Στόχος	Ολοκλήρωση προγραμμάτων αναβάθμισης δεξιοτήτων και επιμόρφωσης για τις Δημόσιες Συμβάσεις		Αριθμός δημοσίων υπαλλήλων εκπαιδευμένων και πιστοποιημένων	0	6.000	4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση προγραμμάτων αναβάθμισης δεξιοτήτων και επιμόρφωσης για επαγγελματίες στον τομέα δημοσίων συμβάσεων και απονομή πιστοποίησης.

Ομάδα 21: Βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης

Τα μέτρα που περιλαμβάνονται σε αυτήν την ομάδα είναι:

- Αναβάθμιση υποδομών απονομής της δικαιοσύνης (ID: 16292)
- Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του τομέα δικαιοσύνης (ID: 16727)
- Ενίσχυση ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων του δικαστικού προσωπικού (ID: 16733)
- Επιτάχυνση της απονομής δικαιοσύνης (ID: 16575)

Τα ορόσημα και οι στόχοι που ορίζονται για αυτήν την ομάδα περιγράφονται στον ακόλουθο πίνακα:

Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	**Ορόσημο / Στόχος**	**Όνομα**	**Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για ορόσημα)**	**Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για στόχους)**			**Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης**		**Περιγραφή κάθε Ορόσημου / Στόχου**
				Μονάδα μέτρησης	**Βάση**	**Στόχος**	**Τρίμηνο**	**Χρονολογία**	
14 - 4.3. Βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης - 16292_Αναβάθμιση υποδομών απονομής της δικαιοσύνης	Ορόσημο	Ταυτοποίηση - Επιλέξιμα κτίρια	Συμπλήρωση λίστας				3ο τρίμηνο	2021	Σύνταξη καταλόγου κτιρίων που δεν επηρεάζονται από την αναθεώρηση του δικαστικού χάρτη.

14 - 4.3. Βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης - 16575_Επιτάχυνση της απονομής δικαιοσύνης	Ορόσημο	Τεχνική υποστήριξη - Εργαλείο επιδόσεων του δικαστικού συστήματος	Ανάθεση διαγωνισμού για τεχνική υποστήριξη				3ο τρίμηνο	2022	Ανάθεση διαγωνισμού για τεχνική υποστήριξη για την ανάπτυξη του εργαλείου επιδόσεων του δικαστικού συστήματος βάσει στρατηγικών στόχων, εισαγωγή αντικειμενικών δεικτών απόδοσης (KPI) (όπως χρόνος ολοκλήρωσης καθηκόντων, ατομική απόδοση από άποψη χρόνου, επικοινωνία, κίνητρα κ.λπ.) ανά τμήμα ή / και κατηγορία υπαλλήλων και παροχή δεδομένων με ακρίβεια και αντικειμενικότητα σχετικά με την κατανομή των μπόνους. Τα μπόνους θα καταβάλλονται στο πρώτο τρίμηνο μετά το τέλος του έτους με βάση τις επιδόσεις του εν λόγου έτους. Το εργαλείο θα είναι προσωρινό και σε πλήρη συνέπεια με το ενιαίο μισθολόγιο (Νόμος 4354/2015) χωρίς να ορίζεται καμία εξαίρεση για την εξάλειψη των συσσωρευμένων/ εκκρεμών υποθέσεων των δικαστηρίων.
14 - 4.3. Βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης - 16733_Ενίσχυση ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων του δικαστικού προσωπικού	Στόχος	Εκπαίδευση - Δικαστές και δικαστικοί υπάλληλοι		Αριθμός δικαστών που έχουν εγγραφεί στην εθνική σχολή δικαστών	0	10	1ο τρίμηνο	2022	Εγγραφή 10 ειρηνοδικών στην εθνική σχολή δικαστών

14 - 4.3. Βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης - 16575_Επιτάχυνση της απονομής δικαιοσύνης	Ορόσημο	Δικαστική Αστυνομία - Δευτερογενής νομοθεσία	Έναρξη ισχύος της νομοθεσίας				3ο τρίμηνο	2022	Έναρξη ισχύος δευτερογενούς νομοθεσίας (υπό μορφή προεδρικών διαταγμάτων ή υπουργικών αποφάσεων, ανάλογα με την περίπτωση) που απαιτείται για την πλήρη εφαρμογή του νόμου για τη δικαστική αστυνομία προκειμένου να βοηθήσει το έργο των δικαστικών και εισαγγελικών αρχών με: ● την παροχή επιστημονικής και τεχνικής βοήθειας σε δικαστές και εισαγγελείς σε θέματα που απαιτούν τεχνική ή επαγγελματική εμπειρογνωμοσύνη ● τη διεξαγωγή προκαταρκτικών εξετάσεων και ερευνών ● την εκτέλεση ενταλμάτων ● την παροχή βοήθειας για την υποβολή ή την απάντηση σε αιτήματα δικαστικής συνδρομής ● την επίδοση εγγράφων και διαδικαστικών πράξεων ● την εκτέλεση αποφάσεων ● τη φύλαξη και διατήρηση της τάξης στα δικαστήρια ● άλλες διαδικαστικές πράξεις που θα τους ανατίθενται από τα αρμόδια δικαστήρια και εισαγγελείς.

14 - 4.3. Βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης - 16575_Επιτάχυνση της απονομής δικαιοσύνης	Ορόσημο	Δικαστικός χάρτης - πρωτογενής νομοθεσία - διοικητική	Έναρξη ισχύος της νομοθεσίας				4ο τρίμηνο	2022	Έναρξη ισχύος πρωτογενούς νομοθεσίας για την αναθεώρηση του δικαστικού χάρτη της διοικητικής δικαιοσύνης.
14 - 4.3. Βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης - 16292_Αναβάθμιση υποδομών απονομής της δικαιοσύνης	Ορόσημο	Κατασκευή και ανακαίνιση δικαστικών κτιρίων - Προσαρμογή λίστας - Προκήρυξη διαγωνισμών	Κατάλογος έργων ανακαίνισης σύμφωνα με τον σχετικό νόμο για την αναθεώρηση του δικαστικού χάρτη, σύμφωνα με το ορόσημο 14 4.3/ 4ο τρίμηνο 2022 προκήρυξη διαγωνισμών				4ο τρίμηνο	2022	Προσαρμογή του καταλόγου έργων σε ευθυγράμμιση με την αναθεώρηση του δικαστικού χάρτη, όπως προβλέφθηκε στη νομοθεσία. Προκήρυξη διαγωνισμών για τα διοικητικά δικαστήρια. Οι όροι της διαδικασίας υποβολής προσφορών θα ορίζουν ότι τα νέα κτίρια που θα κατασκευαστούν θα πληρούν πρωτογενή ενεργειακή ζήτηση (ΟΕΥΠ) η οποία είναι τουλάχιστον κατά 20% χαμηλότερη από την απαίτηση NZEB (κτίριο σχεδόν μηδενικής κατανάλωσης ενέργειας , εθνικές οδηγίες).
14 - 4.3. Βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος	Στόχος	Εκπαίδευση - Δικαστές και υπάλληλοι		Αριθμός δικαστών που έχουν εγγραφ	10	25	1ο τρίμηνο	2023	14 επιπρόσθετοι ειρηνοδίκες εγγεγραμμένοι στην εθνική σχολή δικαστών, 1 δικαστής του ελεγκτικού δικαστηρίου εγγεγραμμένος στην εθνική σχολή δικαστών. Αύξηση του συνολικού αριθμού των

δικαιοσύνης - 16733_Ενίσχυση ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων του δικαστικού προσωπικού				εί στην εθνική σχολή δικαστών					δικαστών που συμμετέχουν στην εκπαίδευση σε 25.
14 - 4.3. Βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης - 16727_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του τομέα δικαιοσύνης	Ορόσημο	Αναβάθμιση Συστημάτων Καταγραφής & Πληροφοριακών Συστημάτων για τη Δικαιοσύνη	Αναφορές ελέγχου έργου για επιβεβαίωση της τήρησης των συμβατικών υποχρεώσεων				2ο τρίμηνο	2023	Παραλαβή επίσημων αποδεικτικών στοιχείων, με την κατάλληλη τεκμηρίωση (πιστοποιήσεις ολοκλήρωσης, πρωτόκολλα ποιοτικής και ποσοτικής αποδοχής και εκδοθέντα τιμολόγια) της δέουσας και ακριβούς εκτέλεσης όλων των συμβατικών δεσμεύσεων που απαιτούνται μέχρι την ημερομηνία αυτή, σύμφωνα με τον χρονοπρογραμματισμό του έργου, που καλύπτουν όλα τις ενέργειες των δύο υποπρογραμμάτων, (συστήματα καταγραφής δικαστηρίου και αναβαθμίσεις σε συστήματα πληροφορικής Δικαιοσύνης (ΟΣΔΔΥ-ΠΠ, ΟΣΔΔΥ-ΔΔ), Ελεγκτικό Συνέδριο, Εθνικό Ποινικό Αρχείο), με κατάλληλα μέσα, (όπως εκθέσεις ελέγχου έργων, πιστοποιητικά ποιοτικής / ποσοτικής παράδοσης και αποδείξεις εκταμίευσης).
14 - 4.3. Βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης -	Ορόσημο	Υιοθέτηση - Εργαλείο απόδοσης δικαστικών υπαλλήλων	Έναρξη ισχύος πρωτογενούς και δευτερογενούς νομοθεσίας				2ο τρίμηνο	2023	Θέσπιση πρωτογενούς και δευτερογενούς νομοθεσίας για τη δημιουργία ενός προσωρινού συστήματος μπόνους που θα βασίζεται στην ανάπτυξη ενός εργαλείου απόδοσης δικαστικών υπαλλήλων που θα θέτει στρατηγικούς στόχους και θα εισάγει αντικειμενικά KPI (όπως χρόνος για την ολοκλήρωση ενός καθήκοντος, ατομική απόδοση από άποψη χρόνου, επικοινωνία και κίνητρο) ανά

16575_Επιτάχυνση της απονομής δικαιοσύνης									τμήμα ή / και κατηγορία υπαλλήλων και παροχή δεδομένων με ακρίβεια και αντικειμενικότητα σχετικά με την κατανομή του μπόνους. Τα μπόνους θα καταβάλλονται στο πρώτο τρίμηνο μετά το τέλος του έτους με βάση τις επιδόσεις του εν λόγου έτους.
14 - 4.3. Βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης - 16292_Αναβάθμιση υποδομών απονομής της δικαιοσύνης	Ορόσημο	Συμβάσεις	Ανάθεση συμβάσεων				2ο τρίμηνο	2023	Ανάθεση συμβάσεων για κατασκευαστικά έργα που δεν επηρεάζονται από την αναθεώρηση του δικαστικού χάρτη. Οι όροι της διαδικασίας υποβολής προσφορών θα ορίζουν ότι τα νέα κτίρια που θα κατασκευαστούν θα πληρούν πρωτογενή ενεργειακή ζήτηση (ΟΕΥΠ) η οποία είναι τουλάχιστον κατά 20% χαμηλότερη από την απαίτηση NZEB (κτίριο σχεδόν μηδενικής κατανάλωσης ενέργειας, εθνικές οδηγίες).
14 - 4.3. Βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης_ 16575 Επιτάχυνση της απονομής δικαιοσύνης	Ορόσημο	Αναθεώρηση δικαστικού χάρτη - πρωτογενής νομοθεσία - Αστικό και ποινικό	Έναρξη ισχύος της νομοθεσίας				4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Έναρξη ισχύος της πρωτογενούς νομοθεσίας για την αναθεώρηση του δικαστικού χάρτη αστικής και ποινικής δικαιοσύνης.

14 - 4.3. Βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης - 16292_Αναβάθμιση υποδομών απονομής της δικαιοσύνης	Ορόσημο	Κατασκευή και ανακαίνιση δικαστικών κτιρίων - Προκήρυξη προσφορών	Έναρξη προσφοράς				4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Προσαρμογή του καταλόγου έργων σύμφωνα με το νόμο για την αναθεώρηση του δικαστικού χάρτη. Έναρξη του διαγωνισμού για έργα αστικών και ποινικών δικαστηρίων που περιλαμβάνονται στον αναθεωρημένο κατάλογο ανακαινίσεων. Οι όροι της διαδικασίας υποβολής προσφορών θα ορίζουν ότι τα νέα κτίρια που θα κατασκευαστούν θα πληρούν πρωτογενή ενεργειακή ζήτηση (ΟΕΥΠ) η οποία είναι τουλάχιστον κατά 20 % χαμηλότερη από την απαίτηση NZEB (κτίριο σχεδόν μηδενικής κατανάλωσης ενέργειας, εθνικές οδηγίες).
14 - 4.3. Βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης - 16575_Επιτάχυνση της απονομής δικαιοσύνης	Ορόσημο	Επιχειρησιακή αστυνομία δικαιοσύνης	Η δικαστική αστυνομία είναι πλήρως επιχειρησιακή και λειτουργική τόσο σε κεντρικό όσο και σε περιφερειακό επίπεδο.				4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Λειτουργία της δικαστικής αστυνομίας σε όλες τις αρμοδιότητές της, τόσο σε επίπεδο κεντρικής διοίκησης όσο και σε περιφερειακό επίπεδο εντός των δικαστηρίων.
14 - 4.3. Βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης - 16733_Ενίσχυ	Ορόσημο	Εκπαίδευση - Κριτές και υπάλληλοι	Έκθεση που θα πιστοποιεί την υλοποίηση των αλλαγών στο πρόγραμμα σπουδών της Εθνικής Σχολής				4ο τρίμηνο	2024	Πλήρης υλοποίηση όλων των έργων που περιλαμβάνονται στη μεταρρύθμιση δεξιοτήτων και ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων για δικαστές και δικαστικούς υπαλλήλους, με: 1. Εγγραφή του 65% των δικαστών και των δικαστικών υπαλλήλων στη δια βίου κατάρτιση και παρακολούθηση

ση ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων του δικαστικού προσωπικού			Δικαστών και εγγραφή 65% δικαστών και δικαστικών υπαλλήλων στη δια βίου κατάρτιση.						τουλάχιστον ενός εκπαιδευτικού σεμιναρίου 2. Πλήρης λειτουργία της εθνικής σχολής δικαστικών υπαλλήλων 3. Εφαρμογη του συνόλου των αλλαγών στα κριτήρια επιλογής και το πρόγραμμα σπουδών Αλλαγές στο εκπαιδευτικό πρόγραμμα της Εθνικής Σχολής Δικαστών με στόχο κυρίως την ενίσχυση της πρακτικής κατάρτισης και την παροχή μαθημάτων για δεοντολογία, διαχείριση χρόνου, ψυχολογία, οικονομική θεωρία και ανάλυση, διαχείριση δικαστηρίων και νέες τεχνολογίες. Παροχή δια βίου κατάρτισης σε δικαστές που καλύπτουν διάφορους τομείς δικαίου και διοικητικά ή διαδικαστικά θέματα που σχετίζονται με δικαστικά καθήκοντα (διαχείριση δικαστηρίων, διαχείριση υποθέσεων, επικοινωνία και συνεργασία με εθνικές και αλλοδαπές αρχές) μια τέτοια εκπαίδευση αποτελεί προϋπόθεση για την επαγγελματική ανέλιξη. Κατάρτιση δικαστικού προσωπικού που καλύπτει θέματα που είναι απαραίτητα για τα καθήκοντά τους, δηλαδή διαχείριση και οργάνωση της υπηρεσίας τους, ψηφιακές δεξιότητες, δικονομικό και ουσιαστικό δίκαιο.

14 - 4.3. Βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης - 16575_Επιτάχυνση της απονομής δικαιοσύνης	Ορόσημο	Αναθεώρηση δικαστικού χάρτη - Πρόοδος	Έκθεση προόδου που αντικατοπτρίζει και επαληθεύει τα ποσοστά όπως αποδεικνύονται από επίσημες δηλώσεις των αντίστοιχων διοικήσεων των δικαστηρίων που επιβεβαιώνουν την έναρξη λειτουργίας και τη λειτουργικότητα των επηρεαζόμενων δικαστικών δομών.				4ο τρίμηνο	2024	Αναθεώρηση του δικαστικού χάρτη. Τουλάχιστον το 70% των επηρεαζόμενων δικαστικών δομών λειτουργούν πλήρως όσον αφορά τη διοικητική δικαιοσύνη. Για την αστική και ποινική δικαιοσύνη τουλάχιστον το 40% των μεταρρυθμισμένων οντοτήτων (δικαστήρια) θα πρέπει να λειτουργούν πλήρως.
14 - 4.3. Βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης - 16575_Επιτάχυνση της	Ορόσημο	Εργασίες κατασκευής και ανακαίνισης - ηλεκτρονική ταυτότητα - ολοκλήρωση	Αναφορά που επιβεβαιώνει ότι το σύνολο των κατασκευαστικών έργων έχουν ολοκληρωθεί				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση του συνόλου των υπόλοιπων νέων κτιρίων και ανακαινίσεων που ξεκίνησαν το πρώτο τρίμηνο του 2023 σύμφωνα με τις ανάγκες του αναθεωρημένου δικαστικού χάρτη. Ολοκλήρωση και πλήρης διαδικτυακή λειτουργία της πλατφόρμας ηλεκτρονικής ταυτότητας των δικαστικών κτιρίων.

απονομής δικαιοσύνης			και παραδοθεί στους χρήστες. Αναφορά επιβεβαίωσης της πλήρους λειτουργίας και της λειτουργικότητας της πλατφόρμας ηλεκτρονικής ταυτότητας.						
14 - 4.3. Βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης - 16575_Επιτάχυνση της απονομής δικαιοσύνης	Ορόσημο	Αναθεώρηση δικαστικού χάρτη - Πλήρης εφαρμογή	Έκθεση προόδου που επιβεβαιώνει τη λειτουργία και τη λειτουργικότητα όλων των μεταρρυθμισμένων οντοτήτων βάσει επίσημων εγγράφων.				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Αναθεώρηση του δικαστικού χάρτη. Πλήρης υλοποίηση της αναθεώρησης των δικαστικών χαρτών για κάθε τομέα της διοικητικής, πολιτικής και ποινικής δικαιοσύνης, όπως αποδεικνύεται από επίσημες δηλώσεις των αντίστοιχων διοικήσεων των δικαστηρίων που επιβεβαιώνουν την έναρξη λειτουργίας και τη λειτουργικότητα των μεταρρυθμισμένων οντοτήτων.
14 - 4.3. Βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του	Ορόσημο	Κανονική λειτουργία Καταγραφής και	Συστήματα τήρησης αρχείων ήχου πλήρως				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ηλεκτρονική δικαιοσύνη: Παραδοτέα που έχουν παραληφθεί για την «Αναβάθμιση και επέκταση των πληροφοριακών συστημάτων του τομέα της δικαιοσύνης» σχετικά με:

συστήματος δικαιοσύνης - 16727_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του τομέα δικαιοσύνης		αναβαθμισμένα πληροφοριακά συστήματα	λειτουργικά σε όλα τα αστικά και ποινικά δικαστήρια. Έργα ΟΣΔΔΥ-ΠΠ φάση ΙΙ, ΟΣΔΔΥ-ΔΔ, Ελεγκτικό Συνέδριο και Εθνικό Ποινικό Μητρώο πλήρως υλοποιημένα, να έχουν παραδοθεί και να είναι λειτουργικά.						1. Αναβάθμιση του συστήματος τήρησης αρχείων των δικαστηρίων. 2. Αναβάθμιση και υποστήριξη των πληροφοριακών συστημάτων του τομέα της δικαιοσύνης για αστικά, ποινικά και διοικητικά δικαστήρια, το ελεγκτικό δικαστήριο και το εθνικό ποινικό μητρώο. Τα υποπρογράμματα περιλαμβάνουν τα ακόλουθα: -Αναβάθμιση του συστήματος τήρησης αρχείων των δικαστηρίων - Υπηρεσίες αναβάθμισης και υποστήριξης για το «Ολοκληρωμένο σύστημα διαχείρισης υποθέσεων δικαστηρίου για τα αστικά και ποινικά δικαστήρια (ΟΣΔΔΥ-ΠΠ Α)» και τη διάθεση του συστήματος σε όλα τα αστικά και ποινικά δικαστήρια της χώρας (ΟΣΔΔΥ-ΠΠ Β) - Οι υπηρεσίες αναβάθμισης και υποστήριξης για το «Ολοκληρωμένο σύστημα διαχείρισης υποθέσεων δικαστηρίου για το Συμβούλιο της Επικρατείας και όλα τα διοικητικά δικαστήρια (ΟΣΔΔΥ-ΔΔ) (www.adjustice.gr)». - Υπηρεσίες αναβάθμισης και υποστήριξης του «Εθνικού συστήματος μητρώου ποινικών αρχείων (NCRIS) - Υπηρεσίες αναβάθμισης και υποστήριξης για το Σύστημα Διαχείρισης Υποθέσεων («CMS») του Ελληνικού Ελεγκτικού Συνεδρίου

Ομάδα 22: Ενίσχυση του χρηματοπιστωτικού τομέα και των κεφαλαιαγορών

Τα μέτρα που περιλαμβάνονται σε αυτήν την ομάδα είναι:

- Ανάπτυξη κεφαλαιαγοράς (ID: 16581)
- Εθνική στρατηγική παρακολούθησης και αντιμετώπισης ιδιωτικού χρέους, ίδρυση γραφείου δημοσίων πιστώσεων και ίδρυση κεντρικού μητρώου πιστώσεων (ID: 16957)
- Επιτάχυνση διαδικασιών αναδιάρθρωσης ιδιωτικού χρέους – δεύτερη ευκαιρία (ID: 16580)
- Παρατηρητήριο πιστοληπτικής επέκτασης (ID: 16576)

Τα ορόσημα και οι στόχοι που ορίζονται για αυτήν την ομάδα περιγράφονται στον ακόλουθο πίνακα:

Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	**Ορόσημο / Στόχος**	**Όνομα**	**Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για ορόσημα)**	**Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για στόχους)**			**Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης**		**Περιγραφή κάθε Ορόσημου / Στόχου**
				Μονάδα μέτρησης	**Βάση**	**Στόχος**	**Τρίμηνο**	**Χρονολογία**	
15 - 4.4. Ενίσχυση του χρηματοπιστωτικού τομέα και των κεφαλαιαγορών - 16581_Ανάπτυξη κεφαλαιαγοράς	Ορόσημο	Κεφαλαιαγορές, εποπτεία, ψηφιοποίηση εποπτικών διαδικασιών, Ένωση Κεφαλαιαγορών	Έναρξη ισχύος της νομοθεσίας (δημοσίευση σε ΦΕΚ)				4ο τρίμηνο	2021	Έναρξη ισχύος νέου νόμου για την Επιτροπή Κεφαλαιαγοράς, ο οποίος θα τροποποιεί εσωτερικές διαδικασίες και οργάνωση.

15 - 4.4. Ενίσχυση του χρηματοπιστωτικού τομέα και των κεφαλαιαγορών - 16580_Επιτάχυνση διαδικασιών αναδιάρθρωσης ιδιωτικού χρέους – δεύτερη ευκαιρία	Ορόσημο	Εποπτεία, ψηφιοποίηση των εποπτικών διαδικασιών, Ένωση Κεφαλαιαγορών, κεφαλαιαγορές, προληπτική αναδιάρθρωση χρέους	Εκθέσεις που πιστοποιούν την έναρξη λειτουργίας των σχετικών συστημάτων, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των συνδέσμων προς δικτυακούς τόπους, κατά περίπτωση.				4ο τρίμηνο	2024	Αναβάθμιση της έγκαιρης προειδοποίησης και του μηχανισμού προληπτικής αναδιάρθρωσης χρέους, που θα επιτρέψει σε ιδιώτες και επιχειρήσεις να αποφύγουν την υπερχρέωση, καθώς και να αντιμετωπίσουν τη διευθέτηση χρέους χρησιμοποιώντας εξωδικαστικές διαδικασίες. Ο ανάδοχος θα αναβαθμίσει τα συστήματα πληροφορικής έγκαιρης προειδοποίησης και προληπτικής αναδιάρθρωσης χρέους, τα οποία διαχειρίζεται το Υπουργείο Οικονομικών / ΕΓΔΙΧ μετά από αξιολόγηση της λειτουργίας τους.
15 - 4.4. Ενίσχυση του χρηματοπιστωτικού τομέα και των κεφαλαιαγορών - 16576_Παρατηρητήριο πιστοληπτικής επέκτασης	Ορόσημο	Κεφαλαιαγορές, εποπτεία, ψηφιοποίηση των εποπτικών διαδικασιών, Ένωση Κεφαλαιαγορών	Εκθέσεις που πιστοποιούν την έναρξη λειτουργίας των συστημάτων, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των συνδέσμων προς δικτυακούς τόπους, κατά περίπτωση.				4ο τρίμηνο	2024	Το σύστημα πληροφορικής του Παρατηρητηρίου Ρευστότητας θα ολοκληρωθεί και θα τεθεί σε λειτουργία, αποτελούμενο από ένα σύστημα πληροφορικής συλλογής δεδομένων, το οποίο θα παρακολουθεί την πιστωτική επέκταση, ως εκ τούτου, θα ενισχύσει τον κρατικό μηχανισμό κατά τη διαδικασία λήψης αποφάσεων και χάραξης πολιτικής.
15 - 4.4. Ενίσχυση του χρηματοπιστωτικού τομέα και των κεφαλαιαγορών - 16581_Ανάπτυξη κεφαλαιαγοράς	Ορόσημο	Κεφαλαιαγορές, εποπτεία, ψηφιοποίηση των εποπτικών	Έναρξη λειτουργίας του πληροφοριακού συστήματος της Ένωσης Κεφαλαιαγορών.				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	1. Ολοκλήρωση του επανασχεδιασμού και του οδικού χάρτη σε νέα οργανωτική δομή, διαχείριση δεδομένων, εκπαίδευση προσωπικού, 2. Ανάπτυξη ή / και απόκτηση υποδομής πληροφορικής και εφαρμογών για τη συστηματική παραλαβή, αποθήκευση,

		διαδικασιών, Ένωση Κεφαλαιαγορών.							ανάκτηση και διαχείριση συναλλαγών στα δεδομένα χρηματιστηρίου. και βοηθητικές πληροφορίες για την παραγωγή και διαχείριση ειδοποιήσεων και εκθέσεων ελέγχου 3. Εισαγωγή μεγάλης κλίμακας συστήματος πληροφορικής και ολοκλήρωση όλων των δεδομένων που συλλέγονται επί του παρόντος (και στο μέλλον) από το προσωπικό της Επιτροπής Κεφαλαιαγοράς, επιτρέποντας την πολυδιάστατη ανάλυση, αναθεώρηση και επισκόπηση των τρεχουσών συνθηκών της αγοράς, επιτρέποντας τον καλύτερο συντονισμό διαδικασιών και παρεμβάσεων.
15 - 4.4. Ενίσχυση του χρηματοπιστωτικού τομέα και των κεφαλαιαγορών - 16957_Εθνική στρατηγική παρακολούθησης και αντιμετώπισης ιδιωτικού χρέους, ίδρυση γραφείου δημοσίων πιστώσεων και ίδρυση κεντρικού μητρώου πιστώσεων	Ορόσημο	Εξυγίανση χρέους, εξυγίανση μη εξυπηρετούμενων δανείων, πωλήσεις μη εξυπηρετούμενων δανείων, χρηματοπιστωτική σταθερότητα, Γραφείο Δημοσίων Πιστώσεων,	Έκθεση για την επαλήθευση της ολοκλήρωσης των 33 έργων που σχεδιάστηκαν στο πλαίσιο της στρατηγικής.				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Η εθνική στρατηγική επίλυσης ιδιωτικού χρέους έχει τεθεί σε εφαρμογή και λειτουργεί πλήρως, μέσω της ίδρυσης Υπηρεσία Πιστοληπτικής Αξιολόγησης και του Μητρώου Παρακολούθησης Ιδιωτικού Χρέους. Το Κεντρικό Μητρώο Πιστώσεων (ΚΜΠ) που σχετίζεται στενά με τα παραπάνω έργα, συμπληρώνει την εθνική στρατηγική για τη μείωση των μη εξυπηρετούμενων δανείων, την αύξηση της διαφάνειας και την ανάκτηση της εμπιστοσύνης των επενδυτών. Αυτές οι δράσεις αποσκοπούν στην αποτροπή μελλοντικής συσσώρευσης ιδιωτικού χρέους και στην ενδυνάμωση της αγοράς μη εξυπηρετούμενων δανείων, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της αντιμετώπισης της ασύμμετρης πληροφόρησης, της

		φερεγγυότητα στρατηγική για τα μη εξυπηρετούμενα δάνεια, μητρώο παρακολούθησης του ιδιωτικού χρέους.							διευκόλυνσης της τη λήψης πιστωτικών αποφάσεων και αυξάνει τη διαφάνεια του ιστορικού των πληρωμών και του ύψους των εξασφαλίσεων. Γραφείο Δημόσιων Πιστώσεων: Ανάπτυξη του πληροφοριακού συστήματος αξιολόγησης της φερεγγυότητας και ολοκλήρωση της πιλοτικής λειτουργίας του. Έναρξη του συστήματος πληροφορικής του μητρώου παρακολούθησης ιδιωτικού χρέους. Επιτυχής ολοκλήρωση της εθνικής στρατηγικής μη εξυπηρετούμενων δανείων, συμπεριλαμβανομένων δράσεων που διευκολύνουν τις συναλλαγές χαρτοφυλακίων μη εξυπηρετούμενων δανείων: (i) Σύνταξη, διαβούλευση και ισχύς νέας νομοθεσίας για την εξάλειψη φορολογικών αντικινήτρων στις μεταφορές μη εξυπηρετούμενων δανείων, (ii) δημιουργία κοινού προτύπου δεδομένων για τις συναλλαγές μη εξυπηρετούμενων δανείων, (iii) δημιουργία κοινού προτύπου για την εξέταση και αξιολόγηση χαρτοφυλακίου, (iv) σχεδιασμός πλατφόρμας συναλλαγών για χαρτοφυλάκια μη εξυπηρετούμενων δανείων με σκοπό να βοηθηθούν οι πωλητές και οι αγοραστές στην ανταλλαγή πληροφοριών και

									στην υποβολή προσφορών με αποτελεσματικό και εμπιστευτικό τρόπο. Δημιουργία της απαραίτητης υποδομής πληροφορικής για το Κεντρικό Μητρώο Πιστώσεων. Το Κεντρικό Μητρώο Πιστώσεων θα είναι μια εθνική βάση δεδομένων, που θα φιλοξενείται στην Τράπεζα της Ελλάδος, υποστηρίζοντας έτσι τις υποχρεώσεις και τα καθήκοντά της όσον αφορά την εποπτεία του χρηματοπιστωτικού τομέα και τη διασφάλιση της χρηματοπιστωτικής σταθερότητας. Η Τράπεζα της Ελλάδος (ΤτΕ) ενεργεί ως υπεύθυνος επεξεργασίας δεδομένων και διασφαλίζει την εφαρμογή αυστηρών πρωτοκόλλων ασφάλειας και προστασίας των δεδομένων με σκοπό τη διαφύλαξη των πληροφοριών των δανειοληπτών που υποβάλλονται από τους δανειστές στο Κεντρικό Μητρώο Πιστώσεων. Άλλες υπηρεσίες του Υπουργείου Οικονομικών (Ειδική Γραμματεία Διαχείρισης Ιδιωτικού Χρέους) επωφελούνται επίσης από την πιθανή διαλειτουργικότητα του συστήματος (στον βαθμό που απαιτείται) με το Γραφείο Δημοσίων Πιστώσεων και το μητρώο παρακολούθησης ιδιωτικού χρέους. Το Υπουργείο Δικαιοσύνης (ως συναρμόδιο για το ηλεκτρονικό μητρώο εξασφαλίσεων) θα μπορεί επίσης να αντλεί οφέλη. Το Υπουργείο Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης θα μπορούσε να

									αποτελέσει βασικό παράγοντα στον σχεδιασμό και τη λειτουργία του Κεντρικού Μητρώου Πιστώσεων.

Ομάδα 23: Προώθηση της έρευνας και της καινοτομίας

Τα μέτρα που περιλαμβάνονται σε αυτήν την ομάδα είναι:

- Αναβάθμιση υποδομών ερευνητικών κέντρων εποπτείας ΓΓΕΚ (GSRI) (ID: 16624)
- Ενίσχυση βασικής και εφαρμοσμένης έρευνας (ID: 16618)
- TH2ORAX - Εξελίξιμο ολιστικό υβριδικό επιχειρησιακό αυτόνομο σύστημα (άμυνα, ασφάλεια, πολιτική Προστασία) (ID: 16654)
- Ερευνώ – Δημιουργώ - Καινοτομώ (ID: 16971)
- Χρηματοδότηση της καινοτομίας - HORIZON 2020 (ID: 16622)
- Εξωστρέφεια έρευνας και καινοτομίας (ID: 16621)

Τα ορόσημα και οι στόχοι που ορίζονται για αυτήν την ομάδα περιγράφονται στον ακόλουθο πίνακα:

Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	**Ορόσημο / Στόχος**	**Όνομα**	**Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για ορόσημα)**	**Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για στόχους)**			**Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης**		**Περιγραφή κάθε Ορόσημου / Στόχου**
				Μονάδα μέτρησης	**Βάση**	**Στόχος**	**Τρίμηνο**	**Χρονολογία**	
16 - 4.5. Προώθηση της έρευνας και της καινοτομίας - 16618_Ενίσχυση βασικής και εφαρμοσμένης έρευνας	Ορόσημο	Νομοθεσία για τη Βασική και Εφαρμοσμένη Έρευνα	Έναρξη ισχύος της νομοθεσίας (πρωτογενούς και δευτερογενούς για την ίδρυση των νομικών οντοτήτων)				1ο τρίμηνο	2022	Έναρξη ισχύος αναθεωρημένου νομικού πλαισίου για τη Βασική και Εφαρμοσμένη Έρευνα και έκδοση δευτερογενούς νομοθεσίας για την ίδρυση νομικών οντοτήτων. Το νομικό πλαίσιο: α) επαναπροσδιορίζει τους ερευνητικούς τομείς για τη χρηματοδότηση προσκλήσεων υποβολής προτάσεων στο πλαίσιο της επικαιροποιημένης εθνικής στρατηγικής έξυπνης εξειδίκευσης (RIS3) β) θεσπίζει νέα δομή

									διακυβέρνησης για τη βελτίωση της διαχείρισης και του συντονισμού των εν λόγω έργων και γ) θεσπίζει το νομικό καθεστώς των νέων ερευνητικών φορέων. Οι ερευνητικοί τομείς θα επαναπροσδιοριστούν από κοινού από το Εθνικό Συμβούλιο Έρευνας και Καινοτομίας (ΕΣΕΚ) και τη Γενική Γραμματεία Έρευνας και Καινοτομίας.
16 - 4.5. Προώθηση της έρευνας και της καινοτομίας - 16624_Αναβάθμιση υποδομών ερευνητικών κέντρων εποπτείας ΓΓΕΚ (GSRI)	Ορόσημο	Πρόσκληση υποβολής προτάσεων για ερευνητικά κέντρα	Δημοσιεύθηκε πρόσκληση υποβολής προτάσεων και δημοσίευσης προδιαγραφών προσφορών				1ο τρίμηνο	2022	Έναρξη της πρόσκλησης υποβολής προτάσεων για δημιουργία - επέκταση - αναβάθμιση υποδομών ερευνητικών κέντρων, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της δημοσίευσης προδιαγραφών για προσφορές που θα διασφαλίζουν ότι οι επιλεγμένες εφαρμογές συμμορφώνονται με την οδηγία για την αρχή της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021 / C58 / 01) μέσω της χρήσης ενός καταλόγου αποκλεισμών και της απαίτησης συμμόρφωσης με τη σχετική κοινοτική και εθνική περιβαλλοντική νομοθεσία.
16 - 4.5. Προώθηση της έρευνας και της καινοτομίας - 16624_Αναβάθμιση υποδομών ερευνητικών κέντρων εποπτείας ΓΓΕΚ	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση συμβάσεων για ερευνητικά κέντρα	Γνωστοποίηση ανάθεσης συμβάσεων				1ο τρίμηνο	2023	Επιλογή προτάσεων και ανάθεση συμβάσεων για δημιουργία έργων - επέκταση -αναβάθμιση υποδομών Ερευνητικών Κέντρων υπό την εποπτεία της Γενικής Γραμματείας Έρευνας και Καινοτομίας (ΓΓΕΚ).

16 - 4.5. Προώθηση της έρευνας και της καινοτομίας - 16654_TH2ORAX - Εξελίξιμο ολιστικό υβριδικό επιχειρησιακό αυτόνομο σύστημα (άμυνα, ασφάλεια, πολιτική Προστασία)	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση συμβάσεων για TH2ORAX	Γνωστοποίηση ανάθεσης συμβάσεων.				1ο τρίμηνο	2023	Ανάθεση συμβάσεων για το έργο TH2ORAX. Το Υπουργείο Ανάπτυξης και Επενδύσεων μαζί με τη Γενική Γραμματεία Έρευνας & Καινοτομίας είναι υπεύθυνο για την αποτελεσματική εφαρμογή της διαδικασίας αξιολόγησης. Οι συμβάσεις θα ανατεθούν με βάση την καλύτερη σχέση ποιότητας τιμής.
16 - 4.5. Προώθηση της έρευνας και της καινοτομίας - 16624_Αναβάθμιση υποδομών ερευνητικών κέντρων εποπτείας ΓΓΕΚ	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση έργων Ερευνητικών Κέντρων	Έκθεση της Γενικής Γραμματείας Έρευνας & Καινοτομίας που πιστοποιεί ότι τα έργα έχουν ολοκληρωθεί.				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση όλων των υποέργων στο πλαίσιο του έργου Αναβάθμιση υποδομών ερευνητικών κέντρων εποπτείας Γενικής Γραμματείας Έρευνας και Καινοτομίας (ΓΓΕΚ), και συγκεκριμένα: Ίδρυμα Τεχνολογίας και Έρευνας, Ερευνητικό Κέντρο «Αθηνά», Ερευνητικό Κέντρο Βιοϊατρικών Επιστημών «Αλέξανδρος Φλέμινγκ», Εθνικό Κέντρο Έρευνας και Τεχνολογικής Ανάπτυξης, Εθνικό Ίδρυμα Ερευνών, Ίδρυμα Ιατροβιολογικών Ερευνών της Ακαδημίας Αθηνών, Εθνικό Αστεροσκοπείο Αθηνών, Ελληνικό Κέντρο Θαλασσίων Ερευνών, Ελληνικό Ινστιτούτο Παστέρ, Εθνικό Κέντρο Κοινωνικών Ερευνών, Κέντρο Διάδοσης Επιστημών και Μουσείο Τεχνολογίας ΝΟΗΣΙΣ- Κέντρο Διάδοσης Επιστημών και Μουσείο Τεχνολογίας, Ελληνική Επιτροπή Ατομικής Ενέργειας,

									Επιστημονικό Πάρκο Πατρών, Πάρκο Υψηλής Τεχνολογίας και Έρευνας στην Περιφέρεια Ηπείρου.
16 - 4.5. Προώθηση της έρευνας και της καινοτομίας - 16618_Ενίσχυση βασικής και εφαρμοσμένης έρευνας	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση έργων Βασικής & Εφαρμοσμένης Έρευνας	Έκθεση της Γενικής Γραμματείας Έρευνας & Καινοτομίας που πιστοποιεί ότι τα έργα έχουν ολοκληρωθεί				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση των ακόλουθων υποπρογραμμάτων στο πλαίσιο του μέτρου "Ενίσχυση βασικής και εφαρμοσμένης έρευνας": Χρηματοδότηση βασικής έρευνας, εμβληματικά ερευνητικά έργα σε απαιτητικούς διεπιστημονικούς τομείς, ίδρυση εφαρμοσμένου Ινστιτούτου Ε & Α για την Τεχνητή Νοημοσύνη, επεξεργασία δεδομένων και ανάπτυξη αλγορίθμων, μεταφραστική έρευνα σε τεχνολογίες βιώσιμων υλικών, συμμετοχή σε ευρωπαϊκές συμπράξεις υπολογιστικής υψηλών επιδόσεων (EuroHPC) και βασικές ψηφιακές τεχνολογίες, εφαρμοσμένη έρευνα για την ανάπτυξη μη επανδρωμένων αεροσκαφών (χρηματοδότηση για κέντρο έρευνας και ανάπτυξης μη επανδρωμένων συστημάτων), εφαρμοσμένη έρευνα για την ιατρική ακριβείας, η οποία υλοποιείται από τον μη κερδοσκοπικό οργανισμό ιδιωτικού δικαίου «Εθνικό Δίκτυο Ιατρικής Ακριβείας» (ΕΔΙΑ)
16 - 4.5.Προώθηση της έρευνας και της καινοτομίας - 16654_TH2ORAX - Εξελίξιμο ολιστικό υβριδικό επιχειρησιακό αυτόνομο	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου TH2ORAX	Έκθεση της Γενικής Γραμματείας Έρευνας & Καινοτομίας που πιστοποιεί ότι το έργο έχει ολοκληρωθεί.				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου TH2ORAX. Το έργο θα ολοκληρωθεί μέσω της ανάπτυξης ολιστικής πλατφόρμας που θα παρέχει ενημέρωση για την υφιστάμενη κατάσταση, δυνατότητες λήψης αποφάσεων που ενισχύουν τον συντονισμό και τον συγχρονισμό όλων των σχετικών αρμόδιων αρχών, σε πραγματικό χρόνο και σε 24ωρη βάση, για ολόκληρη την ελληνική επικράτεια σε διεπιστημονικό και διυπουργικό επίπεδο και με την έκδοση σχετικής έκθεσης ολοκλήρωσης από την ΓΓΕΚ.

σύστημα (άμυνα, ασφάλεια, πολιτική Προστασία)									
16 - 4.5. Προώθηση της έρευνας και της καινοτομίας - 16971_Ερευνώ – Δημιουργώ - Καινοτομώ	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση των έργων Ερευνώ – Δημιουργώ – Καινοτομώ	Έκθεση της Γενικής Γραμματείας Έρευνας & Καινοτομίας που πιστοποιεί ότι τα έργα έχουν ολοκληρωθεί.				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση όλων των επιλέξιμων παρεμβάσεων του μέτρου Ερευνώ Δημιουργώ Καινοτομώ στις ακόλουθες κατηγορίες: Έρευνα και ανάπτυξη για επιχειρήσεις, συνεργασίες επιχειρήσεων με ερευνητικούς οργανισμούς, αξιοποίηση των αποτελεσμάτων της έρευνας και «Σφραγίδα Αριστείας» για προτάσεις αριστείας που δεν χρηματοδοτήθηκαν από τη σχετική πρόσκληση υποβολής προτάσεων του προγράμματος «Horizon 2020».
16 - 4.5. Προώθηση της έρευνας και της καινοτομίας - 16621_Εξωστρέφεια έρευνας και καινοτομίας	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση έργων Εξωστρέφειας οικοσυστημάτων Ε & Α	Έκθεση της Γενικής Γραμματείας Έρευνας & Καινοτομίας που πιστοποιεί ότι τα έργα έχουν ολοκληρωθεί.				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση των ακόλουθων υποπρογραμμάτων του μέτρου Εξωστρέφεια, Έρευνας και Καινοτομίας: προώθηση και παγκόσμια προβολή του εθνικού οικοσυστήματος νεοφυών καινοτόμων επιχειρήσεων, ανάπτυξη λογισμικού, υποστήριξη συντήρησης και αναβάθμιση συστήματος αξιολόγησης.

Ομάδα 24: Υποδομές

Τα μέτρα που περιλαμβάνονται σε αυτήν την ομάδα είναι:

Υποομάδα 1 (ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός)

- Έξυπνες περιβαλλοντικές και πολιτιστικές υποδομές (smart infrastructure) (ID: 16960)
- Έξυπνες γέφυρες (ID: 16949)
- Ηλεκτρονικά διόδια (ID: 16950)
- Απλοποίηση διαδικασιών υπουργείου υποδομών και μεταφορών (ID: 16786)

Υποομάδα 2 (σιδηρόδρομοι και αερολιμένες)

- Ολοκληρωμένο σύστημα διαχείρισης υποδομών και μεταφορών (ID: 16937)
- Οργανωτική μεταρρύθμιση στον τομέα των σιδηροδρόμων (ID: 16982)
- Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του ΟΣΕ (ID: 16959)
- Προαστιακός σιδηρόδρομος στη δυτική αττική (ID: 16892)
- Αναβάθμιση του σιδηροδρομικού δικτύου με έργο ΣΔΙΤ (ID:16954)
- Παρεμβάσεις αναβάθμισης σε περιφερειακά αεροδρόμια (ID: 16833)

Τα ορόσημα και οι στόχοι που ορίζονται για αυτήν την ομάδα περιγράφονται στον ακόλουθο πίνακα:

Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	**Ορόσημο / Στόχος**	**Όνομα**	**Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για ορόσημα)**	**Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για στόχους)**			**Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης**		**Περιγραφή κάθε Ορόσημου / Στόχου**
				Μονάδα μέτρησης	**Βάση**	**Στόχος**	**Τρίμηνο**	**Χρονολογία**	
17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της	Ορόσημο	Οδικός χάρτης για τη	Οδικός χάρτης				3ο τρίμηνο	2021	Υποομάδα 2: Προετοιμασία ενός οδικού χάρτη με τα βήματα για την πλήρη

ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας - 16982_Οργανωτική μεταρρύθμιση στον τομέα των σιδηροδρόμων		μεταρρύθμιση των σιδηροδρόμων							αναδιοργάνωση των εταιρειών ΟΣΕ και ΕΡΓΟΣΕ.
17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας - 16982_Οργανωτική μεταρρύθμιση στον τομέα των σιδηροδρόμων	Ορόσημο	Νόμος για τη μεταρρύθμιση των σιδηροδρόμων	Έναρξη ισχύος πρωτογενούς και δευτερογενούς νομοθεσίας.				2ο τρίμηνο	2022	Υποομάδα 2: Οργανωτική μεταρρύθμιση στον τομέα των σιδηροδρόμων. Έναρξη ισχύος πρωτογενούς και δευτερογενούς νομοθεσίας για τη μεταρρύθμιση των δύο εταιρειών που θα τους επιτρέπει να αναπτύξουν, να λειτουργήσουν και να συντηρήσουν ένα σύγχρονο σιδηροδρομικό δίκτυο.
17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας - 16954_Αναβάθμιση του σιδηροδρομικού δικτύου με έργο ΣΔΙΤ	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση συμβάσεων ΣΔΙΤ για την αναβάθμιση και την ανάταξη του σιδηροδρομικού δικτύου.	Γνωστοποίηση ανάθεσης συμβάσεων.				1ο τρίμηνο	2023	Υποομάδα 2: Ανάθεση σύμβασης ΣΔΙΤ για παρεμβάσεις για την αναβάθμιση και την ανάταξη του ελληνικού σιδηροδρομικού δικτύου και υποδομής ώστε α) να αποκατασταθεί η «ταχύτητα σχεδιασμού» σε όλα τα τμήματα της υποδομής, β) να βελτιωθεί ο χρόνος ταξιδιού και των επιπέδων ασφάλειας γ) να αναβαθμιστεί το υφιστάμενο σιδηροδρομικό δίκτυο σε ολόκληρη τη

									χώρα και δ) να βελτιωθεί η ποιότητα των σιδηροδρομικών υπηρεσιών. Η αναβάθμιση καλύπτει συγκεκριμένα την αναβάθμιση της υπάρχουσας σιδηροδρομικής υποδομής και της ανωδομής, των ηλεκτρομηχανολογικών συστημάτων, της σηματοδότησης, των τηλεπικοινωνιών και της ηλεκτροδότησης και άλλων εγκαταστάσεων που απαιτούνται για τη λειτουργία του δικτύου ως εξής: 1. Τμήμα δικτύου Πειραιάς - Αθήνα - Θεσσαλονίκη και βόρεια σύνορα. 2. Τμήμα δικτύου Μακεδονία - Θράκη 3. Τμήμα δικτύου αεροδρόμιο Αθηνών - Κιάτο
17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας - 16950_Ηλεκτρονικά διόδια	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση σύμβασης για ηλεκτρονικά διόδια	Γνωστοποίηση ανάθεσης συμβάσεων.				2ο τρίμηνο	2023	Υποομάδα 1: Ανάθεση σύμβασης για ηλεκτρονικά διόδια για την παροχή μιας ομοιόμορφης, οικονομικά αποδοτικής, διαφανούς και φιλικής προς τον χρήστη υπηρεσίας.

17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας - 16833_Παρεμβάσεις αναβάθμισης σε περιφερειακά αεροδρόμια	Ορόσημο	Κοινοποίηση ανάθεσης για τις εργασίες του Οργανισμού της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης για την Ασφάλεια της Αεροπορίας (EASA) στους περιφερειακούς αερολιμένες.	Γνωστοποίηση ανάθεσης συμβάσεων.				2ο τρίμηνο	2023	Υποομάδα 2: Πρόγραμμα συμμόρφωσης του Οργανισμού Ασφάλειας της Αεροπορίας της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης (EASA). Όλες οι συμβάσεις για εργασίες αναβάθμισης των 13 περιφερειακών αερολιμένων προς συμμόρφωση με τον νέο κανονισμό (ΕΕ) 2018/1139.
17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας - 16982_Οργανωτική μεταρρύθμιση στον τομέα των σιδηροδρόμων	Ορόσημο	Εφαρμογή της μεταρρύθμισης για τους σιδηροδρόμων.	λειτουργία των νέων οντοτήτων ΟΣΕ/ΕΡΓΟΣΕ Λειτουργία Ευρωπαϊκού Συστήματος Διαχείρισης Σιδηροδρομικής Κυκλοφορίας (ERTMS) στον σιδηροδρομικό άξονα ΠΑΘΕ				4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Υποομάδα 2: Εφαρμογή της οργανωτικής μεταρρύθμισης στον τομέα των σιδηροδρόμων. Οι νέες οντότητες ΟΣΕ/ ΕΡΓΟΣΕ θα είναι πλήρως λειτουργικές. Το ευρωπαϊκό σύστημα διαχείρισης της σιδηροδρομικής κυκλοφορίας (ERTMS) θα αναπτυχθεί πλήρως στο κεντρικό δίκτυο ΠΑΘΕ.
17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας –	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση έργων του EASA.	Πιστοποίηση από τον EASA.				2ο τρίμηνο	2025	Υποομάδα 2: Όλες οι εργασίες αναβάθμισης στους 13 αερολιμένες θα ολοκληρωθούν και θα πιστοποιηθούν από τον EASA.

16833_Παρεμβάσεις αναβάθμισης σε περιφερειακά αεροδρόμια									
17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας - 16954_Αναβάθμιση του σιδηροδρομικού δικτύου με έργο ΣΔΙΤ	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση της αναβάθμισης του σιδηροδρομικού δικτύου	Πιστοποίηση από τον ΟΣΕ ότι έχουν υλοποιηθεί και έχουν παραληφθεί τα σχετικά στοιχεία.				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Υποομάδα 2: Ολοκλήρωση των παρεμβάσεων για την αναβάθμιση και την ανάταξη του ελληνικού σιδηροδρομικού δικτύου.
17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας 16892_Προαστιακός σιδηρόδρομος στη δυτική αττική	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση προαστιακού σιδηροδρόμου στη Δυτική Αττική	Έκθεση πιστοποίησης του ΟΣΕ ότι το έργο έχει ολοκληρωθεί και παραδοθεί στον ΟΣΕ.				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Υποομάδα 2: Ολοκλήρωση του προαστιακού σιδηροδρόμου Δυτικής Αττικής από Άνω Λιόσια προς Μέγαρα.
17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας - 16949_Έξυπνες γέφυρες	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου για τις έξυπνες γέφυρες.	Έκθεση ολοκλήρωσης ανεξάρτητου μηχανικού, επικυρωμένης από το				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Υποομάδα 1: Ολοκλήρωση του έργου των έξυπνων γεφυρών για την παροχή πληροφοριών για την προληπτική συντήρηση γεφυρών σε διάφορες περιοχές της χώρας.

			Υπουργείο Υποδομών						
17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας - 16950_Ηλεκτρονικά διόδια	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση έργου ηλεκτρονικών διοδίων.	Έκθεση ολοκλήρωσης από ανεξάρτητο μηχανικό επικυρωμένη από το Υπουργείο Υποδομών.				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση και λειτουργία ενός διαλειτουργικού συστήματος ηλεκτρονικών διοδίων που θα καταστήσει δυνατή την αυτόματη είσπραξη διοδίων για όλα τα οχήματα που κυκλοφορούν στους αυτοκινητόδρομους της Ελλάδας.
17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας - 16959_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του ΟΣΕ	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού του ΟΣΕ.	Έκθεση ολοκλήρωσης από τον ΟΣΕ.				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου ψηφιοποίησης ΟΣΕ: 1. Σύστημα διαχείρισης εισιτηρίων και τηλεματικής, με τουλάχιστον 60% των επιβατών να χρησιμοποιεί ηλεκτρονικά εισιτήρια 2. Υποδομές έξυπνων σταθμών 3. Υπηρεσίες εμπειρίας πελατών 4. Εφαρμογή και λειτουργία του δικτύου τηλεπικοινωνιών για διαδίκτυο υψηλών ταχυτήτων σε τρένα και σταθμούς 5. Εγκατάσταση Συστημάτων Τηλεματικής στα τρένα του ΟΣΕ και 6. Υπηρεσίες κατάρτισης.

17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας - 16960_Έξυπνες περιβαλλοντικές και πολιτιστικές υποδομές (smart infrastructure)	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου για τις έξυπνες υποδομές	Η ολοκλήρωση των έργων θα συνοδεύεται από έκθεση ανεξάρτητου μηχανικού, επικυρωμένη από το Υπουργείο Υποδομών.				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση όλων των υποέργων: 1. Πληροφοριακό σύστημα οριοθέτησης υδατορευμάτων με σκοπό να συμβάλλει στην προστασία της φύσης και της βιοποικιλότητας 2. Ψηφιακή πλατφόρμα συναλλαγών για συντελεστές δόμησης κτιρίων 3. Ενιαίος ψηφιακός χάρτης 4. Ψηφιακή δράση για τη μέτρηση και την παρακολούθηση των ατμοσφαιρικών ρύπων και της θαλάσσιας ρύπανσης με σκοπό τη βελτίωση του περιβαλλοντικού αποτυπώματος και των ψηφιακών περιβαλλοντικών επιθεωρήσεων που συμβάλλουν στη βελτίωση της ποιότητας της ατμόσφαιρας και 5. Έξυπνες υποδομές και δημιουργία διαδραστικών ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών και παραγωγής ψηφιακού περιεχομένου για την προώθηση πολιτιστικών εκθεμάτων με αυξημένη και εικονική πραγματικότητα στα μουσεία.
17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του συστήματος διαχείρισης	Έκθεση ολοκλήρωσης του				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Παροχή προηγμένου συστήματος διαχείρισης χαρτοφυλακίου για το Υπουργείο Υποδομών.

κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας - 16937_Ολοκληρωμένο σύστημα διαχείρισης υποδομών και μεταφορών		χαρτοφυλακίου για το Υπουργείο Υποδομών.	Υπουργείου Υποδομών.						
17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας- 16786_Απλοποίηση διαδικασιών υπουργείου υποδομών και μεταφορών	Ορόσημο	Απλούστευση διαδικασιών του Υπουργείου Μεταφορών.	Έκθεση ολοκλήρωσης του Υπουργείου Υποδομών.				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Έναρξη ισχύος νέου επιχειρησιακού μοντέλου για την εφαρμογή του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού και της απλούστευσης των διαδικασιών.

Ομάδα 25: Πολιτισμός

Τα μέτρα που περιλαμβάνονται σε αυτήν την ομάδα είναι:

- Μεταρρύθμιση της απασχόλησης στον πολιτιστικό τομέα (ID: 16715)
- Ο πολιτισμός ως κινητήριος μοχλός ανάπτυξης (ID: 16293)
- Δημιουργία μουσείου ενάλιων αρχαιοτήτων στον Πειραιά (ID: 16486)
- Υποδομές για την συνδρομή του πολιτισμού στην «ασημένια οικονομία» & αξιοποίηση της τέχνης για την βελτίωση της ψυχικής υγείας (ID: 16735)
- Αναβάθμιση καταστημάτων & προϊόντων του οργανισμού διαχείρισης και ανάπτυξης πολιτιστικών πόρων (πρώην ΤΑΠΑ) (ID: 16536)
- Πολιτιστικές & φυσικές διαδρομές (ID: 16970)
- Προστασία εμβληματικών τόπων και μνημείων πολιτιστικής κληρονομιάς από την κλιματική αλλαγή (ID: 16433)
- Αναβάθμιση καλλιτεχνικής τριτοβάθμιας εκπαίδευσης (ID: 16725)
- Δημιουργία πολιτιστικών διαδρομών (ID: 16485)
- Πρόσθετα έργα ανάδειξης και διαφύλαξης της Ακρόπολης (ID: 16435)
- Ανάπτυξη δεξιοτήτων εργαζομένων πολιτιστικού τομέα (ID: 16723)

Τα ορόσημα και οι στόχοι που ορίζονται για αυτήν την ομάδα περιγράφονται στον ακόλουθο πίνακα:

Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	**Ορόσημο / Στόχος**	**Όνομα**	**Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για ορόσημα)**	**Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για στόχους)**			**Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης**		**Περιγραφή κάθε Ορόσημου / Στόχου**
				Μονάδα μέτρησης	**Βάση**	**Στόχος**	**Τρίμηνο**	**Χρονολογία**	
17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της	Ορόσημο	Νομοθεσία για την εργασιακή μεταρρύθμιση στον	Έναρξη ισχύος της νομοθεσίας και του παράγωγου δικαίου και				3ο τρίμηνο	2022	Έναρξη ισχύος της νομοθεσίας για την εργασιακή μεταρρύθμιση στον πολιτιστικό τομέα, συμπεριλαμβανομένου του ορισμού του καθεστώτος επαγγελματιών στο δημιουργικό και πολιτιστικό τομέα και

χώρας - 16715_Μεταρρύθμιση της απασχόλησης στον πολιτιστικό τομέα		πολιτιστικό τομέα	δημιουργία ενός συστήματος αξιολόγησης του προφίλ του επαγγελματία στο δημιουργικό και πολιτιστικό τομέα						των ανάλογων φορολογικών κινήτρων και κοινωνικών ασφαλίσεων.
17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας - 16486_Δημιουργία μουσείου ενάλιων αρχαιοτήτων στον Πειραιά	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση σύμβασης για μουσείο εναλίων αρχαιοτήτων.	Κοινοποίηση της ανάθεσης σύμβασης για το μουσείο εναλίων αρχαιοτήτων και αναλυτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα των εργασιών στο μουσείο εναλίων αρχαιοτήτων.				4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Ανάθεση σύμβασης για το Μουσείο εναλίων αρχαιοτήτων.
17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας	Ορόσημο	Πλατφόρμα Σύγχρονου Ελληνικού Πολιτισμού	Αναφορά σχετικά με το Σύγχρονο Ελληνικό				4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Ο πολιτισμός ως κινητήριος μοχλός ανάπτυξης: Ανάπτυξη του σύγχρονου ελληνικού πολιτιστικού σήματος, δημιουργία πλατφόρμας για το ελληνικό

κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας - 16293_Ο πολιτισμός ως κινητήριος μοχλός ανάπτυξης			Πολιτιστικό Branding, την πλατφόρμα Green Design, τη βάση δεδομένων ελληνικής μουσικής και το πρόγραμμα μετάφρασης ελληνικής λογοτεχνίας						σχέδιο, βάση δεδομένων ελληνικής μουσικής και επικαιροποιημένο μεταφραστικό πρόγραμμα για την ελληνική λογοτεχνία.
17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας - 16723_Ανάπτυξη δεξιοτήτων εργαζομένων πολιτιστικού τομέα	Στόχος	Ανάπτυξη δεξιοτήτων για επαγγελματίες στο δημιουργικό και πολιτιστικό τομέα (μεσοπρόθεσμα)		Αριθμός εγγεγραμμένων επαγγελματιών στο δημιουργικό και πολιτιστικό τομέα που έχουν ολοκληρώσει τον πρώτο κύκλο εκπαίδευσης.	0	1.800	4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Ανάπτυξη δεξιοτήτων για επαγγελματίες στο δημιουργικό και πολιτιστικό τομέα. Ολοκλήρωση του πρώτου κύκλου κατάρτισης για επαγγελματίες στο δημιουργικό και πολιτιστικό τομέα, εκπαίδευση τουλάχιστον 1.800 εγγεγραμμένων επαγγελματιών στην Ελλάδα.
17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας	Ορόσημο	Πολιτιστικές και φυσικές διαδρομές	Έκθεση ολοκλήρωσης, η οποία περιλαμβάνει				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση των πολιτιστικών και φυσικών διαδρόμων: επενδύσεις σε φυσικές υποδομές τουλάχιστον 28 μνημείων και εγκατάσταση υποδομών

κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας - 16970_Πολιτιστικές & φυσικές διαδρομές			παραστατικά πληρωμής και αποτελέσματα των ελέγχων των επενδύσεων, και πιστοποίηση από τους δικαιούχους για την ολοκλήρωση της επένδυσης.						δικτύου 5G κατά μήκος διαδρομών ιδιαίτερου φυσικού και πολιτιστικού ενδιαφέροντος για τουρίστες, σε συνδυασμό με την ανάπτυξη ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών, υπηρεσιών ηλεκτρονικού εμπορίου και πιστοποίησης των παρόχων τοπικών αγαθών και υπηρεσιών.
17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας - 16293_Ο πολιτισμός ως κινητήριος μοχλός ανάπτυξης	Ορόσημο	Ο πολιτισμός ως κινητήριος μοχλός ανάπτυξης	Εκθέσεις ολοκλήρωσης όλων των επιμέρους έργων, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των αποδείξεων πληρωμής και των αποτελεσμάτων των ελέγχων των επενδύσεων, πιστοποίηση από τους δικαιούχους				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου “Ο πολιτισμός ως κινητήριος μοχλός για την ανάπτυξη”. Οριστικοποίηση των επιμέρους έργων που καλύπτονται στο δεύτερο τρίμηνο του 2023 και ολοκλήρωση των υπολειπόμενων συμβάσεων σχετικά με τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό της πολιτιστικής παραγωγής και διανομής: παροχή υποστήριξης στην Δημιουργική και Πολιτιστική Βιομηχανία, περιφερειακές στρατηγικές για παροχή υποστήριξης σε τοπικά βιοτεχνικά οικοσυστήματα, διεύρυνση της χρήσης αρχαιολογικών χώρων και μνημείων ως χώρων εκδηλώσεων, προώθηση της κινηματογραφικής βιομηχανίας. Ολοκλήρωση ενεργειακών αποδοτικών

			κατά την ολοκλήρωση της επένδυσης						ανακαινίσεων και ενεργειακής απόδοσης όσον αφορά τις δημόσιες υποδομές και υποστηρικτικά μέτρα για την αναβάθμιση των υπαρχόντων δημόσιων κτιρίων.
17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας - 16536_Αναβάθμιση καταστημάτων & προϊόντων του οργανισμού διαχείρισης και ανάπτυξης πολιτιστικών πόρων (πρώην ΤΑΠΑ)	Ορόσημο	Αναβάθμιση του Οργανισμού Διαχείρισης και Ανάπτυξης Πολιτιστικών Πόρων	Αναφορές ολοκλήρωσης, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των αποδείξεων πληρωμής και των αποτελεσμάτων των ελέγχων των επενδύσεων, πιστοποίηση από τους δικαιούχους κατά την ολοκλήρωση της επένδυσης.				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Βελτίωση των λειτουργιών του Οργανισμού Διαχείρισης και Ανάπτυξης Πολιτιστικών Πόρων, συμπεριλαμβανομένων ενεργειακών αναβαθμίσεων, κατασκευής και αναβάθμισης των υποδομών και παροχής εξοπλισμού για τα φυσικά και ηλεκτρονικά καταστήματα και της αναβάθμισης της ποιότητας των υπηρεσιών.
17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας - 16725_Αναβάθμ	Ορόσημο	Αναβάθμιση της τριτοβάθμιας εκπαίδευσης για τις Τέχνες	Αναφορά ολοκλήρωσης του έργου, (α) αποδείξεις πληρωμής και αποτελέσματα των ελέγχων				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση προγράμματος Ανώτατης Εκπαίδευσης Τεχνών, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της δημιουργίας νέας Σχολής για Οπτικοακουστικά Μέσα και ολοκλήρωση της μετεγκατάστασης της Εθνικής Σχολής Χορού και του Κρατικού Ωδείου Θεσσαλονίκης και αναθεώρηση του νομικού πλαισίου για

ιση καλλιτεχνικής τριτοβάθμιας εκπαίδευσης			των επενδύσεων, πιστοποίηση από τους δικαιούχους για την ολοκλήρωση των επενδύσεων και β) τεκμηριωμένες αναθεωρήσεις στο νομικό πλαίσιο με παραπομπές στην Επίσημη Εφημερίδα της Κυβέρνησης.						την αναβάθμιση των προγραμμάτων σπουδών και τη διασφάλιση της ποιότητας της εκπαίδευσης στην τέχνη.
17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας-16723_Ανάπτυξη δεξιοτήτων εργαζομένων	Στόχος	Δημιουργία δεξιοτήτων για δημιουργικούς και πολιτιστικούς επαγγελματίες		Αριθμός εγγεγραμμένων δημιουργικών και πολιτιστικών επαγγελματιών που ολοκλήρωσα	1.800	3.600	4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση της ανάπτυξης δεξιοτήτων για δημιουργικούς και πολιτιστικούς επαγγελματίες. Ολοκλήρωση του πρώτου κύκλου κατάρτισης για τουλάχιστον 3.600 από τους εγγεγραμμένους δημιουργούς και επαγγελματίες του πολιτισμού της Ελλάδας.

πολιτιστικού τομέα		(ολοκλήρωση)		ν την εκπαίδευση					
17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας - 16486_Δημιουργία μουσείου ενάλιων αρχαιοτήτων στον Πειραιά	Ορόσημο	Μουσείο υποβρύχιων αρχαιοτήτων	Έκθεση ολοκλήρωσης, η οποία περιλαμβάνει: 1α) πιστοποίηση ολοκλήρωσης της επένδυσης και 1β) πιστοποίηση των εργασιών στον μόνιμο εκθεσιακό χώρο, των εργασιών συντήρησης και της τεκμηρίωσης και των δημοσιεύσεων που υποστηρίζουν την έκθεση.				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση του μουσείου εναλίων αρχαιοτήτων: 1α) ολοκλήρωση των εργασιών ενεργειακής απόδοσης και 1β) διοργάνωση μόνιμης έκθεσης με σημαντική προστιθέμενη αξία για τον τουρισμό και τον πολιτισμό του Πειραιά και της ευρύτερης περιοχής της Αθήνας.
17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας	Ορόσημο	Πολιτιστικές διαδρομές σε εμβληματικο	Έκθεση ολοκλήρωσης, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση πολιτιστικών διαδρομών: περιλαμβάνει πέντε πολιτιστικές διαδρομές με θεματικές αφηγήσεις από την ελληνική ιστορία,

κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας - 16485_Δημιουργία πολιτιστικών διαδρομών		ύς αρχαιολογικούς χώρους	πιστοποίησης από δικαιούχους για την ολοκλήρωση της επένδυσης.						συμπεριλαμβανομένης της συντήρησης και της αποκατάστασης επιλεγμένων μνημείων, της αναβάθμισης υπηρεσιών και υποδομών, της ανάπτυξης διαδραστικών ψηφιακών εφαρμογών και της συμπερίληψης καλλιτεχνικών και πολιτιστικών εκδηλώσεων.
17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας - 16735_Υποδομές για την συνδρομή του πολιτισμού στην «ασημένια οικονομία» & αξιοποίηση της τέχνης για την βελτίωση της ψυχικής υγείας	Ορόσημο	Αξιοποίηση των τεχνών με ιατρική συνταγογράφηση	Έκθεση ολοκλήρωσης, η οποία περιλαμβάνει πιστοποίηση από τους δικαιούχους για την ολοκλήρωση της επένδυσης				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου της αξιοποίησης των τεχνών με ιατρική συνταγογράφηση , βελτίωση της φυσικής πρόσβασης και παροχή συστημάτων ξενάγησης με βοηθήματα ακοής και όρασης σε πολιτιστικούς χώρους όπως μουσεία, θέατρα, φεστιβάλ, αρχαιολογικοί χώροι και την προώθηση παρεμβάσεων που χρησιμοποιούν τις τέχνες και τον πολιτισμό για να βοηθήσουν την ανάρρωση από διαταραχές ψυχικής υγείας.
17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας -	Ορόσημο	Προστασία πολιτιστικών μνημείων από την κλιματική αλλαγή.	Έκθεση ολοκλήρωσης, η οποία περιλαμβάνει αντίγραφα σχεδίων προσαρμογής				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση της προστασίας των πολιτιστικών μνημείων από την κλιματική αλλαγή, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της ανάπτυξης σχεδίων για την προσαρμογή στην κλιματική αλλαγή για χώρους πολιτιστικής κληρονομιάς,

16433_Προστασία εμβληματικών τόπων και μνημείων πολιτιστικής κληρονομίας από την κλιματική αλλαγή			στην κλιματική αλλαγή, παραστατικά πληρωμών και αποτελέσματα των ελέγχων της πιστοποίησης των επενδύσεων για την ολοκλήρωση των επενδύσεων						υποστηρίζοντας έτσι τη συμβολή των χώρων πολιτιστικής κληρονομιάς στην οικονομική δραστηριότητα, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της χωρικής και χρονικής αξιολόγησης των κλιματικών κινδύνων και του προσδιορισμού των προβλημάτων που καθιστούν τρωτά τα μνημεία πολιτιστικής κληρονομιάς.
17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας - 16435_Πρόσθετα έργα ανάδειξης και διαφύλαξης της Ακρόπολης	Ορόσημο	Αποκατάσταση - Συντήρηση - Ανάδειξη της Ακρόπολης.	Έκθεση ολοκλήρωσης, η οποία περιλαμβάνει παραστατικά πληρωμής και αποτελέσματα των ελέγχων των επενδύσεων, και πιστοποίηση για την ολοκλήρωση της επένδυσης.				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση της αποκατάστασης μνημείων της Ακρόπολης για τη συντήρηση του μνημείου κατά της κλιματικής αλλαγής, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των εργασιών αποκατάστασης του Παρθενώνα και των τειχών, της συντήρησης συγκεκριμένων τμημάτων του μνημείου, της ενοποίησης και σταθεροποίησης των πετρωμάτων και των εργασιών βελτίωσης για την πρόσβαση των επισκεπτών.

Ομάδα 26: Τουρισμός και ναυτιλία

Τα μέτρα που περιλαμβάνονται σε αυτήν την ομάδα είναι:

- Τουριστική ανάπτυξη (ID: 16931)
- Αναβάθμιση δεξιοτήτων στον τομέα του τουρισμού (ID: 16921)
- Παρεμβάσεις αναβάθμισης περιφερειακών λιμένων (ID: 16975)
- Σχέδιο για την αντικατάσταση του στόλου επιβατηγού ναυτιλίας και μείωση του αποτυπώματος CO2 (ID: 16944)

Τα ορόσημα και οι στόχοι που ορίζονται για αυτήν την ομάδα περιγράφονται στον ακόλουθο πίνακα:

Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	**Ορόσημο / Στόχος**	**Όνομα**	**Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για ορόσημα)**	**Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για στόχους)**			**Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης**		**Περιγραφή κάθε Ορόσημου / Στόχου**
				Μονάδα μέτρησης	**Βάση**	**Στόχος**	**Τρίμηνο**	**Χρονολογία**	
17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας - 16931_Τουριστική ανάπτυξη	Ορόσημο	Τουριστική ανάπτυξη: μεταρρυθμίσεις για τουριστικούς λιμένες	1. Έναρξη ισχύος των τροποποιήσεων του νόμου 2160/1993 σχετικά με τα τουριστικά λιμάνια. 2. Έναρξη ισχύος τροποποιήσεων των νόμων 4179/2013 και 4276/2014 σχετικά με τα				1ο τρίμηνο	2022	1) Τουριστική ανάπτυξη: Έναρξη ισχύος της νομοθεσίας για τη μεταρρύθμιση του νομικού πλαισίου για τους τουριστικούς λιμένες με σκοπό την προσέλκυση νέων επενδύσεων, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της τροποποίησης των διατάξεων που αφορούν την αδειοδότηση της εγκατάστασης και λειτουργίας σύμφωνα με τον νόμο 4442/2016 για την αδειοδότηση επενδύσεων. 2) Τουριστική ανάπτυξη: Έναρξη ισχύος της νομοθεσίας για τη μεταρρύθμιση του νομικού πλαισίου για τα χιονοδρομικά κέντρα με σκοπό την προσέλκυση νέων

			χιονοδρομικά κέντρα. 3. Έκθεση που πιστοποιεί την ίδρυση του Γραφείου Διαχείρισης Έργου.						επενδύσεων, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της τροποποίησης των διατάξεων που αφορούν την αδειοδότηση της εγκατάστασης και λειτουργίας σύμφωνα με τον νόμο 4442/2016 για την αδειοδότηση επενδύσεων. 3) Τουριστική ανάπτυξη: Σύσταση γραφείου διαχείρισης έργου για την εποπτεία των επενδύσεων αναβάθμισης των τουριστικών λιμένων.
17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας-16975_Παρεμβάσεις αναβάθμισης περιφερειακών λιμένων	Στόχος	Σύναψη συμβάσεων για την αναβάθμιση περιφερειακών λιμένων.		Γνωστοποίηση ανάθεσης συμβάσεων για μεμονωμένα έργα.	0	28	2ο τρίμηνο	2023	Ολοκλήρωση της κοινοποίησης ανάθεσης συμβάσεων για αναβαθμίσεις περιφερειακών λιμένων με σκοπό τη βελτίωση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης.

17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας - 16944_Σχέδιο για την αντικατάσταση του στόλου επιβατηγού ναυτιλίας και μείωση του αποτυπώματος co2	Ορόσημο	Γενικό σχέδιο για τον ελληνικό στόλο επιβατηγών πλοίων.	Ολοκληρωμένη έκθεση και περίληψη της διαδικασίας διαβούλευσης.				2ο τρίμηνο	2025	Γενικό σχέδιο για την ανανέωση του ελληνικού στόλου επιβατηγών πλοίων. Ολοκλήρωση έργου
17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας - 16931_Τουριστική ανάπτυξη	Ορόσημο	Τουριστική ανάπτυξη: σύναψη συμβάσεων για τουριστικούς λιμένες.	Γνωστοποίηση ανάθεσης συμβάσεων.				4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Ολοκλήρωση της διαδικασίας ανάθεσης συμβάσεων για αναβαθμίσεις τουριστικών λιμένων με σκοπό τη βελτίωση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης.
17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της	Στόχος	Επανακατάρτιση και αναβάθμιση των		Αριθμός συμμετεχόντων που ολοκλήρωσαν	0	18.000	2ο τρίμηνο	2025	Αναβάθμιση δεξιοτήτων και επανακατάρτιση στον τουρισμό: Ολοκλήρωση εκπαιδευτικών κύκλων που πιστοποιούνται με έκθεση ολοκλήρωσης

ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας-16921_Αναβάθμιση δεξιοτήτων στον τομέα του τουρισμού		δεξιοτήτων στον τουριστικό τομέα (ολοκλήρωση)		επιτυχώς την εκπαίδευση					και με λεπτομερές στατιστικό παράρτημα ολοκληρωμένων μαθημάτων και επιτυχούς ολοκλήρωσης εκπαιδεύσεων ανά πάροχο και πιστοποίηση.
17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας - 16931_Τουριστική ανάπτυξη	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου Τουριστικής Ανάπτυξης.	1α. Έκθεση ολοκλήρωσης από ανεξάρτητο μηχανικό για τα έργα επικυρωμένα από το Υπουργείο Τουρισμού. 1β. Έκθεση ολοκλήρωσης, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της πιστοποίησης από τους δικαιούχους για την ολοκλήρωση της επένδυσης				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Τουριστική ανάπτυξη: (1α) Ολοκλήρωση συγκεκριμένων εργασιών αναβάθμισης σε τουριστικά λιμάνια για την ενθάρρυνση του τουρισμού και των ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων. (1β) Ολοκλήρωση άλλων τουριστικών παρεμβάσεων για την προώθηση εναλλακτικών μορφών τουρισμού και την επέκταση της τουριστικής περιόδου, όπως: - Πράσινη ανάπτυξη: βελτίωση της διαχείρισης προορισμού μέσω της δημιουργίας τοπικού γραφείου διαχείρισης προορισμού και συναφών παρατηρητηρίων βιώσιμου τουρισμού, ανάπτυξη ορεινού τουρισμού που συμπεριλαμβάνει ενεργειακά αποδοτικές αναβαθμίσεις δημόσιας υποδομής και εγκαταστάσεις ανανεώσιμων πηγών ενέργειας (αιολική ενέργεια), τουρισμό υγείας και ευεξίας μέσω της αξιοποίησης

									ιαματικών πηγών, προώθηση του αγροτουρισμού και της γαστρονομίας. - Μπλε Ανάπτυξη: Παρεμβάσεις για τη βελτίωση της διακυβέρνησης, της υποδομής και των υπηρεσιών που προσφέρονται στις μαρίνες, βελτίωση προσβασιμότητας σε παραλίες για ηλικιωμένους και άτομα με αναπηρία και για προώθηση της ανάπτυξης του καταδυτικού και υποβρύχιου τουρισμού.
17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας - 16975_Παρεμβάσεις αναβάθμισης περιφερειακών λιμένων	Στόχος	Αναβάθμιση παρεμβάσεων για περιφερειακά λιμάνια		Αριθμός ολοκληρωμένων αναβαθμίσεων λιμένων σε νησιά και περιοχές με ανεπτυγμένη τουριστική δραστηριότητα	0	28	4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση αναβάθμισης περιφερειακών λιμένων σε νησιά και περιοχές με ανεπτυγμένη τουριστική δραστηριότητα που πιστοποιείται με έκθεση ολοκλήρωσης ανεξάρτητου μηχανικού για τα έργα, επικυρωμένη από το Υπουργείο Ναυτιλίας, συμπεριλαμβανομένων αποδείξεων πληρωμής και αποτελεσμάτων ελέγχων επενδύσεων και πιστοποίηση από τους δικαιούχους για την ολοκλήρωση της επένδυσης.

Ομάδα 27: Βιομηχανία & Επενδύσεις

Τα μέτρα που περιλαμβάνονται σε αυτήν την ομάδα είναι:

- Τροποποίηση του νομικού πλαισίου για την προσέλκυση στρατηγικών επενδύσεων – ειδικές ενισχύσεις για την προσέλκυση εμβληματικών διεθνών επενδύσεων (ID: 16593)
- Ψηφιοποίηση δικτύου οικονομικής διπλωματίας & δράσεις κατάρτισης εξαγωγών (ID: 16599)
- Διευκόλυνση εμπορίου (ID: 16592)
- Ανάπτυξη επιχειρηματικών πάρκων (ID: 16634)
- Έξυπνη μεταποίηση (ID: 16721)

Τα ορόσημα και οι στόχοι που ορίζονται για αυτήν την ομάδα περιγράφονται στον ακόλουθο πίνακα:

Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	**Ορόσημο / Στόχος**	**Όνομα**	**Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για ορόσημα)**	**Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για στόχους)**			**Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης**		**Περιγραφή κάθε Ορόσημου / Στόχου**
				Μονάδα μέτρησης	**Βάση**	**Στόχος**	**Τρίμηνο**	**Χρονολογία**	
17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας - 16593_Τροποποίηση του	Ορόσημο	Στρατηγικές επενδύσεις - νομοθετική μεταρρύθμιση	Έναρξη ισχύος νομοθετικών παρεμβάσεων				4ο τρίμηνο	2021	Έναρξη ισχύος νομοθετικών παρεμβάσεων για τη μεταρρύθμιση του νομοθετικού πλαισίου για την προσέλκυση στρατηγικών επενδύσεων (νόμος 3894/2010 και νόμος 4608/2019), συμπεριλαμβανομένης της κωδικοποίησης του πλαισίου για τη δημιουργία ενιαίου και συνεκτικού πλαισίου και των τροποποιήσεων με σκοπό την εισαγωγή μιας νέας κατηγορίας στρατηγικών

νομικού πλαισίου για την προσέλκυση στρατηγικών επενδύσεων – ειδικές ενισχύσεις για την προσέλκυση εμβληματικών διεθνών επενδύσεων									επενδύσεων «Εμβληματικών Επενδύσεων Μεγάλης Σημασίας». Η μεταρρύθμιση του στρατηγικού επενδυτικού πλαισίου θα εισαγάγει επίσης διατάξεις για την επιτάχυνση της διοικητικής διαδικασίας που σχετίζεται με την έγκριση και την αδειοδότηση μιας στρατηγικής επένδυσης (δηλαδή για τη βελτίωση της ταχείας διαδικασίας). Νέες κατηγορίες στρατηγικών επενδύσεων θα εισαχθούν στο νόμο βάσει κριτηρίων που ευνοούν την καινοτομία ή τη διάδοση της τεχνολογίας, τη χρήση ανανεώσιμων πηγών ενέργειας και τη μετάβαση σε οικονομία χαμηλών εκπομπών διοξειδίου του άνθρακα ή / και για την σημαντική προώθηση της ανταγωνιστικότητας της ελληνικής οικονομίας σε διεθνές επίπεδο.
17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας - 16721_Έξυπνη μεταποίηση	Ορόσημο	Δημοσίευση προσκλήσεων υποβολής προτάσεων για τον τομέα της μεταποίησης	Δημοσίευση προσκλήσεων υποβολής προτάσεων για μεταποιητικές επιχειρήσεις				1ο τρίμηνο	2022	Δημοσίευση του συνόλου των ανταγωνιστικών προσκλήσεων για την υποβολή προτάσεων για τον μεταποιητικό τομέα σε επενδύσεις που αφορούν την ψηφιοποίηση των γραμμών παραγωγής, την αυτοματοποίηση και τη διασύνδεση των αλυσίδων εφοδιασμού, το σχεδιασμό και την παραγωγή έξυπνων προϊόντων και υπηρεσιών, την εφαρμογή έξυπνων παραγωγικών τεχνολογιών σε δίκτυο υπερυψηλής ταχύτητας/5G, τον μηχανικό,

									εργαστηριακό και παραγωγικό εξοπλισμό, τον εξοπλισμό ποιοτικού ελέγχου, τον εξοπλισμό λογισμικού και πληροφορικής, τις άδειες λογισμικού, τις άδειες υπολογιστικού νέφους, τις υπηρεσίες εφαρμογής για νέες υποδομές πληροφορικής και λογισμικού, τις υπηρεσίες ασφάλειας πληροφορικής, το σχεδιασμό προϊόντων, την πνευματική ιδιοκτησία, τα διπλώματα ευρεσιτεχνίας και τις δαπάνες πιστοποίησης, με όρους αναφοράς που περιλαμβάνουν κριτήρια επιλεξιμότητας που διασφαλίζουν ότι τα επιλεγμένα έργα συμμορφώνονται με την οδηγία “Αρχή της μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης” (2021 / C58 / 01) μέσω της χρήσης λίστας αποκλεισμού και της απαίτησης συμμόρφωσης με τη σχετική κοινοτική και εθνική περιβαλλοντική νομοθεσία.
17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας - 16634_Ανάπτυξη επιχειρηματικών πάρκων	Ορόσημο	Δημοσίευση προσκλήσεων υποβολής προτάσεων για βιομηχανικά πάρκα	Δημοσίευση προσκλήσεων υποβολής προτάσεων για τα βιομηχανικά πάρκα				1ο τρίμηνο	2022	Δημοσίευση όλων των ανταγωνιστικών προσκλήσεων υποβολής προτάσεων ανάπτυξης βιομηχανικών πάρκων για επενδύσεις σε α) υποδομές για τη δημιουργία πάρκων νέας γενιάς (συμπεριλαμβανομένης της απόκτησης γης) με ειδικά κριτήρια ενεργειακής απόδοσης για την κατασκευή νέων κτιρίων και ενεργειακή απόδοση και εμβληματικά έργα σε μεγάλες επιχειρήσεις και υποστηρικτικά μέτρα, β) υποδομή για ψηφιακή μετατροπή και δημιουργία έξυπνων βιομηχανικών περιοχών, γ) ηλιακή ανανεώσιμη ενέργεια,

									δ) διαχείριση νερού και εξοικονόμηση υδάτινων πόρων (οι επενδύσεις θα έχουν μέσο δείκτη διαρροής υποδομής (ILI) <= 1.5), ε) συστήματα συλλογής και επεξεργασίας λυμάτων που πληρούν τα κριτήρια ενεργειακής απόδοσης, στ) ηλεκτροκινητικότητα (ανάπτυξη δικτύων ανεφοδιασμού για ηλεκτρικά οχήματα ή οχήματα υδρογόνου ή σημεία ανεφοδιασμού βιομεθάνιου για μεταφορά), ζ) έργα αποκατάστασης βιομηχανικών χώρων και μολυσμένων περιοχών. Οι προκηρύξεις, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των κριτηρίων επιλεξιμότητας πρόκειται να διασφαλίζουν ότι τα επιλεγμένα έργα συμμορφώνονται με την "Αρχή της μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης" (2021 / C58 / 01) μέσω της χρήσης μιας λίστας αποκλεισμού και της απαίτησης συμμόρφωσης με τη σχετική κοινοτική και εθνική περιβαλλοντική νομοθεσία. Οι όροι της διαδικασίας υποβολής προσφορών θα ορίζουν ότι τα νέα κτίρια που θα κατασκευαστούν θα πληρούν πρωτογενή ενεργειακή ζήτηση (ΟΕΥΠ) η οποία είναι τουλάχιστον κατά 20 % χαμηλότερη από την απαίτηση NZEB (κτίριο σχεδόν μηδενικής κατανάλωση ενέργειας, εθνικές οδηγίες). Στην περίπτωση κατασκευής συστημάτων λυμάτων από την αρχή ως το τέλος, το μέτρο

									έχει καθαρή μηδενική κατανάλωση ενέργειας και στην περίπτωση ανανέωσης των συστημάτων λυμάτων, το μέτρο οδηγεί σε μειωμένο μέσο όρο χρήσης ενέργειας κατά τουλάχιστον 10% (αποκλειστικά από μέτρα ενεργειακής απόδοσης και όχι από υλικές αλλαγές ή αλλαγές στο φορτίο). Οι επενδύσεις στην ηλεκτροκινητικότητα είναι σύμφωνες με την οδηγία (ΕΕ) 2018/2001 και αφορούν εναλλακτικά καύσιμα για τις μεταφορές.
17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας - 16634_Ανάπτυξη επιχειρηματικών πάρκων	Ορόσημο	Βιομηχανικά πάρκα - νομοθετική μεταρρύθμιση (πρωτογενής νομοθεσία)	Δημοσίευση νομοθεσίας σε ΦΕΚ				3ο τρίμηνο	2022	Εφαρμογή πρωτογενούς νομοθεσίας για τη βελτίωση του κανονιστικού πλαισίου για τα βιομηχανικά επιχειρηματικά πάρκα, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της αντιμετώπισης νομικών αβεβαιοτήτων, της επίλυσης θεμάτων διακυβέρνησης και της παροχής αποτελεσματικών κινήτρων για την επίλυση άτυπων βιομηχανικών συγκεντρώσεων.
17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων	Ορόσημο	Στρατηγικές επενδύσεις - επιλογή επιλέξιμων έργων	Επιλογή «εμβληματικών επενδύσεων μεγάλης σημασίας»				4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Η επιλογή των εμβληματικών επενδύσεων θα πραγματοποιηθεί μέσω της αποκαλούμενης διαδικασίας “ πρώτος ήρθε - πρώτος εξυπηρετήθηκε” (first in -first serve) καθ 'όλη τη διάρκεια της περιόδου από το 2022-2025. Σύμφωνα με τη

οικονομίας της χώρας - 16593_Τροποποίηση του νομικού πλαισίου για την προσέλκυση στρατηγικών επενδύσεων – ειδικές ενισχύσεις για την προσέλκυση εμβληματικών διεθνών επενδύσεων			επιλέξιμων για χρηματοδότηση						διαδικασία επιλογής, ο δυνητικός επενδυτής υποβάλλει αίτηση στην «Enterprise Greece» για να συμπεριληφθεί στις εμβληματικές επενδύσεις. Μπορεί να υποβληθεί αίτηση στην «Enterprise Greece» το 2023 και η επένδυση θα ολοκληρωθεί έως το 4ο τρίμηνο του 2025. Η αξιολόγηση από την «Enterprise Greece» και η τελική έγκριση των επενδυτικών προτάσεων θα ολοκληρωθεί από τη Διυπουργική Επιτροπή Στρατηγικών Επενδύσεων (χαρακτηρισμός επενδυτικών προτάσεων ως «Εμβληματικές Επενδύσεις Μεγάλης Σημασίας»). Η επιλογή των επιλέξιμων δικαιούχων μεταξύ των νεοσυσταθέντων «Εμβληματικών Επενδύσεων Μεγάλης Σημασίας» θα γίνει μέσω της απόφασης έγκρισης της Διυπουργικής Επιτροπής Στρατηγικών Επενδύσεων (επιβεβαιώνεται με δημοσίευση απόφασης) για επενδυτικά σχέδια που αφορούν την προώθηση καινοτομίας ή τεχνολογίας , την πράσινη οικονομία, τη χρήση ανανεώσιμων πηγών ενέργειας και τη μετάβαση σε οικονομία χαμηλών εκπομπών διοξειδίου του άνθρακα ή / και την προώθηση της ανταγωνιστικότητας της ελληνικής οικονομίας σε διεθνές επίπεδο. Όσον αφορά τις ενεργειακές επενδύσεις, οι επιλέξιμες επενδύσεις δύναται να περιλαμβάνουν επενδύσεις σε α) υποδομή με συγκεκριμένα

									ενεργειακά κριτήρια για την κατασκευή νέων κτίρια, β) υβριδικά έργα παραγωγής ενέργειας από ΑΠΕ σε μη συνδεδεμένα νησιά, γ) επενδύσεις για την παραγωγή πράσινου υδρογόνου, δ) συστήματα αποθήκευσης ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας που παράγονται από ΑΠΕ, και ε) εγκαταστάσεις υπεράκτιων αιολικών πάρκων και υπεράκτιων φωτοβολταϊκών πάρκων εφόσον συμμορφώνονται με την “Αρχή της μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης" (2021 / C58 / 01) μέσω της χρήσης μιας λίστας αποκλεισμού και της απαίτησης συμμόρφωσης με τη σχετική κοινοτική και εθνική περιβαλλοντική νομοθεσία. Οι όροι της διαδικασίας υποβολής προσφορών θα ορίζουν ότι τα νέα κτίρια που θα κατασκευαστούν θα πληρούν πρωτογενή ενεργειακή ζήτηση (ΟΕΥΠ) η οποία είναι τουλάχιστον κατά 20 % χαμηλότερη από την απαίτηση NZEB (κτίριο σχεδόν μηδενικής κατανάλωσης ενέργειας, εθνικές οδηγίες).
17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων	Ορόσημο	Βιομηχανικά πάρκα - νομοθετική μεταρρύθμιση (δευτερογεν	Έναρξη ισχύος όλων των απαραίτητων νομοθετικών πράξεων				2ο τρίμηνο	2023	Έναρξη ισχύος της δευτερογενούς νομοθεσίας για την έναρξη της εφαρμογής του νέου πλαισίου για τη βελτίωση του κανονιστικού πλαισίου για τα βιομηχανικά επιχειρηματικά πάρκα, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της αντιμετώπισης

οικονομίας της χώρας - 16634_Ανάπτυξη επιχειρηματικών πάρκων		ής νομοθεσία)							της ανασφάλειας δικαίου, της επίλυσης ζητημάτων διακυβέρνησης και της παροχής αποτελεσματικών κινήτρων για την επίλυση άτυπων βιομηχανικών συγκεντρώσεων.
17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας - 16592_Διευκόλυνση εμπορίου	Ορόσημο	Υλοποίηση δράσεων διευκόλυνσης του εμπορίου	Αναφορά που πιστοποιεί την ολοκλήρωση των μέτρων απλοποίησης και την εισαγωγή συστημάτων, όπως προβλέπεται στον οδικό χάρτη για τη διευκόλυνση του εμπορίου.				4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Ολοκλήρωση της εφαρμογής των μέτρων που περιγράφονται στον οδικό χάρτη για τη διευκόλυνση του εμπορίου [έναρξη ισχύος δευτερογενούς νομοθεσίας], ιδίως μέσω δράσεων για: - επανεξέταση και εξάλειψη αδικαιολόγητα χρονοβόρων βημάτων και πιστοποιητικών διαδικασίας που απαιτούνται για το εμπόριο αγαθών, ιδίως εξαγωγών, τόσο σε τελωνειακό όσο και σε προ τελωνειακό επίπεδο - εισαγωγή προσέγγισης εκτίμησης κινδύνων για να καταστούν οι εκ των προτέρων έλεγχοι πιο στοχοθετημένοι και να βελτιωθεί ο συντονισμός μεταξύ των εμπλεκόμενων υπηρεσιών κατά την εκτέλεση κοινών ελέγχων στις εξαγωγές - ενσωμάτωση νέων διαδικασιών στο σύστημα «Single Window» σύμφωνα με τις βέλτιστες διεθνείς πρακτικές, - καθιέρωση συστήματος παρακολούθησης για την εξασφάλιση της ορθής και αποτελεσματικής εφαρμογής των ελέγχων

									που σχετίζονται με το διασυνοριακό εμπόριο (παροχή εγκυκλίων που εκδίδονται για νέες διαδικασίες και ρυθμίσεις ελέγχου)
17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας-16599_Ψηφιοποίηση δικτύου οικονομικής διπλωματίας & δράσεις κατάρτισης εξαγωγών	Ορόσημο	Ψηφιοποίηση του Δικτύου Οικονομικής Διπλωματίας - ολοκλήρωση όλων των δράσεων	Αναφορά που να πιστοποιεί την υλοποίηση των δράσεων για την ψηφιοποίηση του Δικτύου Οικονομικής Διπλωματίας (δηλ. Εφαρμογή ενιαίου παραθύρου και Helpdesk εξαγωγών, δημοσίευση βάσεων δεδομένων και καναλιών ψηφιακής επικοινωνίας με επενδυτές και εξαγωγείς, ψηφιοποίηση εσωτερικών διαδικασιών στο Enterprise Greece και έναρξη υπηρεσίας				2ο τρίμηνο	2024	Ολοκλήρωση της ψηφιοποίησης του Δικτύου Οικονομικής Διπλωματίας, μεταξύ άλλων μέσω: - λειτουργία της πύλης εξαγωγών «Single Window» - υπηρεσίες γραφείου υποστήριξης (Helpdesk) - δημοσίευση βάσεων δεδομένων για τη διεθνή αγορά και τις διαδικασίες εξαγωγής - έναρξη υπηρεσίας Διαμεσολαβητή για να βοηθήσει τους εξαγωγείς να ξεπεράσουν τα εμπόδια κατά τη διαδικασία των εξαγωγών - ψηφιοποίηση των εσωτερικών διαδικασιών του Enterprise Greece και τη δημιουργία ψηφιακής θωράκισης του επενδυτικού χαρτοφυλακίου του Enterprise Greece και των στρατηγικών επενδυτών - δημιουργία νέων ψηφιακών διαύλων επικοινωνίας με εξαγωγείς και υποψήφιους επενδυτές

			Διαμεσολαβητή) για την ολοκλήρωση της ψηφιοποίησης του Δικτύου Οικονομικής Διπλωματίας.						
17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας - 16634_Ανάπτυξη επιχειρηματικών πάρκων	Ορόσημο	Βιομηχανικά πάρκα - υλοποίηση επενδύσεων	Παροχή των αποτελεσμάτων των ελέγχων των κατασκευαστικών έργων, της πιστοποίησης των δικαιούχων για την ολοκλήρωση της επένδυσης και των παραστατικών πληρωμής για την πιστοποίηση της υλοποίησης επιλεγμένων επενδυτικών έργων σε βιομηχανικά πάρκα.				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση κατασκευής όλων των επενδυτικών έργων που επιλέχθηκαν στο πλαίσιο των ανταγωνιστικών προσκλήσεων υποβολής προτάσεων.

17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας - 16593_Τροποποίηση του νομικού πλαισίου για την προσέλκυση στρατηγικών επενδύσεων – ειδικές ενισχύσεις για την προσέλκυση εμβληματικών διεθνών επενδύσεων	Ορόσημο	Στρατηγικές επενδύσεις - υλοποίηση επενδύσεων	Παροχή των αποτελεσμάτων των ελέγχων των κατασκευαστικών έργων, της πιστοποίησης των δικαιούχων για την ολοκλήρωση της επένδυσης και των παραστατικών πληρωμής για την πιστοποίηση της υλοποίησης επιλεγμένων επενδυτικών έργων σε εμβληματικές επενδύσεις μεγάλης σημασίας.				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση κατασκευής όλων των επενδυτικών έργων που επιλέχθηκαν σύμφωνα με την απόφαση έγκρισης της Διυπουργικής Επιτροπής Στρατηγικών Επενδύσεων.
17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας -	Ορόσημο	Κατασκευή, τομέας - υλοποίηση επενδύσεων	Παροχή των αποτελεσμάτων των ελέγχων των παρεμβάσεων, της πιστοποίησης των δικαιούχων για την ολοκλήρωση της				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση κατασκευής όλων των επενδυτικών έργων που επιλέχθηκαν στο πλαίσιο των προσκλήσεων υποβολής προτάσεων.

16721_Έξυπνη μεταποίηση			επένδυσης και των παραστατικών πληρωμής για την πιστοποίηση της υλοποίησης επιλεγμένων επενδυτικών έργων στον μεταποιητικό τομέα.						

Ομάδα 28: Αγροτικός τομέας

Τα μέτρα που περιλαμβάνονται σε αυτήν την ομάδα είναι:

- Μετασχηματισμός στον γεωργικό τομέα(ID: 16626)
- Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός αγροδιατροφικού τομέα (ID: 16653)
- Ενίσχυση υδατοκαλλιεργειών (ID: 16584)
- Μεγάλο πρόγραμμα αρδευτικών έργων με σίτα για την ενίσχυση της γεωργικής παραγωγής (ID: 16285)

Τα ορόσημα και οι στόχοι που ορίζονται για αυτήν την ομάδα περιγράφονται στον ακόλουθο πίνακα:

Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	**Ορόσημο / Στόχος**	**Όνομα**	**Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για ορόσημα)**	**Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για στόχους)**			**Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης**		**Περιγραφή κάθε Ορόσημου / Στόχου**
				Μονάδα μέτρησης	**Βάση**	**Στόχος**	**Τρίμηνο**	**Χρονολογία**	
17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας - 16626_Μετασχηματισμός στον γεωργικό τομέα	Ορόσημο	Οικονομικός μετασχηματισμός του αγροτικού τομέα: Έναρξη του προγράμματος	Υπογραφή σύμβαση με τον εταίρο υλοποίησης				1ο τρίμηνο	2022	Έναρξη των προσκλήσεων για τον οικονομικό μετασχηματισμό του αγροτικού τομέα: Ανταγωνιστικές προσκλήσεις υποβολής προτάσεων με όρους αναφοράς, συμπεριλαμβανομένων κριτηρίων επιλεξιμότητας που διασφαλίζουν ότι τα επιλεγμένα έργα συμμορφώνονται με την οδηγία για την "Αρχή της μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης" (2021 / C58 / 01) μέσω της χρήσης μιας λίστας αποκλεισμού και της

									απαίτησης συμμόρφωσης με τη σχετική ευρωπαϊκή και εθνική περιβαλλοντική νομοθεσία. Οι ανταγωνιστικές προσκλήσεις περιλαμβάνουν τις ακόλουθες ενέργειες: ενέργειες που σχετίζονται με την ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση μονάδων παραγωγής, κτιρίων και μηχανολογικού εξοπλισμού με χαμηλή κατανάλωση ενέργειας, ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση τουριστικών εγκαταστάσεων (κτίρια), φιλικά προς το περιβάλλον μέσα μεταφοράς (ηλεκτρικά αυτοκίνητα, ποδήλατα κ.λπ.), υποστήριξη για φιλικές προς το περιβάλλον διαδικασίες παραγωγής και αποδοτικότητα πόρων σε ΜμΕ, ανανεώσιμες πηγές ενέργειας (ηλιακή ενέργεια), μέτρα προσαρμογής και πρόληψης της κλιματικής αλλαγής και διαχείριση κινδύνων που σχετίζονται με το κλίμα, προστασία της βιοποικιλότητας και της φυσικής κληρονομιάς και πόρων.
17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας - 16653_Ψηφιακός	Ορόσημο	Έναρξη της πρόσκλησης για τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό του αγροδιατροφικού τομέα	Έναρξη της πρόσκλησης				3ο τρίμηνο	2022	Δημοσίευση της πρόσκλησης υποβολής προτάσεων για το έργο ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού για την ανάπτυξη μεγάλης κλίμακας ανοικτής ψηφιακής αγροτικής υποδομής και γνωστικού αγροτικού περιβάλλοντος για την παραγωγική διαδικασία και τη διαχείριση των φυσικών πόρων.

μετασχηματισμός αγροδιατροφικού τομέα									
4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και διατήρηση της βιοποικιλότητας - 16285_Μεγάλο πρόγραμμα αρδευτικών έργων με σίτα για την ενίσχυση της γεωργικής παραγωγής	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση συμβάσεων έργων άρδευσης	Ανάθεση συμβάσεων				4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Ανάθεση συμβάσεων ΣΔΙΤ για την κατασκευή και λειτουργία 18 αρδευτικών έργων. Για κάθε επιμέρους επένδυση, η πλήρης συμμόρφωση με τις απαιτήσεις της νομοθεσίας της ΕΕ, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της οδηγίας πλαίσιο για τα ύδατα, πρέπει να διασφαλίζεται πριν, κατά τη διάρκεια και μετά την έναρξη κάθε κατασκευαστικής εργασίας. Ειδικότερα, η δημοσίευση του σχεδίου εκτίμησης περιβαλλοντικών επιπτώσεων για δημόσια διαβούλευση, θα πρέπει να πλαισιωθεί με αιτιολόγηση του σκοπού της επένδυσης σε σύγκριση με εναλλακτικές λύσεις, τόσο ως προς τον στόχο (έκταση αρδευόμενης γης έναντι βιώσιμης αγροτικής αναγέννησης) όσο και προς τα μέσα (μείωση της ζήτησης νερού και λύσεις φιλικές προς το φυσικό περιβάλλον). Κάθε επένδυση σε φράγματα πρέπει να πληροί τα ακόλουθα κριτήρια: (i) οι εκπομπές GHG του κύκλου ζωής από την παραγωγή ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας από την υδροηλεκτρική ενέργεια, είναι χαμηλότερες από

									100 g CO2e / kWh ή η πυκνότητα ισχύος της εγκατάστασης παραγωγής ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας είναι πάνω από 5W / m2 και (ii) όλα τα τεχνικά εφικτά και οικολογικά μέτρα μετριασμού έχουν εφαρμοστεί ή θα εφαρμοστούν για τη μείωση των δυσμενών επιπτώσεων στο νερό και τους σχετικούς βιότοπους και είδη, λαμβάνοντας επίσης υπόψη τις προβλεπόμενες μελλοντικές επιπτώσεις από την κλιματική αλλαγή και την εφαρμογή μέτρων προσαρμογής, και (iii) κάθε νεόκτιστο φράγμα, θα πρέπει να είναι βέβαιο οτι δεν θα έχει ως αποτέλεσμα την υποβάθμιση ούτε θα θέσει σε κίνδυνο την καλή κατάσταση του συγκεκριμένου ή των τυχόν συνδεδεμένων υδάτινων σωμάτων και (iv) ότι έχουν διερευνηθεί και άλλες πιθανές εναλλακτικές λύσεις για την κατασκευή φράγματος και οι αρχές παρέχουν τους λόγους για τους οποίους, εάν υπήρχαν, τέτοιες εναλλακτικές δεν ήταν εφικτές.

17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας - 16653_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός αγροδιατροφικού τομέα	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου “Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός αγροδιατροφικού τομέα”	Έκθεση ολοκλήρωσης Ενσωμάτωση ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών εξωστρέφειας του γεωργικού τομέα στην πλατφόρμα Easy Agro Expo.				2ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση των δύο μερών του έργου: 1. Ψηφιακός Μετασχηματισμός του αγροτικού τομέα, ο οποίος θα περιλαμβάνει την ανάπτυξη ανοικτής ψηφιακής γεωργικής υποδομής μεγάλης κλίμακας, με υποδομή υπολογιστικού νέφους (cloud, edge computing) και δυνατότητες επεξεργασίας δεδομένων γεωσκόπησης (δορυφορικών και εναέριων/μη επανδρωμένων αεροσκαφών) και διεπιστημονικών τεχνολογιών 2. Εξωστρεφής Γεωργία, η οποία περιλαμβάνει τη βελτίωση της πλατφόρμας Easy Agro Expo για την έκδοση πιστοποιητικών εξαγωγών, την ανάπτυξη συστήματος διαχείρισης των δεδομένων για τις εισαγωγές και το ενδοκοινοτικό εμπόριο, την ανάπτυξη συστήματος επιχειρηματικών πληροφοριών για τις εισαγωγές και τις εξαγωγές και την αναβάθμιση της δικτυακής πύλης προώθησης προϊόντων «Greek Farms».

17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας - 16626_Μετασχηματισμός στον γεωργικό τομέα	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του οικονομικού μετασχηματισμού του αγροτικού τομέα.	Περάτωση του έργου με την έκδοση πιστοποιητικών ελέγχου από δικαιούχους με την έγκριση του Υπουργείου Αγροτικής Ανάπτυξης.				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Οικονομικός μετασχηματισμός στον αγροτικό τομέα.Λογιστικό κλείσιμο όλων των αξόνων: 1. Καινοτομία και πράσινη μετάβαση στη μεταποίηση γεωργικών προϊόντων 2. Εκσυγχρονισμός του πρωτογενούς τομέα 3. Πράσινος αγροτουρισμός 4. Αναδιάρθρωση καλλιεργειών 5. Γενετική βελτίωση ζώων
17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας της χώρας - 16584_Ενίσχυση υδατοκαλλιεργειών	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση των δράσεων για την υδατοκαλλιέργεια.	Έκθεση ολοκλήρωσης.				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Υδατοκαλλιέργεια: Ολοκλήρωση όλων των δράσεων, οι οποίες περιλαμβάνουν την αναβάθμιση των μονάδων παραγωγής, του εξοπλισμού, του εξοπλισμού διαχείρισης αποβλήτων, τις νέες τεχνολογίες — ΤΠΕ, την προώθηση νέων προϊόντων, τη μεταφορά τεχνογνωσίας, την τράπεζα γενετικού υλικού, την παροχή συμβουλών από εμπειρογνώμονες.
4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και διατήρηση της βιοποικιλότητας - 16285_Μεγάλο πρόγραμμα αρδευτικών έργων	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση αρδευτικών έργων	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου βάσει πιστοποιητικού ανεξάρτητου μηχανικού εγκεκριμένου από το Υπουργείο				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Άρδευση: Ολοκλήρωση και έναρξη λειτουργίας των 18 έργων.

με σίτα για την ενίσχυση της γεωργικής παραγωγής			Αγροτικής Ανάπτυξης						

Τεχνική Βοήθεια

Το ορόσημο για την τεχνική βοήθεια είναι η δημιουργία του Συστήματος Διαχείρισης και Ελέγχου το τρίτο τρίμηνο του 2021. Ο ποιοτικός δείκτης είναι για το Σύστημα Διαχείρισης και Ελέγχου που έχει ολοκληρωθεί και καθοριστεί.

Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	**Ορόσημο / Στόχος**	**Όνομα**	**Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για ορόσημα)**	**Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για στόχους)**			**Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης**		**Περιγραφή κάθε Ορόσημου / Στόχου**
				Μονάδα μέτρησης	**Βάση**	**Στόχος**	**Τρίμηνο**	**Χρονολογία**	
19 - 16968_Τεχνική Βοήθεια	Ορόσημο	Νομική εντολή της ΕΔΕΛ και θέσπιση συστημάτων διαχείρισης, ελέγχου και λογιστικών ελέγχων	Ισχύς της νομικής εντολής της ΕΔΕΛ και ίδρυση των Συστημάτων Διαχείρισης και Ελέγχου				3ο τρίμηνο	2021	Έναρξη ισχύος της νομικής εντολής της ΕΔΕΛ και δημιουργία του Συστήματος Ελέγχου που θα (α) διασφαλίζει τη συλλογή δεδομένων και την παρακολούθηση της επίτευξης ορόσημων και στόχων (β) καθιστά δυνατή την κατάρτιση των διαχειριστικών δηλώσεων και της σύνοψης του λογιστικού ελέγχου, καθώς και των αιτήσεων πληρωμής και (γ) καθιερώνει τις αναγκαίες διαδικασίες για τη συλλογή και την αποθήκευση δεδομένων σχετικά με τους δικαιούχους, τους αναδόχους, τους υπεργολάβους και τους πραγματικούς δικαιούχους σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 22 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2021/241, πριν από την υποβολή της πρώτης αίτησης πληρωμής. Θα εκπονείται ειδική έκθεση ελέγχου σχετικά με το σύστημα που έχει

									διαμορφωθεί. Σε περίπτωση που η έκθεση εντοπίσει τυχόν αδυναμίες, θα διατυπώνονται συστάσεις για τη λήψη διορθωτικών μέτρων.

Δανειακή στήριξη του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας

Τα ορόσημα και οι στόχοι που καθορίζονται για τα δάνεια περιγράφονται στον ακόλουθο πίνακα:

Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	**Ορόσημο / Στόχος**	**Όνομα**	**Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για ορόσημα)**	**Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για στόχους)**			**Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης**		**Περιγραφή κάθε Ορόσημου / Στόχου**
				Μονάδα μέτρησης	**Βάση**	**Στόχος**	**Τρίμηνο**	**Χρονολογία**	
4.7. Βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και προώθηση ιδιωτικών	Ορόσημο	Επιχειρησιακές συμφωνίες με Διεθνή Χρηματοπιστωτικά Ιδρύματα	Υπογραφή επιχειρησιακής συμφωνίας με ένα Διεθνές Χρηματοπι				3ο τρίμηνο	2021	Υπογραφή των επιχειρησιακών συμφωνιών μεταξύ του Υπουργείου Οικονομικών και τουλάχιστον ενός Διεθνούς Χρηματοπιστωτικού Ιδρύματος που θα περιλαμβάνει: α) Κριτήρια επιλογής για τη συμμόρφωση με την “Αρχή της μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης” (2021/C58/01) των στηριζόμενων δραστηριοτήτων, βάσει της οποίας απαιτείται η χρήση ελέγχου βιωσιμότητας, ένας κατάλογος εξαιρέσεων και υποχρεωτικοί έλεγχοι νομικής συμμόρφωσης με τη

επενδύσεων και εξαγωγών-16980_Δανειακή στήριξη του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας			στωτικό Ίδρυμα						σχετική ενωσιακή και εθνική περιβαλλοντική νομοθεσία από ανεξάρτητο ελεγκτή. β) Δέσμευση για επένδυση τουλάχιστον του 38,5 % των κονδυλίων για τη στήριξη της κλιματικής μετάβασης και του 20,8 % των κονδυλίων για τη στήριξη του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού, χρησιμοποιώντας τη μεθοδολογία των παραρτημάτων VI και VII του κανονισμού για το Ταμείο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας.
4.7. Βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και προώθηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και εξαγωγών-16980_Δανειακή στήριξη του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και	Ορόσημο	Πρόσκληση εμπορικών τραπεζών	Πρόσκληση				3ο τρίμηνο	2021	Έναρξη πρόσκλησης για την επιλογή εμπορικών τραπεζών, συμπεριλαμβανομένων: α) Κριτήρια επιλογής για τη συμμόρφωση με την "Αρχή της μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης" (2021 / C58 / 01) των υποστηριζόμενων δραστηριοτήτων, που απαιτούν τη χρήση ελέγχου βιωσιμότητας, μια λίστα αποκλεισμού και υποχρεωτικούς ελέγχους συμμόρφωσης με τη σχετική κοινοτική και εθνική περιβαλλοντική νομοθεσία από ανεξάρτητο ελεγκτή. β) Δέσμευση για επένδυση τουλάχιστον του 38,5 % των κονδυλίων για τη στήριξη της κλιματικής μετάβασης και του 20,8 % των κονδυλίων για τη στήριξη του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού, χρησιμοποιώντας τη μεθοδολογία των παραρτημάτων VI και VII του κανονισμού για το Ταμείο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας.

Ανθεκτικότητας									
4.7. Βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και προώθηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και εξαγωγών-16980_Δανειακή στήριξη του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας	Ορόσημο	Συμφωνία για την πλατφόρμα μετοχικού κεφαλαίου	Υπογραφή συμφωνίας εντολής				1ο τρίμηνο	2022	Υπογραφή της συμφωνίας εντολής μεταξύ του Υπουργείου Οικονομικών και της Ελληνικής Αναπτυξιακής Τράπεζας, οποία θα διαχειρίζεται τα κεφάλαια ενδιάμεσης χρηματοδότησης (Mezzanine Fund of Funds) και το Καινοτόμο Υπερταμείο Συνεπενδύσεων (Innovate Now Equifund). Η συμφωνία εντολής περιλαμβάνει τα κριτήρια επιλογής για τη συμμόρφωση με την "Αρχή της μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης" (2021 / C58 / 01) των στηριζόμενων επιχειρήσεων, βάσει της οποίας απαιτείται η χρήση ελέγχου βιωσιμότητας, ένας κατάλογος εξαιρέσεων και υποχρεωτικοί έλεγχοι νομικής συμμόρφωσης με τη σχετική ενωσιακή και εθνική περιβαλλοντική νομοθεσία από ανεξάρτητο ελεγκτή.
4.7. Βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και προώθηση ιδιωτικών	Ορόσημο	Συμφωνία συνεισφοράς του InvestEU	Υπογραφή συμφωνίας συνεισφοράς				1ο τρίμηνο	2022	Υπογραφή της συμφωνίας συνεισφοράς InvestEU μεταξύ του Υπουργείου Οικονομικών και της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής, η οποία περιλαμβάνει: α) τα κριτήρια επιλογής για συμμόρφωση με την "Αρχή της μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης" (2021 / C58 / 01) των στηριζόμενων επιχειρήσεων, βάσει της οποίας απαιτείται η χρήση ελέγχου βιωσιμότητας, ένας κατάλογος εξαιρέσεων

επενδύσεων και εξαγωγών-16980_Δανειακή στήριξη του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας									και υποχρεωτικοί έλεγχοι νομικής συμμόρφωσης με τη σχετική ενωσιακή και εθνική περιβαλλοντική νομοθεσία από ανεξάρτητο ελεγκτή. β) Δέσμευση για επένδυση τουλάχιστον του 38,5 % των κονδυλίων για τη στήριξη της κλιματικής μετάβασης και του 20,8 % των κονδυλίων για τη στήριξη του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού, χρησιμοποιώντας τη μεθοδολογία των παραρτημάτων VI και VII του κανονισμού για το Ταμείο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας.
4.7. Βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και προώθηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και εξαγωγών-16980_Δανειακή στήριξη του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και	Στόχος	586,4 εκατ. ευρώ από κονδύλια χρηματοπιστωτικών ιδρυμάτων υπογράφηκαν με τους τελικούς δικαιούχους		Ποσοστό των κονδυλίων που υπογράφηκαν	0	5	4ο τρίμηνο	2022	586,4 εκατ. ευρώ (συμπεριλαμβανομένων των τελών διαχείρισης) των δανείων του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας που αφορούν διεθνή χρηματοπιστωτικά ιδρύματα και εμπορικές τράπεζες να έχουν υπογραφεί με τους τελικούς δικαιούχους σύμφωνα με την εντολή που ορίζεται στο ορόσημο και μετά από εκ των προτέρων επαλήθευση από ανεξάρτητους ελεγκτές της συμμόρφωσης με με την “Αρχή της μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης” (2021 / C58 / 01) και με 38,5% κλιματικό στόχο και 20,8% ψηφιακό στόχο.

Ανθεκτικότητας									
4.7. Βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και προώθηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και εξαγωγών-16980_Δανειακή στήριξη του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας	Στόχος	3.518,4 εκατ. ευρώ από κονδύλια χρηματοπιστωτικών ιδρυμάτων υπογράφηκαν με τους τελικούς δικαιούχους		Ποσοστό των κονδυλίων που υπογράφηκαν	5	30	4ο τρίμηνο	2023	3.518,4 εκατ. ευρώ (συμπεριλαμβανομένων των τελών διαχείρισης) των δανείων του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας που αφορούν διεθνή χρηματοπιστωτικά ιδρύματα και εμπορικές τράπεζες να έχουν υπογραφεί με τους τελικούς δικαιούχους σύμφωνα με την εντολή που ορίζεται στο ορόσημο και μετά από εκ των προτέρων επαλήθευση από ανεξάρτητους ελεγκτές της συμμόρφωσης με με την “Αρχή της μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης” (2021 / C58 / 01) και με 38,5% κλιματικό στόχο και 20,8% ψηφιακό στόχο.
4.7. Βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και προώθηση ιδιωτικών	Στόχος	5.864 εκατ. ευρώ από κονδύλια χρηματοπιστωτικών ιδρυμάτων		Ποσοστό των κονδυλίων που υπογρ	30	50	4ο τρίμηνο	2024	5.864 εκατ. ευρώ (συμπεριλαμβανομένων των τελών διαχείρισης) των δανείων του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας που αφορούν διεθνή χρηματοπιστωτικά ιδρύματα και εμπορικές τράπεζες να έχουν υπογραφεί με τους τελικούς δικαιούχους σύμφωνα με την εντολή που ορίζεται στο ορόσημο και μετά από εκ των προτέρων επαλήθευση από ανεξάρτητους ελεγκτές της συμμόρφωσης με με την “Αρχή της μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης”

επενδύσεων και εξαγωγών-16980_Δανειακή στήριξη του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας		υπογράφηκαν με τους τελικούς δικαιούχους		άφηκαν					(2021 / C58 / 01) και με 38,5% κλιματικό στόχο και 20,8% ψηφιακό στόχο.
4.7. Βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και προώθηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και εξαγωγών-16980_Δανειακή στήριξη του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και	Στόχος	9.382,4 εκατ. ευρώ από κονδύλια χρηματοπιστωτικών ιδρυμάτων υπογράφηκαν με τους τελικούς δικαιούχους		Ποσοστό των κονδυλίων που υπογράφηκαν	50	80	4ο τρίμηνο	2025	9.382,4 εκατ. ευρώ (συμπεριλαμβανομένων των τελών διαχείρισης) των δανείων του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας που αφορούν διεθνή χρηματοπιστωτικά ιδρύματα και εμπορικές τράπεζες να έχουν υπογραφεί με τους τελικούς δικαιούχους σύμφωνα με την εντολή που ορίζεται στο ορόσημο και μετά από εκ των προτέρων επαλήθευση από ανεξάρτητους ελεγκτές της συμμόρφωσης με με την “Αρχή της μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης” (2021 / C58 / 01) και με 38,5% κλιματικό στόχο και 20,8% ψηφιακό στόχο.

Ανθεκτικότητας									
4.7. Βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και προώθηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και εξαγωγών-16980_Δανειακή στήριξη του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας	Στόχος	11.728 εκατ. ευρώ από από κονδύλια χρηματοπιστωτικών ιδρυμάτων των υπογράφηκαν με τους τελικούς δικαιούχους		Ποσοστό των κονδυλίων που υπογράφηκαν	80	100	2ο τρίμηνο	2026	11.728 εκατομμύρια ευρώ (συμπεριλαμβανομένων των τελών διαχείρισης) των δανείων του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας που αφορούν διεθνή χρηματοπιστωτικά ιδρύματα και εμπορικές τράπεζες να έχουν υπογραφεί με τους τελικούς δικαιούχους σύμφωνα με την εντολή που ορίζεται στο ορόσημο και μετά από εκ των προτέρων επαλήθευση από ανεξάρτητους ελεγκτές της συμμόρφωσης με με την “Αρχή της μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης” (2021 / C58 / 01) και με 38,5% κλιματικό στόχο και 20,8% ψηφιακό στόχο.
4.7. Βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και προώθηση ιδιωτικών	Στόχος	Επένδυση του 100 % της μετοχικής στήριξης		Ποσοστό της μετοχικής στήριξης που	0	100	2ο τρίμηνο	2026	Επένδυση του 100 % της μετοχικης στήριξης σύμφωνα με τη συμφωνία εντολής που ορίζεται στο ορόσημο, η οποία θα περιλαμβάνει τα κριτήρια επιλογής για συμμόρφωση με την "Αρχή της μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης" (2021 / C58 / 01) των στηριζόμενων επιχειρήσεων, βάσει της οποίας απαιτείται η χρήση ελέγχου βιωσιμότητας, ένας κατάλογος εξαιρέσεων και υποχρεωτικοί έλεγχοι νομικής

επενδύσεων και εξαγωγών-16980_Δανειακή στήριξη του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας				επενδύθηκε					συμμόρφωσης με τη σχετική ενωσιακή και εθνική περιβαλλοντική νομοθεσία από ανεξάρτητο ελεγκτή.
4.7. Βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και προώθηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και εξαγωγών-16980_Δανειακή στήριξη του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και	Στόχος	Έγκριση των πράξεων InvestEU		Ποσοστό εγκεκριμένων επενδυτικών πράξεων	0	100	2ο τρίμηνο	2026	Η Επιτροπή Επενδύσεων InvestEU εγκρίνει επενδυτικές πράξεις που ανέρχονται στο 100% του συνολικού ποσού της στοχευόμενης χρηματοδότησης (ή της κινητοποίησης επενδύσεων) σύμφωνα με τον κλιματικό στόχο 38,5% και τον ψηφιακό στόχο 20,8%.

Ανθεκτικότητας									

Αιτήματα εκταμίευσης

Όσον αφορά τις εκταμιεύσεις, μετά το αίτημα προχρηματοδότησης, η προσέγγιση που θα ακολουθηθεί επιτρέπει την πραγματοποίηση ισόποσων εκταμιεύσεων.

Για το 2021, η εκταμίευση συναρτάται από ολοκλήρωση αρκετών μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων, με την ολοκλήρωση των ορόσημων αναμένεται να ολοκληρωθεί εντός του 3ου τριμήνου του 2021.

Οι παρακάτω πίνακες παρουσιάζουν την κατανομή της εκταμίευσης κατά την περίοδο 2021-25.

	Επιχορηγήσεις (9 ίσες δόσεις) (€ εκατ.)	**Δάνεια** (6 ίσες δόσεις) (€ εκατ.)
Προπληρωμή (13%)	2.310,61	1.654,58
3ο τρίμηνο '21	1.718,14	1.845,49
2ο τρίμηνο '22	1.718,14	
4ο τρίμηνο '22	1.718,14	1.845,49
2ο τρίμηνο '23	1.718,14	
4ο τρίμηνο '23	1.718,14	1.845,49
2ο τρίμηνο '24	1.718,14	
4ο τρίμηνο '24	1.718,14	1.845,49
2ο τρίμηνο '25	1.718,14	
4ο τρίμηνο '25	1.718,14	1.845,49
3ο τρίμηνο '26 (Αύγουστος)		1.845,49
Σύνολο	**17.773,90**	**12.727,54**

Ευθυγράμμιση με άλλες πρωτοβουλίες

Επισκόπηση

Οι στρατηγικοί στόχοι και προτεραιότητες του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, καθώς και οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι επενδύσεις που προτείνονται στους Άξονες του, ευθυγραμμίζονται με τους στόχους, τις προτεραιότητες και τις προτάσεις πολιτικής των σχεδίων και πρωτοβουλιών της Κυβέρνησης, σε εθνικό και σε επίπεδο ΕΕ, λειτουργώντας συμπληρωματικά και συνεισφέροντας από κοινού στην επίτευξη ευρύτερων οικονομικών και κοινωνικών στόχων.

Ευθυγράμμιση με το Εθνικό Σχέδιο Ενέργειας και Κλίματος (ΕΣΕΚ)

Το Εθνικό Σχέδιο Ενέργειας και Κλίματος (ΕΣΕΚ, ΦΕΚ Β' 4893/31-12-2019) είναι το στρατηγικό σχέδιο της Ελληνικής κυβέρνησης για τα ζητήματα περιβάλλοντος και ενέργειας, καθώς και ο αναλυτικός οδικός χάρτης σχετικά με την επίτευξη συγκεκριμένων ενεργειακών και κλιματικών στόχων έως το 2030, λαμβάνοντας υπόψη την **Ευρωπαϊκή Στρατηγική Κλιματικής Ουδετερότητας** (Πράσινη Συμφωνία, COM (2019) 640/ 11-12- 2019) και τους **Στόχους της Αειφόρου Ανάπτυξης του ΟΗΕ.**

Μέσω του ΕΣΕΚ, η Ελλάδα έχει δεσμευτεί σε συγκεκριμένους ενεργειακούς κλιματικούς στόχους για το 2030, όπως:

- Μείωση των εκπομπών αερίων του θερμοκηπίου κατά περισσότερο από 42% συγκριτικά με τα επίπεδα εκπομπών του 1990, και κατά περισσότερο από 56% συγκριτικά με τα επίπεδα εκπομπών του 2005
- Σημαντική βελτίωση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης κατά 38%, σε σύγκριση με τις προβλέψεις του 2007
- Αύξηση του μεριδίου των ανανεώσιμων πηγών ενέργειας (ΑΠΕ) στο ενεργειακό μείγμα, με ελάχιστο μερίδιο το 35% της ακαθάριστης τελικής κατανάλωσης ενέργειας έως το 2030.

Οι ενεργειακοί και κλιματικοί στόχοι που έχουν τεθεί στο πλαίσιο του ΕΣΕΚ για το 2030 ευθυγραμμίζονται - και είναι ακόμη πιο φιλόδοξοι - με τους αντίστοιχους **στόχους της ΕΕ για το 2030**, ενώ ταυτόχρονα αποτελούν επίσης και «ενδιάμεσους» στόχους που επιτρέπουν τη μετάβαση σε μια κλιματικά ουδέτερη οικονομία έως το 2050. Για την επίτευξη των στόχων, το ΕΣΕΚ εισάγει μια ολοκληρωμένη και συνεκτική δέσμη προτεραιοτήτων και μέτρων πολιτικής, προκειμένου η ενεργειακή μετάβαση να υλοποιηθεί με τον πιο βιώσιμο - οικονομικά και περιβαλλοντικά - τρόπο. Επιπλέον, το ΕΣΕΚ προβλέπει ότι η ενεργειακή μετάβαση θα συνδυαστεί με την ενίσχυση της ανταγωνιστικότητας της εθνικής οικονομίας και της αειφόρου ανάπτυξής της, μέσω της κινητοποίησης επενδύσεων και της βέλτιστης χρήσης εθνικών και Ευρωπαϊκών χρηματοδοτικών μηχανισμών.

Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας στοχεύει στη διευκόλυνση της απαραίτητης μετάβασης της Ελλάδας, ενσωματώνοντας τις στρατηγικές προτεραιότητες και τους συγκεκριμένους στόχους του ΕΣΕΚ, καθώς και τις σχετικές συστάσεις της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής για το πώς μπορεί να αξιοποιηθεί το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας για την επίτευξη των στόχων του κλίματος και της ενέργειας από το 2030 και έπειτα. Οι βασικοί στόχοι του Ελληνικού Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, καθώς και οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι επενδύσεις που έχουν σχεδιαστεί για την επίτευξή τους, ευθυγραμμίζονται με τους στόχους, τις προτεραιότητες

πολιτικής και τα μέτρα που περιλαμβάνονται στο ΕΣΕΚ, με το πρώτο να αναμένεται να διευκολύνει σημαντικά και να επιταχύνει το δεύτερο.

Μεταξύ των τομέων προτεραιότητας του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, οι Άξονες που συνδέονται με την προτεραιότητα «Πράσινη μετάβαση» αντικατοπτρίζουν τους στόχους και τις συστάσεις πολιτικής του ΕΣΕΚ.

Συγκεκριμένα, ο **Άξονας 1.1 - Μετάβαση σε νέο ενεργειακό μοντέλο φιλικό στο περιβάλλον** προωθεί τη μετάβαση προς ένα ενεργειακό σύστημα χαμηλών εκπομπών άνθρακα, με μια δέσμη επενδύσεων και μεταρρυθμίσεων που στοχεύουν στη μείωση των εκπομπών αερίων του θερμοκηπίου, στην αύξηση του μεριδίου ΑΠΕ στην τελική κατανάλωση ενέργειας και στη βελτίωση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης.

Ο Άξονας περιλαμβάνει μεταρρυθμίσεις που εκσυγχρονίζουν και επιταχύνουν το κανονιστικό πλαίσιο για την ανάπτυξη νέων εγκαταστάσεων ΑΠΕ για την παραγωγή ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας, για την επίτευξη του στόχου του ΕΣΕΚ για το 2030. Στην ίδια κατεύθυνση, επενδύσεις για την αναβάθμιση και την επέκταση του δικτύου ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας και ενίσχυσης της ανθεκτικότητάς του έναντι των φυσικών καταστροφών είναι επίσης κρίσιμες για τη διασφάλιση της σταθερότητας και της αποτελεσματικότητας του ενεργειακού συστήματος. Ταυτόχρονα, οι επενδύσεις σχετικά με τις διασυνδέσεις ηλεκτρικού ρεύματος νησιών με το δίκτυο ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας της ηπειρωτικής χώρας είναι ζωτικής σημασίας για τη σταδιακή απόσυρση των δαπανηρών και ρυπογόνων πετρελαιοκίνητων μονάδων που λειτουργούν επί του παρόντος, για τη σημαντική μείωση των εκπομπών CO^2 και την εξάρτηση από ορυκτά καύσιμα, για την ενίσχυση της σταθερότητας στο ενεργειακό σύστημα, για την ασφάλεια του ενεργειακού εφοδιασμού και για τη διείσδυση των ΑΠΕ.

Τέλος, ο Άξονας προωθεί τον εθνικό στόχο για πλήρη κατάργηση της παραγωγής ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας από το λιγνίτη έως το 2028, ένα βασικό βήμα προς την απανθρακοποίηση της οικονομίας και την σημαντική μείωση των εκπομπών αερίων του θερμοκηπίου. Η σταδιακή απολιγνιτοποίηση δημιουργεί πολλαπλές οικονομικές και κοινωνικές προκλήσεις για τις περιοχές που επηρεάζονται (Δυτική Μακεδονία και Μεγαλόπολη). Ο Άξονας υποστηρίζει τη διαδικασία της απολιγνιτοποίησης, μέσω επενδύσεων που στοχεύουν στην ομαλή ενεργειακή μετάβαση και την κοινωνικοοικονομική και περιβαλλοντική αποκατάσταση, συμπληρώνοντας έτσι τις πολιτικές και τα μέτρα που περιλαμβάνονται στο ΕΣΕΚ και στο Μηχανισμό Δίκαιης Μετάβασης και αυξάνοντας το συνολικό θετικό αντίκτυπο.

Ο **Άξονας 1.2 - Ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση του κτιριακού αποθέματος της χώρας και χωροταξική μεταρρύθμιση** προωθεί την μετρίαση των επιπτώσεων της κλιματικής αλλαγής και την προσαρμογή του αστικού και δομημένου περιβάλλον της Ελλάδας, σύμφωνα με τους στόχους της μείωσης των εκπομπών CO2 και τη βελτίωση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης. Το εγχώριο απόθεμα κτιρίων στην Ελλάδα είναι αρκετά παλαιό, με πολλά κτίρια κατοικιών και καταστημάτων να είναι κατασκευασμένα πριν από το 1980, αποτελώντας μια πηγή κατανάλωσης ενέργειας (που αντιπροσωπεύει το 41% της συνολικής τελικής κατανάλωσης ενέργειας) και κόστους για τους ιδιοκτήτες, αυξάνοντας επίσης την ενεργειακή φτώχεια. Ο Άξονας προωθεί ένα «κύμα ανακαίνισης», μέσω ειδικών επενδύσεων, με στόχο τη βελτίωση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης και των περιβαλλοντικών επιδόσεων χιλιάδων κτιρίων ή/και κτιριακών μονάδων σε ετήσια βάση, σύμφωνα με τους στόχους ενεργειακής απόδοσης και μείωσης εκπομπών του ΕΣΕΚ και της Μακροπρόθεσμης Στρατηγικής για την Ανακαίνιση. Η εκτεταμένη ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση του κτιριακού αποθέματος θα συμβάλει επίσης στη μείωση του ενεργειακού κόστους και στον μετριασμό της ενεργειακής φτώχειας, ενώ θα κινητοποιήσει επίσης τις ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις και θα ενισχύσει την τοπική ανάπτυξη και τη δημιουργία θέσεων εργασίας

σε πολλούς συναφείς τομείς και επαγγέλματα - μια πτυχή ιδιαίτερα σημαντική για την μετά COVID- 19 οικονομική ανάκαμψη.

Αυτός ο Άξονας περιλαμβάνει επίσης μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις που προωθούν τη βιώσιμη ανάπτυξη σε πόλεις και αστικές περιοχές. Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις στον πολεοδομικό και χωροταξικό σχεδιασμό θα ενισχύσουν την ασφάλεια δικαίου, προσελκύοντας έτσι τοπικές και ξένες επενδύσεις επιταχύνοντας την ανάπτυξη. Παράλληλα, ο πολεοδομικός σχεδιασμός λαμβάνει υπόψη του τις περιβαλλοντικές και κλιματικές επιπτώσεις (όπως αύξηση των μετακινήσεων λόγω των αστικών επεκτάσεων, πλημμύρες και πυρκαγιές λόγω συρρίκνωσης των φυσικών οικοσυστημάτων, απώλεια βιοποικιλότητας και παράκτια διάβρωση) και δράσεις μετριασμού τους, αυξάνοντας έτσι την ανθεκτικότητα των πόλεων.

Ταυτόχρονα, η προώθηση έργων αστικών αναπλάσεων μπορεί να αναζωογονήσει ολόκληρες αστικές/περιαστικές περιοχές, μέσω της ανάκτησης δημόσιου χώρου, δημιουργώντας περισσότερες πράσινες περιοχές, βελτιώνοντας τη λειτουργικότητα του αστικού ιστού και την ποιότητα ζωής για τους πολίτες και τους επισκέπτες ενισχύοντας την οικονομική ανάπτυξη της τοπικής κοινωνίας και δημιουργώντας νέες ευκαιρίες απασχόλησης.

Με μια ευρύτερη έννοια, ο Άξονας λειτουργεί σύμφωνα με τους στόχους του ΕΣΕΚ, καθώς και με την Εθνική Στρατηγική Προσαρμογής στην Κλιματική Αλλαγή και την πρόσφατη νομοθετική μεταρρύθμιση για τον αστικό και χωροταξικό σχεδιασμό (Νόμος 4759/2020 - Εφημερίδα της Κυβέρνησης Α '245 / 09-12-2020), εξισορροπώντας την ανάπτυξη και την προσέλκυση των επενδύσεων με το μετριασμό των επιπτώσεων της κλιματικής αλλαγής και την κοινωνική συνοχή.

Ο **Άξονας 1.3. - Μετάβαση σε ένα πράσινο και βιώσιμο σύστημα μεταφορών**, αφορά τη μετάβαση σε ένα πράσινο και βιώσιμο σύστημα μεταφορών στην Ελλάδα, σύμφωνα με τους στόχους του ΕΣΕΚ και τη στρατηγική της ΕΕ για την Πράσινη Συμφωνία για την κλιματική ουδετερότητα έως το 2050, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των ενδιάμεσων στόχων του 2030. Ο τομέας των μεταφορών είναι υπεύθυνος για το 21% των εθνικών εκπομπών αερίων του θερμοκηπίου (2020) και για το 41% της τελικής κατανάλωσης ενέργειας (2017), ενώ είναι επίσης υπεύθυνος για τη ρύπανση του αέρα, του νερού, του εδάφους και του θορύβου. Κατά συνέπεια, η προώθηση της ηλεκτρικής κινητικότητας και των βιώσιμων μεταφορών είναι απαραίτητη για την επίτευξη των στόχων του ΕΣΕΚ σχετικά με τη μείωση των εκπομπών CO2, τη μείωση της εξάρτησης από το πετρέλαιο και τα ορυκτά καύσιμα και την αύξηση της διείσδυσης των ΑΠΕ στο ενεργειακό μείγμα. Συγκεκριμένα, το ΕΣΕΚ έχει θέσει συγκεκριμένους στόχους για την ετήσια υιοθέτηση επιβατικών Ηλεκτρικών Οχημάτων (ΗΟ) στο στόλο οχημάτων της χώρας έως το 2030, με αποτέλεσμα ένα συνολικό αριθμό 330.000 ΗΟ σε κυκλοφορία εντός των επόμενων 10 ετών, ενώ οι επενδύσεις στην ηλεκτρική κινητικότητα έχουν τη δυνατότητα να μειώσουν τις εκπομπές αερίων του θερμοκηπίου κατά 5% κατά την περίοδο 2021-2030. Αυτοί οι στόχοι ενσωματώθηκαν στην πρόσφατη νομοθετική μεταρρύθμιση της ηλεκτρικής κινητικότητας (Νόμος 4710/2020 - Εφημερίδα της Κυβέρνησης Α ’142 / 23-07-2020).

Ο Άξονας περιλαμβάνει μεταρρυθμίσεις που υποστηρίζουν και διευκολύνουν την «ηλεκτροποίηση» του συστήματος μεταφορών και την ανάπτυξη της απαραίτητης υποδομής για την φόρτιση των ΗΟ σε ολόκληρη τη χώρα, δεδομένου ότι η διαθεσιμότητα προσβάσιμων σημείων φόρτισης στο κοινό αποτελεί σημαντικό κίνητρο για τους οδηγούς στην υιοθέτηση ΗΟ. Επιπλέον, προάγει επενδύσεις στην κατασκευή και εγκατάσταση σημείων φόρτισης σε πόλεις και αστικές περιοχές, και σε άλλα σημεία ενδιαφέροντος όπως αεροδρόμια, αυτοκινητόδρομους, λιμάνια και ιδιωτικούς χώρους στάθμευσης με δημόσια πρόσβαση (π.χ. σούπερ μάρκετ, εμπορικά κέντρα). Τέτοιες επενδύσεις είναι εξαιρετικά συνεπείς με τους στόχους του ΕΣΕΚ, καθώς και με τις προτεραιότητες που περιγράφονται στο Εθνικό Πρόγραμμα

Ελέγχου της Ατμοσφαιρικής Ρύπανσης και δημιουργούν συνέργειες για το μετριασμό της περιβαλλοντικής ρύπανσης και τη βελτίωση του βιοτικού επιπέδου.

Επιπλέον, ο Άξονας περιλαμβάνει επενδύσεις για την προώθηση «πράσινων» τεχνολογιών στις μεταφορές, σε μεταποιητικές και άλλες δραστηριότητες ευρύτερα.

Ο Άξονας 1.4. - Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και διατήρηση της βιοποικιλότητας προωθεί την πράσινη μετάβαση, μέσω της ενίσχυσης της προστασίας και της αποκατάστασης του φυσικού περιβάλλοντος, την επιτάχυνση της μετάβασης σε μια κυκλική οικονομία, και την αποτελεσματική διαχείριση της προσαρμογής και του μετριασμού των επιπτώσεων της κλιματικής αλλαγής. Οι στόχοι του συνδέονται άμεσα με τη στρατηγική του ΕΣΕΚ και την Πράσινη Συμφωνία της ΕΕ, καθώς και με τις εθνικές στρατηγικές για την κλιματική αλλαγή, την κυκλική οικονομία, τη βιοποικιλότητα και τα δάση, δημιουργώντας έτσι ένα ολοκληρωμένο και συνεκτικό πλαίσιο για την αειφόρο ανάπτυξη.

Ο Άξονας περιλαμβάνει επενδύσεις για την αναβάθμιση των εθνικών αρδευτικών δικτύων για τη βελτιστοποίηση της χρήσης του νερού και την εξάλειψη των απωλειών νερού, συμβάλλοντας έτσι στην προστασία ενός κρίσιμου φυσικού πόρου και στην προώθηση της δημόσιας υγείας και της προστασίας των οικοσυστημάτων. Στην ίδια κατεύθυνση, ο Άξονας προωθεί τη στροφή προς βιώσιμες γεωργικές δραστηριότητες και τη μείωση των περιβαλλοντικών τους επιπτώσεων, μαζί με την καλύτερη διατήρηση των υδάτινων πόρων, τη μείωση του κόστους άρδευσης, την κατανάλωση ενέργειας και την προώθηση της ανταγωνιστικότητας του πρωτογενούς τομέα. Αυτό το σύνολο επενδύσεων συμβάλλει στη μείωση των περιβαλλοντικών επιπτώσεων του πρωτογενούς τομέα και εξυπηρετεί σαφώς τον στόχο του ΕΣΕΚ για τη μείωση των εκπομπών αερίων του θερμοκηπίου, καθώς και τους αντίστοιχους στόχους της Εθνικής Στρατηγικής Προσαρμογής στην Κλιματική Αλλαγή.

Ο Άξονας περιλαμβάνει επίσης επενδύσεις για την προστασία του περιβάλλοντος και τη βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας έναντι στην κλιματική αλλαγή και στους φυσικούς κινδύνους. Οι επενδύσεις που σχετίζονται με τη διαχείριση των δασών και την αναδάσωση, την προστασία της βιοποικιλότητας και την πολιτική προστασία βοηθούν τα φυσικά οικοσυστήματα να προσαρμοστούν στην κλιματική αλλαγή και να αντιμετωπίσουν τους φυσικούς κινδύνους (ξηρασίες, πυρκαγιές, πλημμύρες, απώλεια εδαφών κ.λπ.). Με τη σειρά τους αυτά τα οικοσυστήματα αναμένεται να μετριάσουν την επιπτώσεις της κλιματικής αλλαγής και της αύξησης της θερμοκρασίας. Με αυτόν τον τρόπο, οι προτεινόμενες επενδύσεις ευθυγραμμίζονται πλήρως με τη στρατηγική της ΕΕ για την Πράσινη Συμφωνία (συμπεριλαμβανομένων των ενδιάμεσων στόχων του 2030) και του στόχου του ΕΣΕΚ για τη μείωση των εκπομπών αερίων του θερμοκηπίου, καθώς και με τις προτεραιότητες και τους στόχους των Εθνικών Στρατηγικών για την Κλιματική Αλλαγή των δασών και της βιοποικιλότητας.

Επιπλέον, ο Άξονας περιλαμβάνει μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις που εκσυγχρονίζουν τη διαχείριση των στερεών αποβλήτων, ενισχύοντας την ανακύκλωση και επιταχύνοντας τη μετάβαση σε μια κυκλική οικονομία. Μέσω του συνδυασμού σύγχρονων τεχνικών διαχείρισης αποβλήτων και αυξημένης πρόληψης, ανακύκλωσης και επαναχρησιμοποίησης υλικών, οι περιβαλλοντικές επιπτώσεις των αποβλήτων και οι εκπομπές αερίων από σχετικές δραστηριότητες μειώνονται σημαντικά. Κατά συνέπεια, ο Άξονας συμπληρώνει και προάγει τον στόχο του ΕΣΕΚ για τη μείωση των εκπομπών αερίων του θερμοκηπίου, καθώς και τους αντίστοιχους στόχους που καθορίζονται στις Εθνικές Στρατηγικές Προσαρμογής και Κυκλικής Οικονομίας για την Κλιματική Αλλαγή και στο Εθνικό Σχέδιο για τη Διαχείριση των Αποβλήτων.

Εκτός από τους Άξονες που σχετίζονται με την «Πράσινη Μετάβαση», το υπόλοιπο Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας είναι επίσης συνεπές και ευθυγραμμισμένο με τους στρατηγικούς στόχους και τις προτεραιότητες πολιτικής του ΕΣΕΚ. Μέσω συγκεκριμένων μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων, το Σχέδιο συμβάλλει ολιστικά στην επίτευξη των στόχων του ΕΣΕΚ για τη μείωση των εκπομπών αερίων του θερμοκηπίου, τη βελτίωση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης και την αύξηση του μεριδίου ΑΠΕ στο ενεργειακό μείγμα έως το 2030, προωθώντας ταυτόχρονα την κοινωνικοοικονομική ανάπτυξη, με προσέλκυση επενδύσεων, δημιουργία νέων θέσεων απασχόλησης και την ενίσχυση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και της καινοτομίας της εθνικής οικονομίας.

Ευθυγράμμιση με το Εθνικό και τα Εδαφικά Σχέδια Δίκαιης Μετάβασης

Μέσω του Εθνικού Σχεδίου Ενέργειας και Κλίματος, η Ελληνική Κυβέρνηση δεσμεύτηκε να **αποσύρει όλους τους σταθμούς ηλεκτροπαραγωγής με λιγνίτη έως το 2023** - με εξαίρεση το εργοστάσιο «Πτολεμαΐδα V» που αναμένεται να συνεχίσει να λειτουργεί μέχρι το 2028. Η δέσμευση αυτή συνδέεται με τους βασικούς στόχους του ΕΣΕΚ για το μετριασμό της κλιματικής αλλαγής και τη μετάβαση στην «πράσινη» ενέργεια, και προς μια κλιματικά ουδέτερη οικονομία έως το 2050.

Η σταδιακή κατάργηση της λιγνιτικής ηλεκτροπαραγωγής δημιουργεί αφενός πολλαπλές οικονομικές και κοινωνικές προκλήσεις για τις επηρεαζόμενες περιοχές, και ειδικότερα τη **Δυτική Μακεδονία και τη Μεγαλόπολη**, και αφετέρου την ανάγκη για ένα νέο ισορροπημένο, βιώσιμο αναπτυξιακό μοντέλο. Προκειμένου να εξασφαλιστεί η οικονομική και κοινωνικά δίκαιη μετάβαση αυτών των περιοχών, η ελληνική κυβέρνηση κατήρτισε και υιοθέτησε το **Εθνικό Σχέδιο Δίκαιης Μετάβασης**, ένα ολοκληρωμένο στρατηγικό σχέδιο που περιλαμβάνει ένα μείγμα παρεμβάσεων και μέτρων για την οικονομική και παραγωγική διαφοροποίηση των περιοχών σε μετάβαση, στο ευρύτερο πλαίσιο του ΕΣΕΚ, της Πράσινης Συμφωνίας της ΕΕ και του Ενεργειακού Χάρτη για το 2050.

Το Εθνικό Σχέδιο Δίκαιης Μετάβασης αποτελεί τη βάση της προετοιμασίας των Εδαφικών Σχεδίων Δίκαιης Ανάπτυξης για τη Δυτική Μακεδονία και τη Μεγαλόπολη, σύμφωνα με τις απαιτήσεις της Πρότασης Κανονισμού του Ταμείου Δίκαιης Μετάβασης. Παράλληλα, λαμβάνοντας υπόψη την σημασία που αποδίδεται στην ολοκλήρωση των ηλεκτρικών διασυνδέσεων των νησιών και την σταδιακή παύση της παραγωγής ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας από πετρέλαιο, καταρτίζεται το Εδαφικό Σχέδιο ειδικά για τα νησιά και τη μετάβασή τους στην κλιματική ουδετερότητα.

Οι Άξονες του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας ευθυγραμμίζονται με τους στόχους και τις προτεραιότητες του Εθνικού και των Εδαφικών Σχεδίων Δίκαιης Μετάβασης, ενώ παράλληλα υποστηρίζουν οικονομικά και κοινωνικά τη μετάβαση των λιγνιτικών περιοχών με στοχευμένες μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις.

Η **«Πράσινη Μετάβαση»** προωθεί επενδύσεις αποκατάστασης και αναβάθμισης των λιγνιτικών περιοχών στη Δυτική Μακεδονία και τη Μεγαλόπολη, ώστε να εξυπηρετήσουν νέες χρήσεις που συνδέονται με τους πέντε αναπτυξιακούς πυλώνες, οι οποίοι εξειδικεύονται στο Εθνικό Σχέδιο: (i) καθαρή ενέργεια, (ii) έξυπνη γεωργική παραγωγή, (iii) βιώσιμος τουρισμός, (iv) βιομηχανία, χειροτεχνία και εμπόριο, και (v) τεχνολογία και εκπαίδευση. Οι επενδύσεις αυτές αναμένεται να δημιουργήσουν νέες θέσεις εργασίας για τη τοπική οικονομία, καθώς και μια σειρά από νέες ευκαιρίες ανάπτυξης.

Άμεσα συνδεδεμένες με τους στόχους και τις προτεραιότητες των Εθνικών και Εδαφικών Σχεδίων Δίκαιης Μετάβασης είναι οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι επενδύσεις του Άξονα 1.1 για την αύξηση της διείσδυσης των ΑΠΕ στην παραγωγή ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας και την αναβάθμιση και επέκταση των δικτύων διανομής ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας. Επιπρόσθετα, οι επενδύσεις σε ηλεκτρικές διασυνδέσεις των νήσων των Κυκλάδων συνδέονται με τους στόχους για την απαλλαγή από άνθρακα των νησιών και τη μετάβαση σε «καθαρότερες» μορφές ενέργειας του Εθνικού και των Εδαφικών Σχεδίων Δίκαιης Μετάβασης.

Ομοίως, οι Άξονες 1.2 και 1.3 είναι ευθυγραμμισμένοι με τα Σχέδια Δίκαιης Μετάβασης, με επενδύσεις εστιασμένες στη βελτίωση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης στον κτιριακό τομέα, καθώς και την υποστήριξη της ηλεκτροκίνησης και της μετάβασης από το πετρέλαιο σε καθαρά καύσιμα (π.χ. πράσινο υδρογόνο) στον τομέα των εγχώριων μεταφορών. Αυτές οι δράσεις διευκολύνουν την ενεργειακή μετάβαση και την κοινωνικοοικονομική αναζωογόνηση των λιγνιτικών περιοχών, και συμβάλλουν στην προσέλκυση επενδύσεων και τη δημιουργία νέων θέσεων εργασίας.

Τέλος, ο Άξονας 1.4 προτείνει επενδύσεις που αφορούν στην περιβαλλοντική αποκατάσταση και την προστασία των δασών και της βιοποικιλότητας σε τοπικό και περιφερειακό επίπεδο, επιτρέποντας στις λιγνιτικές περιοχές να προσαρμοστούν καλύτερα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και να διαχειριστούν αποτελεσματικά πιθανούς περιβαλλοντικούς κινδύνους, ενώ ταυτόχρονα συμβάλλουν στην παραγωγική διαφοροποίηση και προώθηση της αειφόρου ανάπτυξης στην Δυτική Μακεδονία και τη Μεγαλόπολη.

Οι Άξονες 2.1 και 2.3 του **«Ψηφιακού Μετασχηματισμού»** προωθούν τον εκσυγχρονισμό της δημόσιας διοίκησης και των δημόσιων υπηρεσιών, την επέκταση και βελτίωση της συνδεσιμότητας και των ευρυζωνικών δικτύων σε ολόκληρη τη χώρα, καθώς και την ψηφιοποίηση και την τεχνολογική αναβάθμιση των επιχειρήσεων. Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι επενδύσεις των σχετικών αξόνων λειτουργούν συμπληρωματικά ως προς τους στόχους και τις προτεραιότητες του Σχεδίου Δίκαιης Μετάβασης. Η ανάπτυξη των ψηφιακών υποδομών και δικτύων στις λιγνιτικές περιοχές, και ο ευρύς ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός στον δημόσιο και τον ιδιωτικό τομέα, αποτελούν απαραίτητες προϋποθέσεις για την κοινωνικοοικονομική αναζωογόνησή τους.

Ομοίως, ο Άξονας 2.2 προωθεί την ψηφιοποίηση και τον εκσυγχρονισμό του δημόσιου τομέα και την παροχή υπηρεσιών υψηλής ποιότητας σε πολίτες και επιχειρήσεις, έναν επίσης κρίσιμο παράγοντα για τη διασφάλιση της δίκαιης και βιώσιμης μετάβασης των λιγνιτικών περιοχών.

Γενικότερα, μέσω ειδικών επενδύσεων και μεταρρυθμίσεων, το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας προάγει τον ψηφιακό και τεχνολογικό μετασχηματισμό στην οικονομία και την κοινωνία, ο οποίος ευθυγραμμίζει και συμπληρώνει τις προτεραιότητες των Σχεδίων Δίκαιης Μετάβασης, καθώς η τεχνολογική πρόοδος και η καινοτομία παρέχουν πολλαπλές ευκαιρίες για επιχειρηματικές και επενδυτικές δραστηριότητες, που δύνανται να προωθήσουν την τοπική ανάπτυξη και τη δημιουργία θέσεων εργασίας.

Οι Άξονες 3.1 και 3.2 για την **«Απασχόληση, δεξιότητες και κοινωνική συνοχή»** δίνουν προτεραιότητα στη δημιουργία νέων θέσεων εργασίας, στη βελτίωση της ποιότητας της εργασίας και της ένταξης στην αγορά εργασίας, στην ενίσχυση της οικονομικής και κοινωνικής ανθεκτικότητας, καθώς και στην αύξηση της μακροχρόνιας αύξησης της μακροχρόνιας απασχόλησης και της παραγωγικότητας μέσω μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων για την ψηφιοποίηση της εκπαίδευσης σε όλα τα επίπεδα, τον εκσυγχρονισμό της επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης και την αναβάθμιση του εθνικού συστήματος κατάρτισης.

Η ενίσχυση των δεξιοτήτων και των δυνατοτήτων του εργατικού δυναμικού στη Δυτική Μακεδονία και τη Μεγαλόπολη είναι ζωτικής σημασίας για τη διασφάλιση της δίκαιης οικονομικής και κοινωνικής μετάβασης και, μακροπρόθεσμα των προοπτικών των λιγνιτικών περιοχών. Τέλος, η βελτίωση της πρόσβασης σε υγειονομική περίθαλψη και κοινωνικές υπηρεσίες και η διασφάλιση της κοινωνικής ένταξης είναι επίσης σημαντικά για την προώθηση του βιοτικού επιπέδου και της κοινωνικής συνοχής στις λιγνιτικές περιοχές.

Τέλος, συνεπείς και συμπληρωματικοί στις προτεραιότητες και τις πολιτικές παρεμβάσεις του Εθνικού και των Εδαφικών Σχεδίων Δίκαιης Μετάβασης είναι οι Άξονες που αφορούν στις προτεραιότητες «Ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και Θεσμικού Μετασχηματισμού» που επιδιώκουν την προώθηση της ανάπτυξης μέσω της προσέλκυσης, της διευκόλυνσης και της επιτάχυνσης των ιδιωτικών και δημόσιων επενδύσεων σε πολλούς τομείς και δραστηριότητες. Οι Άξονες 4.1, 4.2, 4.3 και 4.4 περιλαμβάνουν μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις στη δημόσια διοίκηση, το σύστημα απονομής δικαιοσύνης και το φορολογικό σύστημα, τη βελτίωση του επιχειρηματικού περιβάλλοντος, την άρση των εμποδίων για την επιχειρηματικότητα και τις επενδύσεις και την παροχή κινήτρων για ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις και νέες επιχειρήσεις. Τέτοιες μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις εμφανίζουν μεγάλη συνάφεια με το πλαίσιο της Δίκαιης Μετάβασης, όπου η προσέλκυση και η επιτάχυνση των διαδικασιών υλοποίησης δημόσιων και ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων είναι υψίστης σημασίας για τη διασφάλιση της τοπικής κοινωνικοοικονομικής ανάπτυξης, της δημιουργίας νέων θέσεων εργασίας και των μακροπρόθεσμων προοπτικών στις λιγνιτικές περιοχές.

Επιπρόσθετα, οι Άξονες 4.5, 4.6 και 4.7 εστιάζουν στη βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας και του δυναμικού των βασικών τομέων -δηλαδή του τουρισμού, του πολιτισμού, της μεταποίησης, του αγροτικού τομέα και των υποδομών- και της αύξησης της παραγωγικότητας, της ανταγωνιστικότητας και του εξαγωγικού προσανατολισμού των επιχειρήσεων, λειτουργώντας σε συνέργεια με τους στόχους του Εθνικού και των Εδαφικών Σχεδίων Δίκαιης Μετάβασης για οικονομική και παραγωγική διαφοροποίηση και μεταστροφή προς ένα νέο, βιώσιμο μοντέλο ανάπτυξης για τη Δυτική Μακεδονία και τη Μεγαλόπολη.

Συνεκτικότητα και συμπληρωματικότητα με το Σχέδιο Ανάπτυξης για την Ελληνική Οικονομία (Έκθεση Επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη)

Το Σχέδιο Ανάπτυξης για την Ελληνική Οικονομία, που εκπονήθηκε από την ανεξάρτητη επιτροπή που συγκροτήθηκε από την Ελληνική Κυβέρνηση με επικεφαλής τον καθηγητή Χριστόφορο Πισσαρίδη, αποτελεί ένα ολοκληρωμένο σχέδιο για την ανάπτυξη της εθνικής οικονομίας. Οι Ενδιάμεσες (Αύγουστος 2020) και Τελικές (Νοέμβριος 2020) Εκθέσεις της Επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη παρέχουν σε βάθος ανάλυση των εγχώριων και παγκόσμιων οικονομικών τάσεων, και λεπτομερείς συστάσεις για μεταρρυθμίσεις και πολιτικές που μπορούν να ενισχύσουν την ανάπτυξη, την ανταγωνιστικότητα και την απασχόληση, ενώ ταυτόχρονα διασφαλίζουν την κοινωνική συνοχή και ένα βελτιωμένο βιοτικό επίπεδο για όλους τους πολίτες.

Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και το σύνολο των αξόνων του συνδέονται με τους στόχους και τις προτεραιότητες που καθορίζονται στο Σχέδιο Ανάπτυξης για την Ελληνική Οικονομία. Επιπλέον, οι άξονες του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, καθώς και οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι επενδύσεις που περιλαμβάνονται σε αυτούς, είναι εναρμονισμένες με τις συστάσεις πολιτικών και μεταρρυθμίσεων της Έκθεσης της Επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη.

Οι σχετικοί, με την **«Πράσινη Μετάβαση»**, άξονες ενσωματώνουν τις προτεραιότητες της έκθεσης της επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη για την ενίσχυση της μετάβασης προς την κλιματική

ουδετερότητα έως το 2050, καθώς και την επίτευξη των ευρωπαϊκών στόχων και των στόχων του ΕΣΕΚ για το 2030.

Ο εκσυγχρονισμός του ενεργειακού συστήματος, η σταδιακή κατάργηση της χρήσης ορυκτών καυσίμων για παραγωγή ενέργειας, η στροφή προς τις ΑΠΕ και την «καθαρή» ενέργεια και η αναβάθμιση και επέκταση των δικτύων διανομής ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας αποτελούν προτεραιότητες που υποστηρίζονται από τις μεταρρυθμίσεις και τις επενδύσεις του Άξονα 1.1.

Οι ανάγκες για ανακαίνιση του υπάρχοντος κτιριακού αποθέματος και βελτίωση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης, εκσυγχρονισμό του αστικού οικοσυστήματος και του πολεοδομικού σχεδιασμού και προώθηση των αστικών αναπλάσεων, καθώς και η βελτίωση του τομέα των μεταφορών μέσω της ηλεκτροκίνησης όπως αναφέρονται στους Άξονες 1.2 και 1.3 επισημαίνονται στην έκθεση της Επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη και συνδέονται με την επίτευξη των ευρωπαϊκών στόχων και αυτών του ΕΣΕΚ για το 2030.

Τέλος, η έκθεση της Επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη αναγνωρίζει τη σημασία της προστασίας και αποκατάστασης του φυσικού περιβάλλοντος, της ενίσχυσης της κυκλικής οικονομίας και της βιώσιμης διαχείρισης των αποβλήτων, καθώς και της ανθεκτικότητας στην κλιματική αλλαγή και τις επιπτώσεις της. Οι «πράσινοι» Άξονες, οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι επενδύσεις τους ευθυγραμμίζονται και συμπληρώνουν τις προτεραιότητες που θέτει η έκθεση της Επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη, καθώς και του ΕΣΕΚ, αλλά και λοιπών εθνικών στρατηγικών όπως για την κυκλική οικονομία, τα δάση και τη βιοποικιλότητα.

Οι σχετικοί, με τον **«Ψηφιακό Μετασχηματισμό»**, Άξονες συνάδουν με τους στόχους και τις συστάσεις της Έκθεσης της Επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη για ψηφιοποίηση και εκσυγχρονισμό του δημόσιου και του ιδιωτικού τομέα στην Ελλάδα, καθώς και τις αντίστοιχες προτεραιότητες και συστάσεις της Στρατηγικής Ψηφιακού Μετασχηματισμού. Η σημασία των ψηφιακών τεχνολογιών για την ανάπτυξη, την ανταγωνιστικότητα και τη δημιουργία θέσεων εργασίας αναλύεται διεξοδικά στην Έκθεση, και αντιμετωπίζεται μέσω των ειδικών μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων του Άξονα 2.1.

Το ίδιο ισχύει για τον εκσυγχρονισμό και τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό της δημόσιας διοίκησης και την παροχή βελτιωμένων, ποιοτικών δημόσιων υπηρεσιών σε πολίτες και επιχειρήσεις, τα οποία υπογραμμίζονται επίσης στην έκθεση της Επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη και αντιμετωπίζονται με στοχευμένες μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις που περιλαμβάνονται στον Άξονα 2.2 του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας.

Επιπρόσθετα, ο Άξονας 2.3 εστιάζει και προωθεί επενδύσεις του τεχνολογικού και ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού του ιδιωτικού τομέα και της ενίσχυσης των ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων των επιχειρήσεων, οι οποίες είναι βασικές στην Έκθεση της Επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη ως κινητήρια δύναμη δυναμικής ανάπτυξης και αυξημένης παραγωγικότητας και ανταγωνιστικότητας.

Οι σχετικοί, με **«Απασχόληση, δεξιότητες και κοινωνική συνοχή»**, Άξονες ενσωματώνουν και αντανακλούν τις προτεραιότητες και τις συστάσεις που περιλαμβάνονται στην έκθεση της Επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη, αναφορικά με τη δημιουργία νέων θέσεων απασχόλησης, την αύξηση της παραγωγικότητας και τη συμμετοχή στην αγορά εργασίας, την αναβάθμιση των εθνικών συστημάτων επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης, τον εκσυγχρονισμό του εθνικού συστήματος υγειονομικής περίθαλψης με σκοπό τη βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητάς του, την προσβασιμότητα, την ανθεκτικότητα και την διεύρυνση των υπηρεσιών κοινωνικής φροντίδας.

Συγκεκριμένα, ο Άξονας 3.1 του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας αντικατοπτρίζει τις προτεραιότητες της έκθεσης της Επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη για την ενίσχυση της δημιουργίας θέσεων

εργασίας, τη βελτίωση της ποιότητας της εργασίας και της ένταξης στην αγορά εργασίας, την ενίσχυση της οικονομικής και κοινωνικής ανθεκτικότητας και τον εκσυγχρονισμό της κοινωνικής ασφάλισης, και τις αντιμετωπίζει μέσω στοχευμένων μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων.

Ο Άξονας 3.2 ευθυγραμμίζεται επίσης με τις συστάσεις πολιτικής που αναφέρονται στην Έκθεση της Επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη στοχεύοντας στην αύξηση της μακροχρόνιας απασχόλησης και της παραγωγικότητας της εργασίας, μέσω της αναβάθμισης του εθνικού συστήματος διαμόρφωσης δεξιοτήτων (upskilling/reskilling) και του εθνικού συστήματος Επαγγελματικής Εκπαίδευσης και Κατάρτισης, καθώς και για τη βελτίωση της απόδοσης του εκπαιδευτικού συστήματος στην έρευνα και την καινοτομία.

Ομοίως, οι Άξονες 3.3 και 3.4 προωθούν μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις για τον εκσυγχρονισμό του συστήματος υγειονομικής περίθαλψης και την ενίσχυση της αποτελεσματικότητας, της προσβασιμότητας, της ανθεκτικότητας και της οικονομικής βιωσιμότητάς του, καθώς και με τις μεταρρυθμίσεις και τις επενδύσεις για τη διεύρυνση της πρόσβασης σε υπηρεσίες κοινωνικής φροντίδας (για παράδειγμα, στην παιδική μέριμνα) οι οποίες είναι ευθυγραμμισμένες και συμπληρωματικές με τους στόχους και τις συστάσεις της έκθεσης της Επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη.

Τέλος, οι σχετικοί, με **«Ιδιωτικές Επενδύσεις και Θεσμικό Μετασχηματισμό»**, άξονες ενσωματώνουν τις συστάσεις της έκθεσης της Επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη για φορολογικές μεταρρυθμίσεις, αυξάνουν την αποτελεσματικότητα του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης, αντιμετωπίζουν το ιδιωτικό χρέος και ενισχύουν την έρευνα και ανάπτυξη (Ε & Α), την καινοτομία και τον εξαγωγικό προσανατολισμό στον ιδιωτικό τομέα.

Συγκεκριμένα, οι Άξονες 4.1, 4.2, 4.3 και 4.4 αντικατοπτρίζουν και απαντούν σε προτεραιότητες που επισημαίνονται στην έκθεση της Επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη για την ενίσχυση της δημόσιας διοίκησης και των υπηρεσιών συλλογής φόρων, αυξάνοντας την αποτελεσματικότητά τους, τη διαφάνεια και την αποδοτικότητά τους, στη βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης, στην ενίσχυση των κεφαλαιαγορών και στην αντιμετώπιση προβλημάτων που σχετίζονται με τη διαχείριση του ιδιωτικού χρέους. Μέσα από συνεκτικές δέσμες μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων, οι Άξονες στοχεύουν στην αντιμετώπιση των προτεραιοτήτων και των προτάσεων της έκθεσης επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη και στη βελτίωση της απόδοσης σε αυτούς τους τομείς.

Όμοια, οι Άξονες 4.5, 4.6 και 4.7 περιλαμβάνουν μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις που στοχεύουν στην αύξηση των επενδύσεων Έρευνας και Ανάπτυξης (Ε & Α) και στην ενίσχυση της καινοτομίας, της ανταγωνιστικότητας και της εξωστρέφειας του ιδιωτικού τομέα σε συνάφεια με τις συστάσεις της Επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη, συμπεριλαμβανομένων και βασικών τομέων για την εθνική οικονομία, όπως ο τουρισμός, ο πολιτισμός, η μεταποίηση, η γεωργία και οι υποδομές. Οι παραπάνω Άξονες και οι προτεινόμενες μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις, ενσωματώνουν τις αναλύσεις και τις προτεραιότητες της Έκθεσης της Επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη και συμπληρώνουν τις συστάσεις της έκθεσης προκειμένου να ενισχυθεί η ανάπτυξη, η ανταγωνιστικότητα, η καινοτομία και η εξωστρέφεια της εθνικής οικονομίας.

Ευθυγράμμιση με το Εταιρικό Σύμφωνο για το Πλαίσιο Ανάπτυξης για την Προγραμματική Περίοδο 2021 – 2027

Το Ελληνικό Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας έχει σχεδιαστεί ώστε να λειτουργεί σε συνάφεια και συμπληρωματικά με το νέο **Εταιρικό Σύμφωνο για το Πλαίσιο Ανάπτυξης (ΕΣΠΑ)**

για την Προγραμματική Περίοδο 2021 – 2027, και τα τομεακά και περιφερειακά επιχειρησιακά του προγράμματα. Από τη μία πλευρά, ευθυγραμμίζεται με τις στρατηγικές κατευθύνσεις, τους στόχους και τις προτεραιότητες του σχεδιασμού, και από την άλλη πλευρά, βασίζεται και ενσωματώνει τα αποτελέσματα και την εμπειρία από την εφαρμογή του προηγούμενου ΕΣΠΑ (Προγραμματικής Περιόδου 2014 – 2020). Σε συνδυασμό με την Κοινή Αγροτική Πολιτική, τα τρία αυτά εργαλεία δύνανται να συνεισφέρουν το μεγαλύτερο μέρος των επενδυτικών κεφαλαίων που θα τοποθετηθούν στην ελληνική οικονομία για τα επόμενα εννέα έτη.

Το νέο Εταιρικό Σύμφωνο για το Πλαίσιο Ανάπτυξης 2021 – 2027 διαρθρώνεται σε 5 κύριους **Στόχους Πολιτικής (ΣΠ)**, και έναν **Ειδικό Στόχο** για το Ταμείο Δίκαιης Μετάβασης, που βρίσκονται σε άμεση συνάφεια με τις στρατηγικές προτεραιότητες, τους στόχους και τους επιμέρους άξονες του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας.

Ειδικότερα, ο **ΣΠ 1 - *Μια εξυπνότερη Ευρώπη μέσω της προώθησης του καινοτόμου και έξυπνου οικονομικού μετασχηματισμού και των περιφερειακών διασυνδέσεων ΤΠΕ*** είναι σε άμεση σύνδεση με τις προτεραιότητες του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας για τον «Ψηφιακό Μετασχηματισμό» και τις «Ιδιωτικές Επενδύσεις», με στόχο τη συστηματική ενίσχυση της παραγωγικότητας και της εξωστρέφειας της εθνικής οικονομίας, καθώς και τη στενότερη σύνδεση της παραγωγής με την τεχνολογία και την καινοτομία.

Οι σχετικοί με τον «**Ψηφιακό Μετασχηματισμό»** Άξονες 2.1 και 2.3 προωθούν μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις για την διεύρυνση της συνδεσιμότητας των νοικοκυριών και των επιχειρήσεων στο διαδίκτυο μέσω ευρυζωνικών υποδομών, για την ανάπτυξη δικτύων νέας γενιάς, για τον τεχνολογικό και ψηφιακό εκσυγχρονισμό των μικρομεσαίων επιχειρήσεων και την αναβάθμιση των ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων τους, που αποτελούν προτεραιότητες και για το Στόχο ΣΠ1 του νέου ΕΣΠΑ. Παράλληλα, ο Άξονας 2.2 εστιάζει στον ψηφιακό εκσυγχρονισμό της δημόσιας διοίκησης, και κρίσιμων διαδικασιών της, ενισχύοντας την αποδοτικότητα και την αποτελεσματικότητα της λειτουργίας του και την ποιότητα των υπηρεσιών που παρέχει στους πολίτες και τις επιχειρήσεις. Με αυτόν τον τρόπο, οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις του Άξονα 2.2 ευθυγραμμίζονται με το Στόχο ΣΠ1 του νέου ΕΣΠΑ, με υψηλό επίπεδο συμπληρωματικότητας και συνέργιας των επιμέρους δράσεων.

Επιπροσθέτως, οι Άξονες 4.5 και 4.6 του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, οι οποίοι στοχεύουν στην ενίσχυση της σύνδεσης της παραγωγής με την έρευνα και την καινοτομία, και στη βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και παραγωγικότητας κρίσιμων κλάδων της εθνικής οικονομίας (τουρισμός, πολιτισμός, αγροδιατροφικά προϊόντα, μεταποίηση, μεταφορές και εφοδιαστική αλυσίδα), μέσα από κατάλληλα στοχευμένες μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις, βρίσκονται σε άμεση συνάφεια με τον ΣΠ1 του νέου ΕΣΠΑ, και από κοινού υποστηρίζουν τις ίδιες προτεραιότητες πολιτικής.

Ο ΣΠ2 – «Μια πιο πράσινη χαμηλών εκπομπών διοξειδίου του άνθρακα και ανθεκτική Ευρώπη μέσω της προώθησης της καθαρής και δίκαιης ενεργειακής μετάβασης, των πράσινων και γαλάζιων επενδύσεων, της κυκλικής οικονομίας, της προσαρμογής στην κλιματική αλλαγή και της πρόληψης και διαχείρισης κινδύνων» αφορά στην αναγκαία για τη χώρα «πράσινη» μετάβαση και την ουσιαστική αντιμετώπιση της κλιματικής αλλαγής και των συνεπειών της. Ο ΣΠ2 συνδέεται άμεσα με το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, και την προτεραιότητα της «Πράσινης Μετάβασης», ενσωματώνοντας και εξειδικεύοντας τους στόχους και τις προτεραιότητες της Ευρωπαϊκής Πράσινης Συμφωνίας και του Εθνικού Σχεδίου για την Ενέργεια και το Κλίμα (ΕΣΕΚ).

Ο Άξονας 1.1 του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας αφορά στην προώθηση των ΑΠΕ για την παραγωγή ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας και την κάλυψη αναγκών θέρμανσης και ψύξης, στον εκσυγχρονισμό, την αναβάθμιση και την ψηφιοποίηση των δικτύων μεταφοράς και διανομής ενέργειας, στην ενίσχυση των έργων ηλεκτρικής διασύνδεσης των νησιών με την ηπειρωτική Ελλάδα, στη βελτίωση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης σε όλους τους τομείς, καθώς και στην απεξάρτηση της ηλεκτροπαραγωγής από το λιγνίτη. Ευθυγραμμίζεται με το ΣΠ2 ως προς τους στόχους και τις προτεραιότητές του δεύτερου, αναμένοντας οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις του Άξονα 1.1 να λειτουργήσουν συμπληρωματικά με τις δράσεις του νέου ΕΣΠΑ, οδηγώντας στην επίτευξη των σχετικών εθνικών και ευρωπαϊκών στόχων.

Οι Άξονες 1.2 και 1.3 προωθούν τη βελτίωση της ενεργειακής αποδοτικότητας του εγχώριου κτιριακού αποθέματος, και την ενίσχυση της ηλεκτροκίνησης και των βιώσιμων μεταφορών αντίστοιχα. Οι προτεινόμενες σε αυτούς τους δύο Άξονες μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις συνδέονται άμεσα με τις αντίστοιχες προτεραιότητες του νέου ΕΣΠΑ και του ΣΠ2 και μέσα από την ανάπτυξη συνεργειών των επιμέρους δράσεων διευκολύνεται η επίτευξη των εθνικών και ευρωπαϊκών στόχων.

Επιπροσθέτως, ο Άξονας 1.4 δίνει έμφαση στην προστασία του φυσικού περιβάλλοντος και στην αειφορική διαχείριση των φυσικών πόρων, στην ενίσχυση της προσαρμοστικότητας και της ανθεκτικότητας απέναντι στην κλιματική αλλαγή και τους φυσικούς κινδύνους, στη σύγχρονη διαχείριση των στερεών και υγρών αποβλήτων, και στην εφαρμογή των αρχών της κυκλικής οικονομίας. Με επενδύσεις που αφορούν την αναδάσωση και προστασία των δασικών περιοχών της Ελλάδας, τη διατήρηση και ανάδειξη της εγχώριας βιοποικιλότητας, και την ενίσχυση της προστασίας των οικοσυστημάτων απέναντι στην κλιματική αλλαγή, ο Άξονας 1.4 ευθυγραμμίζεται με τις αντίστοιχες προτεραιότητες που θέτει ο Στόχος ΣΠ2 του νέου ΕΣΠΑ 2021-2027. Το ίδιο ισχύει και με τις παρεμβάσεις πολιτικής του Άξονα 1.4 αναφορικά με την ορθολογική και βιώσιμη διαχείριση των υδάτινων πόρων και την εξοικονόμηση ύδατος, τη σύγχρονη και αποτελεσματική διαχείριση των στερεών και υγρών αποβλήτων, την ενίσχυση της διαλογής και της ανακύκλωσης, και τη μετάβαση στην κυκλική οικονομία. Συνεπώς, και στους τομείς αυτούς, ο Άξονας 1.4 παρουσιάζει υψηλή συνάφεια και συμπληρωματικότητα με τον ΣΠ2 του νέου ΕΣΠΑ.

Ταυτόχρονα, ο Άξονας 2.3 που προωθεί τη βιώσιμη αστική κινητικότητα σε πόλεις και άλλες αστικές περιοχές και τη μεγαλύτερη χρήση φιλικών προς το περιβάλλον τύπων μεταφοράς (ηλεκτρικά οχήματα, συστήματα αστικών σιδηροδρομικών συγκοινωνιών, ποδήλατο κ.λπ.), καθώς και ο 2.2 που προάγει τις παρεμβάσεις στον αστικό και χωροταξικό σχεδιασμό που θα επιτύχουν ισορροπία μεταξύ διαφόρων δραστηριοτήτων και θα βελτιώσουν την καθημερινή ζωή των πολιτών και των επισκεπτών, είναι επίσης πλήρως ευθυγραμμισμένοι και υποστηρίζουν τις προτεραιότητες του ΣΠ2.

Ο ***ΣΠ3- Μια πιο διασυνδεδεμένη Ευρώπη μέσω της ενίσχυσης της κινητικότητας και των περιφερειακών διασυνδέσεων*** αποσκοπεί στην ανάπτυξη ασφαλών, ανθεκτικών στην κλιματική αλλαγή, προσβάσιμων, έξυπνων και βιώσιμων μεταφορικών υποδομών σε τοπικό, εθνικό και περιφερειακό επίπεδο.

Ο Άξονας 4.6 του Σχεδίου, που σχετίζεται με την προτεραιότητα **«Ιδιωτικές Επενδύσεις και Θεσμικός Μετασχηματισμός»**, προωθεί την ανάπτυξη σύγχρονων, «έξυπνων» και βιώσιμων υποδομών για τις μεταφορές και τις μετακινήσεις. Σκοπός των σχετικών επενδύσεων είναι η ολοκλήρωση και διασύνδεση των υποδομών για τις επιβατικές και εμπορικές μεταφορές σε τοπικό, περιφερειακό και εθνικό και επίπεδο, ο διαρκής έλεγχος και συντήρηση των υποδομών,

ο εκσυγχρονισμός τους με υπηρεσίες φιλικές προς τους χρήστες, καθώς και η ενίσχυση της οδικής ασφάλειας. Με αυτό τον τρόπο, ο Άξονας 4.6 ευθυγραμμίζεται πλήρως με τις αντίστοιχες προτεραιότητες του νέου ΕΣΠΑ και του ΣΠ3, και λειτουργούν συμπληρωματικά προς την κοινή κατεύθυνση.

Ο **ΣΠ4- Μια πιο κοινωνική Ευρώπη μέσω της υλοποίησης του ευρωπαϊκού πυλώνα κοινωνικών δικαιωμάτων** έχει ως κεντρική επιδίωξη τη διασφάλιση ισότιμης πρόσβασης σε ποιοτικές υπηρεσίες και αγαθά για όλους τους πολίτες, και την επένδυση στο ανθρώπινο δυναμικό της χώρας.

Μέσα από την προτεραιότητα **«Απασχόληση, Δεξιότητες και Κοινωνική Συνοχή»**, το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας ευθυγραμμίζεται με τους στόχους και τις κατευθύνσεις του ΣΠ4 του νέου ΕΣΠΑ. Ειδικότερα, ο Άξονας 3.1 του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας προωθεί μεταρρυθμίσεις για την ενίσχυση της απασχόλησης και της πρόσβασης στην αγορά εργασίας, για την αντιμετώπιση των ανισοτήτων και του κοινωνικού αποκλεισμού, και για τον εκσυγχρονισμό του συστήματος κοινωνικής ασφάλισης, που συνδέονται άμεσα με τις αντίστοιχες προτεραιότητες του ΣΠ4.

Αντίστοιχα, ο Άξονας 3.2 αποσκοπεί στη βελτίωση της μακροχρόνιας απασχολησιμότητας και της παραγωγικότητας του εγχώριου ανθρώπινου δυναμικού, μέσα από την επαγγελματική εκπαίδευση και κατάρτιση και την απόκτηση δεξιοτήτων, καθώς και μέσα από τον εκσυγχρονισμό του εκπαιδευτικού συστήματος και τη βελτίωση των επιδόσεών του στην έρευνα και την καινοτομία. Οι σχετικές μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις του Άξονα 3.2 βρίσκονται σε στενή σύνδεση με τις προτεραιότητες και τις παρεμβάσεις που προτείνονται στο πλαίσιο του ΣΠ4.

Ο Άξονας 3.3 του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας τοποθετεί στο επίκεντρο το σύστημα υγείας, μέσα από μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις που ενισχύουν την αποτελεσματικότητα, την παραγωγικότητα, την προσβασιμότητα και τη βιωσιμότητα του συστήματος. Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις του Άξονα 3.3 λειτουργούν συμπληρωματικά προς τους τομείς προτεραιότητας και τις παρεμβάσεις του ΣΠ4, συμβάλλοντας στη συνολική αναβάθμιση του συστήματος υγείας και την παροχή σύγχρονων, ποιοτικών υπηρεσιών προς κάθε πολίτη.

Επιπλέον, ο Άξονας 3.4 εστιάζει στον εκσυγχρονισμό των μηχανισμών κοινωνικής φροντίδας και αλληλεγγύης, και στην εξασφάλιση ισότιμης πρόσβασης όλων, συμπεριλαμβανομένων και τον πιο ευάλωτων κοινωνικών ομάδων, σε υψηλής ποιότητας κοινωνικές υπηρεσίες. Στον συγκεκριμένο Άξονα περιλαμβάνονται μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις για την ενίσχυση της κοινωνικής πολιτικής και των εργαλείων στήριξης των ευάλωτων ομάδων, τη διεύρυνση της πρόσβασης των πολιτών σε υψηλού επιπέδου κοινωνικές υπηρεσίες, και την αντιμετώπιση του κοινωνικού αποκλεισμού και των διακρίσεων, που παρουσιάζουν υψηλή συνάφεια και συμπληρωματικότητα με τις προτεραιότητες του ΣΠ4 και τις δράσεις του νέου ΕΣΠΑ 2021 – 2027 προς την ίδια κατεύθυνση.

Ο ΣΠ5- Μια Ευρώπη πιο κοντά στους πολίτες της, μέσω της προώθησης της βιώσιμης και ολοκληρωμένης ανάπτυξης, καθώς και μέσω της στήριξης τοπικών πρωτοβουλιών εστιάζει στην εφαρμογή ολοκληρωμένων χωρικών στρατηγικών, με την αξιοποίηση των εργαλείων των Ολοκληρωμένων Χωρικών Επενδύσεων (ΟΧΕ) και Τοπικής Ανάπτυξης με Πρωτοβουλία Τοπικών Κοινοτήτων (ΤΑΠΤΟΚ) και εφαρμογή τους σε περιοχές με βάση τις ιδιαίτερες ανάγκες και τα

χαρακτηριστικά τους (αναπτυξιακές προοπτικές, περιβαλλοντικές προκλήσεις, κοινωνικό-οικονομική βαρύτητα κ.ο.κ.).

Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, από την πλευρά του, προωθεί επίσης τη βιώσιμη και ολοκληρωμένη χωρική ανάπτυξη, αλληλεπιδρώντας και συμπληρώνοντας τις δράσεις του νέου ΕΣΠΑ και του ΣΠ5. Ειδικότερα, μέσα από τον σχετικό με την **«Πράσινη Μετάβαση»** Άξονα 1.2 προωθείται η ολοκλήρωση του χωροταξικού και πολεοδομικού σχεδιασμού στην Ελλάδα, καθώς και ο εκσυγχρονισμός των χρήσεων γης, που λειτουργούν συμπληρωματικά και υποστηρικτικά με τις ολοκληρωμένες χωρικές στρατηγικές του ΣΠ5 και του νέου ΕΣΠΑ. Ο ίδιος Άξονας του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας προωθεί επίσης ολοκληρωμένες παρεμβάσεις ανάπλασης και αναζωογόνησης σε αστικές περιοχές, που προάγουν τη βιώσιμη ανάπτυξη του αστικού ιστού, τον εκσυγχρονισμό των χρήσεων γης ώστε να υποστηρίζουν νέες δραστηριότητες, την ενίσχυση της προσβασιμότητας και της ανθεκτικότητας απέναντι στην κλιματική αλλαγή, και συνολικά τη βελτίωση της ποιότητας ζωής των κατοίκων. Με αυτό τον τρόπο, ο συγκεκριμένος Άξονας παρουσιάζει υψηλή συνεκτικότητα με τους στόχους και τις προτεραιότητες του νέου ΕΣΠΑ και του ΣΠ5.

Αντίστοιχα, ο Άξονας 4.6 του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας προωθεί την ενίσχυση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και της ανθεκτικότητας κρίσιμων κλάδων για την εθνική οικονομία, μέσα από επενδύσεις – μεταξύ άλλων – στον εμπλουτισμό και τη βελτίωση του τουριστικού προϊόντος της χώρας, στην ανάδειξη του πολιτιστικού αποθέματός της, στην ανάπτυξη των ορεινών, παράκτιων και νησιωτικών περιοχών και στην αξιοποίηση των συγκριτικών τους πλεονεκτημάτων, στην ολοκλήρωση των υποδομών και στην προαγωγή της βιώσιμης και αειφόρου ανάπτυξης. Συνεπώς, ο Άξονας 4.6 και οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις που περιλαμβάνει ευθυγραμμίζονται με τις προτεραιότητες του ΣΠ5 και του νέου ΕΣΠΑ ευρύτερα.

Οι υπόλοιποι Άξονες του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας που επίσης προωθούν τη βιώσιμη τοπική και περιφερειακή ανάπτυξη, παρουσιάζουν εξίσου σημαντική συνάφεια με τον ΣΠ5 και το νέο ΕΣΠΑ, και μέσα από τις επιμέρους επενδύσεις και δράσεις αναμένονται σημαντικές συμπληρωματικότητες και συνέργειες.

Ο Ειδικός Στόχος για το Ταμείο Δίκαιης Μετάβασης επικεντρώνεται στη δίκαιη και βιώσιμη μετάβαση για τις λιγνιτικές περιοχές (Δυτική Μακεδονία, Μεγαλόπολη) που επηρεάζονται από την εφαρμογή της στρατηγικής πλήρους απολιγνιτοποίησης της ηλεκτροπαραγωγής ως το 2028. Το ΕΣΠΑ 2021 – 2027, και οι δράσεις στο πλαίσιο του Ειδικού Στόχου (αλλά και των 5 βασικών Στόχων Πολιτικής), λειτουργούν συμπληρωματικά ως προς τους στόχους, τις προτεραιότητες και τις πολιτικές του ΕΣΕΚ, το οποίο εξειδικεύει τον εθνικό στόχο για πλήρη απεξάρτηση του ενεργειακού συστήματος από τον λιγνίτη. Λειτουργούν επίσης συμπληρωματικά και με το Εθνικό και Εδαφικά Σχέδια Δίκαιης Μετάβασης, που διαμορφώνουν έναν ολοκληρωμένο οδικό χάρτη για τη δίκαιη οικονομική, κοινωνική και περιβαλλοντική μετάβαση των λιγνιτικών περιοχών.

Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας ευθυγραμμίζεται επίσης με τους στόχους του ΕΣΕΚ και των Σχεδίων Δίκαιης Μετάβασης, και λειτουργεί συμπληρωματικά με τις δράσεις αυτών και τις δράσεις του νέου ΕΣΠΑ. Ειδικότερα, ο Άξονας 1.1 προωθεί την αποκατάσταση των εδαφών των λιγνιτικών πεδίων στη Δυτική Μακεδονία και τη Μεγαλόπολη, που συνδέεται με τους ευρύτερους στόχους του ΕΣΕΚ και των Σχεδίων Δίκαιης Μετάβασης για παραγωγική και περιβαλλοντική αναζωογόνηση των περιοχών και την ανάπτυξη νέων χρήσεων γης. Σε αυτό το πλαίσιο, ο Άξονας 1.1 λειτουργεί συμπληρωματικά με τον Ειδικό Στόχο του νέου ΕΣΠΑ, και τις δράσεις που θα προωθηθούν μέσω αυτού.

Αντίστοιχα, και οι υπόλοιποι Άξονες του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας είναι ευθυγραμμισμένοι με τον Ειδικό Στόχο του νέου ΕΣΠΑ για το Ταμείο Δίκαιης Μετάβασης. Οι επιμέρους δράσεις και επενδύσεις αναμένεται να λειτουργήσουν συμπληρωματικά και να συμβάλλουν από κοινού στην κατεύθυνση διαφοροποίησης του παραγωγικού μοντέλου στις λιγνιτικές περιοχές, στην προώθηση και αύξηση της χρήσης «πράσινης» ενέργειας, στην τόνωση της απασχόλησης και στην ενίσχυση της κοινωνικής συνοχής.

Ευθυγράμμιση του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας με το Εθνικό Σχέδιο Εφαρμογής Εγγυήσεων για τη Νεολαία

Η ανεργία των νέων αποτελεί μια από τις χρόνιες ελλείψεις και τις μεγάλες πολιτικές, οικονομικές και κοινωνικές προκλήσεις για την Ελλάδα με σημαντικό αντίκτυπο στην κοινωνική συνοχή. Η Ελλάδα υπέβαλε το Σχέδιο Εφαρμογής Εγγυήσεων για τη Νεολαία το 2014 στη μέση της οικονομικής της κρίσης, καταγράφοντας ταυτόχρονα τα υψηλότερα ποσοστά ανεργίας στην ΕΕ (περίπου 60%) και ακολούθησε μια «μαζική διαρροή εξειδικευμένου εργατικού δυναμικού (‘brain drain”)» Ελλήνων νέων. Επί του παρόντος, και παρά τη σημαντική μείωση, το ποσοστό ανεργίας των νέων παραμένει υψηλό και πολύ υψηλότερο από τον μέσο όρο της ΕΕ (Νοέμβριος 2020, 34%, 2^{η} στην ΕΕ - Ευρωζώνη).

Το Ελληνικό Σχέδιο Εφαρμογής Εγγυήσεων για τη Νεολαία παρουσιάστηκε τον Δεκέμβριο του 2013 και αναθεωρήθηκε τον Ιούνιο του 2014. Ο σχεδιασμός του προγράμματος βασίστηκε στην εμπειρία που αποκτήθηκε από το «Σχέδιο Δράσης Στοχευμένων Παρεμβάσεων για Ενίσχυση της Απασχόλησης και της Επιχειρηματικότητας των Νέων στο Επιχειρησιακό Πρόγραμμα της ΕΣΠΑ" (Ιανουάριος 2013), η οποία ήταν η πρώτη συνεκτική προσπάθεια για την αντιμετώπιση της ανεργίας των νέων. Το σύστημα βασίζεται στην ευρύτερη εθνική στρατηγική που ορίζεται στη "Συμφωνία για το Αναπτυξιακό Πλαίσιο, 2014-2020" και στο "Σχέδιο δράσης για τη Δημιουργία Νέων Θέσεων Εργασίας και Υποστήριξη Ανέργων "(Μάιος 2013). Περιλαμβάνει ένα σύνολο δράσεων που απευθύνονται σε νέους ηλικίας 15 έως 24 ετών, οι οποίοι δεν εργάζονται ή συμμετέχουν σε οποιονδήποτε κύκλο εκπαίδευσης ή κατάρτισης. Όλοι οι νέοι έως την ηλικία των 24 ετών θα πρέπει να λάβουν ποιοτική προσφορά εργασίας, επαγγελματική κατάρτιση, μαθητεία ή πρακτική άσκηση εντός περιόδου τεσσάρων (4) μηνών μετά το τέλος της επίσημης εκπαίδευσης ή την απώλεια της εργασίας τους. Για την επίτευξη αυτού του στόχου, το σχέδιο βασίζεται σε οριζόντια συνεργασία των αρμόδιων δημόσιων αρχών και υπηρεσιών, καθώς και στη σύναψη συνεργασιών μεταξύ των εκπροσώπων των κοινωνικών εταίρων και της νεολαίας. Το Υπουργείο Εργασίας και Κοινωνικών Υποθέσεων είναι υπεύθυνο για τον στρατηγικό σχεδιασμό και την υλοποίηση του Σχεδίου, και υποστηρίζεται από τον ΟΑΕΔ και άλλους Φορείς , όπως το Υπουργείο Παιδείας, Έρευνας και Θρησκευμάτων, το Υπουργείο Αγροτικής Ανάπτυξης και Τροφίμων, το Υπουργείο Ανάπτυξης και Ανταγωνιστικότητας, το Υπουργείο Εμπορικής Ναυτιλιακής και Νησιωτικής Πολιτικής, το Υπουργείο Τουρισμού, το Υπουργείο Πολιτισμού, τις τοπικές αρχές και τους κοινωνικούς εταίρους[100].

Οι κύριοι στόχοι του ΕΣΕΕΝ είναι: α) αναδιοργάνωση - αναβάθμιση των παρεχόμενων υπηρεσιών εύρεσης εργασίας, παροχής υπηρεσιών συμβουλευτικής κ.λπ. από τον ΟΑΕΔ προκειμένου να λειτουργήσει ως βασικός πυλώνας επίτευξης των στόχων του Σχεδίου, β) ενίσχυση της κινητικότητας στην αγορά εργασίας και της σύνδεσης της εκπαίδευσης με την αγορά εργασίας, ιδίως για την είσοδο στην απασχόληση, γ) αναβάθμιση της απασχολησιμότητας του ανθρώπινου δυναμικού της χώρας και ιδίως των περιθωριοποιημένων ομάδων, που βρίσκονται ήδη σε

[100] European Commission, Youth Guarantee country by country, Greece October 2020

μακροχρόνια ανεργία, δ) ενίσχυση της ζήτησης εργασίας, με προγράμματα επιδότησης απασχόλησης στον ιδιωτικό τομέα και φορείς δημοσίου συμφέροντος, καθώς και διευκόλυνση της κάλυψης αυτής της ζήτησης με ενδοϋπηρεσιακή (επιχειρησιακή) κατάρτιση και επανεκπαίδευση των ανέργων.

Οι παρεμβάσεις του ΕΣΕΕΝ περιλαμβάνουν τα ακόλουθα: α) προώθηση συστημικών παρεμβάσεων και μεταρρυθμίσεων, β) δράσεις κατάρτισης, εκπαίδευσης και απασχόλησης για την εκμετάλλευση μελλοντικών ευκαιριών σε τομείς της οικονομίας με αναπτυξιακή δυναμική, γ) ανάπτυξη και αξιοποίηση σύγχρονων συστημάτων πληροφοριών (ΕΡΓΑΝΗ), δ) εκσυγχρονισμός των δημόσιων υπηρεσιών απασχόλησης, ε) συνέργειες μεταξύ των ενδιαφερόμενων, κοινωνικών εταίρων και νέων (ανοιχτό κανάλι επικοινωνίας, καλές πρακτικές).

Η αντιμετώπιση της ανεργίας και η δημιουργία νέων, βιώσιμων και "καλών" θέσεων εργασίας ιδίως για τους νέους, αποτελεί βασική προτεραιότητα και τελικό στόχο για το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας. Οι Άξονες «Πράσινος», «Ψηφιακός» και «Ιδιωτικές Επενδύσεις και Μετασχηματισμός της Οικονομίας» περιλαμβάνουν πολλές επενδύσεις και μεταρρυθμίσεις που συμβάλλουν άμεσα ή έμμεσα στη δημιουργία θέσεων εργασίας, ενώ ο Άξονας «Απασχόληση, Δεξιότητες και Κοινωνική Συνοχή» εξ ορισμού συνδέεται άμεσα με την ενίσχυση της απασχόλησης των νέων με άμεσο αντίκτυπο στο Εθνικό Σχέδιο Εφαρμογής Εγγυήσεων για τη Νεολαία

Άξονας «Απασχόληση, Δεξιότητες και Κοινωνική Συνοχή»

Το σχέδιο ΤΑΑ της Ελλάδας περιλαμβάνει τις ακόλουθες επενδύσεις και μεταρρυθμίσεις που συμβάλλουν άμεσα ή έμμεσα στους στόχους και τις παρεμβάσεις του προγράμματος Εγγυήσεων για τη Νεολαία: Μεταρρύθμιση της αγοράς εργασίας, ενίσχυση της δημιουργίας θέσεων εργασίας και της ανθεκτικότητας αυτών σε απρόσμενα γεγονότα (shock). Σύγχρονες Ενεργητικές και Παθητικές Πολιτικές Απασχόλησης, που προωθούν την ενίσχυση της αγοράς εργασίας, τη δημιουργία νέων θέσεων εργασίας και δίχτυα ασφαλείας κατά της ανεργίας. Προηγμένα προγράμματα εξειδίκευσης και επανακατάρτισης που ενισχύουν την απασχόληση, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των προγραμμάτων ανάπτυξης ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων και επαγγελματικής κατάρτισης και μαθητείας. Μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις που ενισχύουν την αυτονομία και την εξωστρέφεια των ελληνικών πανεπιστημίων, την ερευνητική τους απόδοση και την ποιότητα της πανεπιστημιακής εκπαίδευσης, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της συνάφειάς της με την αγορά εργασίας, ένταξη των ευάλωτων ομάδων.

Η έκθεση της Επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη, στηρίζοντας τη νέα Στρατηγική Ανάπτυξης της ελληνικής οικονομίας, διαπιστώνει ότι η ελληνική αγορά εργασίας χαρακτηρίζεται από χαμηλή παραγωγικότητα, χαμηλή συμμετοχή και υψηλή σχέση εξάρτησης. Η Έκθεση υποστηρίζει την πολιτική παρέμβαση στα παραπάνω ζητήματα, μεταξύ άλλων, (α) βελτίωση των δεξιοτήτων του εργατικού δυναμικού (απασχολούμενοι και άνεργοι) και (β) αύξηση του ποσοστού συμμετοχής αυτών των ομάδων του πληθυσμού που υποεκπροσωπούνται στην εργασία αγορά (γυναίκες, νέοι και ηλικιωμένοι).

Ο Άξονας 3.1: Αύξηση των θέσεων εργασίας και προώθηση της συμμετοχής στην αγορά εργασίας, στοχεύει στην αύξηση της μακροχρόνιας απασχόλησης και της παραγωγικότητας μέσω της ενίσχυσης του ανθρώπινου κεφαλαίου. Οι βασικές κατευθύνσεις μέσω των οποίων ο Άξονας 3.1 επιδιώκει τους στόχους που σχετίζονται με το Εθνικό Σχέδιο Εφαρμογής Εγγυήσεων Νέων είναι κυρίως: η μεταρρύθμιση της αγοράς εργασίας, η αναβάθμιση της ικανότητας της αγοράς να δημιουργεί θέσεις εργασίας και ενίσχυση της ανθεκτικότητάς της σε περίπτωση σοκ, σύγχρονες ενεργητικές και παθητικές πολιτικές απασχόλησης , καθώς και η ενίσχυση του

πλέγματος ασφάλειας κατά της ανεργίας. Επιπλέον, άμεση σύνδεση με το Εθνικό Σχέδιο Εφαρμογής Εγγυήσεων για τη Νεολαία εμφανίζει η Μεταρρύθμιση και Ψηφιοποίηση του ΟΑΕΔ και η αναβάθμιση του μηχανισμού διάγνωσης των αναγκών της αγοράς εργασίας, που επικεντρώνονται στη βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας και της ψηφιοποίησης των υπηρεσιών, συμβάλλοντας επιπρόσθετα στον μετριασμό των κοινωνικών επιπτώσεων της πανδημίας του COVID 19.

Η μεταρρύθμιση 2 «Ενεργές πολιτικές για την αγορά εργασίας» περιλαμβάνει ως στρατηγικό στόχο την «Σημαντική αύξηση της συμμετοχής των γυναικών και των νέων στην αγορά εργασίας» που, προτείνονται συγκεκριμένα επενδυτικά σχέδια για το «Πρόγραμμα βραχυπρόθεσμης εργασιακής εμπειρίας για νεότερους ανέργους (ηλικίας 18- 30) ".

Ο Άξονας 3.2: Ενίσχυση των ψηφιακών δυνατοτήτων της εκπαίδευσης και εκσυγχρονισμός της επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης, στοχεύει στην αύξηση της μακροχρόνιας απασχόλησης και της παραγωγικότητας μέσω της ανάπτυξης του ανθρώπινου κεφαλαίου και της σύνδεσης του εργατικού δυναμικού της χώρας με τις ανάγκες της παραγωγής και της αγοράς εργασίας. Περιλαμβάνει μεταρρυθμίσεις που βελτιώνουν την ελκυστικότητα και αποτελεσματικότητα της επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης, κατάρτισης και δια βίου μάθησης στην αγορά εργασίας, ειδικά για τους νέους. Τα οφέλη των σχετικών μεταρρυθμίσεων ενισχύονται με επενδύσεις σε ψηφιακά συστήματα, εργαστηριακό εξοπλισμό στο σύνολο των εργαστηριακών κέντρων, καθώς και πρόγραμμα κτιριακών ανακαινίσεων και αναβαθμίσεων.

Μία από τις κύριες προκλήσεις είναι η συμμετοχή των νέων στην επαγγελματική κατάρτιση, η οποία είναι χαμηλή σε σύγκριση με τον μέσο όρο της ΕΕ. Το ίδιο ισχύει και για τη συμμετοχή σε προγράμματα δια βίου μάθησης. Η προθυμία των επιχειρήσεων να χρηματοδοτήσουν τη συμμετοχή των εργαζομένων τους σε προγράμματα κατάρτισης είναι χαμηλή, και το ίδιο ισχύει και για τη ζήτηση από υπαλλήλους του ιδιωτικού τομέα να συμμετάσχουν σε τέτοια προγράμματα.

Η Μεταρρύθμιση 1 «Μια νέα Στρατηγική για τη Διά Βίου Κατάρτιση: Εκσυγχρονισμός και Αναβάθμιση του Εθνικού Συστήματος Διαμόρφωσης δεξιοτήτων (Upskilling/Reskilling) της Ελλάδας» (ID: 16913) εισάγει ένα γενικότερο πλαίσιο διακυβέρνησης για προγράμματα ανάπτυξης δεξιοτήτων που πραγματοποιούνται στην Ελλάδα. Μεταξύ άλλων, στόχος του είναι να εξοπλίσει τους νεότερους εργαζόμενους με τις απαραίτητες δεξιότητες και γνώσεις για την αγορά εργασίας.

Η Μεταρρύθμιση 2 «Αναβάθμιση της Επαγγελματικής Εκπαίδευσης και Κατάρτισης για Νέους» στοχεύει στην αύξηση της ποιότητας και της συνάφειας της αγοράς εργασίας με το Σύστημα Επαγγελματικής Εκπαίδευσης και Κατάρτισης (ΕΕΚ). Πιο συγκεκριμένα, επιδιώκει τη μετατροπή του ΕΕΚ σε μια ελκυστική εκπαιδευτική επιλογή, παρέχοντας δεξιότητες που σχετίζονται με τη ζήτηση στην αγορά εργασίας, ενισχύοντας την παραγωγικότητα και μειώνοντας την ανεργία, ιδίως μεταξύ των νέων. Σύμφωνα με τις προτάσεις της ενδιάμεσης Έκθεσης της Επιτροπής Πισσαρίδη, αυτή η μεταρρύθμιση θα συμβάλλει στη μείωση του σημαντικού χάσματος μεταξύ των δεξιοτήτων (συμπεριλαμβανομένων των ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων) που απαιτούνται από τους εργοδότες και εκείνων που προσφέρουν οι αιτούντες εργασία, ιδίως σε τομείς όπως η ενέργεια, η τεχνολογία των πληροφοριών και οι επικοινωνίες, υγεία, τουρισμός και επιστήμη, τεχνολογία, επιστήμη μηχανικών και μαθηματικά (STEM).

Η Μεταρρύθμιση 3 «Ενίσχυση του Συστήματος Μαθητείας» (επίσης σύμφωνα με τις προτάσεις της Έκθεσης Πισσαρίδη και ευθυγραμμισμένη στενά με τη Μεταρρύθμιση 2 παραπάνω, στοχεύει στην ενίσχυση του συστήματος μαθητείας προκειμένου να διευκολύνει την είσοδο στην αγορά

εργασίας των καταρτιζόμενων. Ειδικότερα, επανεξετάζει, επανασχεδιάζει και αναμορφώνει το τρέχον σύστημα μαθητείας για να το ευθυγραμμίσει με τις τρέχουσες απαιτήσεις της αγοράς εργασίας. Στο πλαίσιο της μεταρρύθμισης, τα προγράμματα σπουδών για τα σχολεία μαθητείας για περίπου 40 ειδικότητες θα αναθεωρηθούν, θα εκσυγχρονιστούν και θα ευθυγραμμιστούν με τις ανάγκες της αγοράς εργασίας, προκειμένου να αυξηθεί το επίπεδο των δεξιοτήτων που παρέχονται στους καταρτιζόμενους (συμπεριλαμβανομένων των ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων), σε στενή συνεργασία με τους κοινωνικούς εταίρους και τους εργοδότες. Συνολικά, η μεταρρύθμιση καθιστά το σύστημα μαθητείας αναπόσπαστο μέρος της στρατηγικής για την αναβάθμιση της ΕΕΚ και, τελικά, τη μείωση της ανεργίας των νέων.

Το υφιστάμενο μοντέλο μαθητείας που εφαρμόζεται από τον ΟΑΕΔ έχει αποδειχθεί αποτελεσματικό, καθώς ένα σημαντικό ποσοστό μαθητών/μαθητευομένων των σχολών μαθητείας του ΟΑΕΔ (ΕΠΑΣ) συνεχίζει να εργάζεται για τον ίδιο εργοδότη μετά το τέλος των σπουδών και της μαθητείας του. Η επαγγελματική εκπαίδευση όπως παρέχεται από τα ΕΠΑΣ μπορεί και πρέπει να ενισχυθεί περαιτέρω ώστε να αποτελέσει αναπόσπαστο μέρος της στρατηγικής των αρχών για την αναβάθμιση της ΕΕΚ και, τελικά, τη μείωση της ανεργίας των νέων.

Το Υπουργείο Παιδείας καταρτίζει ένα νομοσχέδιο σύμφωνα με το οποίο το Σύστημα Μαθητείας του ΟΑΕΔ αποκαθίσταται ως ξεχωριστός πυλώνας στο εθνικό Σύστημα ΕΕΚ.

Ο Άξονας 3.4: Αύξηση της πρόσβασης σε αποτελεσματικές και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς κοινωνικές πολιτικές, περιλαμβάνει μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις που στοχεύουν σε ορισμένες από τις πιο ευάλωτες πληθυσμιακές ομάδες της χώρας, με πρωταρχικό στόχο την παροχή ίσων ευκαιριών για όλους, ανεξάρτητα από το φύλο, την εθνικότητα, τον σεξουαλικό προσανατολισμό, και άλλα δημογραφικά ή κοινωνικά χαρακτηριστικά. Περιλαμβάνει μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις με στόχο την εξασφάλιση της κοινωνικής ένταξης ευάλωτων πληθυσμιακών ομάδων μέσω (α) προώθησης της οικονομικής ενεργοποίησης, της παροχής ευκαιριών κατάρτισης, εκπαίδευσης και μαθητείας, (β) εξασφάλισης πρόσβασης σε αποτελεσματικές και υψηλής ποιότητας κοινωνικές υπηρεσίες και γ) οικονομικής ενίσχυσης για τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό με προγράμματα όπως η Ψηφιακή Μέριμνα (voucher).

Βίβλος Ψηφιακού Μετασχηματισμού 2020 – 2025

Η Βίβλος Ψηφιακού Μετασχηματισμού (ΒΨΜ) 2020 – 2025 αποτυπώνει τη στρατηγική της Ελλάδας για τη μετάβαση στην ψηφιακή εποχή, μέσα από ένα σύνολο οριζόντιων και κάθετων παρεμβάσεων που θα υλοποιήσουν τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό της ελληνικής κοινωνίας και οικονομίας. Επιπλέον, η ΒΨΜ προβλέπει ένα νέο μοντέλο ψηφιακής διακυβέρνησης, και νέους, ενισχυμένους μηχανισμούς για το σχεδιασμό, την υλοποίηση και την παρακολούθηση των ψηφιακών έργων.

Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας τοποθετεί τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό στο επίκεντρο των αλλαγών που θα απελευθερώσουν τη δυναμική της οικονομίας και θα συμβάλλουν σε μια ισχυρή, βιώσιμη ανάπτυξη. Μέσα από στοχευμένες μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις, το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας προωθεί τη διεύρυνση της συνδεσιμότητας των νοικοκυριών και των επιχειρήσεων σε ευρυζωνικά δίκτυα υψηλής ταχύτητας και απόδοσης, και την ανάπτυξη δικτύων νέας γενιάς σε όλη την Επικράτεια (Άξονας 2.1), σε άμεση συνάφεια με τους στόχους και τις κατευθύνσεις της ΒΨΜ.

Επιπλέον, το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας προωθεί μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις για τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό και εκσυγχρονισμό του δημοσίου τομέα, για την παροχή σύγχρονων, υψηλής ποιότητας υπηρεσιών προς τους πολίτες και τις επιχειρήσεις (Άξονας 2.2), για την τεχνολογική και ψηφιακή αναβάθμιση των επιχειρήσεων του ιδιωτικού τομέα (ιδιαίτερα των ΜμΕ), και για την ενίσχυση των ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων τους (Άξονας 2.3). Οι συγκεκριμένες μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις είναι πλήρως ευθυγραμμισμένες με τις προτεραιότητες και τις κατευθύνσεις της ΒΨΜ, και αναμένεται να λειτουργήσουν συμπληρωματικά.

Εθνική Στρατηγική Έρευνας και Καινοτομίας για την Έξυπνη Εξειδίκευση 2014-2020

Η **Εθνική Στρατηγική Έρευνας και Καινοτομίας για την Έξυπνη Εξειδίκευση** εκπονήθηκε στο πλαίσιο της Στρατηγικής «Ευρώπη 2020» της ΕΕ και της Πολιτικής συνοχής για την Προγραμματική Περίοδο 2014 – 2020. Στόχος της Εθνικής Στρατηγικής Έρευνας και Καινοτομίας για την Έξυπνη Εξειδίκευση 2014-2020 είναι η παραγωγική ανασυγκρότηση της χώρας, με βασικό πυλώνα την έρευνα, την τεχνολογία και την καινοτομία για την άμβλυνση των περιφερειακών ανισοτήτων και τη δημιουργία βιώσιμης απασχόλησης. Σήμερα βρίσκεται σε εξέλιξη η διαδικασία επικαιροποίησής της, ώστε να προσαρμοστεί στις νέες συνθήκες καθώς και τις προτεραιότητες της νέας Προγραμματικής Περιόδου 2021 – 2027.

Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας συνδέεται άμεσα με τους στόχους και τις προτεραιότητες της Εθνικής Στρατηγικής Έρευνας και Καινοτομίας για την Έξυπνη Εξειδίκευση 2014-2020, ενσωματώνοντας τα αποτελέσματα και την εμπειρία από την εφαρμογή της. Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας προωθεί σειρά μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων για την ενίσχυση της έρευνας και της καινοτομίας στο εκπαιδευτικό σύστημα (Άξονας 3.2), καθώς και για την ενίσχυση της σύνδεσης της επιχειρηματικότητας και του παραγωγικού συστήματος με την επιστημονική γνώση και την καινοτομία (Άξονας 4.5), που ευθυγραμμίζονται πλήρως με τις κατευθύνσεις και τους στόχους της Εθνικής Στρατηγική Έρευνας και Καινοτομίας για την Έξυπνη Εξειδίκευση.

Αντίστοιχα, κοινοί στόχοι μεταξύ της Εθνικής Στρατηγικής Έρευνας και Καινοτομίας για την Έξυπνη Εξειδίκευση και του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, που υποστηρίζονται μέσα από κατάλληλες μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις του δεύτερου, είναι:

- η ενεργειακή μετάβαση και η συνολική αναβάθμιση των ενεργειακών υποδομών (Άξονας 1.1)
- η βελτίωση της προστασίας του περιβάλλοντος και η ενίσχυση της ανθεκτικότητας των πόλεων και των οικοσυστημάτων απέναντι στην κλιματική αλλαγή (Άξονες 1.2, 1.3 και 1.4)
- η προώθηση των σύγχρονων Τεχνολογιών Πληροφορικής και Τηλεπικοινωνιών (ΤΠΕ) σε όλα τα επίπεδα (Άξονας 2.1, 2.2 και 2.3)
- η ενίσχυση της παραγωγικότητας, της ανταγωνιστικότητας και της ανθεκτικότητας κρίσιμων τομέων για την Ελληνική Οικονομία, όπως ο πολιτισμός, ο τουρισμός, η αγροδιατροφή, η υγεία-φάρμακα, η βιομηχανική παραγωγή, τα υλικά και οι μεταφορές – εφοδιαστική αλυσίδα (Άξονες 4.6 και 4.7).

Εθνική Στρατηγική για την Ανώτατη Εκπαίδευση (2016 – 2020)

Η **Εθνική Στρατηγική για την Ανώτατη Εκπαίδευση** αποτυπώνει τις στρατηγικές κατευθύνσεις και τους στόχους της χώρας σχετικά με την Ανώτατη Εκπαίδευση, την οργάνωση και λειτουργία των ιδρυμάτων και φορέων Ανώτατης Εκπαίδευσης, το πλαίσιο δικτύωσης και εξωστρέφειάς τους, και την ανταπόκριση τους στις ανάγκες των εκπαιδευόμενων, της κοινωνίας και της οικονομίας.

Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας ενσωματώνει βασικές κατευθυντήριες και προτεραιότητες της Εθνικής Στρατηγικής για την Ανώτατη Εκπαίδευση, και προκρίνει μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις για την ενίσχυση του συστήματος Ανώτατης Εκπαίδευσης, των ιδρυμάτων και του παραγόμενου διδακτικού και ερευνητικού έργου (Άξονας 3.2).

Επιπλέον, το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας προωθεί τη μεγαλύτερη διασύνδεση μεταξύ της επιχειρηματικότητας και της παραγωγής, από τη μία πλευρά, και της επιστημονικής γνώσης, καινοτομίας και τεχνολογίας, από την άλλη (Άξονες 4.5 και 2.3), σε άμεση συνάφεια και συμπληρωματικότητα με την προτεραιότητα που αποδίδει η Εθνική Στρατηγική για την Ανώτατη Εκπαίδευση στη σύνδεση μεταξύ της εκπαίδευσης, της έρευνας και της παραγωγής.

Εθνική Στρατηγική για την Ένταξη

Η **Εθνική Στρατηγική για την Ένταξη** αποτελεί ένα ολοκληρωμένο σχέδιο για την ένταξη των πολιτών τρίτων χωρών στην Ελλάδα, λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τα δεδομένα που έχουν διαμορφωθεί τα τελευταία έτη σε τοπικό, εθνικό, ευρωπαϊκό, περιφερειακό και διεθνές επίπεδο, τις ανάγκες και τις δυνατότητες, και την εναρμόνιση της χώρας με το ευρωπαϊκό πλαίσιο αρχών και αξιών.

Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας ενσωματώνει τις κατευθύνσεις και τους στόχους της Εθνικής Στρατηγικής για την Ένταξη, και ανταποκρίνεται μέσω παρεμβάσεων για τη διευκόλυνση της κοινωνικής ένταξης των προσφύγων και των δικαιούχων διεθνούς προστασίας, μέσα από την ένταξή τους στην αγορά εργασίας και την παροχή ολοκληρωμένου συνόλου υπηρεσιών, εκμάθησης της Ελληνικής γλώσσας και του Ευρωπαϊκού τρόπου ζωής, ανάλυσης δεξιοτήτων, συμβουλευτικής, κατάρτισης και επανακατάρτισης για την εύρεση εργασίας (Άξονας 3.4). Επιπλέον, το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας προωθεί την ψηφιοποίηση των διαδικασιών μετανάστευσης και του αρχείου ασύλου, με γνώμονα τον καλύτερο έλεγχο των μεταναστευτικών ροών και την ταχύτερη ενσωμάτωση των νόμιμων μεταναστών και προσφύγων (Άξονας 3.4). Οι συγκεκριμένες επενδύσεις λειτουργούν συμπληρωματικά με τους στόχους και τις δράσεις της Εθνικής Στρατηγικής για την Ένταξη.

Εθνικό Σχέδιο Δράσης για τα Δικαιώματα των ΑμεΑ

Το **Εθνικό Σχέδιο Δράσης για τα Δικαιώματα των Ατόμων με Αναπηρία (ΑμεΑ)** καταρτίστηκε το 2020, και αποτελεί έναν ολοκληρωμένο οδικό χάρτη για το συντονισμό και τον έλεγχο των επιμέρους δράσεων και πολιτικών για τα δικαιώματα των ατόμων με αναπηρία.

Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας συνδέεται με το Εθνικό Σχέδιο Δράσης για τα Δικαιώματα των ΑμεΑ, και προωθεί μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις που ενισχύσουν την ανεξάρτητη διαβίωση και την πρόσβαση των ΑμεΑ σε κρίσιμες για την καθημερινότητα υπηρεσίες και λειτουργίες, καθώς και την κοινωνική και εργασιακή ένταξη τους. Πρόκειται για

μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις που έρχονται να ενισχύσουν την προσβασιμότητα των ΑμεΑ σε κρίσιμες υπηρεσίες, να συμβάλλουν στην αποϊδρυματοποίηση παιδιών και ενηλίκων με αναπηρίες, και στην παροχή άμεσων, αποτελεσματικών υπηρεσιών φροντίδας προς τα άτομα αυτά (Άξονας 3.4). Επιπλέον, πρόκειται για μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις που ενισχύουν τις δεξιότητες, την προσβασιμότητα του εκπαιδευτικού περιεχομένου και εξοπλισμού, την απασχολησιμότητα και την απασχόληση των ΑμεΑ, με στόχο την ομαλή εργασιακή ένταξή τους (Άξονες 3.1 και 3.2). Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας είναι συμπληρωματικές των επιμέρους δράσεων που περιλαμβάνει το Εθνικό Σχέδιο Δράσης για τα Δικαιώματα των ΑμεΑ, και λειτουργούν προσθετικά μεταξύ τους προς επίτευξη των κοινών στόχων.

Εθνικό Στρατηγικό Σχέδιο Μεταφορών

Το **Εθνικό Στρατηγικό Σχέδιο Μεταφορών** αποτελεί τη βάση για την αειφόρο ανάπτυξη των υποδομών και υπηρεσιών του συστήματος μεταφορών της Ελλάδας, μεσοπρόθεσμα και μακροπρόθεσμα, και θα συμβάλλει στην ανταγωνιστικότητα του τομέα των μεταφορών της χώρας.

Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας χαρακτηρίζεται από υψηλή συνάφεια με το Εθνικό Στρατηγικό Σχέδιο Μεταφορών, και θέτει ως προτεραιότητα την οικονομική ανάκαμψη, την ανάπτυξη του τομέα των μεταφορών και την ανάπτυξη σύγχρονων, βιώσιμων, προσβάσιμων και ανθεκτικών στην κλιματική αλλαγή μεταφορικών υποδομών (Άξονας 4.6). Μέσω κατάλληλων επενδύσεων επίσης, επιδιώκεται η ανάπτυξη των απαιτούμενων μεταφορικών υποδομών σε τοπικό, περιφερειακό και διεθνές επίπεδο, με στόχο τη διασύνδεση όλων των περιοχών της Ελλάδας, την άρση του αποκλεισμού, και τη σημαντική διευκόλυνση των πολιτών και των επιχειρήσεων. Παράλληλα, προάγεται η οδική ασφάλεια μέσω εκπαίδευσης και ενημέρωσης (Άξονας 4.6), ενώ προωθείται ευρύτερα η βιώσιμη αστική κινητικότητα στις πόλεις και τις μητροπολιτικές περιοχές και η στροφή σε πιο φιλικά στο περιβάλλον μεταφορικά μέσα (Άξονας 1.3). Οι δράσεις του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας θα λειτουργήσουν συμπληρωματικά με τα έργα που έχουν ενταχθεί στο Εθνικό Στρατηγικό Σχέδιο Μεταφορών, συμβάλλοντας από κοινού στην επίτευξη των επιδιωκόμενων αποτελεσμάτων.

Εθνικός Μηχανισμός Διαχείρισης Κρίσεων και Αντιμετώπισης Κινδύνων

Ο **Εθνικός Μηχανισμός Διαχείρισης Κρίσεων και Αντιμετώπισης Κινδύνων** εισάγει ένα ολοκληρωμένο πλέγμα δράσεων για την έγκαιρη και αποτελεσματική διαχείριση κρίσεων από όλες τις συντρέχουσες επιχειρησιακές, επιτελικές και υποστηρικτικές δομές, με στόχο την έγκαιρη και αποτελεσματική ανταπόκριση σε παντός είδους καταστάσεις έκτακτης ανάγκης, λόγω φυσικών, τεχνολογικών ή άλλων καταστροφών και απειλών.

Το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας αναγνωρίζει την ενίσχυση της ανθεκτικότητας της κοινωνίας απέναντι σε κάθε είδους απειλές και κινδύνους ως βασική παράμετρο για την οικονομική και κοινωνική ανάπτυξη και πρόοδο. Ενσωματώνει δε πλήρως τις στρατηγικές κατευθύνσεις, τις προτεραιότητες και τους ειδικότερους στόχους του Εθνικού Μηχανισμού Διαχείρισης Κρίσεων και Αντιμετώπισης Κινδύνων. Ειδικότερα, προωθεί μέσω ειδικών παρεμβάσεων την ενίσχυση της ανθεκτικότητας των φυσικών και των αστικών οικοσυστημάτων απέναντι στην κλιματική αλλαγή (Άξονας 1.2 και 1.4), καθώς και την ενίσχυση των μηχανισμών έγκαιρης πρόγνωσης και αντιμετώπισης των φυσικών καταστροφών (Άξονας 1.4).

Επιπρόσθετα, το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, και οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις του, ενσωματώνουν προβλέψεις για την αποτελεσματική αντιμετώπιση κινδύνων σχετικών με τη δημόσια υγεία (Άξονας 3.3) και τις τεχνολογικές (Άξονας 2.1) και μεταφορικές (Άξονας 4.6) υποδομές.

Με αυτόν τον τρόπο, το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας λειτουργεί συμπληρωματικά ως προς τον Εθνικό Μηχανισμό Διαχείρισης Κρίσεων και Αντιμετώπισης Κινδύνων, και τις δράσεις που περιλαμβάνει, ενισχύοντας συνολικά την ανθεκτικότητα απέναντι στους παράγοντες κινδύνου σε όλα τα επίπεδα.

Συμπληρωματικότητα με το Πλαίσιο Ενισχυμένης Εποπτείας

Εκτός από το Ευρωπαϊκό Εξάμηνο, οι οικονομικές εξελίξεις και οι πολιτικές στην Ελλάδα παρακολουθούνται στο Πλαίσιο Ενισχυμένης Εποπτείας σύμφωνα με τον Κανονισμό (ΕΕ) αριθ. 472/2013, με στόχο την αντιμετώπιση πιθανών πηγών οικονομικών και χρηματοοικονομικών δυσκολιών και την εφαρμογή διαρθρωτικών μεταρρυθμίσεων. Το Πλαίσιο Ενισχυμένης Εποπτείας επιτρέπει επίσης την αξιολόγηση της δέσμευσης που ανέλαβε η Ελλάδα προς το Eurogroup της 22ας Ιουνίου 2018, να συνεχίσει τις μεταρρυθμίσεις που εγκρίθηκαν στο πλαίσιο του Προγράμματος του Ευρωπαϊκού Μηχανισμού Σταθερότητας και να διασφαλίσει ότι οι στόχοι των σημαντικών μεταρρυθμίσεων που εγκρίθηκαν στο πλαίσιο των προγραμμάτων χρηματοδοτικής βοήθειας προστατεύονται.

Σε αυτό το πλαίσιο, η ενισχυμένη εποπτεία παρακολουθεί την εφαρμογή συγκεκριμένων δεσμεύσεων για την ολοκλήρωση βασικών διαρθρωτικών μεταρρυθμίσεων που ξεκίνησαν στο πλαίσιο του προγράμματος, σε έξι βασικούς τομείς, συγκεκριμένα: (i) δημοσιονομικές και δημοσιονομικές διαρθρωτικές πολιτικές, (ii) κοινωνική πρόνοια, (iii) χρηματοοικονομική σταθερότητα, (iv) αγορά εργασίας και προϊόντων, (v) Ελληνική Εταιρεία Συμμετοχών και Περιουσίας (ΕΕΣΥΠ) και ιδιωτικοποιήσεις και (vi) εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης.

Το ελληνικό Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας έχει σχεδιαστεί για να λειτουργεί με συνέπεια και συνέργεια με το Πλαίσιο Ενισχυμένης Εποπτείας, καθώς περιλαμβάνει αλλά και βασίζεται σε πολλές διαρθρωτικές μεταρρυθμίσεις και δεσμεύσεις βάσει αυτού.

Πιο αναλυτικά, το «Ελλάδα 2.0» περιλαμβάνει (κυρίως στους Άξονες 4.1, 4.2), μεταξύ άλλων, τις ακόλουθες μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις, οι οποίες συνδέονται άμεσα ή έμμεσα με τον βασικό τομέα των δημοσιονομικών και των δημοσιονομικών διαρθρωτικών πολιτικών, υπό το Πλαίσιο Ενισχυμένης Εποπτείας: λογιστική μεταρρύθμιση, μέτρα και κίνητρα για την προώθηση ηλεκτρονικών συναλλαγών, νέο πλαίσιο για την καταπολέμηση του λαθρεμπορίου, ηλεκτρονικά ταμειακά μηχανήματα και POS, ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό της φορολογικής και τελωνειακής διοίκησης, καθώς και ένα νέο σύστημα δημοσίων συμβάσεων.

Ένα άλλο σύνολο παρεμβάσεων (στον Άξονα 3.3) είναι αφιερωμένο στη βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας και της βιωσιμότητας της υγειονομικής περίθαλψης στην Ελλάδα, σύμφωνα με τον στόχο του Πλαισίου Ενισχυμένης Εποπτείας για τον εκσυγχρονισμό της υγειονομικής περίθαλψης. Το Εθνικό Σύστημα Υγείας θα περάσει από έναν ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό που θα διευκολύνει όλες τις προσπάθειες που καταβάλλονται για τον έλεγχο των δαπανών για την υγειονομική περίθαλψη και τη συγκέντρωση των προμηθειών, ενώ προγραμματίζονται οργανωτικές μεταρρυθμίσεις (ΚΕΤΕΚΝΥ, ΟΔΙΠΥ) με σκοπό τον εξορθολογισμό του συστήματος αποζημιώσεων των νοσοκομείων και τη δημιουργία ενός πλαισίου που θα διασφαλίζει την ποιότητα στις διαδικασίες και μετρήσεις επιδόσεων στην υγειονομική περίθαλψη. Μια

μεταρρύθμιση του συστήματος clawback στοχεύει στη μείωση των ποσών του clawback, ενώ ορίζεται και ένα σύστημα αντιστάθμισης των επιστροφών clawback με κλινικές δοκιμές, έρευνα και ανάπτυξη ή δαπάνες επενδύσεων από τις υπόλογες εταιρείες. Τέλος, θα εφαρμοστεί μια μεταρρύθμιση του Συστήματος Πρωτοβάθμιας Υγειονομικής Περίθαλψης με στόχο τη δημιουργία ενός ισχυρού συστήματος με αποτελεσματική λειτουργία φύλαξης, μέσω της αναβάθμισης των εγκαταστάσεων και του εξοπλισμού, την εφαρμογή οργανωτικών αλλαγών και την εκπαίδευση του προσωπικού.

Το «Ελλάδα 2.0» (κυρίως στον Άξονα 4.4) περιλαμβάνει επίσης τις ακόλουθες επενδύσεις και μεταρρυθμίσεις, οι οποίες συμβάλλουν άμεσα ή ευρύτερα στον στόχο της χρηματοπιστωτικής σταθερότητας: εφαρμογή του νέου πλαισίου φερεγγυότητας, προώθηση νέων δανείων και δημιουργία παρατηρητηρίου ρευστότητας, ενίσχυση του πλαισίου AML/CFT, ανάπτυξη κεφαλαιαγορών, ενίσχυση της ικανότητας του χρηματοπιστωτικού συστήματος να ξεπεράσει τις προκλήσεις του παρελθόντος (legacies) και να χρηματοδοτήσει την πραγματική οικονομία. Επιπλέον, οι μεταρρυθμίσεις με τίτλο: «Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός της δικαιοσύνης (e-δικαιοσύνη)», «Δεξιότητες και ψηφιακές δεξιότητες για δικαστές και δικαστικούς υπαλλήλους (δικαστικό προσωπικό)» και «Επιτάχυνση της απονομής της δικαιοσύνης» αναμένεται να αυξήσουν τις ψηφιακές δυνατότητες του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης, ενώ παράλληλα, θα ενδυναμώσουν τους δικαστές και το δικαστικό προσωπικό και θα τους παρέχουν τις ικανότητες για να αυξηθεί ουσιαστικά η ταχύτητα της δικαιοσύνης χωρίς να διακυβεύεται η ποιότητά της.

Όσον αφορά την αγορά εργασίας και προϊόντων, το «Ελλάδα 2.0» περιλαμβάνει διάφορες προτάσεις που συνδέονται με τις μεταρρυθμίσεις του Πλαισίου Ενισχυμένης Εποπτείας. Συγκεκριμένα, έχει προγραμματιστεί ένα σύνολο μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων (στους Άξονες 3.1, 3.2) για την υποστήριξη του εκσυγχρονισμού της αγοράς εργασίας, την προώθηση της δημιουργίας θέσεων εργασίας και την ενίσχυση της απασχολησιμότητας. Ένας νέος εργατικός νόμος θα προκαλέσει διαρθρωτικές αλλαγές προκειμένου να αυξήσει τη δημιουργία θέσεων εργασίας και την ανταγωνιστικότητα, να καταπολεμήσει τη αδήλωτη εργασία, να βελτιώσει την ισορροπία μεταξύ επαγγελματικής και προσωπικής ζωής και να γεφυρώσει το κενό απασχόλησης των φύλων. Η μεταρρύθμιση υποστηρίζεται εκτεταμένα από την επένδυση στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό των εργασιακών συστημάτων (συμπεριλαμβανομένων των ΕΡΓΑΝΗ, e-ΕΦΚΑ, ΑΤΛΑΣ, ΣΕΠΕ, ΗΡΙΔΑΝΟΣ). Ταυτόχρονα, οι ενεργητικές και παθητικές πολιτικές για την αγορά εργασίας μεταρρυθμίζονται και συνδυάζονται με επενδύσεις όπως η επανειδίκευση και η αναβάθμιση δεξιοτήτων (reskilling/upskilling) του εργατικού δυναμικού για την ενίσχυση της απασχόλησης και της απασχολησιμότητας και τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό του ΟΑΕΔ με σκοπό την αύξηση της αποτελεσματικότητας των πολιτικών κατά της ανεργίας.

Επιπλέον, υπάρχουν πρόσθετες ενέργειες για την απλούστευση του επιχειρηματικού περιβάλλοντος και για την αναβάθμιση της ποιότητας και της ασφάλειας, που περιλαμβάνει, μεταξύ άλλων, την επέκταση της απλούστευσης των αδειών σε πρόσθετες οικονομικές δραστηριότητες, καθώς και τη μεταρρύθμιση «Ευκολία στην Επιχειρηματική Δραστηριότητα» (Ease of Doing Business) (ID 16591) με παρεμβάσεις για τη βελτίωση του επιχειρηματικού περιβάλλοντος και την κατάταξη της Ελλάδας στον δείκτη της Παγκόσμιας Τράπεζας. Επιπλέον, περιλαμβάνονται και δράσεις που αφορούν στην Ψηφιοποίηση του Δικτύου Οικονομικής Διπλωματίας, σε δράσεις κατάρτισης για τις εξαγωγές καθώς και διευκόλυνση του εμπορίου, με στόχο την παροχή βοήθειας στους υφιστάμενους και δυνητικούς εξαγωγείς για την ενίσχυση των εξαγωγών.

Επιπλέον, οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι επενδύσεις στον τομέα του χωροταξικού και πολεοδομικού σχεδιασμού επηρεάζουν οριζόντια μια σειρά τομέων πολιτικής, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της

προστασίας του περιβάλλοντος, της προσαρμογής στην αλλαγή του κλίματος, του δομημένου περιβάλλοντος, της ανάπτυξης, της κατανομής των δημόσιων υποδομών και σχετίζονται στενά με την ταχεία ανάπτυξη ενός σύγχρονου και αποτελεσματικού κτηματολογίου.. Η επιτυχής ολοκλήρωση του έργου του Κτηματολογίου, καθώς και η επένδυση του Εθνικού Σχεδίου Αναδάσωσης, σύμφωνα με το οποίο θα εφαρμοστεί η αποκατάσταση πολλών υποβαθμισμένων δασικών οικοσυστημάτων, αποτελεί προϋπόθεση για την επιτάχυνση της επικύρωσης των δασικών χαρτών σε ολόκληρη τη χώρα.

Επιπλέον, η εκπόνηση αστικών σχεδίων για την εφαρμογή της μεταρρύθμισης της αστικής πολιτικής σχετίζεται επίσης στενά με την αστική αειφορία, η οποία αποτελεί βασική προτεραιότητα του «Ελλάδα 2.0» στο πλαίσιο του «Πράσινου» Πυλώνα. Η μεταρρύθμιση μέσα στο τρέχον Πλαίσιο Ενισχυμένης Εποπτείας επαναπροσδιορίζει τη σχέση μεταξύ πόλεων και ανθρώπων που ζουν σε αυτές και αλλάζει τις αστικές μεταφορές σε ένα μοντέλο λιγότερο ρυπογόνο και πιο αποτελεσματικό..

Σχετικά με τον βασικό τομέα της Ελληνικής Εταιρείας Συμμετοχών και Περιουσίας και τις ιδιωτικοποιήσεις και με σκοπό την ενίσχυση της ανάπτυξης των ακινήτων του δημοσίου, η επένδυση στο Ολυμπιακό Αθλητικό Κέντρο Αθηνών (ΟΑΚΑ) επιχειρεί να επισκευάσει, συντηρήσει και βελτιώσει τη λειτουργική αποτελεσματικότητα του Ολυμπιακού συγκροτήματος προκειμένου να επεκτείνει τη διάρκεια ζωής του, να αποκαταστήσει την εικόνα του ως ορόσημο και να το μετατρέψει σε έναν σύγχρονο, βιώσιμο, ζωντανό, ασφαλή και κερδοφόρο αστικό αθλητικό και ψυχαγωγικό προορισμό. Επιπλέον, ο εκσυγχρονισμός του θεσμικού πλαισίου για τις Δημόσιες Επιχειρήσεις και Οργανισμούς (ΔΕΚΟ) προωθεί τις προσπάθειες εντοπισμού και επίλυσης νομικών εμποδίων, καθώς και άλλων πρακτικών ζητημάτων, που σχετίζονται με μια πιο εμπορική λειτουργία των ΔΕΚΟ της Ελληνικής Εταιρείας Συμμετοχών και Περιουσίας.

Τέλος, άλλοι Άξονες του «Ελλάδα 2.0» ευθυγραμμίζονται προς τον εκσυγχρονισμό της δημόσιας διοίκησης. Πιο συγκεκριμένα, η «Μεταρρύθμιση της Δημόσιας Διοίκησης» (ID: 16972) αποτελείται από ένα ολοκληρωμένο σύνολο δράσεων που αφορούν τον εκσυγχρονισμό της δημόσιας διοίκησης και την επένδυση σε ανθρώπινους πόρους, ενώ η Μεταρρύθμιση «Ενίσχυση του εθνικού πλαισίου κατά της διαφθοράς μέσω στοχευμένων παρεμβάσεων στους τομείς της ανίχνευσης, πρόληψης και ευαισθητοποίησης» περιλαμβάνει την ενίσχυση του Συστήματος Εσωτερικού Ελέγχου της Δημόσιας Διοίκησης καθώς και τη σύνταξη του Εθνικού Σχεδίου Δράσης κατά της Διαφθοράς για την περίοδο 2022-2025. Τέλος, η μεταρρύθμιση με τίτλο «Αποτελεσματική καταπολέμηση της διαφθοράς» περιλαμβάνει μια σειρά απαραίτητων τροποποιήσεων στο νομικό πλαίσιο της Ελλάδας για να βοηθήσει στην καταπολέμηση της διαφθοράς σε βασικούς τομείς πολιτικής, καθώς και να εφαρμόσει ικανοποιητικά συγκεκριμένες συστάσεις της GRECO.

Εκτός από τους προαναφερθέντες έξι βασικούς τομείς μεταρρύθμισης, η Ελλάδα έχει αναλάβει συμπληρωματικές δεσμεύσεις με στόχο τη βελτίωση του εκπαιδευτικού συστήματος μέσω της μεταρρύθμισης της τριτοβάθμιας εκπαίδευσης και της ΕΕΚ και τη δημιουργία ενός συστήματος αξιολόγησης. Το «Ελλάδα 2.0» υποστηρίζει επίσης το μετασχηματισμό αυτού του τομέα πολιτικής, μέσω μεταρρυθμίσεων και έργων που συμβάλλουν στην επιτάχυνση της εφαρμογής της πρόσφατα εγκριθείσας νομοθεσίας για την ΕΕΚ, την ενίσχυση του συστήματος μαθητείας για την ενίσχυση της απασχολησιμότητας, καθώς και την αναβάθμιση της εργαστηριακής υποδομής μονάδων ΕΕΚ. Προωθείται μια συνολική στρατηγική για την ενίσχυση της αριστείας και της καινοτομίας στα πανεπιστήμια, ενώ ιδιαίτερη έμφαση δίνεται στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό σε όλα τα επίπεδα εκπαίδευσης.

Επιπλέον, όσον αφορά τις συμπληρωματικές δεσμεύσεις που ανέλαβαν οι ελληνικές αρχές τον Μάιο του 2020, όπως αναφέρεται στην Έκθεση Ενισχυμένης Εποπτείας, σχετικά με τις πολιτικές ηλεκτρονικής διακυβέρνησης, αυτές υποστηρίζονται από διάφορες επενδύσεις και μεταρρυθμίσεις του «Ελλάδα 2.0», συμπεριλαμβανομένης της ανάπτυξης ενός πλαισίου για την παροχή δημόσιων υπηρεσιών προσανατολισμένων στον χρήστη, της αναβάθμισης της υποδομής και των υπηρεσιών της Γενικής Γραμματείας Πληροφοριακών Συστημάτων για τη Δημόσια Διοίκηση (ΓΓΠΣ), της διασύνδεσης και διαλειτουργικότητας των μητρώων και υπηρεσιών ανταλλαγής δεδομένων μεταξύ δημόσιων οργανισμών, της αναβάθμισης και διασύνδεση της εθνικής πύλης ανοικτών δεδομένων, της προμήθειας υποδομών και υπηρεσιών κεντρικού υπολογιστικού νέφους, της εφαρμογής ενός κεντρικού συστήματος διαχείρισης εγγράφων και της απλούστευσης των διαδικασιών σε βασικούς τομείς πολιτικής.

Συμπληρωματικότητα χρηματοδότησης

Η δομή του Συστήματος Διαχείρισης και Ελέγχου του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας διασφαλίζει ότι η υποστήριξη που παρέχεται από το Ταμείο θα είναι επιπρόσθετη της υποστήριξης που παρέχεται από άλλα ταμεία και προγράμματα της ΕΕ. Σε περιπτώσεις όπου οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και τα επενδυτικά σχέδια λαμβάνουν πρόσθετα κονδύλια από άλλα προγράμματα της ΕΕ, το ΣΔΕ του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας θα διασφαλίσει την αποφυγή της διπλής χρηματοδότησης και θα ορίσει τη σαφή διάκριση μεταξύ των δαπανών.

Δεδομένου ότι το ίδιο κόστος δεν μπορεί να χρηματοδοτηθεί δύο φορές, το ΣΔΕ του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας διασφαλίζει την αποφυγή, την πρόληψη, ακόμη και τον εντοπισμό και τη διόρθωση της διπλής χρηματοδότησης με ισχυρές δομημένες διαδικασίες που έχουν τεθεί σε ισχύ, όπως:

- τη διαλειτουργικότητα των ηλεκτρονικών συστημάτων διαχείρισης και παρακολούθησης που χρησιμοποιούνται από τους φορείς υλοποίησης (ΦΥ) και όλους τους παράγοντες που συμμετέχουν στο ΣΔΕ Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, καθώς και στα συστήματα διαχείρισης και ελέγχου άλλων διαρθρωτικών ταμείων της ΕΕ,
- το κοινό ηλεκτρονικό σύστημα του ΠΔΕ (e-pde) για τη χρηματοδότηση/ πληρωμή όλων των συγχρηματοδοτούμενων έργων (ΤΑΑ, ESI, CEF και ακόμη και εθνικά χρηματοδοτούμενα έργα), διασφαλίζοντας ότι καμία οικονομική απαίτηση δεν μπορεί να εγκριθεί περισσότερες από μία φορές,
- τη στενή συνεργασία μεταξύ των δύο κύριων αρμόδιων αρχών (Υπουργείο Οικονομικών / ΕΥΣΤΑ και Υπουργείο Ανάπτυξης και Επενδύσεων / Εθνική Αρχή Συντονισμού).

Επιπλέον, όλοι οι ΦΥ θα πρέπει να δηλώσουν στο ΣΔΕ του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας ότι δεν έχει χορηγηθεί προηγούμενη χρηματοδότηση της Ένωσης για το ίδιο έργο κατά την τρέχουσα ή προηγούμενη περίοδο , ενώ το ΣΔΕ του Ταμείου θα επιτρέψει την αποτελεσματική διασταύρωση, ανίχνευση και ενοποίηση όλων των πιθανών πηγών δεδομένων που σχετίζονται με τη χρηματοδότηση των ΦΥ και των συγκεκριμένων έργων.

Διαφορετικές ροές χρηματοδότησης της ΕΕ για το ίδιο έργο θα χωρίζονται συστηματικά σε διαφορετικές πηγές χρηματοδότησης, επιτρέποντας τους μέγιστους δυνατούς ελέγχους επί της συνολικής χρηματοδότησης. Αυτό το επίπεδο ενοποίησης και διαφάνειας δεδομένων θα διασφαλίσει την έγκαιρη ανίχνευση και αποφυγή περιπτώσεων διπλής χρηματοδότησης μεταξύ του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και άλλων προγραμμάτων της ΕΕ, ενώ θα λειτουργήσει ως προληπτικός παράγοντας για τους ΦΥ.

Η διαλειτουργικότητα μεταξύ των διαφόρων Πληροφοριακών Συστημάτων (ΠΣ) του δημόσιου τομέα και ο συντονισμός των δημόσιων φορέων, θα προωθήσουν την αποτελεσματική και αποδοτική λειτουργία των συνεργιών μεταξύ όλων των εμπλεκόμενων φορέων, ενώ οι περιπτώσεις διπλής χρηματοδότησης θα επισημανθούν μέσω (υφιστάμενων) εργαλείων Επιχειρηματικής Ευφυΐας χρησιμοποιώντας τη συλλογή και ενοποίηση των δεδομένων. Χαρακτηριστικό παράδειγμα είναι ότι το ΣΔΕ του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας θα αναπτυχθεί στην ίδια πλατφόρμα με το ΕΣΠΑ, το οποίο θα επιτρέψει την ανταλλαγή δεδομένων και την εφαρμογή διασταυρούμενων ελέγχων με όλες τις διαφορετικές πηγές δεδομένων που σχετίζονται με την ΕΕ, όπως το ΕΣΠΑ, το Συνδέοντας την Ευρώπη κ.λπ.

Ενέργειες που αναλήφθηκαν για την υλοποίηση του σχεδίου

Εισαγωγή – Στόχοι

Ο μοναδικός χαρακτήρας και το μέγεθος του «Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας» (εφεξής ΤΑΑ) της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης απαιτεί την εισαγωγή ενός προσαρμοσμένου Συστήματος Διαχείρισης και Ελέγχου (εφεξής ΣΔΕ), δεδομένου ότι το Ταμείο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας είναι ένα πρόγραμμα κάλυψης δαπανών που συνδέει τις πληρωμές με την απόδοση παρά με τα κόστη.

Το προτεινόμενο ΣΔΕ αναπτύσσεται υπό την άμεση διαχείριση των ελληνικών αρχών, και συγκεκριμένα, της Ειδικής Υπηρεσίας Συντονισμού του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης (ΕΥΣΤΑ), η οποία έχει τη συνολική ευθύνη της εφαρμογής του Εθνικού Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και αποτελεί το μοναδικό σημείο επαφής («συντονιστής») μεταξύ των ελληνικών αρχών και της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής (ΕΕ).

Οι κύριοι στόχοι του ΣΔΕ είναι:

- Να διασφαλίσει ότι η υλοποίηση των έργων ευθυγραμμίζεται με το Εθνικό Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, όπως εγκρίθηκε από το Ευρωπαϊκό Συμβούλιο.
- Να διασφαλίσει ότι η υλοποίηση των έργων συμμορφώνεται με το εθνικό και το ενωσιακό ρυθμιστικό πλαίσιο και ότι αποφεύγονται περιπτώσεις σύγκρουσης συμφερόντων, διαφθοράς, απάτης και διπλής χρηματοδότησης.
- Να παρέχει το πλαίσιο για την ενεργό παρακολούθηση της υλοποίησης των έργων, και τον τυχόν εντοπισμό περιπτώσεων καθυστερήσεων, προκειμένου να ληφθούν τα κατάλληλα διορθωτικά μέτρα.
- Να παρέχει το πλαίσιο για τον έλεγχο των έργων και των Δικαιούχων/Φορέων Υλοποίησης (ΦΥ).
- Να επιβεβαιώσει την αποδοτική και αποτελεσματική χρήση των κονδυλίων του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας.
- Να επιβεβαιώσει και να αναφέρει στην Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή (ΕΕ) την επιτυχή ολοκλήρωση των συμφωνημένων οροσήμων και στόχων.

Εμπλεκόμενοι φορείς στο ΣΔΕ – ρόλοι και αρμοδιότητες

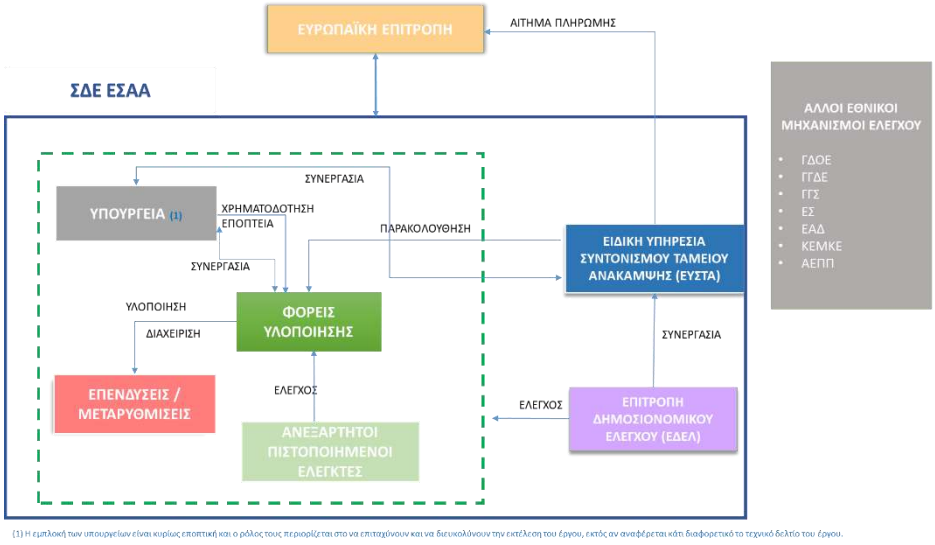
Το προτεινόμενο ΣΔΕ προσδιορίζει σαφείς παράγοντες (φορείς) και τους ρόλους και τις ευθύνες τους στον σχεδιασμό, τη διαχείριση, την εφαρμογή, τον έλεγχο των έργων του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας.

Η δομή του συστήματος περιλαμβάνει τις Αρχές/Φορείς που αναλαμβάνουν τις ευθύνες διαχείρισης, επαλήθευσης και ελέγχου. Συγκεκριμένα, περιλαμβάνει:

- Την ΕΥΣΤΑ, η οποία είναι ο κύριος εθνικός φορέας που είναι επιφορτισμένος με τον συνολικό συντονισμό και την παρακολούθηση του Εθνικού Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας.
- Τα εμπλεκόμενα υπουργεία, τα οποία θα συντάξουν και θα υποβάλουν προτάσεις για μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδυτικά σχέδια που θα χρηματοδοτηθούν στο πλαίσιο του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας.

- Τους ΦΥ, οι οποίοι θα αναλάβουν τη διαχείριση και την εφαρμογή των εγκεκριμένων έργων.
- Την Επιτροπή Δημοσιονομικού Ελέγχου (ΕΔΕΛ), η οποία θα διενεργήσει τους ελέγχους προκειμένου να παράσχει διαβεβαίωση ως προς την επίτευξη των ορόσημων/ στόχων και την αποτελεσματική λειτουργία του ΣΔΕ του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας.

Εν συντομία, το διάγραμμα της οργανωτικής σχέσης μεταξύ των αρχών που συμμετέχουν στο ΣΔΕ παρουσιάζεται στο ακόλουθο σχήμα της "Δομής του Συστήματος Διαχείρισης και Ελέγχου".



1. Η Ειδική Υπηρεσία Συντονισμού Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης (ΕΥΣΤΑ)

Η ΕΥΣΤΑ είναι μία νέα υπηρεσία που ιδρύθηκε στο Υπουργείο Οικονομικών για να λειτουργήσει ως ο υπεύθυνος φορέας για την αποτελεσματική χρήση των κονδυλίων της ΕΕ για την ανάκαμψη, που προέρχονται από το πρόγραμμα Next Generation EU και το βασικό του εργαλείο, το Ταμείο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας (ΤΑΑ). Η ΕΥΣΤΑ είναι αυτοτελής δημόσια υπηρεσία υπό τον Υπουργό Οικονομικών, η οποία ιδρύθηκε με τον Νόμο 4738/2020, και αποτελεί τον κύριο εθνικό φορέα που είναι επιφορτισμένος με το συνολικό συντονισμό και παρακολούθηση του Εθνικού Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, το οποίο θα υποβληθεί προς έγκριση στην ΕΕ.

Η τρέχουσα δομή της ΕΥΣΤΑ παρουσιάζεται στο παρακάτω οργανόγραμμα. Σύμφωνα με το νόμο 4738/2020 (ΦΕΚ 207), η ΕΥΣΤΑ θα αποτελείται συνολικά από 40 θέσεις προσωπικού , που θα καλύπτονται κυρίως (τουλάχιστον κατά 50 τοις εκατό) από μόνιμο προσωπικό του Δημόσιου Τομέα, αποτελούμενο από 29 υπαλλήλους Πανεπιστημιακής Εκπαίδευσης, 4 Τεχνολογικής Εκπαίδευσης και 5 Δευτεροβάθμιας Εκπαίδευσης, σύμφωνα με τις διατάξεις της παραγράφου 1 του άρθρου 278 του προαναφερθέντος νόμου. Τα προσόντα που απαιτούνται για τη συμπλήρωση των παραπάνω θέσεων παρέχονται στην παράγραφο 2 του άρθρου που αναφέρεται παραπάνω, ενώ οι διαδικασίες και ο τρόπος στελέχωσης αναφέρονται στις παραγράφους 3 και 4 αυτής.

Η οργανωτική δομή και οι ευθύνες της ΕΥΣΤΑ μπορούν να τροποποιηθούν ώστε να αντικατοπτρίζουν πλήρως τις διαδικασίες του ΣΔΕ, μόλις αυτό ολοκληρωθεί. Για να εκπληρώσει το σκοπό της, η δομή της ΕΥΣΤΑ διασφαλίζει, αφενός, τη σαφή διάκριση ευθυνών στο επίπεδο των διευθύνσεων και, αφετέρου, τον διαχωρισμό των καθηκόντων στο επίπεδο εντός των

Τμημάτων, έτσι ώστε κανένα μέλος του προσωπικού να μην έχει ευθύνη για περισσότερες από μία αρμοδιότητες: έγκριση, λογιστικά, έλεγχο ή πιστοποίηση για τα ποσά που χρεώνονται, και κανένα μέλος του προσωπικού δεν εκτελεί ένα από αυτά τα καθήκοντα χωρίς να εποπτεύεται από ένα δεύτερο μέλος του προσωπικού.

Σε κάθε περίπτωση, οι διαθέσιμοι πόροι και η εμπειρογνωμοσύνη του προσωπικού συγκαταλέγονται μεταξύ των προτεραιοτήτων της ΕΥΣΤΑ, προκειμένου να διασφαλιστεί η αποτελεσματική χρήση των πόρων της ΕΕ, και ιδίως του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, καθώς και η διαδοχική ολοκλήρωση των καθηκόντων της. Προκειμένου να ενισχυθεί η διαδικασία στελέχωσης της ΕΥΣΤΑ, και ως πρώτο βήμα προς αυτήν την κατεύθυνση, δημοσιεύθηκαν συγκεκριμένες προσκλήσεις εκδήλωσης ενδιαφέροντος για το προσωπικό τον Νοέμβριο του 2020 και τον Μάιο του 2021, αριθμοί αναφοράς 135066 ΕΞ 2020 / 26.11.2020 (ΑΔΑ: Ψ9ΒΒΗ -ΟΒΒ) και 57512 ΕΞ 2021 / 17.05.2021 (ΑΔΑ: ΩΓΨΒΗ-ΖΝΖ), αντίστοιχα, με έμφαση στους αρμόδιους υπαλλήλους με επαγγελματική εμπειρία στις σχετικές εργασίες της ΕΥΣΤΑ. Δεδομένου ότι η ΕΥΣΤΑ είναι μια νέα υπηρεσία, η οποία στελεχώνεται από την αρχή, οι σχετικές διαδικασίες στελέχωσης βρίσκονται σε εξέλιξη, ενώ ορισμένος αριθμός έμπειρων υπαλλήλων έχει ήδη τοποθετηθεί στην υπηρεσία και εκτιμάται ότι η κάλυψη όλων των θέσεων θα ολοκληρωθεί κατά τους πρώτους μήνες του δεύτερου εξαμήνου του έτους 2021. Τα μέλη του προσωπικού διαθέτουν πτυχία από ανώτατα εκπαιδευτικά ιδρύματα, έχουν εμπειρία στον τομέα τους και ανήκουν, στην πλειοψηφία τους, στους τομείς Οικονομολόγων και Μηχανικών, καθώς και άλλων ειδικοτήτων που είναι απαραίτητες για την εκτέλεση των καθηκόντων της υπηρεσίας. Υπάρχει επίσης υποστήριξη από αρμόδια γραμματεία, ενώ όλες οι εργασίες εκτελούνται υπό την άμεση εποπτεία του Διοικητή. Επιπλέον, αξίζει να σημειωθεί ότι η ΕΥΣΤΑ, εάν απαιτείται, μπορεί να αναθέσει σε εξωτερικούς συνεργάτες/ ειδικούς το έργο της εκτέλεσης ορισμένων εργασιών εκ μέρους του.

Οι εργαζόμενοι της ΕΥΣΤΑ διορίζονται με πλήρη απασχόληση και με αποκλειστική ευθύνη να εκτελούν τα καθήκοντα της ΕΥΣΤΑ, χωρίς να εκτελούν άλλα καθήκοντα εκτός της υπηρεσίας. Το προσωπικό της υπηρεσίας είναι λειτουργικά ανεξάρτητο από άλλες υπηρεσίες που εκτελούν καθήκοντα διαχείρισης, εφαρμογής και ελέγχου.

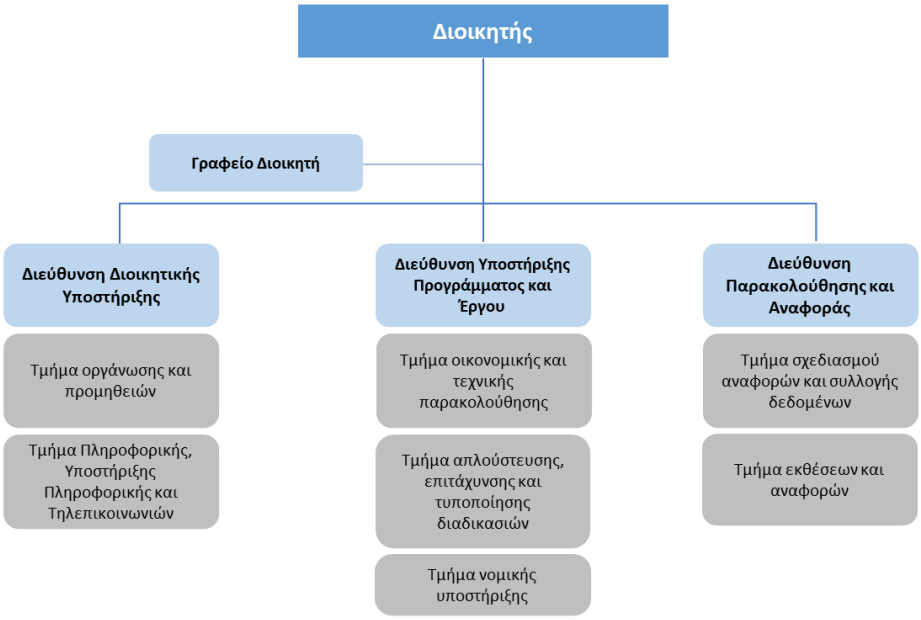
Έχει σχεδιαστεί μια εσωτερική διαδικασία που θα ενισχύσει τη διαφάνεια σε όλα τα στάδια και προβλέπει την υποβολή δήλωσης μη ύπαρξης σύγκρουσης συμφερόντων από όλο το προσωπικό της ΕΥΣΤΑ, ανεξάρτητα από τη θέση που κατέχει κάποιος στην υπηρεσία. Αυτή η δήλωση συμπληρώνεται μία φορά από όλους τους υπαλλήλους και υποβάλλεται στη Διεύθυνση Διοικητικής Υποστήριξης της ΕΥΣΤΑ, η οποία τηρεί σχετικό μητρώο για το προσωπικό που απασχολείται στην Υπηρεσία και την επανεξετάζει περιοδικά.

Προκειμένου να διασφαλίσει ένα υψηλό επίπεδο εργασίας, η ΕΥΣΤΑ εφαρμόζει πολιτική για την εκπαίδευση και τη συνεχή αναβάθμιση των προσόντων και τη βελτίωση των δεξιοτήτων ολόκληρου του προσωπικού της.

Το διορισμένο προσωπικό έχει ήδη πολύτιμη και εξειδικευμένη εμπειρία στην παρακολούθηση, διαχείριση και έλεγχο έργων που συγχρηματοδοτούνται από άλλα ταμεία της ΕΕ, ωστόσο η ΕΥΣΤΑ θα αξιολογήσει τις ανάγκες για ειδική κατάρτιση σε τομείς όπως το ΣΔΕ των συγχρηματοδοτούμενων προγραμμάτων, ο κανονισμός πλαίσιο για την εφαρμογή του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας ή άλλων κονδυλίων της ΕΕ, ελεγκτικά πρότυπα, δεξιότητες πληροφορικής, πρόληψη και εντοπισμό παρατυπιών και απάτης, διαχείριση δημόσιων συμβάσεων, πρόγραμμα δημοσίων επενδύσεων, καθώς και πιο εξειδικευμένα θέματα, και κατά συνέπεια θα οργανώσει εξειδικευμένα προγράμματα κατάρτισης προκειμένου το προσωπικό της να αποκτήσει περαιτέρω γνώση και να αντιμετωπίσει τις επικείμενες προκλήσεις.

Επιπλέον, για άτομα σε θέσεις ευθύνης, η εκπαίδευση περιλαμβάνει την ανάπτυξη δεξιοτήτων που αφορούν την εποπτεία του προσωπικού, τη διαχείριση του ανθρώπινου δυναμικού, την οργάνωση και τη διοίκηση διοικητικών μονάδων.

Η Διεύθυνση Διοικητικής Υποστήριξης της ΕΥΣΤΑ τηρεί ένα «Μητρώο Εκπαίδευσης Προσωπικού», το οποίο είναι μια βάση δεδομένων που καταγράφει τα βασικά υπηρεσιακά δεδομένα των υπαλλήλων της ΕΥΣΤΑ και τα προγράμματα κατάρτισης (σεμινάρια, συνέδρια) που έχουν παρακολουθήσει και τις πιστοποιήσεις που αποκτήθηκαν. Η εκπαίδευση του προσωπικού για βελτίωση των ικανοτήτων και δεξιοτήτων υπόκειται σε τακτική ανάλυση.



Η ΕΥΣΤΑ θα είναι ο εθνικός φορέας με την εντολή / εξουσία να ασκεί τα ακόλουθα καθήκοντα:

1) Να υποστηρίζει και συντονίζει την προετοιμασία και υποβολή του Εθνικού Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης στην Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή και οποιωνδήποτε αναθεωρήσεών του.
2) Να σχεδιάζει και να τροποποιεί το ΣΔΕ για την εφαρμογή του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας.
3) Να εκδίδει την Απόφαση Έγκρισης των έργων και να επαληθεύει ότι δεν υπάρχει σύγκρουση συμφερόντων και καμία διπλή χρηματοδότηση στο επίπεδο της έγκρισης των έργων.
4) Προέγκριση όλων των εγγράφων του διαγωνισμού και των απαιτούμενων τροποποιήσεων.
5) Να επαληθεύει ότι η υλοποίηση των έργων είναι σύμφωνη με το εγκεκριμένο Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας.
6) Να πραγματοποιεί ενεργή παρακολούθηση της προόδου των έργων, με βάση τα ορόσημα και τους στόχους που έχουν τεθεί, για κάθε Άξονα και / ή μεταρρύθμιση και επένδυση, και να επαληθεύει την επίτευξή τους.
7) Να αξιολογεί τις εκθέσεις των ανεξάρτητων πιστοποιημένων ελεγκτών που θα χρησιμοποιηθούν από τους ΦΥ σχετικά με την επίτευξη των ορόσημων / στόχων που έχουν ανατεθεί σε αιτήματα χρηματοδότησης του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και κατά την ολοκλήρωση των ίδιων των έργων.

8) Να υποβάλει τα αιτήματα πληρωμής στην ΕΕ, κατά την επαλήθευση της επίτευξης των ορόσημων και των στόχων μέσω του ΠΣ του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, συνοδευόμενα από τη διαχειριστική δήλωση , καθώς και τη σύνοψη των διενεργηθέντων ελέγχων, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των αδυναμιών που έχουν εντοπιστεί και τυχόν διορθωτικές ενέργειες που ελήφθησαν.
9) Να συντάσσει εκθέσεις και αναφορές, αναφορικά με την υλοποίηση των έργων του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας καθώς και για την επίτευξη των οροσήμων και των στόχων του, προς τον Υπουργό Οικονομικών, τα αρμόδια συλλογικά κυβερνητικά όργανα και τα αρμόδια όργανα της ΕΕ.
10) Να διευκολύνει την επικοινωνία για θέματα του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης μεταξύ όλων των εμπλεκόμενων φορέων.
11) Να παρακολουθεί και αξιολογεί τις διαδικασίες υλοποίησης των έργων στην Ελλάδα, που θα χρηματοδοτηθούν από τους πόρους του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και να παρέχει κατευθύνσεις προς τους αρμόδιους φορείς για την εφαρμογή, απλοποίηση και επιτάχυνση των διαδικασιών αυτών.
12) Να επεξεργάζεται και να εισηγείται στον Υπουργό Οικονομικών και στα αρμόδια συλλογικά κυβερνητικά όργανα, τρόπους αντιμετώπισης των προβλημάτων που ανακύπτουν κατά την εκτέλεση των έργων και προγραμμάτων που χρηματοδοτούνται από το Ταμείο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας.
13) Να επεξεργάζεται και να εισηγείται στον Υπουργό Οικονομικών και στα αρμόδια συλλογικά κυβερνητικά όργανα αναθεωρήσεις και τροποποιήσεις του Εθνικού Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας.
14) Να συνεργάζεται με την Επιτροπή Δημοσιονομικού Ελέγχου (ΕΔΕΛ) σχετικά με τους ελέγχους που πραγματοποιήθηκαν για την επίτευξη ορόσημων και στόχων του Σχεδίου και τη διασφάλιση που αποκτήθηκε από τους ελέγχους για την αποτελεσματική λειτουργία του ΣΔΕ.
15) Να εκπροσωπεί τις ελληνικές αρχές στα αρμόδια θεσμικά όργανα / επιτροπές της ΕΕ για το Ταμείο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και να ενεργεί ως σημείο επαφής με τις αρμόδιες διευθύνσεις της ΕΕ.
16) Να συνεργάζεται με την Ειδική Υπηρεσία Ολοκληρωμένου Πληροφοριακού Συστήματος της Γενικής Γραμματείας Δημοσίων Επενδύσεων και ΕΣΠΑ του Υπουργείου Ανάπτυξης και Επενδύσεων για την ανάπτυξη του ΠΣ του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας.
17) Να υποβάλλει έκθεση δύο φορές το χρόνο στο πλαίσιο των Ευρωπαϊκών Εξαμήνων σχετικά με την πρόοδο που σημειώθηκε στην επίτευξη του εθνικού Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας.

2. Υπουργεία

Τα εμπλεκόμενα Υπουργεία έχουν αναλάβει την υποβολή ολοκληρωμένων προτάσεων έργων που μπορούν να περιληφθούν στο Ταμείο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και κατά συνέπεια, μετά την έγκριση των έργων τους, την υποβολή των δελτίων των έργων. Το προσωπικό των Υπηρεσιών που συμμετέχουν στη χρηματοδότηση των έργων έχει πλήρη ανεξαρτησία από τους φορείς υλοποίησης και μεγάλη εμπειρία σε συναφή θέματα συγχρηματοδοτούμενων έργων.

Οι αρμόδιες υπηρεσίες των υπουργείων θα υποστηρίξουν την παρακολούθηση της προόδου των έργων, θα βρίσκονται σε στενή συνεργασία τόσο με την ΕΥΣΤΑ όσο και με τους φορείς υλοποίησης και θα παρεμβαίνουν, όποτε χρειάζεται, προκειμένου να υποστηρίξουν τον φορέα υλοποίησης για την εκπλήρωση των υποχρεώσεών του εντός του συμφωνημένου χρονοδιαγράμματος.

Επιπλέον, συνανατήσεις θα πραγματοποιούνται περιοδικά, σε δίμηνη βάση, υπό τον Αναπληρωτή Υπουργό Οικονομικών, με εκπρόσωπο της Γενικής Γραμματείας Συντονισμού, το Διοικητή της ΕΥΣΤΑ και τους εκπροσώπους των εμπλεκόμενων Υπουργείων, έτσι ώστε όλοι οι εμπλεκόμενοι φορείς να είναι πλήρως συντονισμένοι και ενήμεροι για την πρόοδο των επενδύσεων ή/και των μεταρρυθμίσεων που εφαρμόζει κάθε Υπουργείο, την εκπλήρωση των οροσήμων και των στόχων και τα προβλήματα που προκύπτουν.

3. Φορείς Υλοποίησης (ΦΥ)

Τα έργα του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας θα υλοποιηθούν από εθνικούς φορείς καθορισμένους από τα αρμόδια Υπουργεία που θα είναι υπεύθυνοι για την επίτευξη των συμφωνημένων οροσήμων και στόχων και την αναφορά όλων των δεδομένων και της σχετικής τεκμηρίωσης στην ΕΥΣΤΑ, μέσω του ΠΣ του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας. Προς αυτή την κατεύθυνση, θα ορίσουν έναν διαχειριστή έργου, ο οποίος θα ενεργεί ως το μοναδικό σημείο επαφής μεταξύ του Υπουργείου και της ΕΥΣΤΑ. Οι ΦΥ έχουν μακρά εμπειρία σε συγχρηματοδοτούμενα έργα και η δομή τους εξασφαλίζει πλήρη ανεξαρτησία κατά την άσκηση των καθηκόντων τους σε κάθε ξεχωριστό στάδιο υλοποίησης και ελέγχου έργων.

Οι ΦΥ θα εφαρμόζουν συστήματα ελέγχου που θα διασφαλίζουν τη συμμόρφωση με την ενωσιακή και εθνική νομοθεσία και την αποτελεσματική χρήση των κονδυλίων του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, τα οποία θα επικυρώνονται και από έναν ανεξάρτητο πιστοποιημένο ελεγκτή. Σε περίπτωση σημαντικών καθυστερήσεων, θα παρέχουν στην ΕΥΣΤΑ αιτιολόγηση και σχέδιο δράσης για την αποκατάσταση.

Αναφέρεται ότι η υποστήριξη της παρακολούθησης και της εκτέλεσης των έργων πραγματοποιείται από στελέχη των φορέων που είναι επιφορτισμένα με τη σχετική ευθύνη, ενώ ο έλεγχος της επίτευξης οροσήμων/στόχων που σχετίζονται με αιτήματα πληρωμής ανατίθεται σε εξωτερικό ανεξάρτητο πιστοποιημένο ελεγκτή, ο οποίος επιλέγεται και διορίζεται μεταξύ των εγγεγραμμένων ελεγκτών του επίσημου Μητρώου της Επιτροπής Λογιστικής Τυποποίησης και Ελέγχων. Επιπλέον, ο εξωτερικός ανεξάρτητος πιστοποιημένος ελεγκτής θα κληθεί να επαληθεύσει την ολοκλήρωση των έργων και να αναφέρει το πόρισμα του αναλόγως. Προκειμένου να διασφαλίζεται η πληρότητα και η αξιοπίστια των εκθέσεων ελέγχου που καταρτίζονται, η ΕΥΣΤΑ θα παρέχει καθοδήγηση για χρήση στους ελεγκτές των ΦΥ σχετικά με το εύρος των εργασιών που πρέπει να γίνουν και τις εκθέσεις που πρέπει να υποβληθούν. Τα θέματα που θα αντιμετωπιστούν περιλαμβάνουν: τη φύση της δέσμευσης, το σκοπό, τον προσδιορισμό των πληροφοριών στις οποίες θα εφαρμοστούν οι συμφωνημένες διαδικασίες, τη φύση, το χρονοδιάγραμμα και την έκταση των ειδικών διαδικασιών που πρέπει να εφαρμοστούν, την αναμενόμενη μορφή της έκθεσης των ευρημάτων. Οι έλεγχοι του εξωτερικού ελεγκτή θα διενεργούνται με βάση συγκεκριμένη Λίστα Ελέγχου (checklist) που θα συμμορφώνεται με τις απαιτήσεις της εθνικής και ενωσιακής νομοθεσίας, και θα συντάσσεται μια Έκθεση Ελέγχου/ Διασφάλισης, σύμφωνα με τις απαιτήσεις των διεθνών προτύπων, και ειδικότερα του International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000, με τίτλο: «Έργα Δέσμευση πέραν του ελέγχου ή Επισκόπησης Ιστορικής Οικονομικής Πληροφόρησης». Η Έκθεση Ελέγχου/Διασφάλισης θα αναφέρει τυχόν περιορισμούς στο εύρος των εργασιών που επιβάλλονται από τρίτα μέρη άλλων αρμοδιοτήτων, που συμμετέχουν στον έλεγχο του φυσικού αντικειμένου, ενώ θα βεβαιώνει επίσης ότι οι ελεγκτές δεν διαδραματίζουν άλλο ρόλο στην υλοποίηση του έργου, ούτε ενεργούν ως σύμβουλοι των ΦΥ.

4. Επιτροπή Δημοσιονομικού Ελέγχου (ΕΔΕΛ)

Η ΕΔΕΛ υπάγεται στη Γενική Γραμματεία Δημοσιονομικής Πολιτικής του Υπουργείου Οικονομικών, και είναι ένα συλλογικό όργανο που υποστηρίζεται από τη διοικητική δομή της Γενικής Διεύθυνσης Ελέγχων Συγχρηματοδοτούμενων Προγραμμάτων. Η αποστολή της ΕΔΕΛ είναι να διασφαλίζει την τήρηση των αρχών της χρηστής δημοσιονομικής διαχείρισης για τα συγχρηματοδοτούμενα προγράμματα.

Η ΕΔΕΛ αποτελείται από τον Γενικό Διευθυντή Ελέγχων Συγχρηματοδοτούμενων Προγραμμάτων ως πρόεδρο και τα μέλη του είναι οι Προϊστάμενοι των τριών υποστηρικτικών Διευθύνσεων: Σχεδιασμού και Αξιολόγησης Ελέγχων, Ελέγχων Συγχρηματοδοτούμενων Προγραμμάτων (Α & Β), ο Προϊστάμενος του Αυτοτελούς Τμήματος Έκτακτων Ελέγχων Συγχρηματοδοτούμενων Προγραμμάτων, καθώς και δύο εμπειρογνώμονες του δημόσιου ή του ιδιωτικού τομέα, με εμπειρία σε θέματα εφαρμογής δικαίου της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης και ελέγχου συγχρηματοδοτούμενων προγραμμάτων ή δημοσίων έργων ή κρατικών ενισχύσεων. Ο Προϊστάμενος του Αυτοτελούς Τμήματος Νομικής Υποστήριξης της Γενικής Διεύθυνσης Ελέγχων Συγχρηματοδοτούμενων Προγραμμάτων συμμετέχει επίσης στις συνεδριάσεις της Επιτροπής, χωρίς δικαίωμα ψήφου. Σύμφωνα με τις διατάξεις του νόμου 4314/2014, και συγκεκριμένα των άρθρων 11 και 12, όπως τροποποιήθηκε και ισχύει, η ΕΔΕΛ είναι η αρμόδια ελεγκτική αρχή για τα Ευρωπαϊκά Διαρθρωτικά και Επενδυτικά Ταμεία (όχι μόνο για τα Επιχειρησιακά Προγράμματα Συνοχής, αλλά και για το Ταμείο Ευρωπαϊκής Βοήθειας προς τους Απόρους (FEAD), το Ταμείο για τη Ναυτιλία και την Αλιεία, το Ταμείο Μετανάστευσης και Εσωτερικής Ασφάλειας, το Ταμείο Αλληλεγγύης, για την Ευρωπαϊκή Εδαφική Συνεργασία και τις επιχορηγήσεις του ΕΟΧ) και ασκεί τα καθήκοντα της Αρχής Ελέγχου υπό επιμερισμένη διαχείριση από το 2001, για τρεις διαδοχικές προγραμματικές περιόδους.

Για την εκτέλεση των απαιτούμενων ελεγκτικών καθηκόντων για το Ταμείο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας από την ΕΔΕΛ, προβλέπεται να γίνουν οι απαραίτητες νομοθετικές ρυθμίσεις στην οργανωτική της δομή που θα περιλαμβάνουν και λοιπές προβλέψεις για όλους τους εμπλεκόμενους φορείς, καθώς και τις ευθύνες διαδικασίες του συστήματος διαχείρισης και ελέγχου.

Η ΕΔΕΛ είναι ο μόνος αρμόδιος φορέας που λαμβάνει και εγκρίνει αποφάσεις για όλα τα θέματα που εμπίπτουν στο πεδίο των αρμοδιοτήτων της, σύμφωνα με τους κανόνες και τις εγγυήσεις που παρέχονται από τα διεθνή ελεγκτικά πρότυπα σχετικά με τη λειτουργία ενός ανεξάρτητου φορέα που ενεργεί συλλογικά. Το προσωπικό των υποστηρικτικών διευθύνσεων και μονάδων της ΕΔΕΛ είναι λειτουργικά ανεξάρτητο από άλλες υπηρεσίες που εκτελούν καθήκοντα διαχείρισης και υλοποίησης. Οι έλεγχοι διενεργούνται από ομάδες ελέγχου που αποτελούνται από υπαλλήλους εγγεγραμμένους στο εθνικό μητρώο ελεγκτών και εξωτερικούς εμπειρογνώμονες, οι οποίοι συμμορφώνονται με τις διατάξεις του εγχειριδίου ελέγχου της ΕΔΕΛ (ενότητα «Κώδικας δεοντολογίας»). Επιπλέον, μέσω πρόσφατης τροποποίησης της εθνικής νομοθεσίας, η ΕΔΕΛ (μέσω του προέδρου της σύμφωνα με τις διατάξεις του κώδικα διοικητικών διαδικασιών), εξουσιοδοτείται να υπογράφει τις αποφάσεις των δημοσιονομικών διορθώσεων και ανακτήσεων που εκδίδονται μετά τις τελικές εκθέσεις της και οι οποίες διοικητικές πράξεις δεν θα υπογράφονται πλέον από τον Υπουργό Οικονομικών, ενισχύοντας έτσι τη λειτουργική ανεξαρτησία της.

Η λειτουργική ανεξαρτησία της ΕΔΕΛ από την ΕΥΣΤΑ και τους ΦΥ θα προβλέπεται και στην προαναφερθείσα εθνική νομοθεσία για το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας,

διασφαλίζοντας ότι οι ρόλοι που ανατίθενται σε όλες τις εμπλεκόμενες αρχές είναι διακριτοί και ο καθένας έχει σαφείς ευθύνες και κανένα περιθώριο για αλληλεπικαλυπτόμενες λειτουργίες.

Σύμφωνα με το Προεδρικό Διάταγμα 142/2017 και για να είναι σε θέση να εκτελέσει το ελεγκτικό της έργο και να καλύψει τις επιχειρησιακές τις ανάγκες, η ΕΔΕΛ υποστηρίζεται επί του παρόντος από:

- Δύο Διευθύνσεις Ελέγχου Συγχρηματοδοτούμενων Προγραμμάτων (ΔΕΣΠ Α 'και Β'),
- Διεύθυνση Σχεδιασμού και Αξιολόγησης Ελέγχων (ΔΣΑΕ)
- Αυτοτελές Τμήμα Εκτάκτων Ελέγχων Συγχρηματοδοτούμενων Προγραμμάτων
- Αυτοτελές Τμήμα Νομικής Υποστήριξης
- Αυτοτελές Τμήμα Διοικητικής Υποστήριξης

Για την εκτέλεση των απαιτούμενων ελεγκτικών καθηκόντων για το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, θα γίνουν οι απαραίτητες νομοθετικές ρυθμίσεις στην οργανωτική δομή για τη δημιουργία ειδικής μονάδας στη Γενική Διεύθυνση Ελέγχων Συγχρηματοδοτούμενων Προγραμμάτων, υπό την Επιτροπή Δημοσιονομικού Ελέγχου. Για τη νέα αυτή μονάδα, θα προβλεφθούν πρόσθετες θέσεις προσωπικού, οι οποίες θα καλυφθούν με τη μεταφορά προσωπικού από υφιστάμενες θέσεις της Γενικής Διεύθυνσης ή από άλλες μονάδες του Υπουργείου Οικονομικών, καθώς και με απόσπαση από άλλες υπηρεσίες της Γενικής Κυβέρνησης. Θα προβλεφθεί επίσης η επιλογή εξωτερικής ανάθεσης ορισμένων από τα καθήκοντα ελέγχου. Η προαναφερθείσα ειδική μονάδα θα υποστηριχθεί σε θέματα στρατηγικής ελέγχου, μεθόδων δειγματοληψίας, μεθοδολογίας / εργαλείων ελέγχου, δημοσιονομικών διορθώσεων / διαδικασίας ανάκτησης και διαδικασίας παρακολούθησης, από την υφιστάμενη Διεύθυνση Σχεδιασμού και Αξιολόγησης Ελέγχων. Θα βοηθηθεί επίσης από τις υπάρχουσες νομικές και διοικητικές μονάδες υποστήριξης. Προκειμένου να αποφευχθούν αρνητικές επιπτώσεις στην τρέχουσα λειτουργία των υπηρεσιών της ΕΔΕΛ, σχεδιάζεται και η ενίσχυση του ανθρώπινου δυναμικού της.

Η στρατηγική ελέγχου της ΕΔΕΛ για το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας θα είναι ένα έγγραφο για μακροπρόθεσμο προγραμματισμού που:

- θα θέτει τους στόχους και θα περιγράφει τη μεθοδολογία του ελεγκτικού έργου της ΕΔΕΛ καθ 'όλη την περίοδο υλοποίησης των δράσεων του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και
- θα τεκμηριώνει την ικανότητα της ΕΔΕΛ να ολοκληρώνει τις προγραμματισμένες ελεγκτικές της δραστηριότητες, προκειμένου να παρέχει εύλογη διασφάλιση για τη λειτουργία του συστήματος ελέγχου, καθώς και για την ακρίβεια και την αξιοπιστία των αιτημάτων πληρωμής.

Η αρχική στρατηγική ελέγχου για το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας θα καταρτιστεί μόλις η Επιτροπή ολοκληρώσει την αξιολόγηση του υποβληθέντος Σχεδίου και, σε κάθε περίπτωση, ταυτόχρονα με το πρώτο πλάνο ελέγχου. Η στρατηγική ελέγχου θα ενημερώνεται, τουλάχιστον ετησίως, καθορίζοντας τις προτεραιότητες ελέγχου και τους συγκεκριμένους στόχους σε σχέση με την επόμενη περίοδο ελέγχου και θα εκτιμάει επίσης την ανάγκη αναθεώρησης των μεθόδων και διαδικασιών που πρέπει να ακολουθούνται για την εκπλήρωση των ελεγκτικών δραστηριοτήτων της ΕΔΕΛ.

Η δομή και το περιεχόμενο της στρατηγικής ελέγχου θα περιλαμβάνει:

- Το καθεστώς και την αποστολή της ΕΔΕΛ και την εθνική νομοθεσία που καθορίζει τις λειτουργίες και τις αρμοδιότητές της, καθώς και την αιτιολόγηση της λειτουργικής της ανεξαρτησίας από τους άλλους φορείς του ΣΔΕ.
- Την περιγραφή της Μεθόδου Αξιολόγησης Κινδύνων για τον καθορισμό των προτεραιοτήτων ελέγχου, για την επιλογή των φορέων του ΣΔΕ και συγκεκριμένων οριζόντιων θεμάτων που πρόκειται να ελεγχθούν.
- Την αναφορά στα διεθνή πρότυπα ελέγχου, οδηγίες και μεθόδους που εφαρμόζει η ΕΔΕΛ. Συγκεκριμένα, τα ζητήματα που αναφέρονται είναι: η ροή της ελεγκτικής εργασίας, τα συστήματα πληροφοριών που χρησιμοποιούνται, η μεθοδολογία για τους ελέγχους συστήματος και οι ειδικοί θεματικοί έλεγχοι, η μέθοδος δειγματοληψίας που εφαρμόζεται για την επιλογή των δράσεων/οροσήμων/στόχων που πρόκειται να ελεγχθούν, τις διαδικασίες αναφοράς και αντιμετώπισης αδυναμιών/παρατυπιών, καθώς και τη διαδικασία αξιολόγησης της Διαχειριστικής Δήλωσης και των Αιτημάτων Πληρωμής (με αναφορά στις εσωτερικές προθεσμίες).
- Την περιγραφή και αιτιολόγηση των προτεραιοτήτων ελέγχου και των ειδικών στόχων με εξήγηση της σύνδεσης των αποτελεσμάτων αξιολόγησης κινδύνου (ή του συστήματος δειγματοληψίας) με τον προγραμματισό των ελέγχων (τόσο βραχυπρόθεσμο όσο και μακροπρόθεσμο σχέδιο), παρέχοντας ένα ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα των ελεγκτικών αποστολών (βραχυπρόθεσμα χρονοδιαγράμματα).
- Το οργανόγραμμα της ΕΔΕΛ και πληροφορίες για κάθε ελεγκτικό όργανο στο οποίο βασίζεται για τη διενέργεια ελέγχων, καθώς και την ένδειξη των προγραμματισμένων πόρων που θα διατεθούν (τόσο βραχυπρόθεσμη όσο και μακροπρόθεσμη κατανομή των πόρων).

Άλλοι εμπλεκόμενοι εθνικοί φορείς (που δεν ανήκουν στο ΣΔΕ):

Σε εθνικό επίπεδο, δημιουργήθηκε ένα ευρύ φάσμα Αρχών, Θεσμών και Υπηρεσιών για τη διαφύλαξη των εθνικών οικονομικών συμφερόντων και τη διασφάλιση της χρηστής δημοσιονομικής διαχείρισης.

Οι υφιστάμενοι εθνικοί δημοσιονομικοί μηχανισμοί ελέγχου περιλαμβάνουν (μεταξύ άλλων):

- Το Δημόσιο Λογιστικό (Νόμος 4270/2014) που ευθυγραμμίζει την εθνική νομοθεσία με τις γενικές απαιτήσεις του πλαισίου οικονομικής εποπτείας της ΕΕ,
- Το πλαίσιο για τις Δημόσιες Συμβάσεις Έργων, Προμηθειών και Υπηρεσιών (Νόμος 4412/2016) όπως ισχύει,
- Το μηχανισμό ελέγχου των κρατικών ενισχύσεων (Νόμος 4152/2013),
- Τη διαχείριση των καταγγελιών που προβλέπονται στον Νόμο 4622/2019.

Οι παραπάνω υφιστάμενοι και καθιερωμένοι μηχανισμοί που ευθυγραμμίζονται με τις απαιτήσεις της ΕΕ, είναι ήδη σε εφαρμογή. Συγκεκριμένα:

1. ***Η Γενική Διεύθυνση Οικονομικών Υπηρεσιών (ΓΔΟΥ):*** Οι ΓΔΟΥ είναι εγκατεστημένες σε όλα τα υπουργεία και διασφαλίζουν την προστασία των οικονομικών συμφερόντων του κράτους και της ΕΕ τόσο κατά τη διαδικασία δημιουργίας των δαπανών όσο και κατά τη διαδικασία πληρωμής, και εκτελούν έναν ολοκληρωμένο και καθολικό έλεγχο της νομιμότητας και της κανονικότητας των δαπανών και της συνολικής διαδικασίας.

Συγκεκριμένα, ο νόμος για το Δημόσιο Λογιστικό (Νόμος 4270/2014) (ΝΔΛ) ενσωμάτωσε στο εθνικό νομικό πλαίσιο τις διατάξεις της οδηγίας 2011/85/ΕΕ σχετικά με τις απαιτήσεις για τα δημοσιονομικά πλαίσια των κρατών μελών της ΕΕ, και εκτός από τη ρητή εισαγωγή γενικών αρχών του δημοσιονομικού προγραμματισμού, περιλαμβάνει την καθιέρωση κανόνα δημοσιονομικού ισοζυγίου, κανόνα δημοσίου χρέους, καθώς και μηχανισμό αυτόματης διόρθωσης που τίθεται σε ισχύ λόγω σημαντικής απόκλισης είτε από τον μεσοπρόθεσμο δημοσιονομικό στόχο είτε από την πορεία προσαρμογής προς αυτό. Άλλες μεταρρυθμίσεις που εισήχθησαν μέσω τροπολογιών στο ΝΔΛ περιλαμβάνουν τον καθορισμό ρητών απαιτήσεων για την υποβολή συμπληρωματικού προϋπολογισμού, την επιβολή κυρώσεων σε κρατικές οντότητες (δηλ. δαπάνες υπουργείων) σε περιπτώσεις παραβίασης του ΝΔΛ, διατάξεις σχετικά με την ανακατανομή πιστώσεων, ένα πιο αυστηρό πλαίσιο για τη χρήση του αποθεματικού, καθώς και για την ανάληψη υποχρεώσεων από τους αρμόδιους υπαλλήλους και τη θέσπιση περιορισμών στη διαθεσιμότητα πιστώσεων στην περίπτωση κατηγοριών δαπανών που βασίζονται στη διακριτική τους ευχέρεια.

Άλλες νομικές διατάξεις στο ΝΔΛ περιλαμβάνουν την επέκταση του δημοσιονομικού στόχου από το κράτος στη Γενική Κυβέρνηση, την ενίσχυση του προϋπολογισμού από πάνω προς τα κάτω, την εισαγωγή του Μεσοπρόθεσμου Πλαισίου Δημοσιονομικής Στρατηγικής (ΜΠΔΣ), τη δημιουργία μητρώων δεσμεύσεων σε όλους τους οργανισμούς της Γενικής Κυβέρνησης, τη δημιουργία μηχανισμών παρακολούθησης για το κράτος, τα νομικά πρόσωπα και τις κρατικές επιχειρήσεις και για τους δήμους. Τέλος, οι θεσμικές μεταρρυθμίσεις ενίσχυσαν επίσης το δημοσιονομικό πλαίσιο στην Ελλάδα, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της δημιουργίας ενός «Γραφείου Προϋπολογισμού - Γενικής Διεύθυνσης Οικονομικών Υπηρεσιών» σε κάθε υπουργείο και τη σύσταση του Γραφείου Προϋπολογισμού του Κράτους στη Βουλή και το Ελληνικό Δημοσιονομικό Συμβούλιο.

Υπό το φως των ανωτέρω, κατά τη διαδικασία διαχείρισης των δημόσιων οικονομικών, υπάρχει σαφής διάκριση και νομική ασυμβατότητα μεταξύ του ρόλου του Αρμόδιου Οργάνου (συνήθως του υπουργού στα υπουργεία) και του Γενικού Διευθυντή των Οικονομικών Υπηρεσιών (ΓΔΟΥ), ο πρώτος είναι υπεύθυνος για τη δέσμευση των πιστώσεων, συνεπώς τη δημιουργία των δαπανών, και ο δεύτερος για τη συνολική χρηστή δημοσιονομική διαχείριση και των χρηματοοικονομικών υπηρεσιών και για την εκτέλεση του προϋπολογισμού. Τα καθήκοντα του Αρμόδιου Οργάνου και του Γενικού Διευθυντή είναι επίσης διαχωρισμένα και αμοιβαία ασυμβίβαστα. Πιο συγκεκριμένα, οι ΓΔΟΥ περιλαμβάνουν όλες τις υπάρχουσες οικονομικές μονάδες κάθε υπουργείου. Οι ειδικές αρμοδιότητες των επικεφαλής των ΓΔΟΥ περιλαμβάνουν την παροχή ακριβών πληροφοριών σχετικά με τον προϋπολογισμό του υπουργείου στο Γενικό Λογιστήριο του Κράτους (ΓΛΚ) του Υπουργείου Οικονομικών, καθώς και σε άλλα ενδιαφερόμενα μέρη, την τήρηση των ανώτατων ορίων δαπανών του προϋπολογισμού της μονάδας, τη διαχείριση των πόρων της, τη συμμόρφωση με τις οδηγίες του ΓΛΚ και την υποβολή στο ΓΛΚ όλων των απαιτούμενων φορολογικών δεδομένων. Επιπλέον, ο επικεφαλής της ΓΔΟΥ είναι υπεύθυνος για τη συμμόρφωση με το ΜΠΔΣ και για τον ποσοτικό προσδιορισμό και την αξιολόγηση όλων των πολιτικών που εφαρμόζει η μονάδα που συνεπάγεται δημοσιονομικές επιπτώσεις, καθώς και για την εκτίμηση του δημοσιονομικού αντικτύπου όλων των νομικών διατάξεων και διοικητικών πράξεων που υποβάλλονται από την μονάδα. Επιπλέον, η ΓΔΟΥ κάθε υπουργείου είναι υπεύθυνη για τη δημοσιονομική πειθαρχία όλων των οργανισμών της Γενικής Κυβέρνησης που

βρίσκονται υπό την εποπτεία του και για την έγκαιρη και ακριβή αναφορά στο ΓΛΚ των δημοσιονομικών δεδομένων τους .

Όσον αφορά την ανάληψη υποχρεώσεων, η ΓΔΟΥ πιστοποιεί, μεταξύ άλλων, τη νομιμότητα, την κανονικότητα και την ουσιαστική ισχύ των μελλοντικών δαπανών, διατηρώντας το δικαίωμα να αρνηθεί την εκτέλεση εντολής από το Αρμόδιο Όργανο για λόγους νομιμότητας και κανονικότητας.

Όσον αφορά τις δαπάνες, οι ΓΔΟΥ διασφαλίζουν την προστασία των οικονομικών συμφερόντων του Κράτους και κατά συνέπεια της ΕΕ τόσο κατά το στάδιο δημιουργίας των δαπανών, όσο και κατά το στάδιο πληρωμής, ενώ όσον αφορά τη διαδικασία πληρωμής, οι κύριες ευθύνες που σχετίζονται με τη διαδικασία πληρωμών που ανήκει στις ΓΔΟΥ των υπουργείων περιλαμβάνει, μεταξύ άλλων, τον έλεγχο της πιστοποίησης των δαπανών, την εκκαθάριση των δαπανών, την έκδοση της εντολής πληρωμής και την τελική εκτέλεση της πληρωμής.

Ως εκ τούτου, οι ΓΔΟΥ είναι αποκλειστικά υπεύθυνες για τον έλεγχο και την εκκαθάριση και την πληρωμή των δημοσίων δαπανών, πραγματοποιώντας έναν ολοκληρωμένο έλεγχο της νομιμότητας και της κανονικότητας των δαπανών και της συνολικής διαδικασίας. Ως αποτέλεσμα των παραπάνω, ολόκληρη η διαδικασία, ξεκινώντας από την έγκριση εξόδων και τελειώνοντας με την εντολή πληρωμής στην Τράπεζα της Ελλάδος, θα διεξαχθεί εντός των οικονομικών υπηρεσιών κάθε υπουργείου, πράγμα που σημαίνει ότι όχι μόνο η διαδικασία είναι βελτιωμένη σε σημαντικό βαθμό, αλλά επιπλέον ότι τα υπουργεία, καθώς και οι υπόλοιπες μονάδες της Γενικής Κυβέρνησης, έχουν ανεξαρτησία όσον αφορά τη διαχείριση των δημοσιονομικών τους και ανατίθενται αποκλειστικά σε αυτά. Ταυτόχρονα, το Υπουργείο Οικονομικών - ΓΛΚ επικεντρώνεται στην ενίσχυση των αρμοδιοτήτων του σχετικά με τον βραχυπρόθεσμο και μεσοπρόθεσμο δημοσιονομικό σχεδιασμό, τη δημοσιονομική εποπτεία και την εποπτεία ολόκληρης της Γενικής Κυβέρνησης και την εκτέλεση των ελέγχων, χωρίς ωστόσο να συμμετέχει ενεργά στην διαδικασία πληρωμής κάθε μεμονωμένης δαπάνης του κράτους.

2. ***Η Γενική Διεύθυνση Δημοσίων Επενδύσεων - ΕΣΠΑ (ΓΔΔΕ):*** Είναι υπεύθυνη για την εγγραφή των έργων στο Πρόγραμμα Δημοσίων Επενδύσεων (ΠΔΕ) και για το συντονισμό, την εποπτεία και την εκτέλεση του ΠΔΕ.
3. ***Η Γενική Γραμματεία Συντονισμού (ΓΓΣ):*** Συντονίζει το κυβερνητικό έργο όσον αφορά τις πολιτικές οικονομικής ανάπτυξης. Σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 26 του νόμου 4622/2019, η ΓΓΣ παρακολουθεί την εφαρμογή των μεταρρυθμίσεων. Στο πλαίσιο του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, έχει την ευθύνη να επιβεβαιώσει την επιτυχή ολοκλήρωση των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των σχετικών ορόσημων και να ενημερώσει την ΕΥΣΤΑ μέσω τακτικών και/ή έκτακτων αναφορών.
4. ***Το Ελεγκτικό Συνέδριο (ΕΣ):*** Το ανώτατο χρηματοπιστωτικό δικαστήριο και το ελεγκτικό ίδρυμα που έχει (μεταξύ άλλων) συμβουλευτικές και ελεγκτικές αρμοδιότητες, που αφορούν κυρίως τον έλεγχο των δαπανών του κράτους και των τοπικών υπηρεσιών ή άλλων φορέων που υπόκεινται στον έλεγχό του με ειδικούς νόμους, συμβάσεις ελέγχου μεγάλης οικονομικής αξίας που συνάπτονται από το κράτος ή νομικό πρόσωπο ισοδύναμο με το κράτος και έλεγχο των λογαριασμών δημοσίων υπολόγων και τοπικών κυβερνητικών φορέων.

Το ΕΣ διενεργεί εξωτερικούς ελέγχους των οικονομικών καταστάσεων και λογαριασμών όλων των οντοτήτων του δημόσιου τομέα. Το συνταγματικά δομημένο σύστημα ελέγχου του ΕΣ αποτελείται από τρεις διακριτές, ισόρροπα συντρέχουσες και ισότιμα κατοχυρωμένες μορφές ελέγχου: α) τον έλεγχο δαπανών του Κράτους, των ΟΤΑ και των ΝΠΔΔ, (β) τον προληπτικό έλεγχο δημοσίων συμβάσεων μεγάλης οικονομικής αξίας του Δημοσίου και όσων εξομοιώνονται προς αυτό, πριν από την υπογραφή τους και γ) τον κατασταλτικό έλεγχο των λογαριασμών των δημοσίων υπολόγων.

Όσον αφορά τις δημόσιες συμβάσεις μεγάλης οικονομικής αξίας, το ΕΣ εξετάζει τη νομιμότητα των σχεδίων συμβάσεων και αποφαίνεται εάν η σύμβαση δύναται να υπογραφεί ή όχι, ενώ οι κατασταλτικοί έλεγχοι διενεργούνται σε τακτική βάση μετά το τέλος κάθε οικονομικού έτους, προκειμένου να επιβεβαιώσει την ακρίβεια και την ορθότητα της εγγραφής του λογαριασμού, για να εξασφαλίσει την κανονικότητα και τη νομιμότητα των δημόσιων δαπανών, καθώς και για να επιβεβαιώσει ότι δεν υπάρχει δημόσιο έλλειμμα στους οικονομικούς λογαριασμούς των δημόσιων οντοτήτων. Έμφαση δίνεται επίσης στη συμμόρφωση με τη βασική αρχή της χρηστής δημοσιονομικής διαχείρισης και με την οικονομία, την αποδοτικότητα και την αποτελεσματικότητα στις δημόσιες συναλλαγές. Οι έλεγχοι αυτοί διενεργούνται σύμφωνα με τα Διεθνή Ελεγκτικά Πρότυπα του Διεθνούς Οργανισμού Ανώτατων Ελεγκτικών Ιδρυμάτων (INTOSAI), του οποίου είναι μέλος το Ελληνικό ΕΣ.

5. ***Εθνική Αρχή Διαφάνειας (ΕΑΔ):*** Ανεξάρτητη αρχή που ιδρύθηκε το 2019 (άρθρο 74 του νόμου 4622/2019) με στόχο την ενίσχυση της διαφάνειας στις διαδικασίες που εκτελούνται σε όλες τις δημόσιες υπηρεσίες, σχεδιάζοντας και εφαρμόζοντας ένα πλαίσιο πολιτικής για τον εντοπισμό, την πρόληψη και την καταστολή πράξεων απάτης ή/και διαφθοράς. Επιπλέον, σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 82 του προαναφερθέντος νόμου, η Αρχή ορίζεται ως η Ελληνική Υπηρεσία Συντονισμού Καταπολέμησης της Απάτης (AFCOS) και διασφαλίζει τη συνεργασία με την Ευρωπαϊκή Υπηρεσία Καταπολέμησης της Απάτης (OLAF), συντονίζει τις νομοθετικές, διοικητικές και ερευνητικές υποχρεώσεις και δραστηριότητες που σχετίζονται με την προστασία των οικονομικών συμφερόντων της ΕΕ, ανάλογα με την περίπτωση. Υπό την ιδιότητα αυτή, η Αρχή έχει γίνει το σημείο παραλαβής καταγγελιών σχετικά με την καταπολέμηση της απάτης στα Διαρθρωτικά Ταμεία. Στο πλαίσιο των έργων του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, θα υιοθετηθούν παρόμοιες διαδικασίες όσον αφορά την υποδοχή, την αξιολόγηση και την εξέταση των καταγγελιών.
6. ***Η Κεντρική Μονάδα Κρατικών Ενισχύσεων (ΚΕΜΚΕ):*** Η αρμόδια αρχή για τον έλεγχο των κρατικών ενισχύσεων στην Ελλάδα και το μοναδικό σημείο επαφής για θέματα κρατικών ενισχύσεων με την ΕΕ. Η ΚΕΜΚΕ αξιολογεί κάθε σχέδιο κρατικής ενίσχυσης ως προς τη συμβατότητά του με τους κανόνες περί κρατικών ενισχύσεων, εκφράζει τη γνώμη της και έχει την ευθύνη να τα κοινοποιεί στην ΕΕ μέσω του Συστήματος SANI (State Aid Notification Interactive) σε συνεργασία με τις αποκεντρωμένες μονάδες κρατικών ενισχύσεων (ΑΜΚΕ) των αρμόδιων Υπουργείων και φορέων. Η ΚΕΜΚΕ επιβλέπει και παρακολουθεί την πρόοδο όλων των υποθέσεων κρατικών ενισχύσεων και συντονίζει θέματα σε εθνικό επίπεδο, συμμετέχοντας στη διαμόρφωση πολιτικής για τις κρατικές ενισχύσεις και διασφαλίζοντας τη συμβατότητά της με το δίκαιο της ΕΕ.

7. ***Η Αρχή Εξέτασης Προδικαστικών Προσφυγών (ΑΕΠΠ):*** Σκοπός της ΑΕΠΠ (άρθρο 347, Ν. 4412/2016) είναι η επίλυση διαφορών που προκύπτουν κατά τη φάση που προηγείται της σύναψης συμβάσεων για δημόσια έργα, προμήθειες και υπηρεσίες, μετά την κατάθεση προκαταρκτικής έφεσης. Η εκτιμώμενη αξία των συμβάσεων πρέπει να υπερβαίνει τα 60.000 ευρώ (χωρίς ΦΠΑ) ανεξάρτητα από τη φύση τους.

ΣΔΕ του κύκλου ζωής των έργων – Κύριες διαδικασίες

1. Προετοιμασία

Τα αρμόδια υπουργεία θα ορίσουν εθνικούς φορείς για την υλοποίηση των έργων του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας. Για το σκοπό αυτό, θα πρέπει να προετοιμάσουν εγκαίρως ένα αναλυτικό σχέδιο δράσης (masterplan) για κάθε έργο που εμπίπτει στην αρμοδιότητά τους. Το γενικό σχέδιο θα περιλαμβάνει εργασίες, χρονοδιάγραμμα, πόρους, αλληλεξαρτήσεις με άλλους φορείς και την κρίσιμη διαδρομή για κάθε έργο και θα υποβληθεί στην ΕΥΣΤΑ.

Η ΕΥΣΤΑ θα ξεκινήσει την προετοιμασία των δραστηριοτήτων από την επόμενη ημέρα υποβολής και τα υπουργεία θα υποβάλουν τα masterplan τους περίπου σε 6 εβδομάδες από εκείνη την ημέρα. Η ΕΥΣΤΑ θα συλλέξει και θα συγκεντρώσει όλα τα masterplan από όλα τα αρμόδια υπουργεία και θα τα ανεβάσει στο ΠΣ του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας.

2. Υλοποίηση

Η ΕΥΣΤΑ έχει σχεδιάσει ένα στιβαρό ΣΔΕ με εγκατεστημένα συστήματα εσωτερικού ελέγχου και πρόβλεψη διενέργειας ελέγχων ώστε να παρέχεται η διασφάλιση ότι τα κονδύλια θα χρησιμοποιηθούν για τον επιδιωκόμενο σκοπό τους, σύμφωνα με τις αρχές της χρηστής δημοσιονομικής διαχείρισης, και σύμφωνα με όλους τους ισχύοντες κανόνες, ιδίως τους κανόνες για την αποφυγή σύγκρουσης συμφερόντων, πρόληψη απάτης, διαφθοράς και διπλής χρηματοδότησης. Το ΣΔΕ καλύπτει ολόκληρο τον κύκλο ζωής των έργων, καλύπτοντας τις ακόλουθες φάσεις:

- **Φάση 1:** Απόφαση ένταξης/χορήγησης χρηματοδότησης, που δίνεται από την ΕΥΣΤΑ, και εγγραφή του έργου στο Πρόγραμμα Δημοσίων Επενδύσεων (ΠΔΕ).

  Μετά την αποδοχή του Εθνικού Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας από την Επιτροπή, οι φορείς υλοποίησης, των οποίων η διοικητική ικανότητα για την εκπλήρωση των υποχρεώσεών τους, το σχέδιο χρηματοδότησης και το χρονοδιάγραμμα για την επίτευξη των ορόσημων και των στόχων θα διασφαλίζεται από το υπουργείο που κάνει την υποβολή, θα πρέπει να συμπληρώσουν και να υποβάλουν στο αρμόδιο υπουργείο και, κατά συνέπεια, και στην ΕΥΣΤΑ μέσω του ΠΣ του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, το τεχνικό δελτίο του έργου, για να ξεκινήσουν την υλοποίηση των εγκεκριμένων έργων τους. Το τεχνικό δελτίο θα περιλαμβάνει όλα τα δεδομένα που σχετίζονται με κάθε έργο και που έχουν συμφωνηθεί με την Επιτροπή, όπως ο Πυλώνας που εμπίπτει, το είδος Δράσης, τα Έργα, τα Ορόσημα και οι Στόχοι, το χρονοδιάγραμμα κλπ., καθώς και η δήλωση των ΦΥ ότι θα συμμορφωθούν με τους εθνικούς και ενωσιακούς κανόνες και θα εκπληρώσουν τις υποχρεώσεις τους. Τα τελικά τεχνικά δελτία θα εγκριθούν και θα υπογραφούν από τον αρμόδιο Υπουργό. Η ΕΥΣΤΑ, επί τη βάσει των πληροφοριών που υποβάλλονται, το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας που εγκρίθηκε από την Επιτροπή και μετά την αξιολόγηση των σχετικών δεδομένων, εκδίδει τη σχετική απόφαση έγκρισης, η οποία αποτελεί και αυτοδίκαιη εγγραφή στο ΠΔΕ.

- **Φάση 2:** Διαχείριση νομικών δεσμεύσεων σύμφωνα με το εθνικό και ενωσιακό δίκαιο. Συγκεκριμένα, για δημόσιες συμβάσεις, θα παρέχονται εξειδικευμένες διαδικασίες έγκρισης, μέσω των οποίων θα διενεργείται προληπτικός έλεγχος ως προς τη συμμόρφωση με τους ενωσιακούς και εθνικούς κανόνες των διαγωνισμών και κατά το στάδιο ανάθεσης και τροποποίησης της νομικής δέσμευσης των έργων της κάθε επιδοτούμενης δράσης, προκειμένου να διασφαλιστεί η συμμόρφωση με τις αρχές της ίσης μεταχείρισης, της μη διάκρισης, της αμοιβαίας αναγνώρισης, της αναλογικότητας και της διαφάνειας. Όσον αφορά τις κρατικές ενισχύσεις, θα παρέχονται ανάλογες διαδικασίες, ενώ αξίζει να σημειωθεί ότι το ίδιο ισχύει και για το Δανειακή στήριξη του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, καθώς η δομή του, οι γενικές διατάξεις και οι αρχές λειτουργίας του είναι ουσιαστικά οι ίδιες. Οι παραπάνω διαδικασίες διασφαλίζουν την έγκαιρη ανίχνευση τυχόν παρατυπιών ή υποψιών / ενδείξεων απάτης ή σύγκρουσης συμφερόντων.

- **Φάση 3:** Παρακολούθηση, υλοποίηση και επιτυχής ολοκλήρωση των οροσήμων και των στόχων εντός του συμφωνημένου χρονοδιαγράμματος.

  Κατά τη διάρκεια του σταδίου υλοποίησης των έργων, η διοικητική ικανότητα όλων των εμπλεκομένων θα παρακολουθείται στενά από την ΕΥΣΤΑ, σε συνεργασία με το αρμόδιο υπουργείο, και θα αναληφθεί σχετική δράση, εάν κριθεί απαραίτητο.

  Επιπλέον, καθ' όλη τη διάρκεια του κύκλου ζωής των δράσεων/έργων, θα υπάρχουν αναλυτικές διαδικασίες, προκειμένου οι ΦΥ να ενημερώνουν συστηματικά την ΕΥΣΤΑ, σχετικά με την πρόοδο που σημειώνεται στην επίτευξη των οροσήμων και των στόχων, με την επιλογή ακόμη και αξιοποίησης των κοινών δεικτών που θα παρέχει η ΕΕ. Η ΕΥΣΤΑ θα διασφαλίζει την αποτελεσματική παρακολούθηση του Εθνικού Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, συμπεριλαμβανομένου του προβλεπόμενου χρονοδιαγράμματος, οροσήμων και στόχων και των σχετικών δεικτών, μέσω του ΠΣ του Ταμείου.

- **Φάση 4:** Επαληθεύσεις και έλεγχοι , που περιλαμβάνουν τόσο διοικητικούς όσο και επιτόπιους ελέγχους, για να διασφαλιστεί η απουσία σοβαρών παρατυπιών και διπλής χρηματοδότησης από πιστοποιημένους εξωτερικούς ελεγκτές, εκ μέρους του ΦΥ και της ΕΥΣΤΑ, εάν απαιτείται.

  Στο πλαίσιο αυτών των διαδικασιών, οι δαπάνες που πραγματοποιήθηκαν και καταχωρίθηκαν στο ΠΣ του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, από τους φορείς υλοποίησης των έργων, επαληθεύονται μέσω των σχετικών δικαιολογητικών και εγγράφων, της επίτευξης των οροσήμων, της ολοκλήρωσης του φυσικού αντικειμένου και της συμμόρφωσης με το εφαρμοστέο εθνικό και ενωσιακό δίκαιο.

  Επιπλέον, η ΕΥΣΤΑ θα στηριχθεί στα εθνικά, τακτικά, συστήματα δημοσιονομικής διαχείρισης και θα αξιοποιήσει πλήρως τους υφιστάμενους και καθιερωμένους μηχανισμούς που ευθυγραμμίζονται πλήρως με τις απαιτήσεις της ΕΕ, όπως το εμπεριστατωμένο έργο που εκτελείται στο επίπεδο της Γενικής Διεύθυνσης Οικονομικών Υπηρεσιών, σε συνδυασμό με τους ελέγχους που διενεργεί το Ελληνικό Ελεγκτικό Συνέδριο, προκειμένου να προστατεύσει τα οικονομικά συμφέροντα της Ένωσης και να διασφαλίσει ότι η χρήση του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας συμμορφώνεται με την ισχύουσα ενωσιακή και εθνική νομοθεσία, ιδίως όσον αφορά την πρόληψη, τον εντοπισμό και τη διόρθωση της απάτης, διαφθοράς και σύγκρουσης συμφερόντων.

- **Φάση 5:** Έλεγχοι από την ΕΔΕΛ σε εξαμηνιαία, ετήσια και 18μηνη βάση για την επαλήθευση της επίτευξης των οροσήμων και στόχων, της αποτελεσματικής λειτουργίας των συστημάτων ελέγχου των ΦΥ και της νομιμότητας και κανονικότητας των δαπανών των έργων, αντίστοιχα.

  Οι έλεγχοι της ΕΔΕΛ θα διενεργούνται επιτοπίως ή / και στην έδρα της Γενικής Διεύθυνσης Ελέγχων Συγχρηματοδοτούμενων Προγραμμάτων, βασισμένοι στα δικαιολογητικά έγγραφα και δεδομένα που τηρούνται από τους ελεγχόμενους φορείς στα πληροφοριακά συστήματα ή/και σε έντυπη μορφή, και που απαιτούνται για την εξασφάλιση μιας επαρκούς διαδρομής ελέγχου (audit trail). Οι ομάδες ελέγχου θα έχουν πρόσβαση στο ΠΣ του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και σε οποιοδήποτε άλλο σύστημα/βάση δεδομένων που υποστηρίζει τη διαχείριση και την εφαρμογή του Ταμείου. Επιπλέον, οι υπάρχουσες λίστες ελέγχου θα προσαρμοστούν για να υποστηρίξουν τους ελέγχους, σύμφωνα με τις ειδικές διατάξεις του κανονισμού και των κατευθυντήριων γραμμών και τις διαδικασίες του εγκεκριμένου ΣΔΕ.

- **Φάση 6:** Δημοσιονομικές διορθώσεις και ανακτήσεις που θα εφαρμόζονται σε σφάλματα με δημοσιονομικό αντίκτυπο, σύμφωνα με το εθνικό κανονιστικό πλαίσιο.

- **Φάση 7:** Αίτημα πληρωμής που θα υποβάλλεται στην Επιτροπή σε εξαμηνιαία βάση, από την ΕΥΣΤΑ, συνοδευόμενο από:
  - τη διαχειριστική δήλωση (management declaration) ότι τα κεφάλαια χρησιμοποιήθηκαν για τον επιδιωκόμενο σκοπό, ότι οι πληροφορίες που υποβλήθηκαν είναι πλήρεις, ακριβείς και αξιόπιστες και ότι τα συστήματα ελέγχου που έχουν τεθεί παρέχουν τις απαραίτητες εγγυήσεις για τη διαχείριση των κεφαλαίων σύμφωνα με όλους τους ισχύοντες κανόνες, ιδίως τους κανόνες σχετικά με την αποφυγή συγκρούσεων συμφερόντων, την πρόληψη της απάτης, τη διαφθορά και τη διπλή χρηματοδότηση από το Ταμείο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και άλλα προγράμματα της Ένωσης, σύμφωνα με την αρχή της χρηστής δημοσιονομικής διαχείρισης,
  - τη σύνοψη των ελέγχων που διενήργησε η ΕΔΕΛ, συμπεριλαμβανομένων τυχόν διορθωτικών ενεργειών, εάν χρειαστεί.

Όλα τα δεδομένα που αναφέρονται στις παραπάνω φάσεις, ξεκινώντας από τις αποφάσεις ένταξης των έργων, τις διαδικασίες παρακολούθησης, την καταγραφή των δαπανών και τις πληρωμές τους, τα αποτελέσματα των επαληθεύσεων των αρμόδιων φορέων, καθώς και τα αποτελέσματα των ελέγχων της ΕΔΕΛ, θα είναι καταχωρημένα στο ΠΣ του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και όλα τα έντυπα τεκμηρίωσης θα αποθηκεύονται σε αυτό.

Όλες οι διαδικασίες του ΣΔΕ θα περιγράφουν τα αρχεία που τηρούνται, τον τρόπο τήρησής τους και την προθεσμία εντός της οποίας θα καταχωρούνται. Όλα τα εμπλεκόμενα κοινοτικά όργανα θα έχουν πρόσβαση στα δεδομένα που είναι αποθηκευμένα στο ΠΣ του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, ενώ οι σχετικές διατάξεις θα περιλαμβάνονται στις αποφάσεις ένταξης, τις συμβάσεις και τις συμβάσεις επιχορηγήσεων/δανείων, σε όλα τα στάδια/διαδικασίες υλοποίησης.

Το ΠΣ του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας θα υποστηρίξει την καταχώρηση των παραπάνω δεδομένων, καθώς είναι σχεδιασμένο σε μια «δενδροειδή» μορφή, όπου οι συγκεκριμένοι ρόλοι του χρήστη θα καθοριστούν σύμφωνα με τις διατάξεις του ΣΔΕ. Συγκεκριμένοι ρόλοι θα έχουν συγκεκριμένα δικαιώματα πρόσβασης, ανάλογα με τις

αρμοδιότητές τους. Τα παραπάνω αρχεία θα διατηρηθούν για ολόκληρη την περίοδο, όπως ορίζεται στα κείμενα της Κοινότητας. Ο παρακάτω πίνακας παρουσιάζει συνοπτικά τις κύριες διαδικασίες του ΣΔΕ μετά την έγκριση του εθνικού Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας (και των έργων που το αποτελούν) από την Επιτροπή.

Φάση	Διαδικασία	Σκοπός	Βασικά βήματα
Φάση 1: Απόφαση ένταξης, και εγγραφή του έργου στο Πρόγραμμα Δημοσίων Επενδύσεων (ΠΔΕ).	Διαδικασία 1: Απόφαση ένταξης και εγγραφή στο ΠΔΕ.	Να διασφαλιστεί ότι το έργο είναι σύμφωνο με το εγκεκριμένο Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και ότι είναι εγγεγραμμένο στο ΠΔΕ για χρηματοδότηση.	● Προετοιμασία του τεχνικού δελτίου του έργου με βάση το συμφωνηθέν χρονοδιάγραμμα του έργου (συμπεριλαμβανομένων φάσεων, εργασιών, οροσήμων / στόχων) από τον φορέα υλοποίησης και υποβολή προς έγκριση στον αρμόδιο Υπουργό / Γενικό Γραμματέα. ● Το υπογεγραμμένο τεχνικό δελτίο έργου, διαβιβάζεται, μέσω του ΠΣ, στην ΕΥΣΤΑ για τελικό έλεγχο, επαλήθευση ότι το έργο είναι σύμφωνο με το εγκεκριμένο Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και την έκδοση της απόφασης ένταξης του έργου. ● Η απόφαση της ΕΥΣΤΑ αποτελεί αυτοδίκαιη εγγραφή του έργου στο ΠΔΕ. ● Ο ΦΥ διορίζει έναν υπεύθυνο έργου, αρμόδιο για τη παρακολούθηση αυτού. ● Εγγραφή στο ΠΔΕ από τη ΓΔΔΕ (ηλεκτρονική πλατφόρμα e-pde).

Φάση 2: Διαχείριση νομικών δεσμεύσεων	Διαδικασία 2α: Γνώμη σχετικά με τα τεύχη του διαγωνισμού (για δημόσια έργα).	Να διασφαλιστεί ότι ττα τεύχη του διαγωνισμού είναι σύμφωνα με το εγκεκριμένο Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, καθώς και με το εθνικό και ενωσιακό δίκαιο.	● Ο ΦΥ προετοιμάζει τα τεύχη του διαγωνισμού και τα υποβάλλει για δημόσια διαβούλευση (για επτά εργάσιμες ημέρες). ● Εάν χρειαστεί ο ΦΥ αναθεωρεί τα τεύχη του διαγωνισμού ώστε να συμπεριλάβει τα σχόλια από τη δημόσια διαβούλευση και στη συνέχεια υποβάλει τα αρχικά τεύχη, τα σχόλια από τη δημόσια διαβούλευση και τα ενημερωμένα τελικά αρχεία στην ΕΥΣΤΑ. ● Η ΕΥΣΤΑ διατυπώνει σύμφωνη γνώμη με την προϋπόθεση ότι ο διαγωνισμός είναι σύμφωνος με το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και το ενωσιακό και εθνικό δίκαιο. ● Η ΕΥΣΤΑ δύναται να υποστηρίζεται από ανεξάρτητους εμπειρογνώμονες.
Φάση 2: Διαχείριση νομικών δεσμεύσεων	Διαδικασία 2β: Γνώμη σχετικά με την πρόσκληση για υποβολή αιτήσεων υπαγωγής επενδυτικών σχεδίων (για τα προγράμματα κρατικών ενισχύσεων).	Να διασφαλιστεί ότι η πρόσκληση πληροί το γενικό πεδίο και το πλαίσιο του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, καθώς και το ενωσιακό και εθνικό δίκαιο.	● Ο ΦΥ, σε συνεργασία με τα αρμόδια υπουργεία, προετοιμάζει την πρόσκληση και την υποβάλλει στην ΕΥΣΤΑ και στην ΚΕΜΚΕ, μέσω των ΑΜΚΕ. ● Η ΕΥΣΤΑ διατυπώνει σύμφωνη γνώμη με την προϋπόθεση ότι η προκήρυξη είναι σύμφωνη με το πλαίσιο της ΕΕ και το ΤΑΑ, λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τη γνώμη της ΚΕΜΚΕ. ● Σε περίπτωση που απαιτείται κοινοποίηση για έγκριση στην Επιτροπή, ο ΦΥ προετοιμάζει το αρχείο ειδοποίησης και το υποβάλλει στην ΚΕΜΚΕ για έλεγχο και υποβολή στη ΓΔ

			Ανταγωνισμού μέσω του συστήματος SANI. ● Η ΕΥΣΤΑ δύναται να υποστηρίζεται από ανεξάρτητους εμπειρογνώμονες.
Φάση 2: Διαχείριση νομικών δεσμεύσεων	Διαδικασία 3α: Προ-συμβατικός έλεγχος (για δημόσια έργα).	Να διασφαλιστεί ότι η διαδικασία ανάθεσης είναι σύμφωνη με το εθνικό και ενωσιακό δίκαιο.	● Ο ΦΥ πραγματοποιεί τον διαγωνισμό μέσω του Εθνικού Συστήματος Ηλεκτρονικών Δημοσίων Συμβάσεων (ΕΣΗΔΗΣ). ● Η ΕΥΣΤΑ παρακολουθεί τη διαδικασία ανάθεσης, γνωμοδοτεί χωρίς ενστάσεις ως προς τη διαδικασία που ακολουθήθηκε και την την κατακύρωση του διαγωνισμού. ● Για συμβάσεις μεγάλης χρηματικής αξίας (άνω των 5 εκατ. Ευρώ), ο προσυμβατικός έλεγχος διενεργείται από το ΕΣ, πριν από την υπογραφή της σύμβασης.
Φάση 2: Διαχείριση νομικών δεσμεύσεων	Διαδικασία 3β: (προγράμματα κρατικών ενισχύσεων)	Να διασφαλιστεί ότι η διαδικασία ανάθεσης είναι σύμφωνη με το εθνικό και ενωσιακό δίκαιο.	● Ο ΦΥ ενεργοποιεί την πρόσκληση για τις επιλέξιμες επιχειρήσεις να υποβάλουν τις αιτήσεις τους. ● Ο ΦΥ αξιολογεί τις αιτήσεις και επιλέγει τους τελικούς δικαιούχους. ● Ο ΦΥ μπορεί να αναθέσει τις παραπάνω εργασίες (ή μέρος αυτών) σε ενδιάμεσους φορείς διαχείρισης.

Φάση 3: Παρακολούθηση, υλοποίηση και επιτυχής ολοκλήρωση των συμφωνημένων οροσήμων και στόχων	Διαδικασία 4: Παρακολούθηση και υποβολή εκθέσεων.	Ενεργή παρακολούθηση και υποβολή αναφορών για την αντιμετώπιση πιθανών ζητημάτων ή σημαντικών καθυστερήσεων.	● Ο ΦΥ προετοιμάζει το χρονοδιάγραμμα του έργου (συμπεριλαμβανομένων φάσεων, εργασιών, οροσήμων, στόχων, δαπανών) και το μεταφορτώνει στο ΟΠΣ ΤΑΑ. ● Η ΕΥΣΤΑ επιθεωρεί περιοδικά την πρόοδο του έργου, βάσει των δεδομένων που αναρτώνται στο ΠΣ του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης. ● Το ΟΠΣ ΤΑΑ παράγει ειδοποιήσεις πορς τα εμπλεκόμενα μέρη για τυχόν αλλαγές στο χρονοδιάγραμμα και για καθυστερήσεις στις προγραμματισμένες εργασίες. ● Η ΕΥΣΤΑ, η οποία δύναται να υποστηρίζεται από ανεξάρτητους ελεγκτές, θα παρακολουθεί στενά την επίτευξη των οροσήμων/στόχων και θα διασφαλίζει ότι το Σχέδιο εφαρμόζεται σύμφωνα με τους ενωσιακούς και εθνικούς κανόνες. ● Σε περιπτώσεις σημαντικών καθυστερήσεων, ο ΦΥ θα παρέχει αιτιολόγηση και σχέδιο δράσης αποκατάστασης στην ΕΥΣΤΑ. Το ανωτέρω θα αξιολογείται από την ΕΥΣΤΑ και θα αποφασίζει αναλόγως. ● Πιθανές καταγγελίες θα υποβάλλονται στην ΕΑΔ (το Ελληνικό AFCOS), η οποία είναι η εθνική αρχή που είναι υπεύθυνη για τη υποδοχή και εξέταση καταγγελιών σχετικά με συγχρηματοδοτούμενα προγράμματα / έργα. (σύνδεσμος για τη φόρμα

			καταγγελίας της ΕΑΔ θα παρέχεται στον ιστότοπο του ΤΑΑ). Η ΕΑΔ, η ΕΔΕΛ και η ΕΥΣΤΑ θα βρίσκονται σε στενή συνεργασία ως προς τα αποτελέσματα της εξέτασης των καταγγελιών και τις απαραίτητες ενέργειες που πρέπει να ληφθούν. ● Σε περιπτώσεις όπου ένας πολίτης υποβάλλει επίσημα γραπτή καταγγελία στην ΕΥΣΤΑ ή στην ΕΔΕΛ, οι εν λόγω υπηρεσίες ενημερώνουν την ΕΑΔ προκειμένου να πραγματοποιήσουν την αρχική αξιολόγηση της υπόθεσης και ακολουθούν τα παραπάνω βήματα, ανάλογα. ● Εάν προκύψει ζήτημα ένδειξης απάτης σε όλα τα επίπεδα των ελέγχων, η ΕΥΣΤΑ ενημερώνεται και το διαβιβάζει στην αρμόδια αρχή για τη διερεύνηση πιθανής υποψίας απάτης (ΕΑΔ), ενώ το γεγονός dδεόντως γνωστοποιείται και αναφέρεται στη διαχειριστική δήλωση (management declaration). Επιπλέον, η OLAF θα ενημερωθεί αρμοδίως, προκειμένου να προσδιορίσει εάν θα ήταν δικαιολογημένη η έναρξη έρευνας από μεριάς της.
Φάση 4: Επαληθεύσεις και έλεγχοι	Διαδικασία 5: Έλεγχοι εξωτερικών, πιστοποιημένων, ελεγκτών (έλεγχοι)	Να διασφαλιστεί η επιτυχής επίτευξη οροσήμων και στόχων που σχετίζονται με	● Ένας ανεξάρτητος, πιστοποιημένος, ελεγκτής διενεργεί διοικητικούς ή / και επιτόπιους ελέγχους, για να επαληθεύσει, την επίτευξη των οροσήμων / στόχων που σχετίζονται με αιτήματα χρηματοδότησης, εντός του συμφωνηθέντος

		αιτήματα χρηματοδότησης του ΤΑΑ	χρονοδιαγράμματος και της συμμόρφωσης των δαπανών με την ενωσιακή και εθνική νομοθεσία και την αποφυγή σύγκρουσης συμφερόντων, διαφθοράς, απάτης και διπλής χρηματοδότησης. Οι σχετικές εκθέσεις υποβάλλονται στην ΕΥΣΤΑ, μέσω του ΠΣ ΤΑΑ, για περαιτέρω αξιολόγηση. ● Η νομιμότητα και η κανονικότητα των δημοσίων δαπανών και η συμμόρφωση με τη βασική αρχή της χρηστής δημοσιονομικής διαχείρισης επιτυγχάνεται με τη χρήση υφιστάμενων και καθιερωμένων εθνικών μηχανισμών.
Φάση 5: Έλεγχοι από την ΕΔΕΛ	Διαδικασία 6: Έλεγχοι για την επίτευξη των ορόσημων και των στόχων των έργων	Να διασφαλιστεί ότι τα ορόσημα και οι στόχοι έχουν επιτευχθεί σύμφωνα με την εθνική και την ενωσιακή νομοθεσία	● Η ΕΔΕΛ θα διενεργήσει ελέγχους σχετικά με την επίτευξη οροσήμων και στόχων, οι οποίοι θα συμπεριληφθούν στα αιτήματα πληρωμής (σε εξαμηνιαία βάση). Ο σκοπός αυτών των ελέγχων είναι να διασφαλιστεί ότι τα χρήματα χρησιμοποιούνται για τον επιδιωκόμενο σκοπό τους και οι πληροφορίες που υποβάλλονται στα αιτήματα πληρωμής είναι πλήρεις, ακριβείς και αξιόπιστες. Οι έλεγχοι της ΕΔΕΛ θα διενεργούνται λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τα συγκεκριμένα στοιχεία και τους κινδύνους των έργων ανά Άξονα. ● Μπορεί να προετοιμαστεί ένα σχήμα πολυετούς δειγματοληψίας ,

			εφαρμόζοντας από κοινού μεθόδους ανάλυσης κινδύνων και τυχαίας δειγματοληψίας, διαστρωματώνοντας το δείγμα σε εξάμηνα και τύπους δράσεων, οροσήμων και στόχων. ● Τα τελικά αποτελέσματα των ελέγχων θα μεταφορτωθούν στο ΠΣ ΤΑΑ μέσω διεπαφής με το ΠΣ της ΕΔΕΛ.
Φάση 5: Έλεγχοι από την ΕΔΕΛ	Διαδικασία 7: Έλεγχοι στα συστήματα ελέγχου των ΦΥ	Να διασφαλιστεί ότι τα συστήματα διαχείρισης και ελέγχου των ΦΥ λειτουργούν αποτελεσματικά και ότι όλες οι αδυναμίες και οι παρατυπίες έχουν εντοπιστεί και αντιμετωπιστεί σωστά.	● Η ΕΔΕΛ διενεργεί ελέγχους στα συστήματα ελέγχου των ΦΥ (σε ετήσια βάση) και στην ΕΥΣΤΑ. Τα κύρια οριζόντια ζητήματα που ελέγχονται μέσω ελέγχων τεκμηρίωσης είναι εάν οι ΦΥ εφαρμόζουν διαδικασίες για την πρόληψη, τον εντοπισμό και τη διόρθωση της απάτης, της διαφθοράς και των συγκρούσεων συμφερόντων, όταν χρησιμοποιούν τα κεφάλαια που παρέχονται από το ΤΑΑ, συμπεριλαμβανομένων ρυθμίσεων που αποσκοπούν στην αποφυγή διπλής χρηματοδότησης από άλλα ενωσιακά προγράμματα , καθώς και τη συμμόρφωση με τους ισχύοντες κανόνες. Κάθε ΦΥ βαθμολογείται για τον εγγενή κίνδυνο και τον κίνδυνο ελέγχου και η ΕΔΕΛ καθορίζει τις προτεραιότητες ελέγχου βάσει του βαθμού κινδύνου. ● Τα τελικά αποτελέσματα του ελέγχου θα μεταφορτωθούν στο ΠΣ ΤΑΑ μέσω διεπαφής με το ΠΣ της ΕΔΕΛ.

Φάση 5: Έλεγχοι από την ΕΔΕΛ	Διαδικασία 8: Έλεγχοι των δαπανών των έργων	Να επαληθευτεί η νομιμότητα και κανονικότητα των δαπανών	● Η ΕΔΕΛ διενεργεί ελέγχους σχετικά με τη νομιμότητα και κανονικότητα των δαπανών (σε 18μηνη βάση), σε δειγματοληπτική βάση, με έμφαση στην αποφυγή σύγκρουσης συμφερόντων, διαφθοράς, απάτης και διπλής χρηματοδότησης. ● Τα τελικά αποτελέσματα του ελέγχου θα μεταφορτωθούν στο ΠΣ ΤΑΑ μέσω διεπαφής με το ΠΣ της ΕΔΕΛ
Φάση 6: Διαχείριση παρατυπιών	Διαδικασία 9: Οικονομικές διορθώσεις και ανακτήσεις από ΕΥΣΤΑ και / ή ΕΔΕΛ	Να επαληθευτεί η νομιμότητα και κανονικότητα των κονδυλίων του ΤΑΑ	● Μετά τα αποτελέσματα των ελέγχων, οι αρμόδιες αρχές διερευνούν τυχόν παρατυπίες, επιβάλλουν τις απαραίτητες δημοσιονομικές διορθώσεις και επιδιώκουν την ανάκτηση των σχετικών ποσών. - Σε περίπτωση που ο πιστοποιημένος ελεγκτής εντοπίσει στην έκθεσή του παρατυπίες, η ΕΥΣΤΑ θα προβεί στις κατάλληλες οικονομικές διορθώσεις/ανακτήσεις. - Στην περίπτωση που η ΕΔΕΛ εντοπίσει τέτοια θέματα, θα είναι η αρμόδια αρχή να προβεί σε όλες τις διορθωτικές ενέργειες. ● Οι δημοσιονομικές διορθώσεις και ανακτήσεις καταγράφονται στο ΠΣ ΤΑΑ από τις ανωτέρω αρμόδιες αρχές και γνωστοποιούνται ως μέρος της διαχειριστικής δήλωσης (management declaration).

Φάση 7: Αίτημα πληρωμής προς την ΕΕ	Διαδικασία 10: Αίτημα πληρωμής προς την ΕΕ	Αξίωση χρηματικής συνεισφοράς από την ΕΕ	● Τα δεδομένα που συλλέγονται σχετικά με τα αποτελέσματα των ελέγχων που διενεργήθηκαν από τον ανεξάρτητο πιστοποιημένο ελεγκτή σχετικά με την επίτευξη των οροσήμων/στόχων από τους ΦΥ, εξετάζονται από το αρμόδιο προσωπικό της ΕΥΣΤΑ προκειμένου να εντοπιστεί τυχόν έλλειψη δεδομένων που πρέπει να αναζητηθούν από τον ελεγκτή. ● Το αρμόδιο προσωπικό της ΕΥΣΤΑ εξετάζει και αξιολογεί τα αποτελέσματα του ανεξάρτητου πιστοποιημένου ελεγκτή, επαληθεύει την επίτευξη των οροσήμων/στόχων με το ΠΣ ΤΑΑ και προχωρά αναλόγως. ● Η περίληψη του ελέγχου της ΕΔΕΛ εξετάζεται και αξιολογείται, για τη σύνταξη της διαχειριστικής δήλωσης που θα συνοδεύει το αίτημα πληρωμής. ● Η ύπαρξη σοβαρής παρατυπίας εξετάζεται διεξοδικά σε όλες τις υποβληθείσες εκθέσεις και λαμβάνονται διορθωτικά μέτρα. ● Βάσει των ανωτέρω στοιχείων που αναφέρονται στο ΠΣ ΤΑΑ, τα οποία συλλέγονται, επανεξετάζονται και αξιολογούνται από την ΕΥΣΤΑ, η τελευταία υποβάλλει δύο φορές το χρόνο αίτημα πληρωμής στην ΕΕ, συνοδευόμενο από διαχειριστική δήλωση

	χρηστής δημοσιονομικής διαχείρισης και περίληψη των ελέγχων της ΕΔΕΛ , συμπεριλαμβανομένων των αδυναμιών που εντοπίστηκαν και τυχόν διορθωτικών ενεργειών.

Κύρια ζητήματα που καλύπτονται κατά τη διάρκεια των ελέγχων

Στο πλαίσιο του ΣΔΕ του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας θα σχεδιαστούν διάφορες διαδικασίες για να εξασφαλιστεί η επαρκής διαδρομή ελέγχου (audit trail) και θα καθοριστούν ειδικά μέτρα για την πρόληψη, τον εντοπισμό και τη διόρθωση παρατυπιών όπως η απάτη, η διαφθορά, οι συγκρούσεις συμφερόντων και η διπλή χρηματοδότηση, καθ 'όλη τη διάρκεια του κύκλου ζωής των έργων.

Το ΣΔΕ θα περιλαμβάνει τέτοιες διαδικασίες, όπως περιγράφονται παραπάνω στην Ενότητα IV (επαληθεύσεις και έλεγχοι) που θα ισχύουν σε όλα τα στάδια, ξεκινώντας από την ένταξη των έργων και καθ 'όλη την υλοποίησή τους και μέχρι την ολοκλήρωσή τους, προκειμένου να εξασφαλιστεί η έγκαιρη ανίχνευση τυχόν παρατυπιών ή/και υποψιών/ενδείξεων απάτης, η κοινοποίηση παρατυπιών στην ΕΥΣΤΑ και σε άλλους αρμόδιους φορείς, καθώς και η εφαρμογή διορθωτικών μέτρων.

Θα προβλεφθούν επίσης διαδικασίες για προληπτικούς ελέγχους (π.χ. έγκριση της πρόσκλησης υποβολής αιτήσεων υπαγωγής επενδυτικών σχεδίων) και επαληθεύσεις (π.χ. διαχειριστικές επαληθεύσεις) που θα διασφαλίσουν τον έγκαιρο εντοπισμό αδυναμιών, τον εντοπισμό παρατυπιών, συμπεριλαμβανομένων εκείνων που περιλαμβάνουν αποδεικτικά στοιχεία απάτης και τις απαιτούμενες διορθώσεις/ανακτήσεις. Για την εφαρμογή των παραπάνω, η ΕΥΣΤΑ θα κάνει χρήση του ARACHNE Risk Scoring Tool προκειμένου να εντοπίσει έργα που ενδέχεται να είναι ευάλωτα σε κινδύνους απάτης, σύγκρουσης συμφερόντων και παρατυπιών και θα επικεντρώσει τους προληπτικούς ελέγχους και επαληθεύσεις με προτεραιότητα στις δράσεις υψηλού κινδύνου.

Συγκεκριμένα:

- **Απάτη και διαφθορά:** Η αντιμετώπιση της απάτης και της διαφθοράς στο πλαίσιο των συγχρηματοδοτούμενων επιχειρησιακών προγραμμάτων ήταν ανέκαθεν ένα από τα πιο κρίσιμα ζητήματα, όπως αποδεικνύεται από τη σχετική Εθνική Στρατηγική για την Καταπολέμηση της Απάτης (εφεξής «Στρατηγική») για τη χρήση των διαρθρωτικών ταμείων που έχει αναπτυχθεί από τις ελληνικές αρχές για το ΕΣΠΑ 2014-2020. Προηγούμενη εμπειρία και υπάρχουσες δομές, ιδρύματα και δίκτυα θα χρησιμοποιηθούν στο προτεινόμενο ΣΔΕ για το Ταμείο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας.

  Η Εκτίμηση Κινδύνου Απάτης θα πραγματοποιείται περιοδικά και θα βασίζεται στις κατευθυντήριες γραμμές της ΕΕ, και συγκεκριμένα στο εργαλείο Εκτίμησης Κινδύνου Απάτης (Fraud Risk Assessment Tool) της ΕΕ. Το Εργαλείο αναπτύσσεται σε μια

πλατφόρμα του Excel, συνοδευόμενο από συγκεκριμένες οδηγίες χρήσης και έχει προκαθορισμένους κοινούς κινδύνους απάτης που εντοπίζονται σε κρίσιμες διαδικασίες του ΣΔΕ, καθώς και σχετικά διορθωτικά μέτρα. Η αξιολόγηση στοχεύει: α) στον εντοπισμό των κινδύνων, όπου δεν έχουν ληφθεί αρκετά μέτρα για τη μείωση της πιθανότητας εμφάνισής τους ή του αντίκτυπού τους σε αποδεκτό/ανεκτό επίπεδο και β) αντιμετώπιση των παραπάνω κινδύνων, επιλέγοντας/προτείνοντας αποτελεσματικά και αναλογικά - μέτρα καταπολέμησης της απάτης. Κατά τη διαδικασία Εκτίμησης Κινδύνου Απάτης, εκτός από τα προκαθορισμένα στοιχεία του Εργαλείου, μπορούν επίσης να ληφθούν υπόψη και άλλες πηγές πληροφοριών, όπως τυχόν αναφορές για υποψία απάτης, εκθέσεις ελέγχου πιστοποιημένων ελεγκτών των ΦΥ, εκθέσεις ελέγχου της ΕΔΕΛ ή ελέγχους από αρχές της ΕΕ ή άλλες εθνικές ελεγκτικές αρχές που εμπίπτουν στις αρμοδιότητές τους.

Μεταξύ των κρίσιμων διεργασιών που εξετάζονται είναι:

- η υλοποίηση και επαλήθευση των έργων,
- η πιστοποίηση και οι πληρωμές,
- οι δημόσιες συμβάσεις που μπορούν να διαχειρίζονται απευθείας (π.χ. στο πλαίσιο της προμήθειας τεχνικής βοήθειας)

Για την εκτίμηση επικινδυνότητας καθεμιάς από τις παραπάνω διαδικασίες, θα ακολουθηθεί μια δομημένη διαδικασία για τον ποσοτικό προσδιορισμό της πιθανότητας και του αντίκτυπου του συγκεκριμένου κινδύνου απάτης, για την αξιολόγηση της αποτελεσματικότητας των ισχυόντων ελέγχων που ισχύουν για τον μετριασμό του μεικτού κινδύνου, για την αξιολόγηση του καθαρού κινδύνου λαμβάνοντας υπόψη την αποτελεσματικότητα των υφιστάμενων ελέγχων, δηλαδή την κατάσταση όπως είναι σήμερα (υπολειπόμενος κίνδυνος), και για την αξιολόγηση της επίδρασης των προγραμματισμένων πρόσθετων ελέγχων στον υπολειπόμενο κίνδυνο καθώς και για τον καθορισμό του ανεκτού επιπέδου κινδύνου.

Η ΕΥΣΤΑ θα είναι υπεύθυνη για την ευαισθητοποίηση σχετικά με την απάτη και θα συλλέγει, θα επανεξετάζει, θα παρακολουθεί και θα αξιολογεί τις σχετικές πληροφορίες από το προσωπικό των αρμόδιων αρχών.

Σε περιπτώσεις όπου υπάρχει υποψία για ανίχνευση απάτης, προβλέπονται διορθωτικά μέτρα, ενώ τα αποτελέσματα της εφαρμογής τους θα αντικατοπτρίζονται στην επανεκτίμηση του επόμενου έτους. Μέτρα για τη βελτίωση ή την τροποποίηση του ΣΔΕ θα παρέχονται σε ξεχωριστή διαδικασία, ενώ θα υπάρχει επίσης χωριστή διαδικασία για την εξέταση των ενδείξεων απάτης και την αναφορά των υποψιών απάτης, οι οποίες θα εφαρμόζονται σε περίπτωση ανίχνευσης τέτοιων αποδεικτικών στοιχείων, δηλαδή όταν ανιχνεύεται παρατυπία με πιθανή απάτη. Συγκεκριμένα, αυτή η διαδικασία προβλέπει:

1. την εσωτερική έρευνα μιας υπόθεσης και την τεκμηρίωση των παραπάνω ενεργειών,
2. τις ενέργειες που πρέπει να αναληφθούν όταν υπάρχει υπόνοια για απάτη και ιδίως:
    1. την ενημέρωση της αρμόδιας αρχής (ΕΑΔ).
    2. τη δέουσα γνωστοποίηση της σχετικής υπόθεσης στην OLAF.
    3. την πιθανή υιοθέτηση άλλων προληπτικών και διορθωτικών μέτρων.

3. τις πληροφορίες από την ΕΑΔ σχετικά με τα αποτελέσματα/συμπεράσματα των αρμόδιων εθνικών αρχών σε σχέση με την έκβαση της υπόθεσης (follow-up),
4. τις ενέργειες που πρέπει να ληφθούν, σε περίπτωση απόφασης/διαπίστωσης της αρμόδιας εθνικής αρχής που να επιβεβαιώνει την ύπαρξη απάτης. Η υιοθέτηση μέτρων για την πρόληψη και τη διαχείριση του κινδύνου αφορά είτε μεμονωμένα μέτρα που θα εφαρμοστούν από έναν ΦΥ (π.χ. ενίσχυση της κατάρτισης του προσωπικού του) είτε μια πρόταση για οριζόντια μέτρα που πρέπει να ενσωματωθούν στις καθορισμένες διαδικασίες του ΣΔΕ του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας(π.χ. εισαγωγή νέου σημείου ελέγχου στη λίστα ελέγχου).

Επιπλέον, για να ενισχύσει τις παραπάνω διαδικασίες καταπολέμησης της απάτης, το ΣΔΕ θα υιοθετήσει μια προληπτική, δομημένη και στοχευμένη προσέγγιση για τη διαχείριση της εξέτασης καταγγελιών που σχετίζονται με το Ταμείο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας. Ένας υπερσύνδεσμος προς τον ιστότοπο της ΕΑΔ θα είναι διαθέσιμος στον ιστότοπο της ΕΥΣΤΑ, για την υποβολή καταγγελιών.

- **Διπλή χρηματοδότηση:** Η αποφυγή, η ανίχνευση και η πρόληψη της διπλής χρηματοδότησης θα διασφαλιστεί σε όλα τα στάδια του κύκλου ζωής των έργων, μέσω αξιόπιστων διαδικασιών που θα είναι δομημένες στο πλαίσιο του ΣΔΕ του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας.

  Αρχικά, όλοι οι ΦΥ θα πρέπει να δηλώσουν, μέσω του τεχνικού δελτίου έργου που θα υποβάλλουν στο ΠΣ του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, ότι δεν έχει χορηγηθεί χρηματοδότηση της Ένωσης για το ίδιο έργο (κατά την τρέχουσα ή προηγούμενη περίοδο).

  Επιπλέον, η δομή του ΠΣ ΕΠΑ θα επιτρέπει τη διασταύρωση, τον εντοπισμό και την ενοποίηση όλων των πιθανών πηγών δεδομένων που σχετίζονται με τη χρηματοδότηση των ΦΥ και θα διαχωρίζουν συστημικά τις διάφορες ροές χρηματοδότησης της ΕΕ. Αυτό το επίπεδο ενοποίησης και διαφάνειας θα εξασφαλίσει τον έγκαιρο εντοπισμό και την αποφυγή της διπλής χρηματοδότησης από το Ταμείο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και άλλα προγράμματα της ΕΕ, ενώ θα λειτουργήσει ως παράγοντας πρόληψης για τους ΦΥ. Η συλλογή και η συγκέντρωση δεδομένων θα βασίζεται σε μεγάλο βαθμό σε συνέργειες και διαλειτουργικότητα μεταξύ των διαφόρων Πληροφοριακών Συστημάτων, ενώ οι περιπτώσεις διπλής χρηματοδότησης θα επισημαίνονται μέσω (υφιστάμενων) εργαλείων Business Intelligence. Για παράδειγμα, το ΠΣ του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, το οποίο θα αναπτυχθεί στην ίδια πλατφόρμα με το ΕΣΠΑ, θα μπορεί να ανταλλάσσει δεδομένα και να εφαρμόζει διασταυρούμενους ελέγχους με όλες τις διαφορετικές πηγές δεδομένων που σχετίζονται με την ΕΕ, όπως το ΕΣΠΑ, το CEF κ.λπ. Το ΠΣ του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας θα είναι διαλειτουργικό με άλλα συστήματα πληροφοριών του Δημόσιου Τομέα, όπως το ΠΣ του ΠΔΕ «e-PDE».

  Ακολούθως, μια ακόμα διασφάλιση για την αποφυγή της διπλής χρηματοδότησης μεταξύ των προγραμμάτων στο πλαίσιο του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, θα είναι η αξιολόγηση της χρήσης ηλεκτρονικών τιμολογίων βάσει του νέου πρωτοκόλλου OpenPEPPOL. Με αυτόν τον τρόπο κάθε τιμολόγιο θα ενοποιείται εντός του ΠΣ και επομένως δεν θα μπορεί να χρηματοδοτηθεί από άλλη πηγή.

Τέλος, οι ανεξάρτητοι εξωτερικοί ελεγκτές θα εξετάζουν επίσης στο πλαίσιο των ελέγχων τους την ύπαρξη πιθανής διπλής χρηματοδότησης. Εκθέσεις ελέγχου θα συντάσσονται σε όλες τις φάσεις του έργου και θα μεταφορτώνονται στο ΠΣ του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, συνοδευόμενες από υπεύθυνη δήλωση μη λήψης διπλής χρηματοδότησης για το ίδιο έργο (ή ορόσημο). Επιπλέον, και η ΕΔΕΛ θα καλύψει το παραπάνω ζήτημα κατά τους ελέγχους της.

- **Σύγκρουση συμφερόντων:** Σύμφωνα με τις οδηγίες της ΕΕ, ιδιαίτερη προσοχή στο ΣΔΕ θα δοθεί στην πρόληψη, τον εντοπισμό και την κατάλληλη διόρθωση των περιπτώσεων σύγκρουσης συμφερόντων, εάν χρειαστεί. Λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τη δέσμευση της ΕΥΣΤΑ για διαφάνεια, θα παρέχεται σε όλα τα εμπλεκόμενα μέρη σαφής πληροφόρηση σχετικά με τις υποχρεώσεις τους για τις συγκρούσεις συμφερόντων και με διατάξεις ή παραπομπές σε νομικές διατάξεις σχετικά με αυτές τις υποχρεώσεις και τις συνέπειες της παραβίασής τους, i) έγγραφα ανάθεσης συμβάσεων, ii) προγράμματα εργασίας iii) προσκλήσεις υποβολής προτάσεων, iv) συμβάσεις προμηθειών, v) συμφωνίες επιχορήγησης, vi) συμβάσεις συνεισφοράς και vii) συμφωνίες χρηματοδότησης. Η ΕΥΣΤΑ θα εφαρμόσει μια πολιτική που σχετίζεται με συγκρούσεις συμφερόντων για τον μετριασμό των κινδύνων και την αντιμετώπιση πιθανών περιπτώσεων. Ως εκ τούτου, οι αναλυτικές διαδικασίες θα σχεδιαστούν ως μέρος του ΣΔΕ, θα παρασχεθούν εργαλεία για να βοηθήσουν στον εντοπισμό της ύπαρξης πιθανής σύγκρουσης συμφερόντων και θα διατίθεται σχετικός κατάλογος "κόκκινων" επισημάνσεων (red flags) για τον εντοπισμό τέτοιων καταστάσεων.

  Όλα τα εμπλεκόμενα μέρη θα δηλώσουν γραπτώς, την απουσία σύγκρουσης συμφερόντων και ότι εάν προκύψει τέτοιος κίνδυνος, το άτομο θα το αναφέρει στον προϊστάμενό του, ο οποίος θα επιβεβαιώσει αναλόγως και γραπτώς εάν υπάρχει σύγκρουση συμφερόντων (παράλληλα ο ενδιαφερόμενος υπάλληλος θα απέχει από οποιαδήποτε δραστηριότητα). Ο ιεραρχικά ανώτερος θα κρίνει και θα εξετάσει προσεκτικά εάν κάποιος που γνωρίζει τα σχετικά γεγονότα είναι πιθανό να πιστεύει ότι η ακεραιότητα του οργανισμού κινδυνεύει από μια σύγκρουση συμφερόντων που δεν έχει επιλυθεί. Όταν διαπιστωθεί ότι έχει προκύψει σύγκρουση συμφερόντων, η αρμόδια αρχή πρέπει να διασφαλίσει ότι ο ενδιαφερόμενος υπάλληλος παύει όλες τις σχετικές δραστηριότητες. Επειδή οι καταστάσεις αλλάζουν, οι δηλώσεις απουσίας σύγκρουσης συμφερόντων παρακολουθούνται και ενημερώνονται, λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τις περιστάσεις.

  Η ΕΥΣΤΑ θα εποπτεύει τους ΦΥ και όλους τους παράγοντες που εμπλέκονται στην παραπάνω διαδικασία και την εκπλήρωση των καθηκόντων τους, ενώ εξετάζει τη χρήση του ARACHNE για τον εντοπισμό έργων, τα οποία ενδέχεται να διατρέχουν κίνδυνο σύγκρουσης συμφερόντων.

  Τέλος, οι εκθέσεις ελέγχου που εκδίδονται από τους πιστοποιημένους εξωτερικούς ελεγκτές, σε όλα τα στάδια των έργων, καθώς και από την ΕΔΕΛ, θα καλύπτουν επίσης θέματα σχετικά με τον εντοπισμό της μη ύπαρξης σύγκρουσης συμφερόντων.

- **Διορθώσεις:** Οι δημοσιονομικές διορθώσεις θα εφαρμοστούν σε σφάλματα με δημοσιονομικό αντίκτυπο, σύμφωνα με το εθνικό κανονιστικό πλαίσιο. Οι δημοσιονομικές διορθώσεις αφορούν την ακύρωση ολόκληρης ή μέρους της κοινοτικής ή / και εθνικής συμμετοχής σε ένα έργο, στο πλαίσιο της χρηματοδότησής του από το

Ταμείο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, και η διόρθωση είναι ανάλογη με τις παράτυπες δαπάνες που διαπιστώθηκαν.

Τυχόν δαπάνες που δεν θα αντιστοιχούν σε οποιοδήποτε προϊόν, έργο ή υπηρεσία που παρέχεται ίσης αξίας, σύμφωνα με τους όρους της σχετικής απόφασης μέσω της οποίας αναλήφθηκε η υποχρέωση των δαπανών, θα θεωρούνται αχρεωστήτως καταβληθέν ποσό.

Όταν προκύψουν περιπτώσεις σαν τις ανωτέρω και είναι εμφανείς και τεκμηριωμένες στις εκθέσεις ελέγχου, η διαδικασία ανάκτησης ξεκινά, από την αρμόδια αρχή, γεγονός που σημαίνει την επιστροφή των αχρεωστήτως ή παρανόμως καταβληθέντων ποσών από τον αποδέκτη της χρηματοδότησης.

Το Πληροφοριακό Σύστημα του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας (ΠΣ ΤΑΑ) και ο Ιστότοπος της ΕΥΣΤΑ

Η διαχείριση και ο έλεγχος των έργων στο πλαίσιο του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης βασίζεται σε ένα νέο πληροφοριακό σύστημα (ΠΣ). Το ΠΣ του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας αναπτύσσεται στην υπάρχουσα πλατφόρμα του ΟΠΣ ΕΣΠΑ του Υπουργείου Ανάπτυξης και Επενδύσεων, διασφαλίζοντας ότι θα επιτευχθούν μέγιστες συνέργειες και έτσι θα αποφευχθεί η διπλή χρηματοδότηση από το Ταμείο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας Και άλλα προγράμματα της ΕΕ.

Το ΠΣ του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, όπου θα καταχωρηθούν όλα τα απαραίτητα δεδομένα των έργων, έχει σχεδιαστεί ως το κύριο εργαλείο για τη διαχείριση και τον έλεγχο των έργων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων και στοχεύει στην αξιοπιστία των υποβαλλόμενων δεδομένων και τη διαφάνεια. Θα υποστηρίξει τις διαδικασίες του ΣΔΕ (παρακολούθηση, επαληθεύσεις, έλεγχοι) και θα περιλαμβάνει όλες τις τυποποιημένες κατηγορίες δεδομένων που προβλέπονται στο άρθρο 22 του Κανονισμού για τη θέσπιση του Μηχανισμού Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας που είναι τα δεδομένα εφαρμογής που υποστηρίζουν την οικονομική διαχείριση και εφαρμογή οροσήμων και στόχων, καθώς και τα δεδομένα για τους τελικούς παραλήπτες κονδυλίων, καθώς και θα παράγει τις απαραίτητες αναφορές. Τα αρχεία των παραπάνω δεδομένων θα διατηρούνται στο ΠΣ σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 132 του Κανονισμού. Η ανάπτυξη του νέου ΠΣ του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και η προσαρμογή του στην υπάρχουσα πλατφόρμα ΟΠΣ ΕΣΠΑ βρίσκεται ήδη σε εξέλιξη. Αρκετές διαδικασίες, όπως το έγγραφο ανάλυσης και σχεδιασμού, η παραμετροποίηση της βάσης δεδομένων, η ροή εργασιών της σύμβασης έχουν ήδη ξεκινήσει, ενώ άλλες σχετικά με τη φόρτωση των εγκεκριμένων δεδομένων του Ταμείου, τη ροή των εργασιών παρακολούθησης και ελέγχου και το λογισμικό προγραμματίζονται να ολοκληρωθούν εντός των επόμενων μηνών.

Οι πρώτες βασικές λειτουργίες αναμένεται να ολοκληρωθούν και να λειτουργήσουν μέχρι το τέλος του 3ου τριμήνου του 2021, ενώ εκτιμάται ότι το ΠΣ του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας θα είναι πλήρως λειτουργικό μέχρι το τέλος του έτους 2021. Αυτό σημαίνει ότι πριν από το 1ο αίτημα πληρωμής, το ΠΣ θα να είναι έτοιμο για τη μεταφόρτωση των δεδομένων αρχικοποίησης και έγκρισης των έργων του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας , καθώς και οποιωνδήποτε άλλων πληροφοριών σχετικά με την προκήρυξη διαγωνισμών και την ανάθεση συμβάσεων. Σε συνέχεια των ανωτέρω και μέχρι το τέλος του έτους 2021, το ΠΣ θα υποστηρίξει τις διαδικασίες του ΣΔΕ (παρακολούθηση, επαληθεύσεις, έλεγχοι), θα περιλαμβάνει όλες τις τυποποιημένες κατηγορίες δεδομένων που προβλέπονται στο άρθρο 22 του κανονισμού, την έκθεση για την επίτευξη των οροσήμων/στόχων και θα παρέχει επαρκείς πληροφορίες σχετικά

με τους ελέγχους που διενεργήθηκαν, καθώς και για την ύπαρξη τυχόν παρατυπιών και διορθωτικών ενεργειών.

Όπως αναφέρθηκε ανωτέρω, το ΠΣ του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας θα είναι διαλειτουργικό με άλλα ΠΣ του Δημόσιου Τομέα, όπως το Σύστημα ΠΔΕ (e-pde), τα ΠΣ για τις Κρατικές Ενισχύσεις, το Εθνικό Σύστημα Δημοσίων Συμβάσεων (ΕΣΗΔΗΣ), την Πύλη Διαφάνειας ΔΙΑΥΓΕΙΑ και τα ΠΣ των ΦΥ. Η διαλειτουργικότητα των ΠΣ θα παρέχει μέγιστο συντονισμό με άλλους εμπλεκόμενους φορείς, θα μειώσει το διοικητικό φόρτο και θα εξασφαλίσει μεγαλύτερη διαφάνεια και αποτελεσματικότητα στη διαδικασία διαχείρισης και ελέγχου. Η πρόσβαση στο ΠΣ του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας θα παρέχεται σε όλα τα εμπλεκόμενα κοινοτικά όργανα (Επιτροπή, Ευρωπαϊκό Ελεγκτικό Συνέδριο, OLAF και το Γραφείο του Ευρωπαϊκού Εισαγγελέα), καθώς και στην ΕΔΕΛ.

Επιπλέον, το ΠΣ του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας θα υποστηρίζεται από ένα Σύστημα Διαχείρισης Ασφάλειας Πληροφοριών, το οποίο θα πληροί τις απαιτήσεις των σχετικών προτύπων ISO. Το εφαρμοζόμενο σύστημα ασφαλείας θα διασφαλίζει την ασφάλεια, την ακεραιότητα και την εμπιστευτικότητα των δεδομένων και την επαλήθευση της ταυτότητας του αποστολέα. Η επεξεργασία πληροφοριών θα διασφαλίζει την προστασία του απορρήτου των προσωπικών δεδομένων φυσικών προσώπων και την προστασία του απορρήτου των νομικών προσώπων.

Τέλος, η ΕΥΣΤΑ θα χρησιμοποιήσει τον ιστότοπό της, ο οποίος θα αναπτυχθεί και θα είναι πλήρως λειτουργικός μετά την έγκριση του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, για τη διάδοση πληροφοριών σχετικά με τα έργα. Σε αυτόν θα αναρτηθεί χρήσιμο υλικό, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της περιγραφής των έργων, σχετικών εγγράφων, ενημερώσεων προόδου και πληροφοριών σχετικά με το νομικό πλαίσιο για να διασφαλιστεί ότι όλα τα εμπλεκόμενα μέρη έχουν τις απαραίτητες πληροφορίες για την εκτέλεση των καθηκόντων τους και την εφαρμογή των σχετικών διαδικασιών. Τα τυποποιημένα έντυπα θα προσδιορίζουν ρητά και ξεκάθαρα τις πληροφορίες για την υποβολή των σχετικών εγγράφων και δελτίων των έργων. Θα παρέχονται επίσης οδηγίες και λίστες ελέγχου. Το υλικό θα ενημερώνεται περιοδικά ώστε να περιλαμβάνει όλες τις αλλαγές στη νομοθεσία και στις κατευθυντήριες γραμμές και τα κείμενα που εγκρίνει η Επιτροπή, τροποποιήσεις στο εθνικό και ενωσιακό κανονιστικό πλαίσιο και πιθανές τροποποιήσεις στις πολιτικές της Ένωσης. Όλοι οι ενδιαφερόμενοι θα ενημερωθούν εγκαίρως για αυτές τις αλλαγές. Η δημοσίευση και η κοινή χρήση των παραπάνω δεδομένων θα εξασφαλίσει υψηλό επίπεδο διαφάνειας στο ΣΔΕ. Τέλος, θα προστεθεί ένας άμεσος υπερσύνδεσμος στον ιστότοπο της ΕΑΔ, ως αρμόδια εθνική αρχή για τη διαχείριση καταγγελιών σχετικά με τα έργα του ΤΑΑ.

Διαδικασία διαβούλευσης

Η διαδικασία διαβούλευσης για το Εθνικό Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας ήταν πολύ διαφανής και ξεκίνησε από τα πρώτα στάδια της προετοιμασίας του Σχεδίου με τη μεγαλύτερη δυνατή έκταση των συμμετεχόντων.

Προκειμένου να συντονιστεί καλύτερα ο σχεδιασμός του Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, ορίστηκε μια Συντονιστική Επιτροπή που ιδρύθηκε τον Ιούλιο του 2020, αποτελούμενη από τον Αναπληρωτή Υπουργό Οικονομικών κ. Σκυλακάκη, τον Υφυπουργό παρά τω Πρωθυπουργώ και

αρμόδιο για τον συντονισμό του Κυβερνητικού Έργου κ. Σκέρτσο, τον Γενικό Γραμματέα Δημοσίων Επενδύσεων και ΕΣΠΑ κ. Σκάλκο, τον Οικονομικό Σύμβουλο του Πρωθυπουργού κ. Πατέλη και τον Πρόεδρο του Συμβουλίου Οικονομικών Εμπειρογνωμόνων (ΣΟΕ) του Υπουργείου Οικονομικών, κ. Αργυρού.

Η Συντονιστική Επιτροπή, αναγνωρίζοντας ότι ο διάλογος, σε εθνικό και ευρωπαϊκό επίπεδο, διαδραματίζει βασικό ρόλο στη διαμόρφωση οικονομικών, εργασιακών και κοινωνικών πολιτικών που προάγουν την ανοδική σύγκλιση των συνθηκών διαβίωσης και εργασίας μεταξύ των Κρατών Μελών, έχει υιοθετήσει, από την αρχή της διαδικασίας σύνταξης του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, μια διαδικασία επικύρωσης από κάτω προς τα πάνω (bottom-up) και συμμετείχε σε εποικοδομητικό διάλογο με όλα τα ενδιαφερόμενα μέρη και την ελληνική κοινωνία γενικότερα.

Η διαδικασία διαβούλευσης πραγματοποιήθηκε σε δύο κύριες φάσεις, η πρώτη, πριν από την υποβολή του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και η δεύτερη, λίγο αργότερα.

Η πρώτη φάση της διαβούλευσης πραγματοποιήθηκε μεταξύ Ιουλίου 2020 και Νοεμβρίου 2020. Κατά τη διάρκεια αυτής της περιόδου προσκλήθηκαν γραπτές συνεισφορές και πραγματοποιήθηκαν workshops με τη βιομηχανία, τους βασικούς κοινωνικούς εταίρους και άλλους ενδιαφερόμενους προκειμένου να ενσωματωθούν στο Σχέδιο οι απόψεις και οι συστάσεις τους σχετικά με τις μεταρρυθμίσεις και τις επενδύσεις.

Εν τω μεταξύ, διατηρήθηκε μια ενεργή συνεργασία με την Επιτροπή Πισσαρίδη η οποία διορίστηκε από τον Έλληνα Πρωθυπουργό το φθινόπωρο του 2020, πριν από την πανδημία, με σκοπό να υποβάλει μια μακροπρόθεσμη στρατηγική για την ανάπτυξη της ελληνικής οικονομίας. Στις 14 Ιουλίου 2020, η Επιτροπή έκανε μια παρουσίαση στον Πρωθυπουργό, το Υπουργικό Συμβούλιο της Κυβέρνησης και τη Συντονιστική Επιτροπή του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, της ενδιάμεσης Έκθεσης, προκειμένου να το χρησιμοποιήσουν ως οδηγό για τη σύνταξη του τελικού Σχεδίου.

Στις 5 Αυγούστου 2020, η Συντονιστική Επιτροπή ζήτησε από όλους τους κοινωνικούς εταίρους, τους βασικούς συνδέσμους, τις ΜΚΟ και την ομοσπονδία των δήμων, από συνολικά 24 οργανισμούς (Παράρτημα, Πίνακας 1), να παράσχουν έως τις 31 Αυγούστου τη συμβολή τους για το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας. Δεκαεπτά οργανώσεις από τις 24 ανταποκρίθηκαν στέλνοντας τις προτάσεις τους, οι οποίες όλες εξετάστηκαν προσεκτικά από την ομάδα εργασίας του κάθε πυλώνα.

Επιπλέον, πραγματοποιήθηκαν ξεχωριστά εργαστήρια (workshops) κατά τη διάρκεια της περιόδου σύνταξης του Σχεδίου μεταξύ των μελών της Συντονιστικής Επιτροπής και των βασικών οικονομικών ενδιαφερομένων με σκοπό την περαιτέρω επεξεργασία των υποβληθέντων προτάσεών τους.

Μετά την υποβολή του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας στις 18 Νοεμβρίου 2020 στην ΕΕ, ένα ολοκληρωμένο Σχέδιο (Γενικοί στόχοι, Άξονες και περιγραφή των μεταρρυθμίσεων και

επενδύσεων) παρουσιάστηκε στο κοινό στις 25 Νοεμβρίου 2020 και δημοσιεύτηκε στην ιστοσελίδα του Υπουργείου Οικονομικών.

Μια επίσημη διπλή διαδικασία δημόσιας διαβούλευσης ξεκίνησε την ίδια ημέρα.

Το ένα μέρος της διαδικασίας διαβούλευσης πραγματοποιήθηκε μέσω της Οικονομικής και Κοινωνικής Επιτροπής Ελλάδας (ΟΚΕ), η οποία κλήθηκε να συζητήσει με τα μέλη της και να στείλει σχόλια έως τις 20 Δεκεμβρίου 2020.

Η Ελληνική ΟΚΕ ιδρύθηκε το 1994, με βάση το μοντέλο της ΟΚΕ της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης: η τριμερής κατανομή των συμφερόντων που εκπροσωπούνται: (α) εργοδότες/επιχειρηματίες, (β) εργαζόμενοι στον ιδιωτικό και δημόσιο τομέα και (γ) άλλες κατηγορίες, όπως αγρότες, αυτοαπασχολούμενοι, καταναλωτές, οργανώσεις προστασίας του περιβάλλοντος, η συνομοσπονδία ατόμων με αναπηρία, οργανώσεις ισότητας των φύλων και η τοπική αυτοδιοίκηση (Παράρτημα, Πίνακας 2)

Ο στόχος της ΟΚΕ είναι να προωθήσει τον κοινωνικό διάλογο και μέσω αυτού να διαμορφώσει αμοιβαία αποδεκτές θέσεις σε θέματα που απασχολούν την κοινωνία στο σύνολό της ή συγκεκριμένες κοινωνικές ομάδες. Μέσω των προτάσεων και των απόψεών της, επιδιώκει επίσης να μεγιστοποιήσει το κοινωνικό όφελος ή να ελαχιστοποιήσει τυχόν πιθανές αρνητικές επιπτώσεις των αποφάσεων που λαμβάνονται από το εκτελεστικό και το νομοθετικό.

Το δεύτερο μέρος της διαδικασίας της δημόσιας διαβούλευσης, με στόχο την εμπλοκή του κοινού γενικά, «έτρεξε» παράλληλα με την ΟΚΕ, την ίδια χρονική περίοδο, χρησιμοποιώντας την επίσημη Κυβερνητική πύλη διαβούλευσης, www.opengov.gr. Η πύλη opengov.gr έχει σχεδιαστεί ειδικά για να εξυπηρετεί τις αρχές της διαφάνειας, της συζήτησης, της συνεργασίας και της υπευθυνότητας και χρησιμεύει ως κεντρικό σημείο για ηλεκτρονικές δημόσιες διαβουλεύσεις. Σχεδόν κάθε νομοσχέδιο ή κυβερνητική πρωτοβουλία πολιτικής δημοσιεύεται σε αυτήν την πλατφόρμα πριν από την τελική έγκριση. Οι πολίτες και οι οργανώσεις καλούνται να δημοσιεύσουν τα σχόλια και τις προτάσεις τους.

Όλες οι συνεισφορές που υποβλήθηκαν κατά τη διάρκεια της δημόσιας διαβούλευσης εξετάστηκαν διεξοδικά και μια έκθεση δημόσιας διαβούλευσης που περιλαμβάνει τα βασικά ευρήματα και συστάσεις ετοιμάστηκε και δημοσιεύτηκε στο opengov.gr (όπως προβλέπεται στο άρθρο 61 του Ν. 4622/2019) καθώς και στον ιστότοπο του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας.

Επιπλέον, πραγματοποιήθηκαν ξεχωριστές συναντήσεις για συγκεκριμένες πτυχές/Άξονες του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας με επιλεγμένους φορείς. Πραγματοποιήθηκαν επίσης χωριστές συναντήσεις με τους Περιφερειάρχες και τους Δημάρχους, καθ 'όλη τη διάρκεια της προετοιμασίας, του σχεδιασμού και της σύνταξης του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας.

Η συντριπτική πλειοψηφία των συνεισφορών που ελήφθησαν είχαν υιοθετήσει μια θετική προσέγγιση για το Σχέδιο και τους κύριους στόχους του, αναγνωρίζοντας ότι αντιπροσωπεύει μια μοναδική ευκαιρία για την ελληνική οικονομία και την κοινωνία.

Όσοι από αυτούς συμμορφώθηκαν με τα κριτήρια επιλεξιμότητας του Κανονισμού, είτε συμπεριλήφθηκαν στο Σχέδιο είτε βοήθησαν στη βελτίωση ορισμένων μεταρρυθμίσεων ή / και επενδύσεων.

Τα ακόλουθα επιλεγμένα παραδείγματα απεικονίζουν τον τρόπο με τον οποίο οι απόψεις των ενδιαφερομένων απεικονίζονται στο Σχέδιο:

- Οι επενδύσεις για αποθήκευση ενέργειας στο σύστημα ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας, οι οποίες θα ενισχύσουν το μερίδιο των ΑΠΕ στην τελική κατανάλωση ενέργειας, διατέθηκαν σε μεγαλύτερο προϋπολογισμό.
- Η προετοιμασία μιας λεπτομερούς μελέτης, στρατηγικής και μηχανισμού χρηματοδότησης για τη σταδιακή ανανέωση του στόλου των επιβατικών πλοίων και τη μείωση της εκπομπής CO2 έχει προστεθεί στις επενδύσεις.
- Συγκεκριμένα έργα εμπλουτίστηκαν ή προστέθηκαν, προκειμένου να ενισχυθεί η προσβασιμότητα ειδικά σε προγράμματα ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού και δεξιοτήτων (π.χ. μεταρρύθμιση που βελτιώνει την ανεξάρτητη διαβίωση για άτομα με αναπηρίες, επενδύσεις για ψηφιακή κατάρτιση ατόμων με αναπηρίες, επενδύσεις για τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό του συστήματος κοινωνικής πρόνοιας με ιδιαίτερη έμφαση στα άτομα με αναπηρία, επενδύσεις στην τουριστική ανάπτυξη που βελτιώνει την προσβασιμότητα σε παραλίες για άτομα με αναπηρία, επενδύσεις για τη βελτίωση της εμπειρίας των ατόμων με αναπηρίες σε πολιτιστικούς χώρους).
- Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις του Συστήματος Πρωτοβάθμιας Υγειονομικής Περίθαλψης και των Εθνικών Προγραμμάτων Πρόληψης της Δημόσιας Υγείας έχουν εμπλουτιστεί σημαντικά.
- Ενισχύθηκαν οι μεταρρυθμίσεις που σχετίζονται με ενεργητικές πολιτικές για την αγορά εργασίας, συμπεριλαμβανομένων συστημάτων αξιολόγησης, ποιοτικών ελέγχων και πιστοποίησης, για την εξειδίκευση εργατικού δυναμικού και για την επαγγελματική εκπαίδευση και κατάρτιση καθώς και για το σύστημα μαθητείας.
- Ο προϋπολογισμός που διατίθεται για την προστασία από τις πλημμύρες, συμπεριλαμβανομένου ενός συστήματος έγκαιρης προειδοποίησης, έχει αυξηθεί.
- Το ίδιο ισχύει και για τον προϋπολογισμό που διατίθεται για την ψηφιοποίηση, τη διασύνδεση και τη διαλειτουργικότητα στον Δημόσιο Τομέα και για τις μεταρρυθμίσεις και τις επενδύσεις των ταμειακών μηχανών νέας τεχνολογίας.
- Προστέθηκε ένα έργο για τη δημιουργία νέων βιομηχανικών πάρκων.

Μετά την αναδιατύπωση του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τα στοιχεία που συλλέχθηκαν κατά τη διαδικασία διαβούλευσης και τα σχόλια που ελήφθησαν από την ΕΕ μέσω των συναντήσεων σε τεχνικό και ανώτερο επίπεδο, εγκρίθηκε από το Συμβούλιο των Υπουργών στις 29 Μαρτίου 2021.

Στις 31 Μαρτίου 2021 παρουσιάστηκε στο κοινό από τον Πρωθυπουργό και τα μέλη της Συντονιστικής Επιτροπής. Την ίδια ημέρα, μια παρουσίαση του Σχεδίου συνοδευόμενη από έναν εκτενή κατάλογο μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων δημοσιεύτηκε στην ειδική ιστοσελίδα.

Στις 6 Απριλίου 2021, το Σχέδιο συζητήθηκε εκτενώς, σε διάστημα άνω των 9 ωρών, με τα μέλη των αρμόδιων κοινοβουλευτικών επιτροπών (Διαρκής Επιτροπή Οικονομικών Υποθέσεων, Διαρκής Επιτροπή Κοινωνικών Υποθέσεων, Διαρκής Επιτροπή Παραγωγής και Εμπορίου και Διαρκής Επιτροπή Ευρωπαϊκών Υποθέσεων) και οι Έλληνες ευρωβουλευτές.

Επιπλέον, στις 21 Απριλίου 2021, πραγματοποιήθηκε διαδικτυακό συνέδριο με την Κεντρική Ένωση Δήμων της Ελλάδας, εστιάζοντας κυρίως στην εφαρμογή του Σχεδίου. Πρέπει να σημειωθεί ότι στο συνέδριο συμμετείχαν μεγάλοι (πάνω από 300) Δήμαρχοι.

Βήματα που ακολουθούν

Μόλις εγκριθεί το Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, θα παρουσιαστεί ενώπιον του Κοινοβουλίου για συζήτηση και θα λάβει τη θεσμική μορφή του νόμου. Πρόσθετη διαβούλευση με τα βασικά ενδιαφερόμενα μέρη προβλέπεται σε αυτήν τη διαδικασία, με σκοπό την περαιτέρω συμμετοχή τους στη φάση εφαρμογής. Ταυτόχρονα, σχεδιάζεται μια σειρά δημόσιων εκδηλώσεων προκειμένου να εμπλακούν οι άνθρωποι περισσότερο και, συνεπώς, να αυξηθεί η ιδιοκτησία του Σχεδίου.

ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΜΑ

Πίνακας 1 Οργανισμοί που υπέβαλαν προτάσεις στη διευθύνουσα επιτροπή για τις ανάγκες του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας

Παραγωγικοί φορείς και κοινωνικοί εταίροι	**Αίτηση υποβολής προτάσεων**	**Προτάσεις που εστάλησαν**
Ελληνική Παραγωγή - Συμβούλιο Βιομηχανιών για την Ανάπτυξη	5.8.2020	29.9.20
Σύνδεσμος Βιομηχανιών Στερεάς Ελλάδας	5.8.2020	31.8.20
Σύνδεσμος Βιομηχανιών Αττικής	5.8.2020	27.8.20
Σύνδεσμος Βιομηχανιών Πελοποννήσου και Δυτικής Ελλάδας	5.8.2020	
Σύνδεσμος Βιομηχανιών Θεσσαλίας	5.8.2020	

Ελληνική Ένωση Αλουμινίου	5.8.2020	
Ελληνική Ένωση Ζυθοποιιών	5.8.2020	29.9.20
Σύνδεσμος Βιομηχανιών Και Επιχειρήσεων Ανακύκλωσης	5.8.2020	
Σύνδεσμος Ελληνικών Βιομηχανιών Τροφίμων	5.8.2020	31.8.20
Σύνδεσμος Ελληνικών Χημικών Βιομηχανιών	5.8.2020	
Σύνδεσμος Ελλήνων Παραγωγών Αποσταγμάτων & Αλκοολούχων Ποτών	5.8.2020	31.8.20
Πανελλήνιος Σύνδεσμος Εξαγωγέων	5.8.2020	
Σύνδεσμος Φαρμακευτικών Επιχειρήσεων Ελλάδος	5.8.2020	31.8.20
Η Κεντρική Ένωση Επιμελητηρίων Ελλάδος	5.8.2020	31.8.20
Ελληνική Εταιρεία Περιβάλλοντος και Πολιτισμού	5.8.2020	6.10.20
Σύνδεσμος Ελλήνων Βιομηχάνων	5.8.2020	3.11.20
Γενική Συνομοσπονδία Εργατών Ελλάδας	5.8.2020	
Γενική Συνομοσπονδία Επαγγελματιών Βιοτεχνών Εμπόρων Ελλάδας	5.8.2020	7.9.20
Σύνδεσμος Βιομηχανιών Ελλάδος	5.8.2020	25.9.20
Σύνδεσμος Ελληνικών Τουριστικών Επιχειρήσεων	5.8.2020	31.8.2020
Ελληνική Συνομοσπονδία Εμπορίου και Επιχειρηματικότητας	5.8.2020	31.8.20

World Wide Fund For Nature – WWF	5.8.2020	6.10.20
Κεντρική Ένωση Δήμων Ελλάδας	5.8.2020	31.8.20
Επαγγελματικό επιμελητήριο Αθηνών	5.8.2020	8.9.20

Πίνακας 2 Μέλη της Ελληνικής Οικονομικής και Κοινωνικής Επιτροπής

Ομάδα Εργοδοτών (Ομάδα Α)
Ο Σύνδεσμος Ελλήνων Βιομηχάνων (ΣΕΒ)
Η Γενική Συνομοσπονδία Επαγγελματιών Βιοτεχνών Εμπόρων Ελλάδας (ΓΣΕΒΕΕ)
Η Ελληνική Συνομοσπονδία Εμπορίου και Επιχειρηματικότητας (ΕΣΕΕ)
Ο Σύνδεσμος Ελληνικών Τουριστικών Επιχειρήσεων (ΣΕΤΕ)
Η Ελληνική Ένωση Τραπεζών (ΕΕΤ)
Η Ένωση των Ελλήνων Εφοπλιστών (ΕΕΕ)
Ο Πανελλήνιος Σύνδεσμος Τεχνικών Εταιρειών (ΣΑΤΕ)
Η Ομοσπονδία Κατασκευαστών & Οικοδομικών Επιχειρήσεων Ελλάδος (ΟΜΚΟΕΕ)

Ομάδα Εργαζομένων (Ομάδα Β)
Η Γενική Συνομοσπονδία Εργατών Ελλάδας (ΓΣΕΕ)
Η Ανώτατη Διοίκηση Ενώσεων Δημοσίων υπαλλήλων (ΑΔΕΔΥ)

Ομάδα άλλων κατηγοριών (Ομάδα Γ)
Η Πανελλήνια Συνομοσπονδία Ενώσεων Αγροτικών Συνεταιρισμών (ΠΑΣΕΓΕΣ)
Η Γενική Συνομοσπονδία Αγροτικών Συλλόγων Ελλάδος (ΓΕΣΑΣΕ),
Η Συντονιστική Επιτροπή των Δικηγόρων
Ο Πανελλήνιος Ιατρικός Σύλλογος (ΠΙΣ)
Η Κεντρική Ένωση Επιμελητηρίων Ελλάδος (ΚΕΕΕ)
Το Τεχνικό Επιμελητήριο Ελλάδος (ΤΕΕ)
Το Οικονομικό Επιμελητήριο της Ελλάδας (ΟΕΕ)
Το Γεωτεχνικό Επιμελητήριο Ελλάδος (ΓΕΩΤΕΕ)
Οι καταναλωτές
Οργανισμοί προστασίας του περιβάλλοντος
Η Εθνική Συνομοσπονδία Ατόμων με Αναπηρία (ΕΣΑμεΑ)
Οργανισμοί ισότητας των φύλων
Η Κεντρική Ένωση Δήμων Ελλάδας (ΚΕΔΕ)
Η Ένωση Περιφερειών Ελλάδας (ΕΝΠΕ)
Η Ανώτατη Συνομοσπονδία Πολυτέκνων Ελλάδος (ΑΣΠΕ)

Έλεγχοι

Σύμφωνα με το νόμο 4738/2020, ο επικεφαλής φορέας που είναι **επιφορτισμένος με τον κεντρικό και γενικό συντονισμό και παρακολούθηση του Εθνικού Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας** είναι η Υπηρεσία Συντονισμού του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης (ΕΥΣΤΑ), μια νέα, αυτοτελής δημόσια υπηρεσία, που ιδρύθηκε στο Υπουργείο Οικονομικών με την εντολή να υπηρετήσει ως ο υπεύθυνος φορέας για την αποτελεσματική χρήση των διαθέσιμων κονδυλίων του ευρωπαϊκού σχεδίου ανάκαμψης που απορρέουν από το ΤΑΑ.

Η ΕΥΣΤΑ θα αποκτήσει την **απαιτούμενη διοικητική ικανότητα** (αριθμός προσωπικού, επαγγελματικό προφίλ προσωπικού, θεσμική εμπειρία και εμπειρογνωμοσύνη) για την εκπλήρωση της εντολής της. Σύμφωνα με την τρέχουσα οργανωτική της δομή, έχει συνολικά 40 θέσεις προσωπικού, οι οποίες μπορούν να τροποποιηθούν ώστε να αντικατοπτρίζουν πλήρως τις διαδικασίες του Συστήματος Διαχείρισης και Ελέγχου (ΣΔΕ). Δεδομένου ότι η ΕΥΣΤΑ είναι μια νεοσύστατη υπηρεσία, η διαδικασία στελέχωσης βρίσκεται σε εξέλιξη και συγκεκριμένος αριθμός έμπειρων υπαλλήλων έχει ήδη προσχωρήσει σε αυτήν, ενώ εκτιμάται ότι η στελέχωση θα ολοκληρωθεί σε εύθετο χρόνο. Επιπλέον, και εάν κριθεί απαραίτητο, η ΕΥΣΤΑ μπορεί να αναθέσει σε εξωτερικούς εμπειρογνώμονες την εκτέλεση ορισμένων εργασιών για λογαριασμό της.

Η ΕΥΣΤΑ θα είναι επίσης ο υπεύθυνος φορέας που θα **επαληθεύσει ότι τα καθορισμένα ορόσημα και οι στόχοι του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας έχουν επιτευχθεί με επιτυχία** και θα λειτουργήσει επίσης ως (μοναδικός) σύνδεσμος μεταξύ της ΕΕ και των ελληνικών αρχών. Συγκεκριμένα, τα καθήκοντά της συνεπάγονται την **ενεργό παρακολούθηση της προόδου των έργων**, βάσει των συμφωνημένων οροσήμων και στόχων, και την **υποβολή των αιτήσεων πληρωμής** στην ΕΕ κατά την επαλήθευση της επίτευξής τους. Η τελευταία θα συνοδεύεται από τη διαχειριστική δήλωση (management declaration) ότι τα κεφάλαια χρησιμοποιήθηκαν για τους προβλεπόμενους σκοπούς και σύμφωνα με την αρχή της χρηστής δημοσιονομικής διαχείρισης, καθώς και από περίληψη των ελέγχων που διενεργήθηκαν, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των αδυναμιών που εντοπίστηκαν και τυχόν διορθωτικών ενεργειών.

Τα αρμόδια υπουργεία θα ορίσουν εθνικούς φορείς για την υλοποίηση των έργων του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας. Αυτοί οι ΦΥ θα έχουν την **κατάλληλη διοικητική ικανότητα** και η δομή τους θα εξασφαλίσει την πλήρη ανεξαρτησία τους κατά την άσκηση των ευθυνών τους σε κάθε ξεχωριστό στάδιο υλοποίησης και ελέγχου του έργου. Επιπλέον, θα έχουν **μακρά εμπειρία σε συγχρηματοδοτούμενα έργα και εξειδίκευση** για την υλοποίηση των έργων, ενώ θα φέρουν την πλήρη ευθύνη για την επίτευξη των συμφωνημένων ορόσημων και στόχων. Για το σκοπό αυτό, θα διορίσουν έναν διαχειριστή έργου που θα είναι υπεύθυνος για την υλοποίηση του έργου και θα ενεργεί ως το ενιαίο σημείο επαφής μεταξύ του Υπουργείου και του κεντρικού συντονιστικού φορέα, της ΕΥΣΤΑ.

Κάθε υπουργείο θα προετοιμάσει και θα υποβάλει στην ΕΥΣΤΑ ένα αναλυτικό σχέδιο έργου (masterplan) για κάθε έργο υπό την αρμοδιότητά του, το οποίο θα περιλαμβάνει, μεταξύ άλλων, εργασίες, χρονοδιαγράμματα, πόρους, αλληλεξαρτήσεις με άλλους φορείς κ.λπ. Το γενικό σχέδιο θα είναι ένας λεπτομερές και χρήσιμος χάρτης πορείας για κάθε έργο και θα διαδραματίσει κρίσιμο ρόλο στην επιτυχή υλοποίησή του.

Οι διαδικασίες, οι πηγές δεδομένων και οι δείκτες που θα χρησιμοποιήσει η ΕΥΣΤΑ για να επαληθεύσει ότι τα ορόσημα και οι στόχοι επιτεύχθηκαν θα περιλαμβάνει τις εκθέσεις από τους ΦΥ στο ΠΣ του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας σχετικά με την ολοκλήρωση των ορόσημων και των στόχων, συνοδευόμενες από μια έκθεση επαλήθευσης από ανεξάρτητο

πιστοποιημένο ελεγκτή, που θα επιλέγεται και διορίζεται από την ΕΛΤΕ. Η ΕΥΣΤΑ θα παράσχει καθοδήγηση στους ελεγκτές των ΦΥ σχετικά με το εύρος των εργασιών που πρέπει να γίνουν και τις εκθέσεις που πρέπει να υποβληθούν. Οι έλεγχοι σχετικά με την εκπλήρωση των συμφωνημένων ορόσημων και στόχων θα πραγματοποιηθούν επίσης από την ΕΔΕΛ, η οποία είναι η εθνική αρχή ελέγχου για τα κονδύλια αυτά.

Το ΠΣ του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας **θα είναι το κύριο εργαλείο για τη διαχείριση και τον έλεγχο των έργων και για τη διασφάλιση της αξιοπιστίας των δεδομένων και της διαφάνειας.** Όλα τα δεδομένα που σχετίζονται με τις αποφάσεις έγκρισης των έργων, τις διαδικασίες παρακολούθησης, την καταχώρηση των δαπανών και τις πληρωμές τους, τα αποτελέσματα των επαληθεύσεων των αρμόδιων φορέων, καθώς και τα αποτελέσματα των ελέγχων της ΕΔΕΛ, θα καταχωρηθούν στο ΠΣ του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και όλα τα έγγραφα και τα έντυπα θα διατηρηθούν σε αυτό. Αυτό το επίπεδο ενοποίησης και διαφάνειας θα διασφαλίσει επίσης τον έγκαιρο εντοπισμό και την αποφυγή της διπλής χρηματοδότησης.

Όλα τα εμπλεκόμενα μέρη της ΕΕ θα έχουν πρόσβαση σε δεδομένα που είναι αποθηκευμένα στο ΠΣ Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, σύμφωνα με τις αρχές του Γενικού Κανονισμού Προστασίας Δεδομένων (GDPR), ενώ οι σχετικές διατάξεις θα περιλαμβάνονται στις αποφάσεις έγκρισης, τις συμβάσεις και τις συμβάσεις επιχορηγήσεων ή δανείων, σε όλα τα στάδια εφαρμογής. Προκειμένου να διασφαλιστεί ότι τα απαραίτητα δεδομένα για τους τελικούς παραλήπτες συλλέγονται και αποθηκεύονται, τα διάφορα εμπλεκόμενα όργανα θα παραπέμπουν στον διαχειριστή του έργου τους, ο οποίος θα είναι υπεύθυνος για την ανταλλαγή δεδομένων μεταξύ των Υπουργείων και της ΕΥΣΤΑ.

Το ΣΔΕ που περιγράφεται στην προηγούμενη ενότητα ορίζει τις διαδικασίες που εφαρμόζονται για τη διασφάλιση της συμμόρφωσης με την ισχύουσα ενωσιακή και εθνική νομοθεσία, καθ' όλη τη διάρκεια της εφαρμογής όλων των μέτρων. Επιπλέον, **αντιμετωπίζει σαφώς όλες τις σοβαρές παρατυπίες (απάτη, διαφθορά, σύγκρουση συμφερόντων) και τη διπλή χρηματοδότηση** επιτρέποντας την πραγματοποίηση ελέγχων σε ξεχωριστά και διακριτικά επίπεδα.

Συγκεκριμένα, **κατά το πρώτο επίπεδο**, ανεξάρτητοι πιστοποιημένοι ελεγκτές θα διενεργήσουν ελέγχους για λογαριασμό των ΦΥ για να επαληθεύσουν i) την εκπλήρωση των συμφωνημένων οροσήμων και στόχων που σχετίζονται με αιτήματα χρηματοδότησης του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, ii) τη συμμόρφωση με το ενωσιακό και εθνικό δίκαιο και iii) την αποφυγή σοβαρών παρατυπιών και διπλής χρηματοδότησης.

Εκτός από τα παραπάνω και κατά τη διακριτική ευχέρεια της, η ΕΥΣΤΑ μπορεί να αναθέσει σε εξωτερικούς ελεγκτές να διενεργούν επαλήθευση της επίτευξης των ορόσημων και των στόχων για λογαριασμό της. Επιπλέον, η ΕΔΕΛ θα υποστηρίξει τους **ελέγχους δεύτερου επιπέδου**, στο πλαίσιο της εντολής/ εξουσίας της να ασκήσει τέτοια καθήκοντα ως η αρμόδια ελεγκτική αρχή για τα Ευρωπαϊκά Διαρθρωτικά και Επενδυτικά Ταμεία και να ασκεί τα καθήκοντα της ελεγκτικής αρχής υπό επιμερισμένη διαχείριση από το 2001, για τρεις διαδοχικές προγραμματικές περιόδους.

Η δομή και το περιεχόμενο της **στρατηγικής ελέγχου** θα περιλαμβάνει:

- Την αποστολή της ΕΔΕΛ στο πλαίσιο του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, καθώς και αιτιολόγηση της λειτουργικής της ανεξαρτησίας από τους άλλους φορείς του ΣΔΕ.

- Την περιγραφή της μεθόδου Εκτίμησης Κινδύνου για τον καθορισμό των προτεραιοτήτων ελέγχου, για την επιλογή φορέων ΣΔΕ και συγκεκριμένων οριζόντιων θεμάτων που πρόκειται να ελεγχθούν.

- Την αναφορά στα διεθνή πρότυπα ελέγχου, οδηγίες και μεθόδους που εφαρμόζει η ΕΔΕΛ, με σαφή αναφορά στην εφαρμοζόμενη μεθοδολογία ελέγχου, τη μέθοδο δειγματοληψίας που χρησιμοποιήθηκε, τις διαδικασίες αναφοράς και αντιμετώπισης αδυναμιών / παρατυπιών, καθώς και τη διαδικασία για την αξιολόγηση της διαχειριστική δήλωσης (management declaration) και των αιτημάτων πληρωμών (με αναφορά στις εσωτερικές προθεσμίες).

- Τη περιγραφή και αιτιολόγηση των προτεραιοτήτων ελέγχου και συγκεκριμένων στόχων με εξήγηση της σύνδεσης των αποτελεσμάτων της αξιολόγησης κινδύνου με τον προγραμματισμό των ελέγχων.

Σύμφωνα με την παραπάνω στρατηγική ελέγχου, η ΕΔΕΛ θα διενεργήσει ελέγχους 1) σχετικά με την επίτευξη των συμφωνημένων οροσήμων και στόχων, οι οποίοι θα περιληφθούν στα αιτήματα πληρωμής προς την ΕΕ, 2) σχετικά με τα συστήματα ελέγχου των ΦΥ και 3) για τη νομιμότητα και κανονικότητα των δαπανών, προκειμένου να παρέχεται εύλογη βεβαιότητα για τη λειτουργία του συστήματος ελέγχου, καθώς και για την ακρίβεια και την αξιοπιστία των αιτημάτων πληρωμής.

Όσον αφορά τη διοικητική ικανότητα (αριθμός προσωπικού, προφίλ προσωπικού, θεσμική εμπειρία και εξειδίκευση) για την εκτέλεση αυτών των καθηκόντων, η ΕΔΕΛ θα δημιουργήσει μια νέα μονάδα με πρόσθετες θέσεις προσωπικού, ενώ θα προβλεφθεί επίσης η δυνατότητα ανάθεσης ορισμένων από τα καθήκοντα ελέγχου. Η τρέχουσα λειτουργία των υπηρεσιών της (εκτός από τα έργα του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας) δεν αναμένεται να επηρεαστεί αρνητικά, καθώς σκοπεύει να ενισχύσει το ανθρώπινο δυναμικό της. Η εντολή της ΕΔΕΛ να ελέγχει το ΕΣΑΑ θα παρέχεται σε μια ειδική νομοθεσία για το Ταμείο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, η οποία θα περιλαμβάνει όλους τους εμπλεκόμενους παράγοντες, καθώς και τις ευθύνες και τις διαδικασίες του ΣΔΕ.

Στο πλαίσιο του ΣΔΕ του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας αναφέρεται ότι τα **δεδομένα θα παρασχεθούν στο ενιαίο εργαλείο εξόρυξης δεδομένων και αξιολόγησης κινδύνων** που θα διατεθεί από την ΕΕ. Η ΕΥΣΤΑ θα αξιολογήσει τις διάφορες εφαρμογές του ARACHNE Risk Scoring Tool και τη χρήση του, προκειμένου να εντοπίσει έργα που ενδέχεται να είναι ευαίσθητα σε κινδύνους απάτης, σύγκρουσης συμφερόντων και παρατυπιών, και θα επικεντρώσει τους προληπτικούς ελέγχους και επαληθεύσεις, κατά προτεραιότητα , σε δράσεις υψηλού κινδύνου.

Επιπλέον, το ΣΔΕ του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας ορίζει τις αναλυτικές διαδικασίες που αποσκοπούν στην εξασφάλιση επαρκούς διαδρομής ελέγχου (audit trail) και συγκεκριμένων μέτρων για την πρόληψη, τον εντοπισμό και τη διόρθωση παρατυπιών όπως **απάτη, διαφθορά, σύγκρουση συμφερόντων και διπλή χρηματοδότηση.** Προηγούμενη εμπειρία από τη χρήση κεφαλαίων των ευρωπαϊκών διαρθρωτικών και επενδυτικών ταμείων και υφιστάμενων δομών, δικτύων, διαδικασιών και εργαλείων (π.χ. Fraud Risk Assessment Tool) θα χρησιμοποιηθεί και θα αξιοποιηθεί και για το Ταμείο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας.

Επιπλέον, για την ενίσχυση της διαφάνειας στις διαδικασίες του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και για την πρόληψη της απάτης, το ΣΔΕ θα υιοθετήσει μια προληπτική, δομημένη και στοχοθετημένη προσέγγιση για τη διαχείριση της εξέτασης καταγγελιών που

σχετίζονται με το ΤΑΑ. Μια ειδική αρχή, η Εθνική Αρχή Διαφάνειας (ΕΑΔ), η οποία από το νόμο ορίζεται ως η Ελληνική Υπηρεσία Συντονισμού Καταπολέμησης της Απάτης (AFCOS), θα γίνει το σημείο υποδοχής καταγγελιών που σχετίζονται με την καταπολέμηση της απάτης στο Ταμείο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, όπως ήδη ισχύει για τα κονδύλια των ευρωπαϊκών διαρθρωτικών και επενδυτικών ταμείων. Όπως αναλύεται αναλυτικά στο ΣΔΕ του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, έχει σχεδιαστεί στενή συνεργασία με την OLAF και άλλους εθνικούς ελεγκτικούς φορείς προκειμένου να διασφαλιστεί η προστασία των οικονομικών συμφερόντων της ΕΕ και των Κρατών Μελών.

Επικοινωνιακή Στρατηγική

Στόχοι και ενημέρωση των πολιτών

Η εφαρμογή της Επικοινωνιακής Στρατηγικής σχεδίου στοχεύει στην:

- Παροχή **συνεκτικών και αποτελεσματικών πληροφοριών σε πολλαπλά ακροατήρια** σχετικά με τις μεταρρυθμίσεις και τις επενδύσεις που πραγματοποιεί η Ελλάδα στο πλαίσιο του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, δίνοντας έμφαση στο κοινό που «πρέπει να γνωρίζει» συγκεκριμένες πληροφορίες για να ανταποκριθεί στις ευκαιρίες, τις υποχρεώσεις κ.λπ. που συνδέονται με το σχέδιο «Ελλάδα 2.0» (άτομα που επηρεάζονται άμεσα από επενδύσεις ή μεταρρυθμίσεις που περιλαμβάνονται στο σχέδιο), συμπεριλαμβανομένης της ευρείας διάδοσης ευκαιριών χρηματοδότησης για πιθανούς αποδέκτες.

- **Αύξηση της ευαισθητοποίησης** σχετικά με τους στόχους, τα απτά οφέλη και την επίδραση του σχεδίου στην καθημερινή ζωή των πολιτών

- Εύκολη πρόσβαση σε πληροφορίες σχετικά με τα χρηματοδοτούμενα έργα και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις του σχεδίου, διευκολύνοντας την ευκαιρία κάθε ενδιαφερόμενου πολίτη ή ομάδας να παρακολουθήσει την εφαρμογή του και, συνεπώς, να προωθήσει την αποτελεσματικότητα και την εγγενή διαφάνεια του σχεδίου, καθ 'όλη τη διάρκεια της περιόδου εφαρμογής.

- **Ενημέρωση, συντονισμό και υποστήριξη των παραληπτών για να σχεδιάσουν και να υλοποιήσουν τις δικές τους δράσεις επικοινωνίας παρέχοντας οδηγίες, παρακολούθηση και δικτύωση.**

- Εισαγωγή μιας προσέγγισης με επίκεντρο τον πολίτη με άμεση ή τοπική ενημέρωση σχετικά με τα έργα του σχεδίου, **ώστε να κινητοποιηθεί η συμμετοχή της κοινότητας** και να δημιουργηθεί μια αίσθηση ιδιοκτησίας του σχεδίου.

- **Διασφάλιση** της προβολής της χρηματοδότησης από την ΕΕ και της ευκαιρίας στους πολίτες να κρίνουν δίκαια τη διαφορά στη ζωή τους λόγω του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας τόσο ως εθνικό όσο και ευρωπαϊκό όργανο πολιτικής.

Η ευρωπαϊκή διάσταση του σχεδίου και των σχετικών έργων θα τονιστεί μέσω συμφωνημένων επικοινωνιακών στοιχείων (προβολή της χρηματοδότησης της ΕΕ σε όλα τα μέσα επικοινωνίας) και εστιασμένων δραστηριοτήτων επικοινωνίας (π.χ. κοινές εκδηλώσεις/δελτία τύπου με τη συμμετοχή της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής σε βασικές στιγμές επικοινωνίας καθ 'όλη τη διάρκεια εφαρμογής του σχεδίου).

Οι τέσσερις πυλώνες του σχεδίου (Πράσινη Μετάβαση, Ψηφιακός Μετασχηματισμός, Απασχόληση, Δεξιότητες & Κοινωνική Συνοχή, Ιδιωτικές Επενδύσεις & Μετασχηματισμός της Οικονομίας) επιτρέπουν την προώθηση ισχυρών θετικών μηνυμάτων που συνδέονται με το νέο προφίλ της χώρας μετά-COVID:

- Πράσινη
- Ψηφιακή

- Εξωστρεφής
- Ανταγωνιστική
- Προσιτή

Το **κοινό** περιλαμβάνει τις ακόλουθες κατηγορίες:

- Γενικό κοινό (σε επίπεδο σχεδίου)
- Εθνική και τοπική κάλυψη Τύπου και ΜΜΕ σε επίπεδο σχεδίου και έργων
- Στοχευμένο κοινό έργων και μεταρρυθμίσεων (προσδιορίζονται στο πλαίσιο μεταρρυθμίσεων ή συγκεκριμένων χρηστών/δικαιούχων, θεματικό πεδίο εφαρμογής, γεωγραφική/περιφερειακή κατανομή, εμπειρογνώμονες/μη ειδικό κοινό)
- Παραλήπτες έργων (π.χ. εθνικά, περιφερειακά και τοπικά ιδρύματα, ΜμΕ και οι ενώσεις τους, ιδιώτες επενδυτές).

Η επικοινωνιακή στρατηγική επιδιώκει να φέρει το «Ελλάδα 2.0» πιο κοντά στους πολίτες **μεταφράζοντας τεχνικούς όρους σε απλά, σαφή και αξιόπιστα μηνύματα:**

- Το σχέδιο «Ελλάδα 2.0» εν συντομία
  - Οι 4 Πυλώνες του σχεδίου (Πράσινη μετάβαση, Ψηφιακός Μετασχηματισμός, Απασχόληση, δεξιότητες και κοινωνική συνοχή, Ιδιωτικές Επενδύσεις και μετασχηματισμός της Οικονομίας).
  - Βασικές μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις
  - Δεδομένα χρηματοοικονομικών πόρων και της κατανομής τους (επιχορηγήσεις, δάνεια)
  - Κύριοι παραλήπτες οικονομικών πόρων (π.χ. Κυβέρνηση/Υπουργεία, Τοπική Αυτοδιοίκηση, ΜμΕ)
  - Χρονοδιάγραμμα εφαρμογής
  - Υποστήριξη της θεμελιώδους ανάπτυξης προς τη μετάβαση σε ευρωπαϊκό επίπεδο, στο πλαίσιο του σχεδίου NextGenerationEU
- Πώς το σχέδιο θα συμβάλει στην ανάκαμψη της ελληνικής οικονομίας
  - Εξάλειψη των αναστολέων της οικονομικής ανάπτυξης (χαμηλό επίπεδο παραγωγικών επενδύσεων, χαμηλό επίπεδο παραγωγικότητας, ανεργία και χαμηλό επίπεδο απασχόλησης)
  - Συμβολή σε βασικά μακροοικονομικά μεγέθη (ΑΕΠ, επενδύσεις, ποσοστό ανεργίας)
  - Βελτίωση της θέσης/κατάταξης της ανταγωνιστικότητας της Ελλάδας.
- Πώς το σχέδιο θα ωφελήσει κάθε πολίτη
  - Δημιουργία νέων ευκαιριών απασχόλησης σε πολλούς και πιο ανθεκτικούς τομείς
  - Δημιουργία φιλικού προς τις επιχειρήσεις περιβάλλοντος για την προώθηση της επιχειρηματικότητας
  - Βελτιωμένη πρόσβαση σε σύγχρονες, φιλικές προς τον πελάτη και αποτελεσματικές δημόσιες υπηρεσίες
  - Βελτιωμένη ποιότητα ζωής και περιβάλλον

Η επικοινωνιακή στρατηγική θα ακολουθήσει μια **ανθρωποκεντρική προσέγγιση** για τη σύνδεση των πολιτών με το «Ελλάδα 2.0» και την ΕΕ.

Δραστηριότητες και κανάλια επικοινωνίας

Δραστηριότητες Επικοινωνίας / Διττό πλάνο επικοινωνίας υπό μια κοινή πλατφόρμα επικοινωνίας:

Επίπεδο 1: Μια κεντρική εκστρατεία για το «Ελλάδα 2.0» (Χρονοδιάγραμμα: Έγκριση του σχεδίου):

- Η επωνυμία "Ελλάδα 2.0" επιλέχθηκε ως τίτλος επικοινωνίας του Εθνικού Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, τονίζοντας την εξέλιξη / αναβάθμιση της ελληνικής οικονομίας και κοινωνίας. Ενίσχυση της ταυτοποίησης του «Ελλάδας 2.0» με το Ταμείο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και την Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση
- Προώθηση και εξήγηση των κύριων μηνυμάτων των τεσσάρων Πυλώνων του σχεδίου
- Μια κεντρική Συντονιστική Επιτροπή θα είναι υπεύθυνη για την κεντρική εκστρατεία
- Η εκστρατεία θα διεξαχθεί σε εθνικό επίπεδο.

Επίπεδο 2: Ειδικές και στοχευμένες εκστρατείες για κάθε έργο (μεταρρυθμίσεις / επενδύσεις) στοχευμένες εκστρατείες στους 4 Πυλώνες:

- Επιλογή βασικών μεταρρυθμίσεων/επενδύσεων ανά Πυλώνα
- Σχεδιασμός και υλοποίηση δραστηριοτήτων επικοινωνίας προσαρμοσμένων στη φύση/τομέα του έργου και που απευθύνονται σε άμεσα δικαιούχους ή και τελικούς χρήστες
- Συνεργασία με τις αρμόδιες αρχές και υπουργεία ανά Πυλώνα και έργο για τη διασφάλιση συνεργειών και πολλαπλασιαστικού αποτελέσματος.
- Οι εκστρατείες θα εκτελούνται σε εθνικό και περιφερειακό/τοπικό επίπεδο ή σε τομεακό επίπεδο ανάλογα με τις στοχευμένες ομάδες κάθε έργου.

Κριτήρια επικοινωνίας | θα ακολουθηθούν καθ 'όλη τη διάρκεια του σχεδίου και των δραστηριοτήτων

Κριτήριο 1: Έμφαση στη χρηστικότητα του σχεδίου (ανθρωποκεντρική προσέγγιση)

- Μια σαφής ταυτοποίηση, δομή και τεκμηρίωση των πιθανών άμεσων και έμμεσων οφελών που συνδέονται με την εφαρμογή του σχεδίου και των σχετικών έργων (πλήρης αναγνώριση οφέλους, ποσοτικές και ποιοτικές πληροφορίες, καθορισμός λεπτομερούς προφίλ παροχών για κάθε βασικό όφελος, χρήση μαρτυριών (testimonials)).
- Αντιστοίχιση πυλώνων και έργων του σχεδίου με συγκεκριμένες ομάδες/δικαιούχους.
- Συμμετοχή των πολιτών που θα προωθήσει την ενεργό συμμετοχή σε όλη τη φάση υλοποίησης του σχεδίου, θα διευκολύνει τη δέσμευση και θα οικοδομήσει μια κουλτούρα δημόσιας ιδιοκτησίας του «Ελλάδα 2.0».

Κριτήριο 2: Αξιοπιστία πληροφοριών, διαφάνεια και υπευθυνότητα

- Παροχή έγκαιρης και ακριβούς πληροφόρησης στο κοινό σε όλο τον κύκλο κάθε έργου στο πλαίσιο του σχεδίου (έναρξη, προγραμματισμός, εκτέλεση, παρακολούθηση, κλείσιμο)
- Παροχή σε πραγματικό χρόνο, ενημερωμένων πληροφοριών ανά πυλώνα και έργο, εφαρμόζοντας τεχνικές οπτικοποίησης δεδομένων.

Κριτήριο 3: Επισήμανση της Ευρωπαϊκής Διάστασης του «Ελλάδα 2.0»

- Το σχέδιο της Ελλάδας αποτελεί μέρος του φιλόδοξου καινοτόμου σχεδίου της ΕΕ για την επίτευξη μιας μακροπρόθεσμης βιώσιμης και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς ανάκαμψης στην Ευρώπη, προωθώντας τις πράσινες και ψηφιακές μεταβάσεις (διπλή μετάβαση).
- Το εμβληματικό σχέδιο της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης με τη δήλωση χρηματοδότησης «χρηματοδοτούμενη από την Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση - NextGenerationEU» θα προβάλλεται σε όλα τα υλικά επικοινωνίας (προβολή της χρηματοδότησης της ΕΕ, οπτικά και προφορικά) που παράγονται από τον Οργανισμό Συντονισμού του Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας και τους αποδέκτες των έργων.
- Ένα ευρύ φάσμα κοινών δραστηριοτήτων με θεσμικά όργανα της ΕΕ (Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή, Ευρωπαϊκό Κοινοβούλιο) θα καθοριστεί ανά Πυλώνα και ανά βασικό έργο σε διάφορα επίπεδα (π.χ. σχεδιασμός κοινών εκδηλώσεων/δελτίων τύπου για επιτεύγματα ορόσημων, επισκέψεις ή εκδηλώσεις με Επιτρόπους και άλλους αξιωματούχους της ΕΕ, από κοινού εκστρατείες κοινωνικών μέσων σε βασικούς Πυλώνες, επιλεγμένα βασικά έργα ή περιοχές κ.λπ.).

Δίαυλοι επικοινωνίας

1) Θα δημιουργηθεί ένας **αποκλειστικός ιστότοπος** για το «Ελλάδα 2.0» και τα σχετικά έργα για να παρέχει ένα σημείο εισόδου για όλα τα ενδιαφερόμενα μέρη (θεσμικοί οργανισμοί, παραλήπτες, επιχειρήσεις, μέσα ενημέρωσης, ευρύ κοινό) που επιθυμούν να λάβουν πληροφορίες, και ένα κέντρο (hub) προορισμού για όλο το υλικό επικοινωνίας. Ο ιστότοπος θα περιλαμβάνει:

    - Κύριες πληροφορίες του σχεδίου (σκοπός, στόχοι και προτεραιότητες, βασικοί πυλώνες και θεματικοί τομείς, βασικά έργα μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων, συνολικό ποσό που διατίθεται κ.λπ.)
    - Προσκλήσεις για έργα (ολόκληρος ο κύκλος ζωής)
    - Κατάλογος μεταρρυθμιστικών και επενδυτικών σχεδίων
    - Παρακολούθηση/Ενημέρωση της εφαρμογής του σχεδίου και των σχετικών έργων
    - Επιτεύγματα και αποτελέσματα (δεδομένα και παραδείγματα συγκεκριμένων έργων υπό υλοποίηση, KPIs κ.λπ.)
    - Υλικό επικοινωνίας (εκδηλώσεις και κάλυψη του τύπου, περιεχόμενο εκστρατείας κ.λπ.).

- Ανθρωποκεντρικό περιεχόμενο: Η αφήγηση έργων για να βελτιώσει την κατανόηση και τα οφέλη του σχεδίου, παρουσιάζοντας τον πραγματικό αντίκτυπο στη ζωή των πολιτών. Ο ιστότοπος θα έχει ένα πρότυπο απόκρισης για φορητές συσκευές και θα συμμορφώνεται με τα διεθνή πρότυπα WCAG 2.0 για την προσβασιμότητα.

Το περιεχόμενο του ιστότοπου θα παρουσιαστεί με σαφή, απλό και καλά δομημένο τρόπο (π.χ. αριθμός και ποιότητα διαγραμμάτων/πινάκων, infographics, οπτικοποίηση δεδομένων), χρησιμοποιώντας φιλική γλώσσα που επιτρέπει στους ανθρώπους να κατανοήσουν εύκολα το «Ελλάδα 2.0».

2) Σε μια προσπάθεια να αυξηθεί η προβολή του σχεδίου και του ρόλου της ΕΕ και της χρηματοδότησης, η στρατηγική επικοινωνίας θα **ενσωματώσει πολλαπλές δραστηριότητες/ διαύλους**:

- **Επικοινωνία μέσω παραδοσιακών μέσων** (π.χ. τηλεόραση, εφημερίδες, ραδιόφωνο, υπαίθρια μέσα) που συμβάλλουν στην αύξηση της προβολής του σχεδίου (βασικά μηνύματα), συμπεριλαμβανομένης της ευρωπαϊκής διάστασης, σε εθνικό και/ή περιφερειακό επίπεδο
- **Επικοινωνία μέσω ψηφιακών εκστρατειών σε διάφορες πλατφόρμες/ψηφιακά μέσα** (π.χ. Google, YouTube, κοινωνικά μέσα, ιστότοποι ειδήσεων και πληροφοριών) για την ενίσχυση της ευαισθητοποίησης και την προσέγγιση συγκεκριμένων ειδών κοινού με αποκλειστικό περιεχόμενο, με ανάλογη βελτιστοποίηση για την αύξηση της αποτελεσματικότητας
- **Σχέδιο επικοινωνίας Δημοσίων Σχέσεων**: Προώθηση **ισχυρής κάλυψης** του σχεδίου και συγκεκριμένων έργων από τα μέσα ενημέρωσης, μέσω εκδηλώσεων (εικονικά και με φυσική παρουσία), ανάπτυξη σχέσεων με τα μέσα ενημέρωσης, συνεντεύξεις τύπου, διανομή δελτίων τύπου, επισκέψεις δημοσιογράφων στα έργα
- Σχεδιασμός και παραγωγή υλικού επικοινωνίας που θα χρησιμοποιηθεί στους προαναφερθέντες διαύλους επικοινωνίας, συμπεριλαμβανομένων οπτικοακουστικών παραγωγών για τηλεόραση, ραδιόφωνο, ψηφιακά και κοινωνικά μέσα, διαδικτυακές και έντυπες εκδόσεις, δημοσιεύσεις κοινωνικών μέσων, infographics, έντυπες και ψηφιακές διαφημίσεις και διαφημιστικό υλικό.

Επιλεγμένα έργα

Η επικοινωνιακή στρατηγική θα επικεντρωθεί συγκεκριμένα σε **επιλεγμένα βασικά έργα (επενδύσεις και μεταρρυθμίσεις)** ανά Πυλώνα που συνάδουν με τους στόχους του «Ελλάδα 2.0» για πιο ενεργή προώθηση και εκτεταμένη επικοινωνία:

Πυλώνας 1: Πράσινη Μετάβαση

- Κίνητρα για επενδύσεις ενεργειακής απόδοσης (κτίρια κατοικιών, επιχειρήσεις, δημόσιος τομέας).
- Ηλεκτρικές διασυνδέσεις των ελληνικών νησιών και επενδύσεις αποθήκευσης ενέργειας.
- Εθνικό σχέδιο αναδάσωσης και επενδύσεις στη βιοποικιλότητα.

Πυλώνας 2: Ψηφιακός Μετασχηματισμός

- Διάδρομοι 5G, υποδομή οπτικών ινών σε κτίρια και ψηφιακή διασύνδεση των ελληνικών νησιών.
- Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός στο δημόσιο τομέα (υγεία, εκπαίδευση, δικαιοσύνη κ.λπ.), συμπεριλαμβανομένης της κεντρικής υποδομής και των υπηρεσιών υπολογιστικού νέφους και της ψηφιακής διαλειτουργικότητας εντός της γενικής κυβέρνησης, και CRM για τη γενική κυβέρνηση.
- Πλήρης ψηφιοποίηση των φορολογικών αρχών, χρήση νέων μεθόδων κατά της φοροδιαφυγής (έλεγχοι με χρήση τεχνητής νοημοσύνης, online παρακολούθηση της μεταφοράς εμπορευμάτων κ.λπ.), εισαγωγή ηλεκτρονικών ταμειακών μηχανών και POS, ηλεκτρονική τιμολόγηση για το σύνολο του ιδιωτικού τομέα.

Πυλώνας 3: Απασχόληση, Δεξιότητες και Κοινωνική Συνοχή

- Μεταρρύθμιση του εργατικού δικαίου (εκσυγχρονισμός και απλούστευση), εισαγωγή ενεργών πολιτικών για την αγορά εργασίας, μεγάλες επενδύσεις στον επαναπροσδιορισμό και αναβάθμιση των δεξιοτήτων του εργατικού δυναμικού (έμφαση στις ψηφιακές δεξιότητες).
- Επενδύσεις για την κοινωνική ένταξη ευάλωτων ομάδων, βοηθώντας την πρόσβαση στην αγορά εργασίας ατόμων με αναπηρία και διευκόλυνση της δημιουργίας μονάδων παιδικής μέριμνας εντός των εταιρικών εγκαταστάσεων.
- Μεταρρύθμιση της πρωτοβάθμιας υγειονομικής περίθαλψης και εφαρμογή του εθνικού προγράμματος πρόληψης της δημόσιας υγείας.

Πυλώνας 4: Ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις και μετασχηματισμός της οικονομίας

- Μεταρρυθμίσεις για την απλούστευση του επιχειρηματικού περιβάλλοντος, την ευκολία επιχειρηματικής δραστηριότητας και την επενδυτική υποστήριξη.
- Ισχυρά κίνητρα για ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις (πράσινος, ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός ΜμΕ, έξυπνη μεταποίηση, Ε & Α).
- Συμπράξεις δημόσιου και ιδιωτικού τομέα σε μεγάλα νέα έργα υποδομής (αρδευτικά έργα, εκσυγχρονισμός σιδηροδρόμων κ.λπ.)

Συντονισμένες δραστηριότητες με την Επιτροπή

Όπως αναφέρθηκε παραπάνω, ένα ευρύ φάσμα κοινών δραστηριοτήτων με θεσμικά όργανα της ΕΕ (Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή, Ευρωπαϊκό Κοινοβούλιο κ.λπ.) θα προγραμματιστεί και θα υλοποιηθεί ανά Πυλώνα και βασικά έργα και θα λάβει διάφορες μορφές σε σχετικά επίπεδα όπως π.χ. διοργάνωση κοινών εκδηλώσεων, έκδοση δελτίων τύπου για επιτεύγματα ορόσημων, επισκέψεις έργων ή εκδηλώσεις υψηλής προβολής με Επιτρόπους, ευρωβουλευτές και άλλους αξιωματούχους της ΕΕ, κοινές εκστρατείες κοινωνικών μέσων ενημέρωσης για βασικούς Πυλώνες, επιλεγμένα βασικά έργα ή περιοχές κ.λπ., συμπερίληψη πληροφοριών των δικτύων της ΕΕ όπως τα κέντρα πληροφόρησης Europe Direct, τα γραφεία διασύνδεσης του Ευρωπαϊκού Κοινοβουλίου, το Europe Enterprise Network.

Επιπλέον, η Συντονιστική Επιτροπή της Επικοινωνιακής Στρατηγικής του σχεδίου της Ελλάδας θα συνεργάζεται σε συνεχή βάση με τους αντίστοιχους οργανισμούς της Επιτροπής για την από κοινού οργάνωση και αποτελεσματική υλοποίηση κοινών επικοινωνιακών δραστηριοτήτων υψηλού αντίκτυπου καθ'όλη τη διάρκεια εφαρμογής του σχεδίου. Η τακτική ανταλλαγή

πληροφοριών και η δικτύωση για τη διερεύνηση των επιλογών συνεργασίας έχει ήδη πραγματοποιηθεί με την Αντιπροσωπεία της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής στην Αθήνα.

Προγραμματισμένος προϋπολογισμός

Ο **οικονομικός προϋπολογισμός** για την επικοινωνιακή στρατηγική του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας της Ελλάδας αναμένεται να διατεθεί ως εξής:

Επίπεδο 1: Μια κεντρική εκστρατεία για το «Ελλάδα 2.0»

Χρονοδιάγραμμα: Έναρξη μετά την έγκριση του σχεδίου και την έναρξη της εφαρμογής σε διάφορους Πυλώνες (2021-22).

Τακτική: Εκστρατεία «360», Σχέδιο δημοσιότητας, Εθνικό επίπεδο.

Εκτιμώμενος προϋπολογισμός: 2,5 εκατομμύρια ευρώ.

Επίπεδο 2: Ειδικές και στοχευμένες εκστρατείες για κάθε έργο (μεταρρυθμίσεις / επενδύσεις) στοχευμένες εκστρατείες στους 4 Πυλώνες

Χρονοδιάγραμμα: Μετά την έγκριση κάθε έργου και καθ 'όλη τη διάρκεια της υλοποίησής του, με ειδικές δραστηριότητες επικοινωνίας σε ορόσημα (2022-2026).

Τακτική: Εκστρατείες εθνικού ή περιφερειακού χαρακτήρα. Οι κατάλληλοι δίαυλοι (ATL, ψηφιακά, PR) θα αποφασίζονται ανάλογα με τις συγκεκριμένες ανάγκες και το κοινό ανά έργο.

Εκτιμώμενος προϋπολογισμός: 4,5 εκατομμύρια ευρώ.

Θα διερευνηθεί η κατανομή του προϋπολογισμού επικοινωνίας εντός του προϋπολογισμού του έργου επιτρέποντας στους αποδέκτες να υλοποιούν δράσεις επικοινωνίας.

Παρακολούθηση και αξιολόγηση

Προβλέπεται σύστημα παρακολούθησης που θα βασίζεται σε μετρήσεις και KPIs για το σχέδιο της Ελλάδας και για βασικά έργα μεγάλης κλίμακας, προκειμένου να αξιολογηθεί η αποτελεσματικότητα της Επικοινωνιακής Στρατηγικής (παρακολούθηση προόδου, υπολογισμός επίδρασης, εκτέλεση διορθωτικών ενεργειών εφόσον χρειαστεί) σε ποσοτικό και ποιοτικό επίπεδο.

Η αξιολόγηση της επικοινωνίας καθορίζεται σε επίπεδο δράσης, δεδομένου ότι τα KPIs έχουν οριστεί στο στάδιο του σχεδιασμού της μεμονωμένης δράσης ή του εργαλείου επικοινωνίας και παρακολουθούνται κατά τη διάρκεια της εφαρμογής. Μόλις καθοριστούν οι στόχοι της αντίστοιχης δράσης επικοινωνίας, η αξιολόγηση πραγματοποιείται χρησιμοποιώντας δείκτες υλοποίησης (εκροής), αποτελεσμάτων και έκβασης, ένα εύρος των οποίων παρουσιάζεται παρακάτω:

- Ενδεικτικοί δείκτες υλοποίησης: Αριθμός διαφημίσεων, συχνότητα ραδιοφωνικών σποτ, συχνότητα, μέτρηση GRP και κάλυψη τηλεοπτικών σποτ, αριθμός συμμετεχόντων ανά εκδήλωση, ακόλουθοι / εμφανίσεις / προβολές στα μέσα κοινωνικής δικτύωσης,

εμφανίσεις διαφημίσεων Ιστού, επισκεψιμότητα ιστοτόπων, αριθμός αιτήσεων σε προσκλήσεις έργων.

- Ενδεικτικοί δείκτες αποτελεσμάτων: Κερδισμένα μέσα, ποσοστό ευαισθητοποίησης (Πρόγραμμα, έργα/βοήθεια), ανάκληση κοινού καμπάνιας/δράσης, βαθμός ικανοποίησης από την εκδήλωση, αφοσίωση στα μέσα κοινωνικής δικτύωσης (προσέγγιση χρηστών, κοινοποιήσεις, επισημάνσεις "μου αρέσει", κλικ/εμφανίσεις, σχόλια), μέτρηση του website conversion (συνεδρίες, λήψεις, συνδρομές, ποσοστό εγκατάλειψης, διάρκεια σύνδεσης) και βαθμός ικανοποίησης των χρηστών.

- Ενδεικτικοί δείκτες έκβασης: Θετική άποψη/αντίληψη του σχεδίου και υποστήριξη της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης, διάδοση θετικού μηνύματος σχετικά με το σχέδιο ή την ΕΕ ως αποτέλεσμα της επικοινωνιακής δραστηριότητας, βαθμός εμπιστοσύνης στις εθνικές/ευρωπαϊκές αρχές.

- Ένα από τα πιο πολύτιμα εργαλεία αξιολόγησης θα είναι οι έρευνες γνώμης (π.χ., για τη μέτρηση προκαταρκτικών αντιδράσεων/αντιλήψεων συγκεκριμένων ομάδων ή του γενικού πληθυσμού μετά τις αρχικές δραστηριότητες που πραγματοποιήθηκαν, μετά την υλοποίηση ενός έργου κ.λπ.). KPIs και ερωτηματολόγια θα συμφωνηθούν με την Επιτροπή.

Θα προσδιοριστούν επίσης οι περιστάσεις οποιασδήποτε απροσδόκητης/μη υποστηρικτικής /αρνητικής αντίδρασης από συγκεκριμένες ομάδες και άλλους ενδιαφερόμενους.

Προσχέδιο επικοινωνίας κατά την έγκριση του σχεδίου

Ένα προσχέδιο επικοινωνίας κατά την έγκριση του σχεδίου μπορεί να περιλαμβάνει τις ακόλουθες ενέργειες:

- **Οργάνωση και επιμέλεια εκδήλωσης υψηλής προβολής (ψηφιακή ή με φυσική παρουσία) με τη μορφή επίσημης παρουσίασης και συνέντευξης τύπου, όπου θα συμμετέχουν ο Πρωθυπουργός, η Συντονιστική Επιτροπή, οι κυβερνητικοί αξιωματούχοι και οι Επίτροποι της ΕΕ για την εξασφάλιση ευρείας κάλυψης από τα μέσα ενημέρωσης στον Τύπο.**
- Προώθηση και εξήγηση των κύριων μηνυμάτων των 4 Πυλώνων χρησιμοποιώντας οπτικοακουστικό υλικό
- Έναρξη του ιστότοπου και των επίσημων λογαριασμών των μέσων κοινωνικής δικτύωσης
- **Σταδιακή έναρξη της κεντρικής εκστρατείας όπως περιγράφηκε παραπάνω.**

Μέρος 4. Συνολική επίδραση του σχεδίου

Ενίσχυση της οικονομικής κοινωνικής και θεσμικής ανθεκτικότητας

Α. Μακροοικονομικές και κοινωνικές προοπτικές

Η αβεβαιότητα σχετικά με την εξέλιξη της πανδημίας παρέμεινε υψηλή σε παγκόσμιο και ευρωπαϊκό επίπεδο το πρώτο τρίμηνο του 2021, καθώς η επανεμφάνιση και οι νέες, πιο μεταδοτικές μεταλλάξεις του ιού επιδείνωσαν την επιδημιολογική κατάσταση, ανάγκασαν πολλές χώρες να εντείνουν ή να παρατείνουν μέτρα περιορισμού και επομένως, εξασθένησε τις βραχυπρόθεσμες προοπτικές. Από την άλλη πλευρά, οι μαζικές εκστρατείες εμβολιασμού και η αναμενόμενη δημοσιονομική ώθηση από το ταμείο «Next Generation EU» (NGEU) για τη στήριξη μιας βιώσιμης οικονομικής ανάκαμψης, αυξάνουν τις προοπτικές για μετάβαση από τη χειρότερη φάση της πανδημίας.

Ο ρυθμός της αναμενόμενης οικονομικής ανάκαμψης από το 2021 και μετά θα καθοριστεί από τη δυναμική της πανδημίας, την έκταση της ανοσίας του πληθυσμού, την αυστηρότητα και τη διάρκεια των μέτρων περιορισμού, την αποτελεσματικότητα των πολιτικών για τον περιορισμό των «ουλών» της κρίσης, την ικανότητα προσαρμογής της οικονομίας και μέσω ειδικών χαρακτηριστικών ανά χώρα. Η αυστηροποίηση των περιορισμών κυκλοφορίας στην Αττική και σε άλλες περιοχές λόγω της επιδείνωσης της επιδημιολογικής κατάστασης στις αρχές του 2021 αναμένεται να επηρεάσει την οικονομική ανάκαμψη για το τρέχον έτος συνολικά, με την ελληνική οικονομία να συνεχίζει να βιώνει ύφεση το πρώτο τρίμηνο του 2021. Ωστόσο, με τη σταδιακή χαλάρωση των μέτρων περιορισμού από το δεύτερο τρίμηνο και μετά και την πλήρη επανέναρξη της οικονομίας από τις αρχές του τρίτου τριμήνου του έτους, μαζί με την προγραμματισμένη επιτάχυνση του προγράμματος εμβολιασμού, η ελληνική οικονομία αναμένεται να επιστρέψει σε μια θετική πορεία ανάπτυξης το 2021 .

Ένας παράγοντας βαρύνουσας σημασίας πίσω από τις θετικές βραχυπρόθεσμες προοπτικές είναι η διατήρηση των μέτρων οικονομικής στήριξης, στο πλαίσιο της επέκτασης της ευελιξίας των κανόνων του ΣΣΑ και μέσω μιας ισορροπημένης δημοσιονομικής πολιτικής για το τρέχον έτος, έως οι επιδημιολογικές και οικονομικές συνθήκες επιτρέψουν τη σταδιακή κατάργησή τους. Μέχρι σήμερα, η θετική συμβολή των μέτρων στήριξης στο πραγματικό ΑΕΠ το 2021 εκτιμάται σε 4%, δηλαδή ελλείψει των μέτρων, η προβλεπόμενη τιμή του πραγματικού ΑΕΠ για το 2021 θα ήταν χαμηλότερη κατά 4 ποσοστιαίες μονάδες.

Επιπλέον, η παράταση της ευνοϊκής ενιαίας νομισματικής πολιτικής το 2021 υποστηρίζει την έκδοση ομολόγων της χώρας, συμβάλλοντας έτσι στη διατήρηση του κόστους δανεισμού και του κόστους εξυπηρέτησης του χρέους σε χαμηλά επίπεδα.

Επίσης, η έγκαιρη και ομαλή απορρόφηση των κονδυλίων NGEU στο πλαίσιο της εφαρμογής του Ελληνικού Εθνικού Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας «Ελλάδα 2.0» από το δεύτερο εξάμηνο του 2021 και μετά, αναμένεται να προσθέσει περίπου 1,3 ποσοστιαίες μονάδες στον ρυθμό αύξησης του πραγματικού ΑΕΠ το 2021, μέσω της αύξησης των επενδύσεων και της έμμεσης αύξησης σε δεύτερη φάση των άλλων συνιστωσών του ΑΕΠ. Το ΕΣΣΑ αναμένεται να ανοίξει το δρόμο για μια σταθερή οικονομική ανάπτυξη τα επόμενα χρόνια, με μακροχρόνιες θετικές επιπτώσεις. Σε αυτό το πλαίσιο, αναμένεται επιτάχυνση των διαρθρωτικών μεταρρυθμίσεων, με βάση τις συνεχιζόμενες μεταρρυθμίσεις στο πλαίσιο της ενισχυμένης

εποπτείας, αλλά και σε μια οικονομική πολιτική προσανατολισμένη προς τις μεταρρυθμίσεις, πέρα από τις συμφωνημένες δεσμεύσεις.

Λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τα παραπάνω, καθώς και τις ευνοϊκές συνθήκες λόγω μιας μικρότερης από την αρχικά αναμενόμενη ύφεση το 2020, το πραγματικό ΑΕΠ αναμένεται να αυξηθεί κατά 3,6% το 2021. Η τελική εγχώρια ζήτηση αναμένεται να είναι η κύρια κινητήριος δύναμη πίσω από την αύξηση του πραγματικού ΑΕΠ, με θετική συμβολή 3,0 ποσοστιαίων μονάδων. Μεταξύ των συνιστωσών, η πραγματική ιδιωτική κατανάλωση αναμένεται να συνεισφέρει περισσότερο (1,9 ποσοστιαίες μονάδες), αυξανόμενη κατά 2,6%, επωφελούμενη από την αύξηση της απασχόλησης, την υποστηρικτική οικονομική πολιτική και την πραγματοποίηση της συμπιεσμένης καταναλωτικής ζήτησης λόγω της συσσωρευμένης ιδιωτική αποταμίευσης κατά την περίοδο του lockdown. Επιπλέον, οι επενδύσεις αναμένεται να αυξηθούν κατά 7%, υπερβαίνοντας τα επίπεδα του 2019, κυρίως υποστηριζόμενες από επενδύσεις σε κατασκευές, εκτός κατοικιών, και δευτερευόντως από επενδύσεις σε εξοπλισμό. Ο βασικός παράγοντας πίσω από την αναμενόμενη αύξηση των επενδύσεων για πρώτη φορά μετά από τρία χρόνια αναμένεται να είναι η ευεργετική επίδραση της απορρόφησης κεφαλαίων του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης για την Ευρώπη (NGEU) μόλις ξεκινήσει το δεύτερο εξάμηνο του τρέχοντος έτους. Η μειωμένη αβεβαιότητα, η φιλική προς την ανάπτυξη δημοσιονομική πολιτική και οι ευνοϊκές συνθήκες ρευστότητας θα συμβάλλουν σε ένα ελκυστικό επενδυτικό περιβάλλον. Τέλος, η δημόσια κατανάλωση αναμένεται να συνεχίσει να αυξάνεται, αν και με βραδύτερο ρυθμό (1,5%).

Στον εξωτερικό τομέα, οι εξαγωγές αγαθών και υπηρεσιών αναμένεται να ανακτήσουν μέρος του χαμένου εδάφους (10,4%), υποθέτοντας βελτιωμένη εξωτερική ζήτηση, σε σύγκριση με το 2020, στο παγκόσμιο εμπόριο και στην αύξηση του ΑΕΠ στη ζώνη του ευρώ. Οι καθαρές εξαγωγές υπηρεσιών αναμένεται να συμβάλλουν θετικά στο ΑΕΠ κατά 2,2 ποσοστιαίες μονάδες, με τον τουρισμό, ωστόσο, να ανακάμπτει μόνο εν μέρει καθώς μειώνεται η αβεβαιότητα (οι τουριστικές εισπράξεις εκτιμάται ότι θα φτάσουν το 45% αυτών του 2019). Αντίθετα, οι καθαρές εξαγωγές αγαθών αναμένεται να έχουν αρνητική συμβολή στο ΑΕΠ το 2021, καθώς η εφαρμογή του «Ελλάδα 2.0» αναμένεται να αυξήσει τις εισαγωγές αγαθών λόγω της αύξησης των επενδύσεων σε κατασκευές και εξοπλισμό. Οι εισαγωγές αγαθών και υπηρεσιών προβλέπεται να αυξηθούν (6,9%), σε συμφωνία με την εγχώρια ανάκαμψη.

Μετά την αναστροφή της δυναμικής της το 2020, η συνολική αύξηση της απασχόλησης αναμένεται να γίνει θετική το 2021 (0,7%), μέσα από τη σταδιακή εξομάλυνση της οικονομικής δραστηριότητας. Ωστόσο, η ανεργία προβλέπεται να παραμείνει σταθερή στα επίπεδα του 2020 (16,3%) λόγω της αύξησης του εργατικού δυναμικού (0,8% από -2,2% το 2020). Η βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας των ενεργών πολιτικών για την αγορά εργασίας και η περαιτέρω ενίσχυση του δικτύου κοινωνικής προστασίας θα πρέπει να είναι οι βασικοί παράγοντες για τη διασφάλιση της συμμετοχής όλων, χωρίς αποκλεισμούς, στα επόμενα χρόνια.

Έχοντας καταγράψει αρνητική τιμή το 2020, ο πληθωρισμός βάσει του ΕνΔΤΚ αναμένεται να είναι μηδενικός το 2021 πριν γίνει ελαφρώς θετικός το 2022, λόγω της πρόσφατης αύξησης των τιμών του πετρελαίου και της σταδιακής βελτίωσης της εγχώριας ζήτησης.

Μεσοπρόθεσμες προοπτικές ανάπτυξης 2022-2024

Η εφαρμογή έγκαιρων, προσωρινών και στοχοθετημένων μέτρων στήριξης που εφαρμόστηκαν από τις ελληνικές αρχές το 2020 και στις αρχές του 2021 ήταν αποτελεσματική στον περιορισμό της δημιουργίας μόνιμων «ουλών» στην παραγωγική ικανότητα της Ελλάδας, καθώς εμπόδισαν την αύξηση της ανεργίας και την έξοδο από την αγορά βιώσιμων επιχειρήσεων. Στο μέλλον, τα φιλόδοξα επενδυτικά σχέδια και οι μεταρρυθμίσεις για την αύξηση της παραγωγικότητας που περιλαμβάνονται στο «Ελλάδα 2.0» αναμένεται να συμβάλλουν σημαντικά στη γεφύρωση του μεγάλου επενδυτικού χάσματος που παρατηρήθηκε κατά τα προηγούμενα χρόνια κρίσης, που επιδεινώθηκε περαιτέρω κατά την πανδημική κρίση. Με αυτόν τον τρόπο, θα προωθήσουν την ανάπτυξη του δυνητικού προϊόντος μεσοπρόθεσμα και, ως εκ τούτου, θα βοηθήσουν στην αντιμετώπιση του αποθέματος των μακροοικονομικών ανισορροπιών που κληρονομήθηκαν (υψηλό δημόσιο χρέος, αρνητική καθαρή διεθνής επενδυτική θέση, υψηλή ανεργία και υψηλά μη εξυπηρετούμενα δάνεια). Το Σχέδιο «Ελλάδα 2.0» αναμένεται να προσθέσει στον πραγματικό ρυθμό αύξησης της παραγωγής 1,3 ποσοστιαίες μονάδες κατά μέσο όρο κατά την περίοδο 2022-2024.

Εκτός από τις πολλαπλές ευεργετικές επιπτώσεις του ελληνικού σχεδίου, η υποστηρικτική δημοσιονομική πολιτική το 2022, σύμφωνα με την πρόταση της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής για παράταση της γενικής ρήτρας διαφυγής του ΣΣΑ το επόμενο έτος, η συνέχιση του προγράμματος έκτακτης ανάγκης για την πανδημία της ΕΚΤ έως τουλάχιστον το τέλος Μαρτίου 2022, και η εφαρμογή του προγράμματος εμβολιασμών, αναμένεται από κοινού να διευκολύνουν σημαντικά την επιτάχυνση της οικονομικής ανάκαμψης.

Με βάση τα παραπάνω, και υποθέτοντας μια σταδιακή επιστροφή στην ομαλότητα, ο ρυθμός αύξησης του πραγματικού ΑΕΠ αναμένεται να ανέλθει στο 6,2% το 2022, καθώς θα υπάρχει αρκετός χώρος για την κινητοποίηση της πλεονάζουσας παραγωγικής ικανότητας της Ελλάδας και για την συνολική ζήτηση να ανακάμψει για να καλύψει το τρέχον μεγάλο αρνητικό παραγωγικό κενό. Η εγχώρια ζήτηση μέσω επενδύσεων (συνεισφορά 3,5 ποσοστιαίες μονάδες στο ΑΕΠ μέσω ρυθμού ανάπτυξης 30,3%) και η ιδιωτική κατανάλωση (2,1 ποσοστιαίες μονάδες συνεισφορά στο ΑΕΠ μέσω ρυθμού ανάπτυξης 2,9%) προβλέπεται να προσθέσει 4,9 ποσοστιαίες μονάδες στην αύξηση του ΑΕΠ, ενώ η δημόσια κατανάλωση αναμένεται να μειωθεί σε σύγκριση με το 2021 λόγω των επιδράσεων βάσης (base effects) από τις υψηλές κυβερνητικές δαπάνες που πραγματοποιήθηκαν το 2021 για την αντιμετώπιση της πανδημίας (-3,0%). Οι επενδύσεις υψηλής ποιότητας στο πλαίσιο του σχεδίου αναμένεται να προωθήσουν την πράσινη και ψηφιακή οικονομία μέσω της ανάπτυξης και του εκσυγχρονισμού των υποδομών και των δικτύων. Σε αυτό το πλαίσιο, η θετική τάση προ πανδημίας στις εξελίξεις στην αγορά εργασίας αναμένεται να συνεχιστεί. Η συνολική απασχόληση, υποστηριζόμενη από την έντονη οικονομική δραστηριότητα, προβλέπεται να αποκτήσει ισχυρή δυναμική (2,3%), μέσω του αυξημένου αριθμού των υπαλλήλων του ιδιωτικού τομέα και των αυτοαπασχολούμενων, ενώ η ανεργία αναμένεται να επιστρέψει στην πτωτική πορεία της πριν από την πανδημία, μειούμενη κατά περίπου 2 ποσοστιαίες μονάδες (14,4% από 16,3% το 2021). Επιπλέον, η συμβολή του εξωτερικού τομέα στο ΑΕΠ αναμένεται να είναι υψηλότερη σε σύγκριση με το 2021 (1,3 ποσοστιαίες μονάδες από 0,7 ποσοστιαίες μονάδες), καθώς οι εισπράξεις από τον τουρισμό το 2022 εκτιμάται ότι θα φτάσουν το 80% αυτών το 2019. Αντιθέτως, η αρνητική συμβολή των καθαρών εξαγωγών αγαθών στο ΑΕΠ αναμένεται να αυξηθεί σε σύγκριση με το 2021, λόγω της αύξησης των εισαγωγών μέσω της αύξησης των επενδύσεων στον κατασκευαστικό και

τεχνολογικό εξοπλισμό. Επιπλέον, ο πληθωρισμός βάσει του ΕνΔΤΚ αναμένεται να αυξηθεί ελαφρώς το 2022 (0,7%), κυρίως λόγω της αναμενόμενης αύξησης της εγχώριας ζήτησης.

Όσον αφορά το 2023 και τα επόμενα χρόνια, η ελληνική οικονομία αναμένεται να συνεχίσει σε μια σταθερή πορεία ανάπτυξης, αν και οι πραγματικοί ετήσιοι ρυθμοί ανάπτυξης του ΑΕΠ αναμένεται να μειωθούν κάπως σε σύγκριση με το 2022, δεδομένης της υπόθεσης ότι η οικονομία θα έχει ανακτήσει το πλήρες ποσό των ζημιών που οφείλονται στην πανδημία. Τα μόνιμα μετα-πανδημικά οφέλη από την άποψη της οικονομικής ανάπτυξης συμβαδίζουν με τα πολλαπλά οφέλη από την εφαρμογή του ελληνικού σχεδίου. Οι φιλόδοξες επενδύσεις και οι διαρθρωτικές μεταρρυθμίσεις στους τομείς της πράσινης μετάβασης, της ψηφιακής μετάβασης, του φιλικού προς την ανάπτυξη επιχειρηματικού περιβάλλοντος, της εξαγωγικής ικανότητας, της αγοράς εργασίας και της κοινωνικής συνοχής αναμένεται να διευκολύνουν μια ευρεία οικονομική και θεσμική μεταμόρφωση της ελληνικής οικονομίας προς ένα πιο εξωστρεφές, ανταγωνιστικό, πράσινο και ψηφιακό οικονομικό μοντέλο, και επομένως, να ενισχύσουν τη δυνητική ανάπτυξη.

Σε αυτό το πλαίσιο, η αύξηση του πραγματικού ΑΕΠ προβλέπεται να υπερβεί το 4,0% τόσο το 2023 όσο και το 2024, κυρίως υποστηριζόμενη από την εγχώρια ζήτηση, με τις επενδύσεις και την ιδιωτική κατανάλωση να συμβάλλουν σωρευτικά και εξίσου στο ΑΕΠ στο τέλος της περιόδου 2023-2024 (3.4 ποσοστιαίες μονάδες). Ομοίως, οι ευνοϊκές εξελίξεις στην αγορά εργασίας αναμένεται να συνεχιστούν, ενώ η συνολική απασχόληση αναμένεται να σημειώσει ετήσιο ρυθμό ανάπτυξης περίπου 1,3% και στα δύο έτη και η ανεργία να αποκλιμακωθεί κάτω από τα προ-οικονομικής κρίσης επίπεδα στο τέλος του 2024 (11,9% έναντι 12,7% το 2010).

Ο εξωτερικός τομέας αναμένεται να συνεισφέρει κατά 1 ποσοστιαία μονάδα οικονομική ανάπτυξη κατά μέσο όρο κατά την περίοδο 2023-2024. Αυτό αναμένεται να οφείλεται κυρίως στην ανάκαμψη των εξαγωγών υπηρεσιών, καθώς και στα κέρδη παραγωγικότητας και ανταγωνιστικότητας που υποστηρίζονται από τις μεταρρυθμίσεις και την εφαρμογή του σχεδίου.

Πίνακας: Βασικοί ετήσιοι μακροοικονομικοί δείκτες και προβλέψεις (% ετήσιες αλλαγές, σταθερές τιμές)

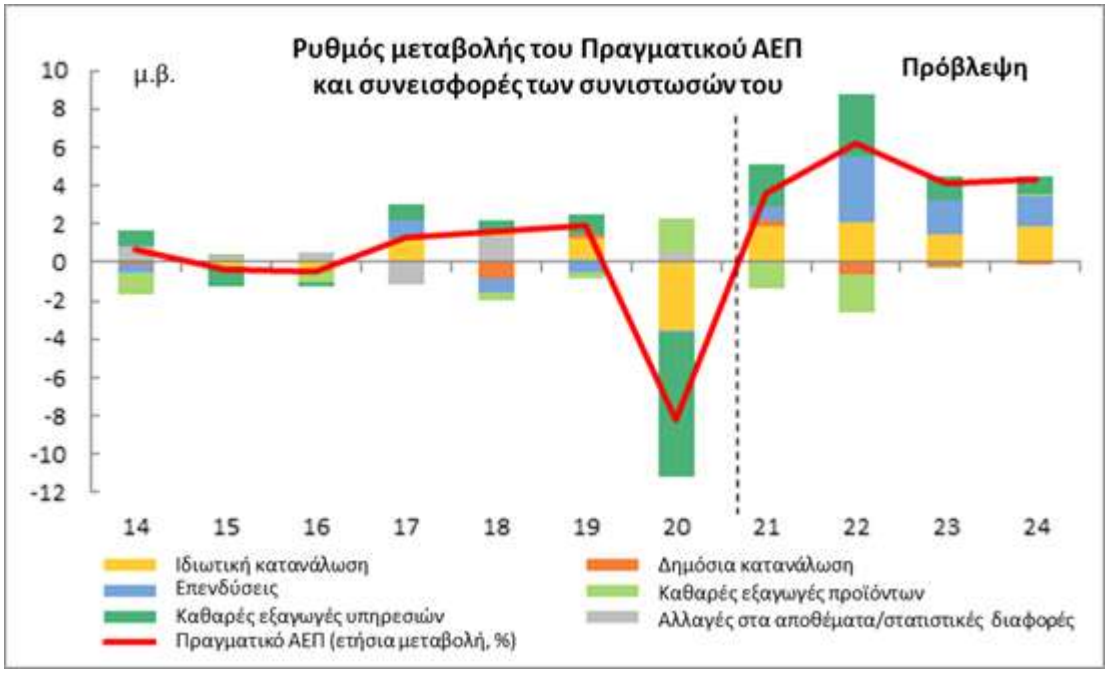
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Πραγματικό ΑΕΠ	1,9	-8,2	3,6	6,2	4,1	4,4
Ιδιωτική κατανάλωση	1,9	-5,2	2,6	2,9	2,1	2,8

Δημόσια κατανάλωση	1,2	2,7	1,5	-3,0	-1,0	-0,5
Ακαθάριστες επενδύσεις παγίου κεφαλαίου	-4,6	-0,6	7,0	30,3	12,3	10,8
Εξαγωγές αγαθών και υπηρεσιών	4,8	-21,7	10,4	13,8	7,5	6,2
Εισαγωγές αγαθών και υπηρεσιών	3,0	-6,8	6,9	8,5	4,0	3,4
Αποπληθωριστής ΑΕΠ	0,2	-1,5	0,2	1,0	1,2	1,6
ΕνΔΤΚ	0,5	-1,3	0,0	0,7	1,3	1,6
Συνολική απασχόληση *	1,2	-1,3	0,7	2,3	1,3	1,3
Ποσοστό ανεργίας*	15,2	14,5	14,6	12,8	11,7	10,5
Ποσοστό ανεργίας (δεδομένα LFS)	17,3	16,3	16,3	14,4	13,2	11,9

(*) Σε εθνικούς λογαριασμούς

Πηγή: Ετήσιοι Εθνικοί Λογαριασμοί (Ελληνική Στατιστική Αρχή)

εκτιμήσεις / προβλέψεις του Υπουργείου Οικονομικών για τα έτη 2021-2024



Β. Μακροοικονομική και κοινωνική επίδραση

Η ανάλυση των συνολικών επιδράσεων του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας στην οικονομία έχει πραγματοποιηθεί από τη Τράπεζα της Ελλάδος (ΤτΕ) με τη χρήση του μακροοικονομικού της υποδείγματος για την Ελληνική Οικονομία. Συμπληρωματικά, αντίστοιχη ανάλυση έχει γίνει από το Συμβούλιο Οικονομικών Εμπειρογνωμόνων (ΣΟΕ) με τη χρήση του μακροοικονομικού υποδείγματος της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής, QUEST, για την Ελληνική Οικονομία. Οι δύο αναλύσεις συμφωνούν τόσο ως προς την φύση των μεσοπρόθεσμων επιδράσεων του Σχεδίου στις μακροοικονομικές μεταβλητές, όσο και ως προς τη σημασία των διαρθρωτικών μεταρρυθμίσεων που περιλαμβάνονται στο Σχέδιο για τη μακροχρόνια ανάπτυξη της οικονομίας.

Μακροοικονομική επίδραση

Ο σκοπός της παρακάτω ανάλυσης που διενεργήθηκε από τη Τράπεζα της Ελλάδος (ΤτΕ) είναι η ποιοτική και ποσοτική αξιολόγηση των επιδράσεων του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας στην ελληνική οικονομία, στο πλαίσιο ενός Δυναμικού Στοχαστικού Υποδείγματος Γενικής Ισορροπίας (Dynamic Stochastic General Equilibrium model - DSGE). Τα κύρια αποτελέσματα συνοψίζονται ως εξής:

- Η πλήρης εφαρμογή του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας (χρήση του συνόλου της χρηματοδότησης και πλήρης εφαρμογή των διαρθρωτικών μεταρρυθμίσεων που δύνανται να ποσοτικοποιηθούν) μπορεί δυνητικά να αυξήσει το επίπεδο του πραγματικού ΑΕΠ κατά 6,9% έως το 2026. Αυτό συνεπάγεται θετική συμβολή στο ρυθμό ανάπτυξης του ΑΕΠ κατά περίπου 1,15 ποσοστιαίες μονάδες κατά μέσο όρο κάθε χρόνο για την περίοδο 2021-2026.

Δηλαδή, το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας αναμένεται να επιταχύνει τον ετήσιο ρυθμό ανάπτυξης του πραγματικού ΑΕΠ κατά 1,15 ποσοστιαίες μονάδες πάνω από το βασικό σενάριο, το οποίο ορίζεται ως η κατάσταση της οικονομίας χωρίς την εφαρμογή του Σχεδίου. Οι ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις αυξάνονται κατά περίπου 20% το 2026 και η απασχόληση κατά 4%. Αυτό μεταφράζεται σε δημιουργία 180 έως 200 χιλιάδων νέων θέσεων εργασίας έως το 2026. Ταυτόχρονα, η φορολογική βάση διευρύνεται οδηγώντας σε άνοδο του λόγου φορολογικών εσόδων προς ΑΕΠ κατά 2,8 ποσοστιαίες μονάδες το 2026. Ως αποτέλεσμα, βελτιώνεται το πρωτογενές πλεόνασμα της Γενικής Κυβέρνησης, δημιουργώντας έτσι επιπρόσθετο δημοσιονομικό χώρο.

- Οι συνολικές επιδράσεις του Σχεδίου στην οικονομία μπορούν να διαχωριστούν: (α) στην επίδραση των επιχορηγήσεων και των δανείων, και (β) στην επίδραση των διαρθρωτικών μεταρρυθμίσεων.

- Συγκεκριμένα, η οικονομική επέκταση χρηματοδοτούμενη από επιχορηγήσεις και δάνεια αυξάνει το επίπεδο του πραγματικού ΑΕΠ κατά περίπου 4,3% το 2026 και συμβάλλει σε επιπλέον ρυθμό μεγέθυνσης του πραγματικού ΑΕΠ κατά περίπου 0,7 ποσοστιαίες μονάδες κατά μέσο όρο κάθε έτος την περίοδο 2021-2026. Η επέκταση χρηματοδοτούμενη από δάνεια, που διοχετεύονται προς τις ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις, οδηγεί σε αύξηση των ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων κατά περίπου 20% έως το 2026.

- Οι διαρθρωτικές μεταρρυθμίσεις συνεισφέρουν επιπλέον στο ρυθμό μεγέθυνσης του πραγματικού ΑΕΠ 0,45 ποσοστιαίες μονάδες κατά μέσο όρο κάθε χρόνο την περίοδο 2021-2026. Σε αντίθεση με την τελικά παροδική οικονομική επέκταση που χρηματοδοτείται από επιχορηγήσεις και δάνεια, οι διαρθρωτικές μεταρρυθμίσεις οδηγούν σε μόνιμη αύξηση της παραγωγικής ικανότητας της οικονομίας. Οι διαρθρωτικές μεταρρυθμίσεις αυξάνουν μακροπρόθεσμα (σε ορίζοντα 20ετίας) τα επίπεδα του πραγματικού προϊόντος, της ιδιωτικής επένδυσης και της απασχόλησης κατά 6%, 8,5% και 4%, αντιστοίχως. Επιπροσθέτως, οι μεταρρυθμίσεις οδηγούν σε μόνιμη αύξηση της φορολογικής βάσης, που συνεπάγεται αύξηση των φορολογικών εσόδων ως ποσοστό του ΑΕΠ κατά περίπου 2,5 ποσοστιαίες μονάδες μακροπρόθεσμα.

- Οι εκτιμήσεις της ΤτΕ για το μέγεθος της επίδρασης των διαρθρωτικών μεταρρυθμίσεων που συμπεριλαμβάνονται στο Σχέδιο, θα πρέπει να θεωρηθούν ως ένα κατώτατο όριο για την πραγματική επίδραση του Σχεδίου στην ελληνική οικονομία. Αυτό οφείλεται στο γεγονός ότι η ποσοτικοποίηση αφορά τρεις κατηγορίες μεταρρυθμίσεων που περιλαμβάνονται στο Σχέδιο: Μεταρρυθμίσεις που βελτιώνουν την ανταγωνιστικότητα στις αγορές προϊόντων, μεταρρυθμίσεις που υποστηρίζουν υψηλότερο ποσοστό συμμετοχής στο εργατικό δυναμικό, και μεταρρυθμίσεις που ενισχύουν τη παραγωγικότητα. Εκτός από αυτές τις μεταρρυθμίσεις, ωστόσο, το Σχέδιο περιέχει εμβληματικές μεταρρυθμίσεις για τη βελτίωση της ποιότητας της διακυβέρνησης, του κράτους δικαίου και της αποτελεσματικότητας του δικαστικού συστήματος, οι οποίες δεν έχουν ποσοτικοποιηθεί στην άσκηση της ΤτΕ. Αυτές οι μεταρρυθμίσεις έχουν μεγάλες δυνατότητες αύξησης της παραγωγικότητας και στη διανεμητική αποτελεσματικότητα (allocative efficiency). Κατά συνέπεια, οι μεταρρυθμίσεις αυτές οδηγούν σε σημαντική επιπρόσθετη αύξηση στα μακροοικονομικά οφέλη και στο κατά κεφαλήν ΑΕΠ, οι οποίες δεν έχουν συμπεριληφθεί στις παραπάνω εκτιμήσεις.

- Εκτός από την ανάλυση που συνοψίζεται παραπάνω, η ανάλυση της ΤτΕ περιλαμβάνει επίσης μια επιπλέον άσκηση, με στόχο την ποσοτικοποίηση της επίδρασης της ψηφιοποίησης της δημόσιας διοίκησης, η οποία αυξάνει την αποτελεσματικότητα του δημόσιου τομέα. Η ψηφιοποίηση της δημόσιας διοίκησης οδηγεί σε ανακατανομή της εργασίας μακριά από μη παραγωγικές δραστηριότητες που απορρέουν από γραφειοκρατία και διοικητικό κόστος, προς περισσότερο παραγωγικές δραστηριότητες. Σύμφωνα με τα ευρήματα αυτής της πρόσθετης άσκησης, οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και μόνο, έχουν τη δυνατότητα να αυξήσουν περαιτέρω το μακροπρόθεσμο ΑΕΠ κατά 3,9%, πέρα από τις προαναφερθείσες μακροπρόθεσμες εκτιμήσεις, οδηγώντας σε μακροοικονομικά οφέλη άνω του 10% μακροπρόθεσμα.

Αποτελέσματα προσομοίωσης

Για να εξεταστούν οι επιπτώσεις των επενδύσεων και των διαρθρωτικών μεταρρυθμίσεων στο πλαίσιο του «Ελλάδα 2.0», η άσκηση της ΤτΕ εισάγει επενδύσεις από επιχορηγήσεις και δάνεια, και χαρτογραφεί επιλεγμένες μεταρρυθμίσεις με τις σχετικές εξωγενείς μεταβλητές/ παραμέτρους του υποδείγματος. Συγκεκριμένα διενεργούνται τέσσερις διαδοχικές ασκήσεις προσομοιώσεων πολιτικής:

(1) Αξιολόγηση της επίδρασης των δαπανών που σχετίζονται με επιχορηγήσεις και δάνεια (χωρίς να λαμβάνεται υπόψη η επίδραση των διαρθρωτικών μεταρρυθμίσεων που περιλαμβάνονται στο Σχέδιο), συγκριτικά με το σενάριο βάσης, χωρίς την εφαρμογή του Σχεδίου. Η παρακάτω ενότητα μεθοδολογίας συνοψίζει λεπτομερώς τις κύριες παραδοχές και τα κανάλια βάσει των οποίων ποσοτικοποιήθηκε η επίδραση των επιχορηγήσεων και των δανείων.

(2) Αξιολόγηση της επίδρασης των μεταρρυθμίσεων που περιλαμβάνονται στο Σχέδιο (χωρίς να λαμβάνεται υπόψη η επίδραση των δημόσιων δαπανών και των δανείων που περιλαμβάνονται στο Σχέδιο). Η παρακάτω ενότητα μεθοδολογίας συνοψίζει λεπτομερώς τις κύριες παραδοχές και τα κανάλια βάσει των οποίων μια επιλογή αυτών των μεταρρυθμίσεων, για τις οποίες ποσοτικοποιήθηκε η μακροοικονομική επίδραση, χαρτογραφούνται με τις σχετικές εξωγενείς μεταβλητές του υποδείγματος. Η επιλογή εξαρτάται από τη εφικτότητα αυτής της άσκησης ενόψει των εμπειρικών προκλήσεων που εντάσσονται στην ποσοτικοποίηση των διαρθρωτικών μεταρρυθμίσεων.

(3) Η από κοινού αξιολόγηση των αλλαγών πολιτικής στα (1) και (2), και πιο συγκεκριμένα στην αξιολόγηση της ταυτόχρονης επίδρασης των δαπανών που σχετίζονται με επιχορηγήσεις και δάνεια, μαζί με τα αποτελέσματα μιας επιλογής διαρθρωτικών μεταρρυθμίσεων που περιλαμβάνονται στο Σχέδιο.

(4) Μια επιπλέον χωριστή άσκηση, η οποία αξιολογεί την επίδραση της ψηφιοποίησης της

δημόσιας διοίκησης, η οποία αποτελεί βασικό συστατικό του σχεδίου.

Στους πίνακες που ακολουθούν, όπου παρουσιάζονται τα αποτελέσματα προσομοίωσης, όλες οι μεταβλητές είναι εκφρασμένες ως ποσοστιαίες μεταβολές από τις τιμές τους σε κατάσταση μακροχρόνιας ισορροπίας, με εξαίρεση τον λόγο των φορολογικών εσόδων ως προς το ΑΕΠ, ο

οποίος είναι εκφρασμένος σε ποσοστιαίες μονάδες. Επίσης, όλα τα αποτελέσματα είναι εκφρασμένα σε όρους διαφορών με το σενάριο βάσης (μη εφαρμογή του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης).

Επίδραση των επιχορηγήσεων και των δανείων

Το πρώτο σύνολο αποτελεσμάτων, που παρουσιάζεται στον Πίνακα 1, υποδηλώνει ότι η κοινή επίδραση των επιχορηγήσεων και των δανείων (χωρίς την εφαρμογή διαρθρωτικών μεταρρυθμίσεων) οδηγεί σε αύξηση του πραγματικού ΑΕΠ κατά 4,31% το 2026. Οι ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις επίσης αυξάνονται, φτάνοντας τη μέγιστη αύξησή τους κατά 21% το 2025. Η απασχόληση στον ιδιωτικό τομέα αυξάνεται κατά περισσότερο από 2% κατά την περίοδο εφαρμογής. Αυτό μεταφράζεται σε μια θετική συμβολή στον ρυθμό αύξησης του πραγματικού ΑΕΠ κατά 0,72 ποσοστιαίες μονάδες κατά μέσο όρο κάθε χρόνο μεταξύ 2021-2026. Η άνοδος της φορολογικής βάσης αυξάνει τα φορολογικά έσοδα ως ποσοστό του ΑΕΠ κατά 1,56 ποσοστιαίες μονάδες το 2026. Μετά το 2026, όταν τελειώνει η περίοδος εφαρμογής, η οικονομία σταδιακά συγκλίνει στην αρχική σταθερή κατάσταση. Ωστόσο, η ταχύτητα σύγκλισης είναι χαμηλή, έτσι ώστε οι θετικές επιδράσεις στο ΑΕΠ να είναι μακροχρόνιες ακόμη και μετά από 20 χρόνια. Αυτό οφείλεται κυρίως στη συσσώρευση κεφαλαίου κατά τη διάρκεια της εφαρμογής του σχεδίου, η οποία έχει επίμονες επιπτώσεις στη συνέχεια.

Αξίζει να σημειωθεί ότι η οικονομική επέκταση που χρηματοδοτείται από τα δάνεια που διοχετεύονται προς τις ιδιωτικό επενδύσεις, έχουν μεγαλύτερη επίδραση στο ΑΕΠ απ' ότι οι επιχορηγήσεις. Αυτό εξηγείται από τη σημαντική αύξηση της ζήτησης για ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις και της συσσώρευσης αποθέματος ιδιωτικού κεφαλαίου, καθώς επίσης και από την αύξηση της ανταγωνιστικότητας της οικονομίας που ωθεί σημαντικά τις εξαγωγές. Αντιθέτως, η επέκταση που χρηματοδοτείται από τις επιχορηγήσεις εκτοπίζει (crowds out) τις ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις βραχυπρόθεσμα, ενώ ταυτόχρονα οδηγεί σε αύξηση του πληθωρισμού που επηρεάζει αρνητικά την ζήτηση για εξαγωγές[101].

Όσον αφορά τον μηχανισμό διάδοσης που σχετίζεται με τις επιχορηγήσεις, αυτές διαμορφώνονται μέσω μιας εξωγενούς αύξησης των κρατικών επενδύσεων και της κρατικής κατανάλωσης. Η κύρια επίδραση στην οικονομία πηγάζει από τις δημόσιες επενδύσεις (οι οποίες θεωρείται ότι απορροφούν το 67% των επιχορηγήσεων). Οι υψηλότερες δημόσιες επενδύσεις παράγουν τόσο επιδράσεις ζήτησης όσο και προσφοράς. Πιο συγκεκριμένα, μια αύξηση των δημοσίων επενδύσεων αυξάνει τη συνολική ζήτηση, οδηγώντας τις επιχειρήσεις να αυξήσουν τη ζήτηση τους για εργασία και υπηρεσίες κεφαλαίου. Η επίδραση της ζήτησης στην εργασία οδηγεί σε αύξηση του μέσου πραγματικού μισθού και της απασχόλησης του ιδιωτικού τομέα, δημιουργώντας αύξηση του εισοδήματος από την εργασία. Με τη σειρά του, η αύξηση του εισοδήματος εργασίας προκαλεί αύξηση της ιδιωτικής κατανάλωσης, ενισχύοντας περαιτέρω τη συνολική ζήτηση. Όσον αφορά τις επιδράσεις προσφοράς των υψηλότερων δημοσίων επενδύσεων, οι τελευταίες συσσωρεύονται σε υψηλότερο δημόσιο κεφάλαιο που αυξάνει άμεσα την παραγωγικότητα του ιδιωτικού τομέα. Όσον αφορά τις επιπτώσεις από την αύξηση της δημόσιας κατανάλωσης (υποτίθεται ότι απορροφά το 33% των επιδοτήσεων), το κύριο κανάλι μετάδοσηςείναι η άνοδος της συνολικής ζήτησης που αυξάνει το εισόδημα εργασίας και

[101] Ο λόγος για τη μείωση των ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων είναι η προσωρινή αύξηση της τιμής της επένδυσης που οφείλεται στην αύξηση της τιμής των μη εμπορεύσιμων αγαθών. Το τελευταίο οφείλεται στην αύξηση της ζήτησης μη εμπορεύσιμων εισροών που χρησιμοποιούνται στην παραγωγή δημόσιας κατανάλωσης και επενδύσεων.

κεφαλαίου και ενισχύει περαιτέρω τη συνολική ζήτηση. Οι υψηλότερες δημόσιες επενδύσεις και κατανάλωση δημιουργούν πληθωριστικές πιέσεις βραχυπρόθεσμα. Αυτό οφείλεται στην αύξηση του κόστους εργασίας και του επιτοκιακού κόστους ενοικίασης κεφαλαίου, τα οποία αυξάνουν το οριακό κόστος των επιχειρήσεων. Κατά συνέπεια, τα εγχώρια προϊόντα καθίστανται λιγότερο ανταγωνιστικά και αυτό μειώνει τη ζήτηση για εξαγωγές βραχυπρόθεσμα, ενώ αυξάνει τη ζήτηση για εισαγωγές.

Στη συνέχεια, και όσον αφορά τις επιπτώσεις των δανείων, αυτά μοντελοποιούνται ως έμμεσες επενδυτικές επιδοτήσεις. Το αποτέλεσμα πρώτης τάξης των δανείων προκαλεί μείωση στην τιμή των επενδύσεων, η οποία δημιουργεί κίνητρα για τον ιδιωτικό τομέα να αυξήσει τις επενδυτικές δαπάνες. Τελικά, υπάρχει έντονη αύξηση της επενδυτικής ζήτησης κατά την περίοδο κατά την οποία επιδοτείται η επένδυση, ενισχύοντας τη συσσώρευση κεφαλαίου. Ταυτόχρονα, οι εταιρείες αυξάνουν τη ζήτηση εργασίας για να καλύψουν την υψηλότερη εγχώρια ζήτηση. Παρά το υψηλότερο εργατικό κόστος, το οριακό κόστος των εταιρειών μειώνεται ως απάντηση στο χαμηλότερο επιτοκιακό κόστος ενοικίασης κεφαλαίου, δημιουργώντας έτσι αποπληθωριστικές πιέσεις. Η μείωση των εγχώριων τιμών προκαλεί βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας της χώρας, οδηγώντας σε αύξηση των εξαγωγών. Ταυτόχρονα, η αύξηση του εισοδήματος εργασίας ωθεί τα νοικοκυριά να αυξήσουν την ιδιωτική κατανάλωση που αυξάνει περαιτέρω τη συνολική ζήτηση.

Πίνακας 1: Επίδραση των επιχορηγήσεων και των δανείων

Α: Από κοινού επιδράσεις επιχορηγήσεων και δανείων								
Μεταβλητή	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**10 έτη**	**20 έτη**
Πραγματικό ΑΕΠ	2,23	3,30	3,72	4,04	4,25	4,31	2,08	0,56
Ιδιωτική επένδυση	7,71	14,06	18,36	20,64	20,78	18,42	2,14	-3,92
Απασχόληση - ιδιωτικός τομέας	1,49	2,36	2,50	2,52	2,43	2,23	0,03	-0,51
Φορολογικά έσοδα / ΑΕΠ	0,79	1,23	1,41	1,53	1,58	1,56	0,55	0,25

Β: Επίδραση των επιδοτήσεων								
Μεταβλητή	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**10 έτη**	**20 έτη**
Πραγματικό ΑΕΠ	1,04	1,29	1,23	1,26	1,33	1,45	0,30	0,29
Ιδιωτική επένδυση	-0,17	-0,36	-0,49	-0,54	-0,49	-0,34	0,71	0,89
Απασχόληση - ιδιωτικός τομέας	1,04	1,17	1,03	1,00	1,01	1,08	0,09	0,04
Φορολογικά έσοδα / ΑΕΠ	0,45	0,55	0,51	0,50	0,52	0,56	0,05	0,09
Γ: Επίδραση των δανείων								
Μεταβλητή	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**10 χρόνια**	**20 χρόνια**
Πραγματικό ΑΕΠ	1,19	2,00	2,47	2,77	2,91	2,85	1,73	0,27
Ιδιωτική επένδυση	7,75	14,16	18,51	20,81	20,92	18,47	1,35	-4,78
Απασχόληση - ιδιωτικός τομέας	0,46	1,20	1,47	1,52	1,42	1,16	-0,06	-0,54

Φορολογικά έσοδα / ΑΕΠ	0,34	0,67	0,88	1,01	1,05	0,99	0,49	0,16

Πηγή: Εκτιμήσεις Τράπεζας της Ελλάδος.

Σημείωση: όλες οι μεταβλητές είναι εκφρασμένες σε ποσοστιαίες μεταβολές από τις τιμές μακροχρόνιας ισορροπίας με εξαίρεση το λόγο φορολογικών εσόδων προς ΑΕΠ, όπου η μεταβολή είναι εκφρασμένη σε ποσοστιαίες μονάδες.

Επίδραση των διαρθρωτικών μεταρρυθμίσεων

Στη συνέχεια, η ανάλυση της ΤτΕ παρουσιάζει τις εκτιμήσεις της επίδρασης των διαρθρωτικών μεταρρυθμίσεων σε βασικές μακροοικονομικές μεταβλητές, χωρίς να λαμβάνεται υπόψη η επίδραση των επιχορηγήσεων και των δανείων. Ο Πίνακας 2 αναφέρει τα αποτελέσματα των διαρθρωτικών μεταρρυθμίσεων που εξετάστηκαν. Η υπόθεση εργασίας που ακολουθήθηκε είναι ότι οι διαρθρωτικές μεταρρυθμίσεις είναι μόνιμες, πράγμα που σημαίνει ότι η οικονομία κινείται προς μια νέα μακροχρόνια ισορροπία (steady state). Το πλαίσιο Α του Πίνακα 2 αναφέρει τις από κοινού επιπτώσεις όλων των μεταρρυθμίσεων που εξετάζονται σε αυτήν την ποσοτική άσκηση. Τα πλαίσια Β, Γ και Δ του Πίνακα 2 αναφέρουν αντίστοιχα τα αποτελέσματα των μεταρρυθμίσεων που ενισχύουν τον ανταγωνισμό στην αγορά προϊόντων, τις μεταρρυθμίσεις που υποστηρίζουν τη μεγαλύτερη συμμετοχή του εργατικού δυναμικού και τις μεταρρυθμίσεις που ενισχύουν την παραγωγικότητα.

Όσον αφορά τις μεταρρυθμίσεις που ενισχύουν τον ανταγωνισμό στην αγορά προϊόντων (πλαίσιο Β, Πίνακας 2), η ανάλυση υποθέτει μια σταδιακή και μόνιμη μείωση του μονοπωλιακό περιθωρίου κέρδους που ενσωματώνεται στις τιμές (price mark-ups) των εταιρειών που παράγουν ενδιάμεσα αγαθά, κατά 1,026 ποσοστιαίες μονάδες έως το 2030. Το μέγεθος της μεταρρύθμισης είναι τέτοιο ώστε το χάσμα από τις μέσες πρακτικές της ΕΕ όσον αφορά το ρυθμιστικό βάρος για την είσοδο και τη λειτουργία των επιχειρήσεων σταδιακά να κλείσει έως το 2030. Το αποτέλεσμα πρώτης τάξης είναι η μείωση της τιμής των αγαθών που παράγονται και πωλούνται εγχώρια, γεγονός που αυξάνει την εγχώρια ζήτηση για τα αγαθά αυτά και μειώνει τη ζήτηση για εισαγόμενα αγαθά

(υποκατάσταση εισαγωγών). Το προϊόν του εμπορεύσιμου τομέα αυξάνεται λόγω της υψηλότερης εξωτερικής ζήτησης οδηγούμενη από την βελτιωμένη εξωτερική ανταγωνιστικότητα. Η υψηλότερη συνολική ζήτηση οδηγεί σε αύξηση της ζήτησης εργασίας, ενισχύοντας το εισόδημα από την εργασία των νοικοκυριών (αυξάνεται επίσης ο πραγματικός μισθός), προκαλώντας έτσι αύξηση της ιδιωτικής κατανάλωσης που αυξάνει περαιτέρω τη εργασία και τη ζήτηση επενδύσεων. Τελικά, η παραγωγή και οι επενδύσεις αυξάνονται κατά 1,25% και 2,35%, αντίστοιχα, μακροπρόθεσμα. Η διεύρυνση της φορολογικής βάση οδηγεί σε αύξηση των φορολογικών εσόδων ως ποσοστό του ΑΕΠ κατά 0,51 ποσοστιαίες μονάδες.

Στη συνέχεια, οι μεταρρυθμίσεις που προωθούν τη μεγαλύτερη συμμετοχή στην αγορά εργασίας, (πλαίσιο Γ, Πίνακας 2), εισάγονται στο υπόδειγμα μέσω μιας προσομοιωμένης

αθροιστικής αύξησης της προσφοράς εργασίας κατά περίπου 4% έως το 2030. Το μέγεθος της μεταρρύθμισης είναι τέτοιο ώστε το ήμισυ του χάσματος από τη μέση συμμετοχή του εργατικού δυναμικού στην ΕΕ για το 2019 να κλείσει έως το 2030 (στοιχεία της Eurostat LFS). Με όλα τα υπόλοιπα σταθερά, οι μεταρρυθμίσεις αυτές βελτιώνουν την παραγωγική ικανότητα των επιχειρήσεων, οδηγώντας σε μείωση του κόστους εργασίας βραχυπρόθεσμα, επιτρέποντας στις εταιρείες να αυξήσουν τη ζήτηση για εργασία και, συνεπώς, το επίπεδο απασχόλησης. Το οριακό κόστος των επιχειρήσεων μειώνεται και αυτό ασκεί πίεση προς τα κάτω στις εγχώριες τιμές. Αυτό, με τη σειρά του, προκαλεί αλλαγή στους όρους του εμπορίου προκαλώντας αύξηση των εξαγωγών. Μέσω αυτών των καναλιών, αυτές οι μεταρρυθμίσεις οδηγούν σε αύξηση του συνολικού εισοδήματος εργασίας και σε αύξηση της ιδιωτικής κατανάλωσης που ενισχύει περαιτέρω την εγχώρια ζήτηση. Το πραγματικό ΑΕΠ και οι ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις αυξάνονται κατά 3,52% και 4,68%, αντίστοιχα, μακροπρόθεσμα. Η αύξηση του εισοδήματος εργασίας των νοικοκυριών και της ιδιωτικής κατανάλωσης οδηγεί σε αύξηση του δείκτη φορολογικών εσόδων προς ΑΕΠ κατά 1,47 ποσοστιαίες μονάδες μακροπρόθεσμα.

Τέλος, οι διαρθρωτικές μεταρρυθμίσεις που ενισχύουν την παραγωγικότητα (πλαίσιο Δ, Πίνακας 2), αντικατοπτρίζουν βελτιώσεις στο επιχειρηματικό περιβάλλον και την ψηφιοποίηση της οικονομίας. Αυτά προσομοιώνονται μέσω μιας μόνιμης αύξησης της συνολικής παραγωγικότητας των συντελεστών παραγωγής (total factor productivity - TFP) κατά 3,11% έως το 2030. Αυτό με τη σειρά του, οδηγεί σε αύξηση της οριακής παραγωγικότητας των ιδιωτικών εισροών και μείωση του πραγματικού οριακού κόστους. Στη συνέχεια, οι επιχειρήσεις αυξάνουν τη ζήτηση για επενδύσεις και εργασία, και μειώνουν τις τιμές των εγχώριων παραγόμενων αγαθών, ενισχύοντας έτσι τις εξαγωγές. Ταυτόχρονα, η αύξηση των εισοδημάτων εργασίας και κεφαλαίου ωθεί τα νοικοκυριά να αυξήσουν την ιδιωτική κατανάλωση. Μακροπρόθεσμα, η παραγωγή και οι επενδύσεις αυξάνονται κατά 1,19% και 1,44%, αντίστοιχα.

Συνολικά, μακροπρόθεσμα (σε ορίζοντα 20 ετών) οι διαρθρωτικές μεταρρυθμίσεις μπορούν από κοινού να συμβάλλουν στην αύξηση των επιπέδων του πραγματικού ΑΕΠ, των ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και της απασχόλησης κατά περίπου 6%, 8,5% και 4%, αντίστοιχα. Επιπλέον, οι μεταρρυθμίσεις μπορούν να διευρύνουν μόνιμα τη φορολογική βάση και να οδηγήσουν σε αύξηση των φορολογικών εσόδων ως ποσοστό του ΑΕΠ κατά 2,5 ποσοστιαίες μονάδες.

Πίνακας 2: Επίδραση των διαρθρωτικών μεταρρυθμίσεων

Α: Από κοινού επίδραση επιλεγμένων μεταρρυθμίσεων								
Μεταβλητή	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**10 έτη**	**20 έτη**
Πραγματικό ΑΕΠ	0,36	0,68	1,07	1,53	2,05	2,60	4,86	5,99

Ιδιωτική επένδυση	-0,79	-1,12	-1,01	-0,50	0,32	1,39	6,28	8,46
Απασχόληση - ιδιωτικός τομέας	-0,25	-0,09	0,23	0,68	1,20	1,74	3,86	4,15
Φορολογικά έσοδα / ΑΕΠ	0,29	0,50	0,67	0,84	1,02	1,21	1,98	2,52
Β: Μεταρρυθμίσεις που ενισχύουν τον ανταγωνισμό στην αγορά προϊόντων								
Πραγματικό ΑΕΠ	0,11	0,20	0,29	0,37	0,47	0,57	0,99	1,25
Ιδιωτική επένδυση	-0,10	-0,09	0,01	0,19	0,44	0,73	1,97	2,35
Απασχόληση - ιδιωτικός τομέας	-0,07	-0,06	-0,06	-0,04	-0,03	0,00	0,08	0,06
Φορολογικά έσοδα / ΑΕΠ	0,05	0,10	0,14	0,17	0,21	0,24	0,40	0,51
Γ: Μεταρρυθμίσεις που υποστηρίζουν υψηλότερη συμμετοχή στο εργατικό δυναμικό								
Μεταβλητή	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**10 έτη**	**20 έτη**
Πραγματικό ΑΕΠ	0,15	0,30	0,51	0,78	1,09	1,42	2,79	3,52

Ιδιωτική επένδυση	-0,59	-0,92	-0,97	-0,77	-0,36	0,22	3,08	4,68
Απασχόληση - ιδιωτικός τομέας	-0,07	0,13	0,47	0,91	1,40	1,91	3,92	4,28
Φορολογικά έσοδα / ΑΕΠ	0,16	0,27	0,37	0,46	0,57	0,68	1,13	1,47
Δ: Μεταρρυθμίσεις που ενισχύουν την παραγωγικότητα								
Μεταβλητή	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**10 έτη**	**20 έτη**
Πραγματικό ΑΕΠ	0,09	0,18	0,27	0,37	0,49	0,60	1,06	1,19
Ιδιωτική επένδυση	-0,10	-0,14	-0,10	0,01	0,17	0,37	1,22	1,44
Απασχόληση - ιδιωτικός τομέας	-0,11	-0,16	-0,19	-0,19	-0,19	-0,17	-0,17	-0,21
Φορολογικά έσοδα / ΑΕΠ	0,07	0,12	0,16	0,20	0,24	0,28	0,42	0,50

Πηγή: Εκτιμήσεις Τράπεζας της Ελλάδος.

Σημείωση: όλες οι μεταβλητές είναι εκφρασμένες σε ποσοστιαίες μεταβολές από τις τιμές μακροχρόνιας ισορροπίας με εξαίρεση το λόγο φορολογικών εσόδων προς ΑΕΠ, όπου η μεταβολή είναι εκφρασμένη σε ποσοστιαίες μονάδες.

Συνολική επίδραση των πόρων του Σχεδίου και των διαρθρωτικών μεταρρυθμίσεων

Η μελέτη της ΤτΕ παρουσιάζει την συνολική εκτιμώμενη μακροοικονομική επίδραση του Ελληνικού Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, όπως προκύπτει από την συνδυαστική επίδραση των επιχορηγήσεων, των δανείων και των διαρθρωτικών μεταρρυθμίσεων. Τα κύρια αποτελέσματα συνοψίζονται στον Πίνακα 3:

Πίνακας 3: Συνολική επίδραση του «Ελλάδα 2.0»

Μεταβλητή	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	10 έτη	20 έτη
Πραγματικό ΑΕΠ	2,61	3,98	4,78	5,55	6,27	6,90	7,00	6,55
Ιδιωτικές Επενδύσεις	7,18	13,32	17,70	20,35	21,15	19,75	8,70	4,77
Απασχόληση στον ιδιωτικό τομέα	1,24	2,26	2,70	3,16	3,58	3,93	3,92	3,65
Φορολογικά έσοδα / ΑΕΠ	1,09	1,74	2,09	2,38	2,62	2,80	2,56	2,80

Πηγή: Εκτιμήσεις Τράπεζας της Ελλάδος.

Σημείωση: όλες οι μεταβλητές είναι εκφρασμένες σε ποσοστιαίες μεταβολές από τις τιμές μακροχρόνιας ισορροπίας με εξαίρεση το λόγο φορολογικών εσόδων προς ΑΕΠ, όπου η μεταβολή είναι εκφρασμένη σε ποσοστιαίες μονάδες.

Τα αποτελέσματα που παρουσιάζονται στο Πίνακα 3 δείχνουν ότι το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας μπορεί να αυξήσει το επίπεδο του πραγματικού ΑΕΠ της Ελλάδας κατά την περίοδο 2021-2026, σωρευτικά, κατά ποσό ίσο με περίπου το 1/3 του πραγματικού ΑΕΠ του 2020, και κατά περίπου 7 ποσοστιαίες μονάδες το 2026 σε σχέση με το βασικό σενάριο το οποίο υποθέτει την μη εφαρμογή του Σχεδίου. Η μακροπρόθεσμη αύξηση του επιπέδου του πραγματικού ΑΕΠ οφείλεται στη μόνιμη θετική επίδραση των διαρθρωτικών μεταρρυθμίσεων. Η μόνιμη αύξηση του πραγματικού ΑΕΠ σε βάθος 20ετίας υπολογίζεται στις 6,55 μονάδες συγκριτικά με το βασικό σενάριο. Κατά την περίοδο εφαρμογής του (2021-2026), το σχέδιο αυξάνει τις ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις και την απασχόληση κατά περίπου 20% και 4% αντίστοιχα, που αντιστοιχούν σε 180.000-200.000 νέες θέσεις εργασίας. Οι θέσεις αυτές διατηρούνται μακροπρόθεσμα, δηλαδή είναι μόνιμες, όπως επίσης μόνιμη αύξηση καταγράφεται και στο επίπεδο των ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων. Η εφαρμογή του σχεδίου αυξάνει το λόγο των φορολογικών εσόδων προς το ΑΕΠ κατά 2,8 ποσοστιαίες μονάδες, δημιουργώντας έτσι δημοσιονομικό χώρο

που επιτρέπει τη μείωση των φόρων ή/και την αύξηση των δημόσιων δαπανών, κάτι που μπορεί να δώσει περαιτέρω ώθηση στην οικονομική δραστηριότητα. Οι δυναμικές επιδράσεις του Σχεδίου επί των βασικών μακροοικονομικών μεταβλητών όπως προβλέπονται από την μελέτη της ΤτΕ για την περίοδο 2021 - 2050, συνοψίζονται στο Διάγραμμα Α1.

Πρόσθετες επιδράσεις από την ψηφιοποίηση της δημόσιας διοίκησης

Εκτός από τα αποτελέσματα που συζητήθηκαν παραπάνω, η ΤτΕ εξέτασε επίσης (σε ξεχωριστή άσκηση) τις επιπτώσεις των διαρθρωτικών μεταρρυθμίσεων που περιλαμβάνονται στο Σχέδιο σχετικά με την ψηφιοποίηση της δημόσιας διοίκησης. Αυτά τα αποτελέσματα δεν έχουν συμπεριληφθεί στις παραπάνω εκτιμήσεις. Για το αυτής της άσκησης, θεωρήθηκε ότι τα νοικοκυριά κατανέμουν τον διαθέσιμο χρόνο εργασίας, μεταξύ «παραγωγικής εργασίας» και «μη παραγωγικής δραστηριότητας». Συγκεκριμένα, τα αποτελέσματα της ψηφιοποίησης της δημόσιας διοίκησης προσομοιώνονται υποθέτοντας ότι η Ελλάδα κλείνει το ήμισυ του χάσματος από την ΕΕ έως το 2030 σχετικά με το μερίδιο του διαθέσιμου χρόνου εργασίας που κατανέμεται σε μη παραγωγικές δραστηριότητες (βλ. ενότητα μεθοδολογία για λεπτομερείς επεξηγήσεις). Όπως φαίνεται στον Πίνακα 4, οι μεταρρυθμίσεις αυτές από μόνες τους έχουν σημαντικές μακροπρόθεσμες επιπτώσεις, οδηγώντας σε αύξηση του ΑΕΠ και των ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων κατά 3,91% και 5,22% αντίστοιχα μετά από 20 χρόνια, πάνω από τις εκτιμήσεις της κοινής επίδρασης των δαπανών και των μεταρρυθμίσεων του σχεδίου που αναφέρεται παραπάνω. Αυτό συνεπάγεται ότι με βάση την ανάλυση της ΤτΕ, η συνολική μακροπρόθεσμη επίδραση του Σχεδίου στο ΑΕΠ υπερβαίνει το 10%, μια εκτίμηση που εξακολουθεί να μην λαμβάνει υπόψη πρόσθετες μεταρρυθμίσεις που αυξάνουν την παραγωγικότητα που περιλαμβάνονται στο σχέδιο, που σχετίζονται με τον εκσυγχρονισμό της δημόσιας διοίκησης, της ποιότητας των κανονιστικών ρυθμίσεων, την αυξημένη αποτελεσματικότητα του δικαστικού συστήματος κ.λπ.

Πίνακας 4: Επιδράσεις από την ψηφιοποίηση της δημόσιας διοίκησης

Μεταβλητή	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	10 έτη	20 έτη
Πραγματικό ΑΕΠ	0,18	0,35	0,59	0,89	1,23	1,60	3,10	3,91
Ιδιωτικές Επενδύσεις	-0,63	-0,96	-1,00	-0,76	-0,29	0,36	3,51	5,22

Απασχόληση στον ιδιωτικό τομέα	-0,62	-0,94	-1,09	-1,14	-1,14	-1,11	-1,02	-0,62
Παραγωγικές υπηρεσίες εργασίας	-0,07	0,17	0,56	1,05	1,60	2,17	4,39	4,78
Φορολογικά έσοδα / ΑΕΠ	0,18	0,31	0,41	0,52	0,64	0,76	1,26	1,63

Πηγή: Εκτιμήσεις Τράπεζας της Ελλάδος.

Σημείωση: όλες οι μεταβλητές είναι εκφρασμένες σε ποσοστιαίες μεταβολές από τις τιμές μακροχρόνιας ισορροπίας με εξαίρεση το λόγο φορολογικών εσόδων προς ΑΕΠ, όπου η μεταβολή είναι εκφρασμένος σε ποσοστιαίες μονάδες.

Η αύξηση της προσφοράς παραγωγικής εργασίας συνεπάγεται ότι το ίδιο ποσό εισροής εργασίας μπορεί τώρα να παράγει περισσότερο προϊόν. Το μερίδιο της παραγωγικής εργασίας αυξάνεται οδηγώντας σε αύξηση του εισοδήματος εργασίας των νοικοκυριών και της ιδιωτικής κατανάλωσης, καθώς τα νοικοκυριά πληρώνονται για την παραγωγική τους εργασία. Βραχυπρόθεσμα, η υψηλότερη παραγωγικότητα της εργασίας επιτρέπει στις επιχειρήσεις να ανταποκριθούν στη ζήτηση με λιγότερες υπηρεσίες κεφαλαίου που οδηγεί σε προσωρινή μείωση των επενδύσεων. Το οριακό κόστος των επιχειρήσεων μειώνεται τελικά, επιτρέποντας στις επιχειρήσεις να μειώσουν τις εγχώριες τιμές που με τη σειρά τους προκαλούν αύξηση της ζήτησης εξαγωγών. Μακροπρόθεσμα, το πραγματικό ΑΕΠ και οι επενδύσεις αυξάνονται κατά 3,91% και 5,22% αντίστοιχα. Ο δείκτης φορολογικών εσόδων προς ΑΕΠ αυξάνεται κατά 1,63%, λόγω της αύξησης της φορολογικής βάσης

Συζήτηση

Όπως ήδη συζητήθηκε παραπάνω, πολλές ομάδες μεταρρυθμίσεων είναι σημαντικές αλλά δεν μπορούν να ποσοτικοποιηθούν εύκολα. Λειτουργούν μέσω πολλαπλών καναλιών, διαμορφώνοντας το ευρύτεροπλαίσιο και τις θεσμικές ρυθμίσεις της οικονομίας και επηρεάζοντας έμμεσα την αποτελεσματικότητα άλλων μεταρρυθμίσεων. Σχετικά παραδείγματα περιλαμβάνουν τις μεταρρυθμίσεις που βελτιώνουν την ποιότητα των θεσμών, δηλαδή την αποτελεσματικότητα του κράτους, την ποιότητα του ρυθμιστικού πλαισίου, το κράτος δικαίου και τον έλεγχο της διαφθοράς, μέσω του εκσυγχρονισμού της δημόσιας διοίκησης (Άξονες 2.2 και 4.2), της αύξησης της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης (Άξονας 4.3) και της βελτίωσης των φοροεισπρακτικών μηχανισμών (Άξονας 4.1). Οι επιπτώσεις τέτοιων συμπληρωματικών, οριζόντιων και εκτεταμένων μεταρρυθμίσεων δεν έχουν συνυπολογιστεί στις ποσοτικές εκτιμήσεις αλλά αυξάνουν την πιθανότητα να υπάρξουν ακόμα ευνοϊκότερες οικονομικές εξελίξεις (upside risks). Ως αποτέλεσμα, οι εκτιμήσεις που παρουσιάζονται στον

Πίνακα 3 θα πρέπει να ερμηνευθούν ως ένα κατώτατο όριο των θετικών επιδράσεων του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας «Ελλάδα 2.0» στην ελληνική οικονομία.

Πιο αναλυτικά, σημαντικός αριθμός ερευνητικών μελετών έχει αναδείξει την ισχυρή θετική συσχέτιση μεταξύ καλύτερης ποιότητας θεσμών και μακροχρόνιας οικονομικής ανάπτυξης, κοινωνικής ευημερίας και συμπεριληπτικότητας. Από τα ευρήματα της σχετικής εμπειρικής βιβλιογραφίας προκύπτει ότι οι μεταρρυθμίσεις που βελτιώνουν το επίπεδο διακυβέρνησης (governance) και κράτους δικαίου έχουν τη δυνατότητα να μειώσουν τα κόστη συναλλαγής και προσοδοθηρίας (rent-seeking), να στηρίξουν τη καινοτομία και την επιχειρηματικότητα και να αυξήσουν την παραγωγικότητα και την αποτελεσματική κατανομή των παραγωγικών πόρων. Ορισμένες μελέτες δείχνουν ότι το η προσοδοθηρία (rent-seeking) συνεπάγεται σημαντικό κόστος ευημερίας και τείνει να επηρεάζει αρνητικά τους καινοτόμους και τις νέες εταιρείες σε σχέση με τους καθιερωμένους παραγωγούς, καθώς οι πρώτες δεν διαθέτουν ισχυρά λόμπι. Η χαμηλή ποιότητα θεσμών μπορεί να είναι καθοριστικός παράγοντας της προσοδοθηρικής συμπεριφοράς rent-seeking. Παραδείγματα περιλαμβάνουν αναποτελεσματικό ή μερικό κράτος δικαίου, απουσία ή ασθενώς επιβαλλόμενα δικαιώματα ιδιοκτησίας και ανεπαρκής έλεγχος της διαφθοράς[102]. Η ανάλυση της ΤτΕ υποστηρίζει επίσης ότι, βάσει εκτιμήσεων του ΟΟΣΑ, μεταρρυθμίσεις που θα κλείσουν το χάσμα μεταξύ της Ελλάδας και των μέσων πρακτικών όσον αφορά το κράτος δικαίου άλλων χωρών της Νότιας Ευρώπης που μοιράζονται κοινές εμπειρίες και χαρακτηριστικά με την ελληνική οικονομία (Ιταλία, Ισπανία, Πορτογαλία), θα μεταφράζονται σε αύξηση της μακροπρόθεσμης παραγωγικότητας των συντελεστών παραγωγής, και έτσι θα αποφέρουν μακροπρόθεσμα κέρδη στο ΑΕΠ που ανέρχονται σε περίπου 15%. Μεταρρυθμίσεις που μειώνουν την απόσταση από τον μέσο όρο της Ε.Ε. σε ότι αφορά την αποτελεσματικότητα του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης, το κόστος ενεργειών που οδηγούν σε εφαρμογή των όρων των συμβάσεων και την διάρκεια των διαδικασιών αφερεγγυότητας, επίσης συσχετίζονται με ισχυρές θετικές επιπτώσεις στη παραγωγικότητα και τα επίπεδα φυσικού ΑΕΠ, επενδύσεων και απασχόλησης. Αξίζει επίσης να σημειωθεί ότι η δικαστική αποτελεσματικότητα φαίνεται να έχει θετική επίδραση στο μέγεθος της επιχείρησης που αποτελεί κύριο στόχο στον Πυλώνα 4.

Η ψηφιοποίηση της δημόσιας διοίκησης είναι μια μεταρρύθμιση που διαδραματίζει επίσης σημαντικό ρόλο στο Σχέδιο στο πλαίσιο του Πυλώνα 2. Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι επενδύσεις για την ενίσχυση της ψηφιοποίησης του δημόσιου τομέα και τη χρήση στρατηγικών δεδομένων για δημόσιες υπηρεσίες με γνώμονα τον χρήστη (Άξονας 2.2) αναμένεται να ενισχύσει την αποτελεσματικότητα και τη διακυβέρνηση του δημόσιου τομέα, να μειώσει το διοικητικό κόστος και τις δραστηριότητες προσοδοθηρίας, και να βελτιώσει τη διαφάνεια και τη λογοδοσία, υποστηρίζοντας έτσι την παραγωγικότητα της εργασίας, τη μακροπρόθεσμη ανάπτυξη και την κοινωνική ευημερία, όπως προβλέπεται από τα ευρήματα της σχετικής άσκησης που συζητήθηκε παραπάνω. Η Ελλάδα έχει σημειώσει πρόοδο στην ψηφιακή διακυβέρνηση, αλλά έχει ακόμη περιθώρια βελτίωσης σε σχέση με τον μέσο όρο της ΕΕ ή του ΟΟΣΑ[103].

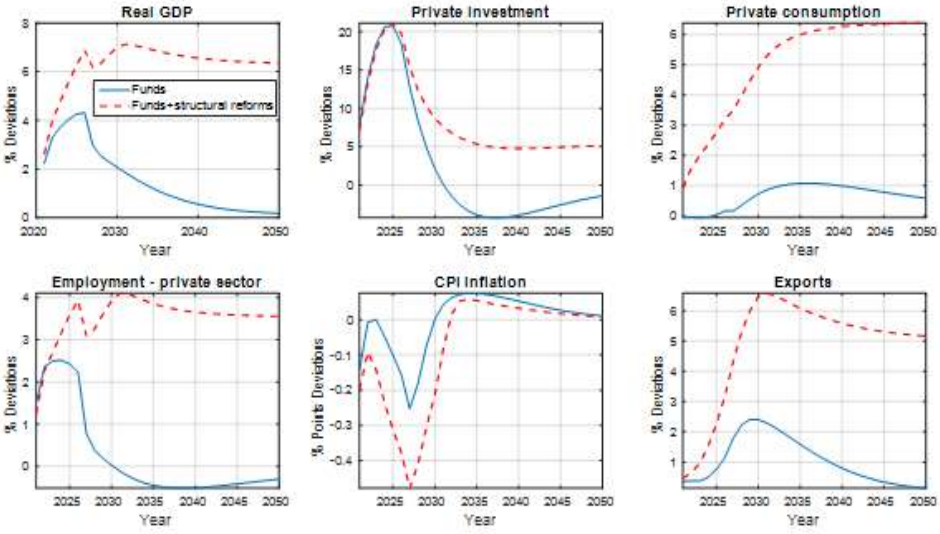
[102] Για συζήτηση, δείτε, μεταξύ άλλων, ECB (2018), "Structural reforms in the euro area", Masuch, K., R. Anderton, R. Setzer, and N. Benalal (editors), Occasional Paper No 210, June.

[103] Σύμφωνα με τον «Digital Government Index» του ΟΟΣΑ, η Ελλάδα κατέλαβε 29 από τις 33 χώρες το 2019 (GR: 0.35, OECD: 0.50). Οι έξι χώρες με την υψηλότερη απόδοση έχουν επίσημους μηχανισμούς συντονισμού που είναι υπεύθυνοι για διακυβερνητικά έργα ΤΠΕ με θεσμική εκπροσώπηση από διάφορους τομείς πολιτικής για να κατευθύνουν τις ψηφιακές κυβερνητικές μεταρρυθμίσεις. Δύο επιπλέον στοιχεία είναι σημαντικά. Πρώτον, η εμπλοκή

Τέλος, οι μεταρρυθμίσεις που εντάσσονται στο Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας αναμένεται να αυξήσουν σημαντικά την ανθεκτικότητα της Ελληνικής οικονομίας, ιδιαίτερα σε ό,τι αφορά την ικανότητά της να ανακάμπτει γρήγορα από αρνητικές διαταράξεις. Ιδιαίτερα η οικονομική και κοινωνική ανθεκτικότητα της Ελλάδας ενισχύεται επίσης από τρεις ομάδες μεταρρυθμίσεων: (α) μεταρρυθμίσεις που ενισχύουν την ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή (Άξονας 1.4), (β) μεταρρυθμίσεις στην πρωτοβάθμια φροντίδα υγείας (Άξονας 3.3), οι οποίες ενισχύουν την οικονομική και κοινωνική ανθεκτικότητα σε περιόδους υγειονομικών κρίσεων, και (γ) προστασία των δικαιωμάτων πνευματικής και εμπράγματης ιδιοκτησίας (Άξονας 1.2, 4.2 όσον αφορά την καταπολέμηση του λαθρεμπορίου, 4.4 και 4.6), που αυξάνουν την ανθεκτικότητα κρίσιμων τομέων της οικονομίας, όπως του πολιτισμού και του τουρισμού, ιδιαίτερα στα πλαίσια της ψηφιακής εποχής. Η οικονομική ανθεκτικότητα αναμένεται να ενισχυθεί περαιτέρω από μεταρρυθμίσεις που αυξάνουν την ικανότητα των αγορών εργασίας και προϊόντων να προσαρμόζονται γρήγορα σε μεταβαλλόμενες συνθήκες προσφοράς και ζήτησης (Πυλώνες 3 και 4), όπως επίσης και από μεταρρυθμίσεις που ευνοούν την ανάπτυξη του εμπορεύσιμου τομέα της οικονομίας, δηλαδή την εξωστρέφεια, το διεθνές εμπόριο, και την περεταίρω διαφοροποίηση των εξαγωγών (Άξονας 4.7). Τέλος, μεταρρυθμίσεις που ισχυροποιούν περαιτέρω το τραπεζικό σύστημα και συμβάλλουν στην περαιτέρω ανάπτυξη των κεφαλαιαγορών, ενισχύουν την ανθεκτικότητα του χρηματοπιστωτικού συστήματος, προφυλάσσοντας έτσι την οικονομία από αρνητικές αλληλεπιδράσεις μεταξύ πραγματικής οικονομίας και χρηματοπιστωτικού τομέα σε περιόδους οικονομικών αναταράξεων.

Διάγραμμα Α1: Δυναμικές επιδράσεις Εθνικού Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας

των χρηστών στο σχεδιασμό και την παράδοση των υπηρεσιών και η συγκέντρωση ιδεών από ενδιαφερόμενους φορείς για την ευθυγράμμιση των παρεχόμενων υπηρεσιών με τις ανάγκες.. Δεύτερον, εκπαιδεύοντας δημόσιους υπαλλήλους σε ψηφιακές δεξιότητες ώστε να είναι σε θέση να εφαρμόζουν αποτελεσματικά τις πολιτικές της ψηφιακής κυβέρνησης. Σύμφωνα με το συγκριτικό κριτήριο της ηλεκτρονικής διακυβέρνησης που διατίθεται από την Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή, η Ελλάδα κατατάσσει 25 από τις 27 χώρες της ΕΕ στη διετή περίοδο 2018-2019 (GR: 52,5, EU-27: 71,9) σε δημόσιες υπηρεσίες που παρέχονται τόσο στους πολίτες όσο και στις επιχειρήσεις. Οι χώρες μπορούν να βελτιώσουν το επίπεδο διείσδυσης αυξάνοντας τον αριθμό των ατόμων που υποβάλλουν επίσημες φόρμες στο διαδίκτυο στις διοικητικές αρχές ή αυτοματοποιώντας τις διαδικασίες και ζητώντας λιγότερες φόρμες από τους πολίτες.



Πηγή: Εκτιμήσεις Τράπεζας της Ελλάδος.

Σημείωση: όλες οι μεταβλητές είναι εκφρασμένες σε ποσοστιαίες μεταβολές από τις τιμές μακροχρόνιας ισορροπίας με εξαίρεση το λόγο φορολογικών εσόδων προς ΑΕΠ, ο οποίος είναι εκφρασμένος σε διαφορές ποσοστιαίων μονάδων. Το διάγραμμα δεν περιλαμβάνει τα αποτελέσματα των μεταρρυθμίσεων που σχετίζονται με την ψηφιοποίηση του δημόσιου τομέα.

Αποτελέσματα της συμπληρωματικής άσκησης ευρωστίας από το Συμβούλιο Οικονομικών Εμπειρογνωμόνων (Σ.Ο.Ε.)

Μια άσκηση ευρωστίας των αποτελεσμάτων, συμπληρωματική της ανάλυσης της ΤτΕ, έχει πραγματοποιηθεί από το Συμβούλιο Οικονομικών Συμβούλων (ΣΟΕ), χρησιμοποιώντας το μακροοικονομικό υπόδειγμα DSGE QUEST3 R&D, και συγκεκριμένα την έκδοση για την ελληνική οικονομία, που αναπτύχθηκε από την Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή. Η μεθοδολογία, καθώς και οι παραδοχές και τα κανάλια, μέσω των οποίων αξιολογούνται οι επιδράσεις δαπάνών και οι διαρθρωτικών μεταρρυθμίσεων του Σχεδίου, εξηγούνται λεπτομερώς στην ενότητα μεθοδολογίας παρακάτω.

Τα αποτελέσματα που προκύπτουν από την ανάλυση του ΣΟΕ συμφωνούν με εκείνα της Τράπεζας της Ελλάδος σε ότι αφορά τις μεσοπρόθεσμες οικονομικές επιδράσεις του Εθνικού Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, καθώς επίσης και στη σημασία των διαρθρωτικών μεταρρυθμίσεων για τη μακροχρόνια ανάπτυξη της οικονομίας. Συγκεκριμένα, σύμφωνα με τις εκτιμήσεις του ΣΟΕ η πλήρης εφαρμογή του Σχεδίου, δηλαδή η χρήση του συνόλου της χρηματοδότησης (€30,5 δις) σε επιχορηγήσεις και δάνεια και η πλήρης εφαρμογή των διαρθρωτικών μεταρρυθμίσεων, μπορεί δυνητικά να αυξήσει το επίπεδο του πραγματικού ΑΕΠ κατά 7,3%, έως το 2026, σε σχέση με το σενάριο βάσης χωρίς την εφαρμογή του Σχεδίου, όπως φαίνεται στον Πίνακα 5. Αυτό συνεπάγεται μια θετική συμβολή στο ρυθμό ανάπτυξης του ΑΕΠ κατά περίπου 1,2 ποσοστιαίες μονάδες κατά μέσο όρο κάθε χρόνο, τη περίοδο 2021-2026, με τις ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις να αυξάνονται κατά περίπου 8,2% σε σύγκριση με την αρχική

μακροχρόνια ισορροπία του υποδείγματος QUEST[104]. Επιπρόσθετα, η συνολική επίδραση του σχεδίου μετά από 6 χρόνια, αναμένεται να αυξήσει την απασχόληση κατά 2,64% σε σύγκριση με το με το σενάριο βάσης μη εφαρμογής του σχεδίου. Επιπλέον, ο λόγος προϋπολογισμού προς ΑΕΠ της κυβέρνησης αναμένεται να βελτιωθεί κατά 1,62 ποσοστιαίες μονάδες, ενώ η αυξημένη εξωτερική ανταγωνιστικότητα της οικονομίας αναμένεται να αυξήσει τις εξαγωγές κατά 8,29% και να βελτιώσει τον δείκτη εμπορικού ισοζυγίου προς ΑΕΠ κατά 0,56 έως το 2026.

Πίνακας 5: Συνολικά αποτελέσματα επίδρασης του Σχεδίου – Ανάλυση ΣΟΕ

Μεταβλητή	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	10 έτη	20 έτη
Πραγματικό ΑΕΠ	1,64	2,63	3,80	4,91	6,03	7,27	9,65	18,57
Ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις	3,86	4,04	4,85	5,86	6,98	8,20	7,45	15,73
Απασχόληση	0,75	1,18	1,63	2,00	2,35	2,64	2,82	4,59
Πραγματικοί μισθοί	0,64	1,96	3,08	4,08	4,95	5,53	7,48	13,31

[104] Το εκτιμώμενο ποσοστό επίδρασης του 8,2% στις ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις στην ανάλυση υπολογίζεται με βάση τις παραδοχές της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής σχετικά με τη βαθμονόμηση του λόγου Επενδύσεων προς ΑΕΠ στο σενάριο βάσης στο υπόδειγμα QUEST. Συγκεκριμένα, η βαθμονομημένη τιμή για τον λόγο αυτό, από την Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή, θεωρείται ότι είναι περίπου το 25% του ΑΕΠ, το οποίο είναι πλησιέστερο στον μέσο όρο της ΕΕ, αντί να αντικατοπτρίζει το επενδυτικό κενό που παρατηρείται για την ελληνική οικονομία τα τελευταία δέκα χρόνια. Συνεπώς, ενώ σε όρους επιπέδου το ποσό των δανείων που εισήχθησαν ως ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις σε κάθε υπόδειγμα είναι περίπου το ίδιο μεταξύ των δύο ασκήσεων, (ΤτΕ και Σ.Ο.Ε), σε ποσοστιαίους όρους η εισαγωγή περίπου 2 δις σε δάνεια στο υπόδειγμα QUEST οδηγούν σε σχετικά μικρότερη επίπτωση 8,2%, μετά από 6 χρόνια, σε επενδύσεις σε σχέση με το σενάριο βάσης, σε σύγκριση με τον αντίκτυπο του 20% που διαπιστώθηκε από την ανάλυση της ΤτΕ. Αυτό συμβαίνει επειδή η ΤτΕ βαθμονομεί τις σχετικές μεταβλητές του υποδείγματος με βάση τα πιο πρόσφατα διαθέσιμα δεδομένα έως το 2020 για όλες τις μεταβλητές, υποδηλώνοντας μια σημαντικά χαμηλότερη τιμή σεναρίου βάσης για τον λόγο Επενδύσεων προς ΑΕΠ, και επομένως για το επίπεδο των επενδύσεων. Υποθέτοντας ότι το επίπεδο ισορροπίας των επενδύσεων αντικατοπτρίζει το μέσο επίπεδο των ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων μεταξύ 2018-2020, το Σ.Ο.Ε διαπιστώνει ότι η αντίστοιχη αύξηση των ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων λόγω της εισαγωγής δανείων φτάνει περίπου το 21% μετά από 6 χρόνια, αντίστοιχο με αυτό της ΤτΕ, ενώ το ΑΕΠ αυξάνεται στο 7,7%, λόγω του ότι το σημείο εκκίνησης είναι από μια πολύ χειρότερη κατάσταση μακροχρόνιας ισορροπίας.

Κρατικός προϋπολογισμός / ΑΕΠ	0,35	0,71	1,14	1,38	1,52	1,62	0,96	0,49
Εξαγωγές	1,73	3,96	5,29	6,28	7,23	8,29	11,52	18,44
Εμπορικό ισοζύγιο / ΑΕΠ	0,15	0,59	0,69	0,66	0,61	0,56	0,77	0,38

Πηγή: ΣΟΕ

Σημείωση: όλες οι μεταβλητές είναι εκφρασμένες σε ποσοστιαίες μεταβολές από τις τιμές μακροχρόνιας ισορροπίας με εξαίρεση το λόγο του κρατικού προϋπολογισμού προς το ΑΕΠ και του εμπορικού ισοζυγίου προς ΑΕΠ, όπου οι μεταβολές εκφράζονται σε ποσοστιαίες μονάδες.

Σε σύγκριση με την ανάλυση που πραγματοποίησε η ΤτΕ, η οποία εκτιμά ότι η μακροπρόθεσμη επίδραση στο ΑΕΠ θα είναι 6,55%, αυξανόμενη σε περισσότερο από 10% όταν προστεθεί και η επιπλέον επίδραση της ψηφιοποίησης της δημόσιας διοίκησης, τα αποτελέσματα της συμπληρωματικής άσκησης από το ΣΟΕ δείχνουν μια ισχυρότερη μακροπρόθεσμη επίδραση. Αυτό οφείλεται κυρίως στο πλαίσιο του υποδείγματος το οποίο επιτρέπει την εστίαση σε μεταρρυθμίσεις που βελτιώνουν το ανθρώπινο κεφάλαιο. Συγκεκριμένα, στην ανάλυση του ΣΟΕ, η κοινή επίδραση των συνολικών δαπανών του Σχεδίου και η εφαρμογή διαρθρωτικών μεταρρυθμίσεων, αυξάνει τη μακροχρόνια ισορροπία (steady state) του ΑΕΠ και της απασχόλησης κατά περίπου 18,57% και 4,59% μετά από 20 χρόνια, αντίστοιχα, όπως φαίνεται στον Πίνακα 5. Η θετική διαφορά αντικατοπτρίζει κυρίως τη βελτίωση της αγοράς εργασίας από τη μεριά της προσφοράς, και ειδικότερα τη βελτίωση της ποιότητας του ανθρώπινου κεφαλαίου μέσω της αύξησης του μέσου επιπέδου δεξιοτήτων και του μέσου επιπέδου της αποδοτικότητας του εργατικού δυναμικού (βλ. ενότητα μεθοδολογίας για μια λεπτομερή εξήγηση των υποθέσεων που έγιναν).

Το μέγεθος των συνολικών μακροοικονιμικών επιδράσεων που προκύποτουν από την ανάλυση του ΣΟΕ, συνάδουν με μια αντίστοιχη ανάλυση που διεξήγαγε η Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή το 2014, χρησιμοποιώντας επίσης το υπόδειγμα QUEST, για να ποσοτικοποιήσει την πιθανή επίδραση των διαρθρωτικών μεταρρυθμίσεων στην ανάπτυξη των κρατών μελών της ΕΕ.[105] Ειδικότερα, σε αυτήν την ανάλυση, η Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή διαπιστώνει ότι η εφαρμογή ενός συνδυασμού διαρθρωτικών μεταρρυθμίσεων στους τομείς του ανταγωνισμού και της ρύθμισης της αγοράς, της δόμησης δεξιοτήτων, της συμμετοχής στην αγορά εργασίας, των ενεργών πολιτικών στην αγορά εργασίας και των κινήτρων για δαπάνες σε Ε&Α, μπορεί δυνητικά να αυξήσει επίπεδο του

[105] Βλέπε Janos Varga and Jan in't Veld (2014), "The potential growth impact of structural reforms in the EU: A benchmarking exercise", Economic Papers 541.

ελληνικού ΑΕΠ κατά περίπου 9,7% σε 10 χρόνια και 17,6% σε 20 χρόνια σε σχέση με το βασικό σενάριο. Η υπόθεση εργασίας της Επιτροπής σε αυτή την ανάλυση είναι ότι οι διαρθρωτικές μεταρρυθμίσεις κλείνουν μόνο το ήμισυ του χάσματος που υπάρχει μεταξύ της Ελλάδας και των τριών χωρών με τις καλύτερες επιδόσεις, οδηγώντας τους συγγραφείς στο συμπέρασμα ότι ακόμη και τέτοιες μη υπερβολικά φιλόδοξες μεταρρυθμίσεις μπορούν να έχουν σημαντικές μακροοικονομικές επιπτώσεις. Ειδικά για την Ελλάδα, οι συγγραφείς καταλήγουν στο συμπέρασμα ότι τα μακροπρόθεσμα οφέλη είναι τα μεγαλύτερα σε σύγκριση με άλλες χώρες της ΕΕ, λόγω του σημαντικού περιθωρίου για μεταρρυθμίσεις που προσδιορίζονται σε όλους τους τομείς από την προσέγγιση «απόσταση από τους καλύτερους» (distance-to-frontier approach). Για λόγους σύγκρισης, αξίζει να σημειωθεί ότι η παραδοχή της σύγκλισης (catch-up) στην ανάλυση του ΣΟΕ είναι ακόμη πιο συντηρητική, υπό την έννοια ότι προϋποθέτει βαθμιαία σύγκλιση με τον ευρωπαϊκό μέσο όρο παρά με τις τρεις καλύτερες επιδόσεις της ΕΕ (βλ. ενότητα μεθοδολογίας παρακάτω).

Ο Πίνακας 6 παρουσιάζει την επίδραση των επιχορηγήσεων και των δανείων μόνο, χωρίς να λαμβάνονται υπόψη οι επιπτώσεις των διαρθρωτικών μεταρρυθμίσεων. Όσον αφορά το πραγματικό ΑΕΠ, αυτό αυξάνεται κατά 2,53% σε σύγκριση με το βασικό σενάριο έως το 2026. Η επίδραση στο ΑΕΠ είναι μακροχρόνια λόγω της επίμονης επίδρασης της συσσώρευσης ιδιωτικού και δημόσιου κεφαλαίου καθώς και της μόνιμης μείωσης των ασφαλίστρων κινδύνου σε φυσικό και άυλο κεφάλαιο[106]. Η τελευταία υπόθεση υιοθετείται από σχετική ανάλυση της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής σχετικά με την επίδραση του RRF στο ευρωπαϊκό κόστος κεφαλαίου, όπως εξηγείται στην ενότητα της μεθοδολογίας παρακάτω.

Πίνακας 6: Επίδραση μόνο επιχορηγήσεων και δανείων - Ανάλυση ΣΟΕ

Μεταβλητή	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	10 έτη	20 έτη
Πραγματικό ΑΕΠ	1,02	1,01	1,28	1,63	2,04	2,53	2,21	2,29

[106] Η ελαστικότητα του προϊόντος του δημόσιου κεφαλαίου (elasticity of public capital) παίρνει την τιμή 0,12, η οποία είναι η προεπιλεγμένη βαθμονομημένη τιμή του υποδείγματος QUEST με βάση τις μέσες εμπειρικές εκτιμήσεις της βιβλιογραφίας.

Ιδιωτικές Επενδύσεις	4,69	5,17	5,74	6,38	7,08	7,88	5,30	5,45
Απασχόληση	0,81	0,64	0,59	0,64	0,77	0,84	0,44	0,41
Κυβερνητικός προϋπολογισμός / ΑΕΠ	0,43	0,34	0,52	0,72	0,90	1,07	0,57	0,01
Εξαγωγές	-0,35	0,04	0,42	0,76	1,10	1,54	2,46	2,31
Εμπορικό ισοζύγιο / ΑΕΠ	-0,31	-0,24	-0,19	-0,19	-0,21	-0,22	0,10	0,01

Πηγή: ΣΟΕ

Σημείωση: όλες οι μεταβλητές είναι εκφρασμένες σε ποσοστιαίες μεταβολές από τις τιμές μακροχρόνιας ισορροπίας με εξαίρεση το λόγο του κρατικού προϋπολογισμού προς ΑΕΠ και εμπορικού ισοζυγίου προς ΑΕΠ, όπου η μεταβολή εκφράζεται σε ποσοστιαίες μονάδες.

Ο Πίνακας 7 δείχνει τη συνολική επίδραση των μεταρρυθμίσεων (μέρος Α) καθώς και την ξεχωριστή επίδραση των μεταρρυθμίσεων στην αγορά εργασίας (μέρος Β) και των μεταρρυθμίσεων στην αγορά προϊόντων (μέρος Γ), χωρίς να λαμβάνεται υπόψη η επίδραση των επιχορηγήσεων και των δανείων. Η από κοινού επίδραση των διαρθρωτικών μεταρρυθμίσεων αυξάνει το πραγματικό ΑΕΠ και την απασχόληση κατά 4,5% και 1,66%, αντίστοιχα, το 2026. Τα πρόσθετα κέρδη μακροπρόθεσμα είναι πολύ σημαντικά. Συγκεκριμένα, οι διαρθρωτικές μεταρρυθμίσεις οδηγούν επίσης σε βελτίωση του λόγου του κρατικού προϋπολογισμού προς το ΑΕΠ και του εμπορικού ισοζυγίου προς το ΑΕΠ, κατά 0,35 ποσοστιαίες μονάδες και 0,36 ποσοστιαίες μονάδες, αντίστοιχα μετά από 20 χρόνια. Το μεγαλύτερο μέρος της επίδρασης στο ΑΕΠ και την απασχόληση προέρχεται από μεταρρυθμίσεις στην αγορά εργασίας, ιδίως από τις μεταρρυθμίσεις που στοχεύουν στη βελτίωση της ποιότητας του ανθρώπινου κεφαλαίου. Συνολικά, οι μεταρρυθμίσεις στην αγορά εργασίας (μέρος Β του Πίνακα 7) αυξάνουν το πραγματικό ΑΕΠ κατά 3,08% και την απασχόληση κατά 1,05% το 2026. Μακροπρόθεσμα, η επίδραση των μεταρρυθμίσεων στην αγορά εργασίας σε όλες τις βασικές μακροοικονομικές μεταβλητές είναι ισχυρότερη, αν και οι μεταρρυθμίσεις στην αγορά προϊόντων έχουν επίσης σημαντικά αποτελέσματα.

Πίνακας 7:Επίδραση των δομικών μεταρρυθμίσεων - Ανάλυση ΣΟΕ

Α: Από κοινού επίδραση επιλεγμένων μεταρρυθμίσεων								
Μεταβλητή	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**10 έτη**	**20 έτη**
Πραγματικό ΑΕΠ	0,59	1,60	2,45	3,16	3,83	4,50	7,24	15,70
Ιδιωτικές Επενδύσεις	-0,82	-1,20	-1,05	-0,76	-0,41	-0,03	1,95	9,93
Απασχόληση	-0,08	0,53	1,00	1,29	1,49	1,66	2,38	4,15
Κυβερνητικός προϋπολογισμός / ΑΕΠ	-0,07	0,46	0,73	0,80	0,77	0,69	0,43	0,35
Εξαγωγές	1,90	3,62	4,55	5,20	5,77	6,35	8,84	15,79
Εμπορικό ισοζύγιο / ΑΕΠ	0,4	0,73	0,79	0,77	0,74	0,72	0,64	0,36
Β: Επίδραση των μεταρρυθμίσεων στην αγορά εργασίας								
Μεταβλητή	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**10 έτη**	**20 έτη**
Πραγματικό ΑΕΠ	0,19	0,71	1,29	1,88	2,47	3,08	5,60	13,59
Ιδιωτικές Επενδύσεις	-1,54	-2,84	-3,25	-3,25	-3,06	-2,77	-1,03	6,33

Απασχόληση	-0,03	0,15	0,40	0,64	0,85	1,05	1,78	3,53
Κυβερνητικός προϋπολογισμός / ΑΕΠ	-0,07	0,08	0,27	0,41	0,49	0,52	0,49	0,39
Εξαγωγές	0,87	2,04	2,92	3,62	4,23	4,81	7,15	13,61
Εμπορικό ισοζύγιο / ΑΕΠ	0,20	0,46	0,59	0,64	0,66	0,66	0,61	0,32
Γ: Επίδραση των μεταρρυθμίσεων στην αγορά προϊόντων								
Μεταβλητή	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**10 years**	**20 years**
Πραγματικό ΑΕΠ	0,39	0,89	1,16	1,28	1,35	1,42	1,64	2,11
Ιδιωτικές Επενδύσεις	0,72	1,64	2,20	2,49	2,65	2,74	2,98	3,60
Απασχόληση	-0,05	0,38	0,60	0,65	0,64	0,62	0,60	0,62
Κυβερνητικός προϋπολογισμός / ΑΕΠ	0,00	0,37	0,46	0,39	0,28	0,17	-0,07	-0,04
Εξαγωγές	1,03	1,58	1,63	1,58	1,54	1,54	1,69	2,18

Εμπορικό ισοζύγιο / ΑΕΠ	0,19	0,26	0,20	0,13	0,09	0,06	0,03	0,04

Πηγή: ΣΟΕ

Σημείωση: όλες οι μεταβλητές είναι εκφρασμένες σε ποσοστιαίες μεταβολές από τις τιμές μακροχρόνιας ισορροπίας με εξαίρεση το λόγο του κρατικού προϋπολογισμού προς ΑΕΠ και εμπορικού ισοζυγίου προς ΑΕΠ, όπου η μεταβολή εκφράζεται σε ποσοστιαίες μονάδες.

Συνολικά, η άσκηση που πραγματοποιήθηκε από το ΣΟΕ, προβλέπει ότι οι επενδύσεις και οι μεταρρυθμίσεις που περιλαμβάνονται στο Εθνικό Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, αυξάνουν την παραγωγικότητα της εργασίας, η οποία επιτρέπει ταυτόχρονη αύξηση της κερδοφορίας των επιχειρήσεων μακροπρόθεσμα, καθώς και αύξηση της απασχόλησης και των πραγματικών μισθών, ιδίως σε τομείς υψηλής προστιθέμενης αξίας. Αυτό θέτει στην εργασία έναν αυτοτροφοδοτούμενο ενάρετο κύκλο αυξημένων επενδύσεων, εξαγωγών και απασχόλησης που οδηγούν σε περαιτέρω αυξήσεις του μακροπρόθεσμου εθνικού εισοδήματος.

Με βάση εκτεταμένα εμπειρικά στοιχεία που παρουσιάζονται στην ακαδημαϊκή βιβλιογραφία, η προβλεπόμενη αύξηση του ΑΕΠ και της απασχόλησης, θα μειώσει τα ποσοστά φτώχειας και τα ποσοστά κοινωνικού και οικονομικού αποκλεισμού, καθώς και τις εισοδηματικές ανισότητες και άλλες κοινωνικές ανισότητες (βλ. Ενότητα που συζητά την κοινωνική επίδραση παρακάτω). Ο πρόσθετος δημοσιονομικός χώρος λόγω της αύξησης του ΑΕΠ θα ενισχύσει περαιτέρω αυτά τα αποτελέσματα. Ταυτόχρονα, η μακροπρόθεσμη αύξηση των εξαγωγών θα μειώσει το βαθμό έκθεσης της οικονομικής δραστηριότητας σε αρνητικά σοκ που επηρεάζουν ασύμμετρα την εγχώρια ζήτηση. Επιπλέον, οι διαρθρωτικές μεταρρυθμίσεις στις αγορές εργασίας και προϊόντων αναμένεται να αυξήσουν την ικανότητα της οικονομίας να προσαρμόζεται γρήγορα και αποτελεσματικά στις αρνητικές διαταραχές της προσφοράς και της ζήτησης. Μέσω αυτών των καναλιών, και λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τις μεταρρυθμίσεις που ενισχύουν το σύστημα υγείας και τη λειτουργία των θεσμών, η ποιοτική προβολή που προκύπτει από την ανάλυση ΣΟΕ είναι ίδια με εκείνη της ανάλυσης της ΤτΕ, σύμφωνα με την οποία, το Εθνικό Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας θα αυξήσει την οικονομική, κοινωνική και θεσμική ανθεκτικότητα της Ελλάδας.

Κοινωνική Επίδραση

Το Εθνικό Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας είναι ένα ολιστικό σχέδιο, βασισμένο σε συγκεκριμένα και υψηλής ποιότητας εμπειρικά στοιχεία και διεθνή ακαδημαϊκή έρευνα, και ευθυγραμμισμένο με βέλτιστες πρακτικές και συστάσεις από διεθνή ιδρύματα. Οι συνολικές επιπτώσεις των παραγωγικών δημόσιων και ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων καθώς και η εφαρμογή διαρθρωτικών μεταρρυθμίσεων που περιλαμβάνονται στο Σχέδιο, αναμένεται να αυξήσουν σημαντικά την παραγωγή της οικονομίας και να δημιουργήσουν 180.000 έως 200.000 νέες μόνιμες θέσεις εργασίας καλής ποιότητας. Αυτές οι θετικές επιπτώσεις αναμένεται να οδηγήσουν την οικονομία σε μια νέα και καλύτερη μακροχρόνια ισορροπία με μειωμένες αναποτελεσματικότητες, πράγμα που συνεπάγεται υψηλότερο επίπεδο οικονομικής και κοινωνικής ευημερίας. Αυτή η πιο αποτελεσματική κατάσταση της οικονομίας, αναμένεται να

συνοδεύεται από υψηλότερη συμμετοχή στην αγορά εργασίας και υψηλότερη απασχόληση, αυξημένους πραγματικούς μισθούς και χαμηλότερα ποσοστά φτώχειας, υψηλότερη κατανάλωση από τα νοικοκυριά, επενδυτικές ευκαιρίες για επιχειρήσεις, αυξημένη τεχνολογική πρόοδο και αποδοτικότητα για τον ιδιωτικό και το δημόσιο τομέα, μεγαλύτερο μερίδιο εργασίας υψηλής ποιότητας, καθώς και αυξημένη εξωστρέφεια και ανθεκτικότητα σε οικονομικά σοκ.

Ακολούθως, ένας βασικός στόχος του «Ελλάδα 2.0» είναι η ενίσχυση της οικονομικής και κοινωνικής συνοχής και της ανθεκτικότητας, μέσω ορισμένων στοχευμένων πολιτικών, οι οποίες είναι επίσης σύμφωνες με τον Ευρωπαϊκό Πυλώνα των Κοινωνικών Δικαιωμάτων (European Pillar of Social Rights). Αυτές οι πολιτικές στοχεύουν στη βελτίωση της κοινωνικής προοπτικής (1) με την προώθηση της εκπαίδευσης, της κατάρτισης και των δεξιοτήτων, καθώς και των ίσων ευκαιριών και της πρόσβασης στην αγορά εργασίας, (2) με την μείωση εισοδηματικών και άλλων ανισοτήτων βάσει φύλου, ηλικίας, αναπηρίας κ.λπ., (3) με βελτίωση των συνθηκών διαβίωσης, μείωση της φτώχειας και ενίσχυση του δικτύου κοινωνικής ασφάλισης, (4) με υποστήριξη των νέων στην αγορά εργασίας και παροχή φροντίδας στην παιδική ηλικία, (5) με εκσυγχρονισμό της αγοράς εργασίας, αύξηση της συμμετοχής και βελτίωση των αποτελεσμάτων της, (6) με αναβάθμιση της αποτελεσματικότητας και της συμπερίληψης του συστήματος υγειονομικής περίθαλψης, (7) με αύξηση της συνδεσιμότητας, της ψηφιακής πρόσβασης και των ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων του πληθυσμού, ιδίως για τις πιο ευάλωτες ομάδες, (8) με εξασφάλιση μιας δίκαιης πράσινης μετάβασης και (9) με τη βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας των βασικών τομέων στην οικονομία.

Ο Πίνακας Α1 παρακάτω, χαρτογραφεί μια σειρά στοιχείων και δράσεων που περιλαμβάνονται στο Εθνικό Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, με τους αντίστοιχους τομείς του Κοινωνικού Πίνακα Δικτύων (Social Scoreboard) . Στη βάση της ευθυγράμμισης των πολιτικών πρωτοβουλιών και προτεραιοτήτων που περιλαμβάνονται στο ελληνικό σχέδιο με τους στόχους, τις κατευθυντήριες γραμμές και τις συστάσεις της ΕΕ, καθώς και τις διεθνείς βέλτιστες πρακτικές και εμπειρικά αποδεικτικά στοιχεία υψηλής ποιότητας, η συνολική εφαρμογή του «Ελλάδα 2.0» αναμένεται να βελτιώσει την κοινωνική προοπτική και τη συμβολή στην επίτευξη υψηλότερης κοινωνικής συνοχής, κοινωνικής ένταξης και κοινωνικής ανθεκτικότητας. Η θετική κοινωνική επίδραση του Σχεδίου υποστηρίζεται επίσης από άφθονα στοιχεία στην ακαδημαϊκή βιβλιογραφία.

Πίνακας Α1: Χαρτογράφηση του πίνακα Social Scoreboard με επιλεγμένες ενέργειες του «Ελλάδα 2.0»

Ίσες ευκαιρίες και πρόσβαση στην αγορά εργασίας

Περιοχή 01: Εκπαίδευση, δεξιότητες και διά βίου μάθηση

Δείκτης: Συμμετοχή ενηλίκων στη μάθηση

- Μια νέα στρατηγική για τη δια βίου μάθηση και το εθνικό σύστημα αναβάθμισης δεξιοτήτων

- Επανακατάρτιση και αναβάθμιση δεξιοτήτων του εργατικού δυναμικού μέσω ενός αναμορφωμένου μοντέλου κατάρτισης (μεταρρύθμιση της επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης)

- Δημιουργία δεξιοτήτων για επαγγελματίες στον δημιουργικό τομέα και στον τομέα του πολιτισμού

- Επανακατάρτιση και αναβάθμιση δεξιοτήτων στον τουρισμό

Περιοχή 02: Ισότητα των φύλων στην αγορά εργασίας

Δείκτης: Χάσμα στην απασχόληση των δύο φύλων

- Εκσυγχρονισμός και απλούστευση του εργατικού δικαίου

- Μεταρρύθμιση ενεργών πολιτικών για την αγορά εργασίας: Στοχευμένο πρόγραμμα απασχόλησης για ειδικούς πληθυσμούς με υψηλά εμπόδια στην απασχόληση και στην είσοδο/επιστροφή στην αγορά εργασίας

- Προστασία παιδιών: Επιχορήγηση νέων κέντρων πρώιμης παιδικής μέριμνας ή ικανότητα σε υπάρχοντα κέντρα παιδικής μέριμνας για μωρά από 2 μηνών έως 2,5 ετών

- Δημιουργία μονάδων παιδικής μέριμνας σε μεγάλες εταιρείες

Δείκτης: Χάσμα αμοιβής των δύο φύλων σε μη προσαρμοσμένη μορφή

- Ευαισθητοποίηση σχετικά με τη διαφορετικότητα

Περιοχή 03: Εισοδηματική ανισότητα

Δείκτης: Εισοδηματική ανισότητα

- Προώθηση των ίσων ευκαιριών στην απασχόληση, την εκπαίδευση και την κατάρτιση

- Οι συνολικές θετικές επιδράσεις του Σχεδίου στην αύξηση του ΑΕΠ και την απασχόληση, όπως φαίνεται στη παραπάνω ανάλυση των μακροοικονομικών επιπτώσεων, σχετίζονται με τη μείωση της εισοδηματικής ανισότητας

- Επίσης, βλέπε την ανασκόπηση της βιβλιογραφίας παρακάτω σχετικά με διεθνείς εμπειρικές ενδείξεις που επισημαίνουν συγκεκριμένα κανάλια μέσω των οποίων το περιεχόμενο μεμονωμένων στοιχείων του ελληνικού Σχεδίου αναμένεται να μειώσει την εισοδηματική ανισότητα στην Ελλάδα

Περιοχή 04: Συνθήκες διαβίωσης και φτώχεια

Δείκτης: Ποσοστό σε κίνδυνο φτώχειας ή κοινωνικού αποκλεισμού (ΠΚΦ)

- Κοινωνική ένταξη: Κοινωνική επανένταξη των πιο ευάλωτων ομάδων, κοινωνική στέγαση για τις πιο ευάλωτες ομάδες

- Σχέδιο δράσης για την ενεργειακή φτώχεια

- Μεταρρύθμιση των παθητικών πολιτικών για την αγορά εργασίας για την υποστήριξη της μετάβασης στην απασχόληση: Ενίσχυση των παροχών μακροχρόνιας ανεργίας

Περιοχή 05: Νεολαία

Δείκτης: Οι νέοι χωρίς απασχόληση και εκτός συνθηκών εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης, ηλικιακή ομάδα 15-24

- Ενεργή μεταρρύθμιση των πολιτικών για την αγορά εργασίας: Πρόγραμμα βραχυπρόθεσμης εργασιακής εμπειρίας για νεότερους ανέργους (ηλικίας 18-30)

- Στρατηγική αριστείας στα πανεπιστήμια, καινοτομία

- Ενίσχυση του συστήματος μαθητείας

- Αναβάθμιση της επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης

- Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός της εκπαίδευσης

- Αναβάθμιση της επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης (ΕΕΚ): προμήθεια εργαστηριακού εξοπλισμού για εργαστηριακά κέντρα ΙΕΚ, ΕΠΑΛ, τάξη μετα-δευτεροβάθμιας μαθητείας και σχολές επαγγελματικής κατάρτισης

Δυναμικές αγορές εργασίας και δίκαιες συνθήκες εργασίας

Περιοχή 06: Δομή εργατικού δυναμικού

Δείκτες: Ποσοστό απασχόλησης, ποσοστό ανεργίας

- Μια νέα στρατηγική για τη διά βίου κατάρτιση - Εκσυγχρονισμός και αναβάθμιση του συστήματος αναβάθμισης και επανακατάρτισης

- Επανακατάρτιση και αναβάθμιση ικανοτήτων του εργατικού δυναμικού μέσω ενός αναμορφωμένου μοντέλου κατάρτισης (μεταρρύθμιση της επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης)

- Μεταρρύθμιση των παθητικών πολιτικών για την αγορά εργασίας για την υποστήριξη της μετάβασης στην απασχόληση

- Μεταρρύθμιση των ενεργών πολιτικών για την αγορά εργασίας

- Εκσυγχρονισμός και απλούστευση του εργατικού δικαίου

- Αναβάθμιση της επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης

Δείκτης: Ποσοστό δραστηριότητας

- Όλα τα παραπάνω και μέτρα σχετικά με την απασχόληση των δύο φύλων (στην περιοχή 02)

- Κοινωνική ένταξη: Κοινωνική επανένταξη των πιο ευάλωτων ομάδων

- Προώθηση της ένταξης του προσφυγικού πληθυσμού στην αγορά εργασίας

Δείκτης: Ποσοστό ανεργίας των νέων

- Όλα τα παραπάνω μέτρα σχετικά με τη Νεολαία (στην περιοχή 05)

Περιοχή 07: Δυναμική της αγοράς εργασίας

Δείκτης: Μερίδιο των μακροχρόνια ανέργων

- Μεταρρύθμιση των παθητικών πολιτικών για την αγορά εργασίας για την υποστήριξη της μετάβασης στην απασχόληση

- Μεταρρύθμιση των ενεργή πολιτικών για την αγορά εργασίας: Στοχευμένο πρόγραμμα απασχόλησης σε κρίσιμες περιοχές μακροχρόνιας ανεργίας (ηλικίας 45 ετών και άνω)

Δείκτης: Μέτρα ενεργοποίησης - συμμετέχοντες στις πολιτικές της αγοράς εργασίας ανά 100 άτομα που θέλουν να εργαστούν

- Μεταρρύθμιση των ενεργών πολιτικών για την αγορά εργασίας

- Μεταρρύθμιση των παθητικών πολιτικών για την αγορά εργασίας για την υποστήριξη της μετάβασης στην απασχόληση: Νέο πλαίσιο αμοιβαίων υποχρεώσεων για άνεργους. Αφαίρεση αντικινήτρων για αναβάθμιση / επανακατάρτιση δεξιοτήτων

Περιοχή 08: Εισόδημα, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της εργασίας

- Αύξηση της δημιουργίας θέσεων εργασίας και της συμμετοχής στην αγορά εργασίας

- Οι συνολικές θετικές επιπτώσεις του Σχεδίου στο ΑΕΠ, την παραγωγικότητα και την απασχόληση, όπως φαίνεται στο τμήμα μακροοικονομικών επιπτώσεων, σχετίζονται με υψηλότερους πραγματικούς μισθούς στην οικονομία.

Δημόσια υποστήριξη / Κοινωνική προστασία και ένταξη

Περιοχή 09: Επίδραση των δημόσιων πολιτικών στη μείωση της φτώχειας

Δείκτης: Επιπτώσεις των κοινωνικών μεταβιβάσεων (εκτός των συντάξεων) στη μείωση της φτώχειας

- Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του συστήματος κοινωνικής υποστήριξης

- Ψηφιοποίηση του ΟΑΕΔ

Δείκτης: Δαπάνες γενικής κυβέρνησης για κοινωνική προστασία

- Άξονας 3.4: Αύξηση της πρόσβασης σε αποτελεσματικές και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς κοινωνικές πολιτικές

Δείκτης: Δαπάνες γενικής κυβέρνησης στον τομέα της υγείας

- Άξονας 3.3: Ενίσχυση της προσβασιμότητας, της αποτελεσματικότητας και της ποιότητας του συστήματος υγείας

Δείκτης: Δαπάνες γενικής κυβέρνησης στην εκπαίδευση

- Άξονας 3.2: Ενίσχυση της εκπαίδευσης και της δια βίου μάθησης και εκσυγχρονισμός της επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης

Περιοχή 10: Φροντίδα πρώιμης παιδικής ηλικίας

Δείκτης: Παιδιά ηλικίας κάτω των 3 ετών σε κέντρα πρώιμης παιδικής μέριμνας

- Προστασία των παιδιών: Ανάπτυξη ενός περιεκτικού προγράμματος σπουδών και προγράμματος για σχολεία με στόχο τη γνωστική ανάπτυξη των βρεφών από 3 μηνών έως 4 ετών. Επιχορήγηση νέων κέντρων πρώιμης παιδικής μέριμνας ή χωρητικότητας σε υφιστάμενα κέντρα παιδικής μέριμνας για μωρά από 2 μηνών έως 2,5 ετών.

- Δημιουργία μονάδων παιδικής μέριμνας σε μεγάλες εταιρείες

Περιοχή 11: Φροντίδα υγείας

Δείκτης: Δαπάνες «out-of-pocket» για υγειονομική περίθαλψη

- Μεταρρύθμιση της πρωτοβάθμιας υγειονομικής περίθαλψης

- Οργανωτικές μεταρρυθμίσεις στο σύστημα υγείας (ΚΕΤΕΚΝΥ, ΟΔΙΠΥ)

- Ανακαίνιση και αναβάθμιση υποδομής νοσοκομείων

- Δημιουργία οικιακών συστημάτων υγειονομικής περίθαλψης και νοσοκομείων στο σπίτι

- Ίδρυση κέντρου ακτινοθεραπείας στο νοσοκομείο θωρακικών παθήσεων «Σωτηρία» της Αθήνας

- Έργο για την ανέγερση κτιρίου αφιερωμένου σε κυτταρικές και γονιδιακές θεραπείες και εργαστήρια αιματολογικής κλινικής στο γενικό νοσοκομείο Θεσσαλονίκης «Παπανικολάου»

- Υλοποίηση του εθνικού προγράμματος πρόληψης της δημόσιας υγείας "Σπύρος Δοξιάδης"

- Μεταρρύθμιση στους τομείς της ψυχικής υγείας και των εθισμών

Περιοχή 12: Ψηφιακή πρόσβαση

Δείκτης: Ψηφιακές δεξιότητες (% ατόμων με βασικές ή υψηλότερες των βασικών ψηφιακές δεξιότητες)

- Μια νέα στρατηγική για τη δια βίου ικανότητα: εκσυγχρονισμός και αναβάθμιση του συστήματος αναβάθμισης δεξιοτήτων και επανακατάρτισης της Ελλάδας

- Κοινωνική ένταξη: Ψηφιακή εκπαίδευση ηλικιωμένων και ατόμων με αναπηρία

- Αναβάθμιση ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων στη στρατιωτική θητεία

Δείκτης: μέρος Συνδεσιμότητα του δείκτη DESI - Digital Economy and Society Index

- Άξονας 2.1: Συνδεσιμότητα για τους πολίτες, τις επιχειρήσεις, το κράτος

Επιπλέον, μια σειρά από εμπειρικές μελέτες υψηλής ποιότητας στην ακαδημαϊκή βιβλιογραφία, παρέχουν στοιχεία σχετικά με την αναμενόμενη θετική κοινωνική επίδραση πολλών δράσεων που περιλαμβάνονται στο Εθνικό Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας.

Όσον αφορά τη μακροχρόνια ανεργία, η ακαδημαϊκή βιβλιογραφία υποστηρίζει ότι εξαρτάται από έναν αριθμό παραγόντων, των οποίων η λειτουργία μπορεί να βελτιωθεί μέσω συγκεκριμένων δράσεων και μεταρρυθμίσεων που περιγράφονται στο ΕΣΣΑ «Ελλάδα 2.0». Συγκεκριμένα, υπάρχουν ενδείξεις ότι η αναντιστοιχία δεξιοτήτων όχι μόνο διοχετεύει άτομα σε θέσεις εργασίας που δεν αντιστοιχούν στις δεξιοτήτες τους (με δυσμενείς μισθούς, παραγωγικότητα και επιπτώσεις στην εξέλιξη της σταδιοδρομίας τους), αλλά συμβάλλει επίσης στη μακροχρόνια ανεργία, τουλάχιστον στην Ευρώπη, αποθαρρύνοντας άτομα που (επαν)εισέρχονται στην αγορά εργασίας (CEDEFOP, 2015; Nesporova, 2017). Η σχέση μεταξύ αναντιστοιχίας δεξιοτήτων, αποτελεσματικότητας της αντιστοίχισης και μακροχρόνιας ανεργίας δεν είναι απλώς παρατήρηση ή απλή συσχέτιση. Κατά τη διάρκεια της περιόδου 2000-2018 έχει τεκμηριωθεί μια στατιστική σημαντική σχέση με τη χρήση διαχρονικών δεδομένων για 25 ευρωπαϊκές χώρες (Miyamoto and Suphaphiphat, 2020). Επιπλέον, οι επιπτώσεις της αναντιστοιχίας στην αγορά εργασίας έχουν αποδειχθεί ότι παραμένουν με την πάροδο του χρόνου και είναι πιο σοβαρές όταν συμβαίνουν κατά τη διάρκεια ύφεσης (Liu et al., 2017) Επομένως, η επένδυση σε δεξιότητες εργατικού δυναμικού, ο επανακατάρτιση και η αναβάθμιση δεξιοτήτων μέσω ενός μεταρρυθμισμένου μοντέλου κατάρτισης (όπως περιγράφεται στον ‘Αξονα 3.2) αναμένεται να ενθαρρύνει και να αυξήσει τη συμμετοχή στην αγορά εργασίας, να βελτιώσει την ποιότητα της αντιστοίχισης μεταξύ επιχειρήσεων και ατόμων που αναζητούν εργασία και, ως εκ τούτου, να αποκαταστήσει το πρόβλημα μακροχρόνιας ανεργίας στην ελληνική αγορά εργασίας.

Επιπλέον, οι επαρκείς δαπάνες σε καλά σχεδιασμένες και αποτελεσματικές ενεργές πολιτικές για την αγορά εργασίας (ALMPs), όπως προγράμματα απασχόλησης και κατάρτιση του ιδιωτικού τομέα, έχουν επίσης αποδειχθεί ότι μειώνουν την ανεργία και τη μακροχρόνια ανεργία και περιορίζουν τη χαμηλή συμμετοχή και εργασία στον τομέα της παραοικονομίας. (Card et al., 2018). Συγκεκριμένα, οι Card et al. (2018) έδειξαν ότι οι επιπτώσεις αυτών πραγματοποιούνται πλήρως εντός 2-3 ετών μετά την εφαρμογή του προγράμματος, είναι μεγαλύτερες για εκείνους που ανήκουν σε ευάλωτες ομάδες (όπως γυναίκες και μακροχρόνια άνεργους) και ότι η αποτελεσματικότητα των τους αυξάνεται κατά τη διάρκεια της ύφεσης. Ως εκ τούτου, οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι ενέργειες όπως αυτές που περιγράφονται λεπτομερώς στον Άξονα 3.1 αναμένεται να συμβάλουν σημαντικά στα επίπεδα απασχόλησης και στην αύξηση της παραγωγής, ειδικά δεδομένου ότι το τοπίο διαμορφώνεται σε αυτήν την πανδημική φάση.

Ιδιαίτερα σημαντικές είναι οι δράσεις που περιλαμβάνονται στο σχέδιο για την υποστήριξη της συμμετοχής των γυναικών στο εργατικό δυναμικό. Συγκεκριμένα, εμπειρικά στοιχεία δείχνουν ότι η συμμετοχή των γυναικών εμφανίζει μια διαχρονικά θετική σχέση με την οικονομική ανάπτυξη, ειδικά σε οικονομίες που βασίζονται σε υπηρεσίες και σε χώρες με μέσο-υψηλό και υψηλό εισόδημα (Tam, 2011; Gaddis and Klasen, 2014; Lechman and Kaur, 2015). Ως εκ τούτου, οι προτάσεις που περιγράφονται στους Άξονες 3.1, 3.2 και 3.4 αναμένεται να διευκολύνουν την αύξηση των ποσοστών απασχόλησης των γυναικών και να συμβάλλουν στη μείωση του χάσματος στην απασχόληση των δύο φύλων. Πιο συγκεκριμένα, εκτός από την κατάρτιση και τις ενεργείς πολιτικές για την αγορά εργασίας, υπάρχουν ορισμένες μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις, που περιγράφονται στον Άξονα 3.4, οι οποίες έχουν αποδειχθεί ότι ενθαρρύνουν και αυξάνουν τα ποσοστά απασχόλησης των γυναικών. Τα στερεοτυπικά πρότυπα φύλου και οι αντι-ισότιμες απόψεις έχουν αποδειχθεί ότι επηρεάζουν σοβαρά τόσο τα ποσοστά απασχόλησης των γυναικών όσο και τις διαφορές στις αμοιβές των φύλων στις χώρες του ΟΟΣΑ (Fortin, 2005) Επιπλέον, αυτές οι στερεοτυπικές αντι-ισότιμες απόψεις είναι πολύ επίμονες με την πάροδο του χρόνου (Alesina et al., 2013). Επομένως, η ανάπτυξη ενός αποτελεσματικού μηχανισμού που εντοπίζει, παρακολουθεί, ελέγχει και προτείνει πρακτικές κατά των διακρίσεων είναι ένα βήμα προς την τόνωση της συμμετοχής και της εξέλιξης των γυναικών στην αγορά εργασίας και, ως εκ τούτου, της κοινωνικής συνοχής και της ανάπτυξης.

Εκτός από τις πολιτισμικές, κατά των διακρίσεων πολιτικές, υπάρχουν και άλλα μέσα για την ενθάρρυνση και την αύξηση της γυναικείας προσφοράς εργασίας. Η δημιουργία μονάδων παιδικής μέριμνας εντός εταιρειών, ιδιαίτερα μεγάλων, όπως περιγράφεται στον Άξονα 3.4, είναι ένα επιπλέον βήμα προς αυτήν την κατεύθυνση. Οι μεταβάσεις σε καθεστώτα με καθολική, επιδοτούμενη φροντίδα παιδιών για μωρά έχουν επίσης αποδειχθεί ότι οδηγούν σε σημαντικές αυξήσεις στην απασχόληση των γυναικών (Baker et al., 2008). Υπάρχουν πρόσφατα στοιχεία από την Ευρώπη ότι η αυξημένη διαθεσιμότητα παιδικής μέριμνας προάγει τη συμμετοχή των μητέρων στο εργατικό δυναμικό και βοηθά τους γονείς (ειδικά τις μητέρες) όχι μόνο να αποφύγουν ή να ελαχιστοποιήσουν τα κατά τα άλλα αχρείαστα διαλείμματα στην καριέρα τους, και ως εκ τούτου την πρόοδο στην αγορά εργασίας, αλλά και να επιτύχουν και να διατηρήσουν μια ικανοποιητική ισορροπία μεταξύ επαγγελματικής και προσωπικής ζωής (Vuri, 2016). Επιπλέον, οι πολιτικές που σχετίζονται με τη φροντίδα των παιδιών είναι ακόμη πιο αποτελεσματικές σε χώρες όπου τα ποσοστά απασχόλησης των γυναικών είναι περιορισμένα σε σύγκριση με τον μέσο όρο της ΕΕ, όπως συμβαίνει σήμερα στην Ελλάδα όπου υπάρχει περιθώριο βελτίωσης (Cascio et al., 2015).

Μαζί με την αυξημένη διαθεσιμότητα παιδικής μέριμνας, περιγράφονται πολιτικές που μπορούν να προσαρμόσουν τόσο την αγορά εργασίας στη μετά την πανδημία εποχή, όσο και να αντιμετωπίσουν το ζήτημα της περιορισμένης συμμετοχής των γυναικών στο εργατικό δυναμικό και, κατά συνέπεια, να περιορίσουν το χάσμα απασχόλησης μεταξύ των φύλων. Σύμφωνα με το θεματικό ενημερωτικό δελτίο για το Ευρωπαϊκό Εξάμηνο του 2017 «οι Γυναίκες στην Αγορά Εργασίας», η ανεπαρκής διαθεσιμότητα ευέλικτων εργασιακών ρυθμίσεων, μπορεί να ωθήσει τις γυναίκες –ιδίως εκείνες με ευθύνες φροντίδας – εκτός της αγοράς εργασίας. Ως εκ τούτου, οι αυξημένες ευκαιρίες παιδικής μέριμνας και η ισόρροπη κατανομή των ευθυνών φροντίδας μεταξύ των φύλων αναμένεται να ενισχύσουν περαιτέρω τη συμμετοχή και την απασχόληση του γυναικείου εργατικού δυναμικού, να εξαλείψουν τα πολιτισμικά στερεότυπα και, επομένως, να προωθήσουν την οικονομική δραστηριότητα. Χρησιμοποιώντας δεδομένα για την ελληνική αγορά εργασίας κατά την περίοδο λίγο πριν από την έναρξη της πανδημίας, ο Πουλιάκας (2020) πρόσφατα έδειξε ότι οι γυναίκες είναι πιο πιθανό να εργάζονται από το σπίτι σε σχέση με τους άνδρες, ωστόσο, είναι σημαντικό να υπάρχει επαρκής υποστήριξη και ισορροπία σε σχέση με τις ευθύνες φροντίδας. Ακολούθως, ένα αυξημένο ποσοστό απασχόλησης των γυναικών αναμένεται να μειώσει περαιτέρω ή ακόμη και να εξαλείψει το χάσμα απασχόλησης των φύλων, που είναι αρκετά υψηλό σε σχέση με τον μέσο όρο της ΕΕ-28, και έχει επίσης αποδειχθεί ότι συσχετίζεται αρνητικά με τη δραστηριότητα και την ανάπτυξη της αγοράς εργασίας. Επιπλέον, η μείωση του χάσματος στην απασχόληση μεταξύ των δύο φύλων αναμένεται να μειώσει επίσης το χάσμα στις αμοιβές μεταξύ των δύο φύλων, καθώς η βιβλιογραφία έχει δείξει μια θετική σχέση μεταξύ των δύο, χρησιμοποιώντας δεδομένα για αρκετές ευρωπαϊκές οικονομίες (Simon, 2012) καθώς και παγκοσμίως (Schober and Winter-Ebmer, 2011). Παρόλο που η Ελλάδα βρίσκεται κάτω από τον μέσο όρο της ΕΕ-27 σύμφωνα με την Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή όσον αφορά το μη προσαρμοσμένο χάσμα στις αμοιβές των φύλων, οι πολιτικές πρωτοβουλίες που περιλαμβάνονται στο «Ελλάδα 2.0» στοχεύουν στην αύξηση του σχετικά χαμηλού ποσοστού συμμετοχής των γυναικών και στην αντιμετώπιση θεμάτων που σχετίζονται με τις ευθύνες φροντίδας, στερεότυπα βάσει του φύλου και πρακτικές που εισάγουν διακρίσεις στην αγορά εργασίας. Αυτές οι δράσεις αναμένεται να περιορίσουν περαιτέρω το παρατηρούμενο μισθολογικό χάσμα για τις εργαζόμενες γυναίκες.

Βασική προτεραιότητα του Σχεδίου, είναι επίσης η υποστήριξη των νέων στην αγορά εργασίας. Η ανεργία των νέων συνδέεται στενά με τα ποσοστά απασχόλησης και την οικονομική ανάπτυξη και για ορισμένες χώρες υπάρχουν συγκεκριμένες ιδιότητες και θεσμοί, π.χ. συνδεδεμένοι με την επαγγελματική κατάρτιση, τα προγράμματα μαθητείας, τις ευκαιρίες επανακατάρτισης / αναβάθμισης δεξιοτήτων, που είναι από τους κύριους καθοριστικούς παράγοντες της. Ο συνδυασμός πολιτικών που ενθαρρύνουν την ανάπτυξη και της θεσμικές βελτιώσεις που υιοθετήθηκαν στο «Ελλάδα 2.0», αναμένεται να καταπολεμήσουν την ανεργία των νέων και τη βραδύτητα στη ζήτηση εργασίας γενικά, όπως προτείνεται από την εμπειρική βιβλιογραφία (Dietrich and Moller, 2016). Επιπλέον, η μακροχρόνια ανεργία σε νέες ηλικίες έχει επίσης αποδειχθεί ότι έχει επίμονα αποτελέσματα τόσο όσον αφορά την απασχόληση όσο και τους μισθούς (Mroz, 2006). Αυτό τονίζει τη σημασία των δράσεων που περιγράφονται στο Σχέδιο που παρέχουν επαρκή κατάρτιση και ευκαιρίες επανακατάρτισης / αναβάθμισης δεξιοτήτων, καθώς και ευέλικτες εργασιακές ρυθμίσεις, προκειμένου να διευκολυνθούν οι νέοι που αναζητούν εργασία (και εκείνοι που πρόκειται να πρώτο-εισέλθουν στην αγορά εργασίας) να μετριάσουν τυχόν ακούσια ανεργία, εξασφαλίζοντας μια ικανοποιητική ισορροπία μεταξύ επαγγελματικής και προσωπικής ζωής και διαμορφώνοντας προφίλ ανθρώπινου κεφαλαίου που θα τους

επιτρέψουν να εισέλθουν ομαλά στην αγορά εργασίας ή να βρουν μια πιο κατάλληλη εργασία (Άξονες 3.1, 3.2, 3.4). Αυτό είναι ιδιαίτερα σημαντικό σε ταραχώδεις περιόδους όπως η πανδημία, καθώς έχει αποδειχθεί ότι οι μεταβολές του ΑΕΠ επηρεάζουν σε μεγαλύτερο βαθμό την ανεργία των νέων σε σχέση με τη συνολική ανεργία, επομένως, οι νέοι εκτίθενται περισσότερο στις διακυμάνσεις του επιχειρηματικού κύκλου (Choudhry et al. , 2012).

Η οικονομική ανάπτυξη συνδέεται επίσης με το μερίδιο των νέων που βρίσκονται εκτός απασχόλησης, εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης (Neither in employment, education nor training - NEETs). Πιο συγκεκριμένα, χρησιμοποιώντας δεδομένα για ευρωπαϊκές περιοχές, οι Bruno et al. (2014), έδειξαν ότι οι ρυθμοί ΝΕΕΤ και η αύξηση του ΑΕΠ σχετίζονται πολύ στενά, ειδικά για τις περιοχές της Νότιας Ευρώπης, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της Ελλάδας. Αυτό συνεπάγεται ότι οι αντικυκλικές πολιτικές, οι ενεργητικές πολιτικές στην αγορά εργασίας, τα προγράμματα μαθητείας και η προώθηση της ΕΕΚ σε αυτές τις περιοχές θα είναι ιδιαίτερα χρήσιμα για τη μείωση των ποσοστών ΝΕΕΤ, βελτιώνοντας έτσι την κοινωνική συνοχή και προωθώντας την ένταξη και την οικονομική ανάπτυξη. Ως εκ τούτου, οι μεταρρυθμίσεις που στοχεύουν στις πολιτικές της αγοράς εργασίας, στην ευαισθητοποίηση σχετικά με την διαφορετικότητα, στην επανακατάρτιση και στην αναβάθμιση δεξιοτήτων και στις ευέλικτες εργασιακές ρυθμίσεις που περιλαμβάνονται στο Σχέδιο αναμένεται να είναι αρκετά επωφελείς για τη μείωση του αριθμού των νέων εκτός της αγοράς ή οποιασδήποτε επίσημης κατάρτισης, και να ενισχύσει τα ποσοστά απασχόλησης, την αύξηση του ρυθμού ανάπτυξης και την παραγωγικότητα μέσω επενδύσεων σε ανθρώπινο κεφάλαιο.

Οι πολιτικές που προωθούν την ένταξη και τη συμμετοχή στην αγορά εργασίας βελτιώνουν επίσης τη εισοδηματική κατανομή και τα ποσοστά φτώχειας. Για παράδειγμα, υπάρχουν στοιχεία από την Ισπανία ότι τα ποσοστά ανεργίας, ατομικά και ιδιαίτερα σε επίπεδο νοικοκυριού, έχουν θετική και σημαντική επίδραση στη φτώχεια, ειδικά κατά τη διάρκεια οικονομικής ύφεσης (Ayala et al., 2017). Η αρνητική σχέση μεταξύ της αύξησης του ΑΕΠ και της φτώχειας είναι καθιερωμένη και φαίνεται να ισχύει για μεγάλο αριθμό χωρών. Η οικονομική ανάπτυξη είναι αναγκαία για τη βελτίωση της κατάστασης των αποκλεισμένων και φτωχών ή ατόμων σε κίνδυνο φτώχειας (Adams, 2004; Chemli and Smida, 2013). Οι πολιτικές που διευκολύνουν την (επαν)ένταξη στην αγορά εργασίας, δεν αναμένεται μόνο να ενισχύσουν τα ποσοστά συμμετοχής, την οικονομική ανάπτυξη και τη φτώχεια, αλλά και να μειώσουν τις ανισότητες, καθώς οι τρεις μεταβλητές συνδέονται αρκετά έντονα, βάσει πρόσφατων στοιχείων από τις χώρες της ΕΕ-28 (Bourguignon, 2004; Michalek και Vybostok, 2018). Επιπλέον, φεύγοντας από το εθνικό επίπεδο, υπάρχουν επίσης ισχυρές εμπειρικές ενδείξεις από τις περιφέρειες της ΕΕ ότι η περιφερειακή ανάπτυξη μειώνει την εισοδηματική ανισότητα (Ezcurra, 2007). Αυτό το εύρημα έχει σημαντικές επιπτώσεις στην πολιτική σχετικά με τις δημόσιες παρεμβάσεις μέσω προγραμμάτων που έχουν σχεδιαστεί για την ενίσχυση της απασχόλησης και του ατομικού εισοδήματος. Η θετική επίδραση των επιδοτήσεων της ΕΕ στην αύξηση του ΑΕΠ, ιδίως για τις φτωχότερες περιφέρειες της ΕΕ, επιβεβαιώθηκε επίσης σε πιο πρόσφατες μελέτες. Οι Becker et al. (2010), έδειξαν ότι τα διαρθρωτικά ταμεία της ΕΕ είχαν θετικές επιπτώσεις στο κατά κεφαλήν ΑΕΠ στις περιφέρειες NUTS-2 με κατά κεφαλήν ΑΕΠ κάτω του 75% του μέσου όρου της ΕΕ. Συνεπώς, οι ισχυρές θετικές μακροπρόθεσμες επιπτώσεις στο ΑΕΠ και στην απασχόληση της συνολικής εφαρμογής του «Ελλάδα 2.0» , αναμένεται να βελτιώσουν την εισοδηματική ανισότητα και να μειώσουν τον κίνδυνο φτώχειας στην Ελλάδα.

Η αντιμετώπιση της ανισότητας και της φτώχειας, μέσω της οικονομικής επέκτασης και της ένταξης θα είναι επίσης επωφελής για τη μείωση της σοβαρής υλικής στέρησης, η οποία είναι ένας από τους κύριους δείκτες υλικής φτώχειας. Σύμφωνα με πρόσφατα στοιχεία της Eurostat σε περιφερειακό επίπεδο (NUTS-2), τα ποσοστά της σοβαρής υλικής στέρησης καθορίζονται έντονα από τα μέσα εισοδήματα των νοικοκυριών, την ανισότητα εισοδήματος και τα ποσοστά κινδύνου-φτώχειας. Ωστόσο, οι αυξήσεις του περιφερειακού ΑΕΠ και οι μειώσεις της ανεργίας, ιδίως στη μακροχρόνια ανεργία, μπορούν να μειώσουν σημαντικά τη σοβαρή υλική στέρηση (Dudek και Sedefoglu, 2019). Επιπλέον, χρησιμοποιώντας δεδομένα σε ατομικό επίπεδο από τις χώρες της ΕΕ, οι Barcena-Martin et al. (2014), έδειξαν ότι τα νοικοκυριά όπου ο επικεφαλής είναι γυναίκα έχουν υψηλότερα επίπεδα στέρησης, υπογραμμίζοντας περαιτέρω την ανάγκη προώθησης πολιτικών αποκατάστασης της ισορροπίας των φύλων.

Η ανάλυση που ακολουθεί παρέχει εμπειρικά στοιχεία σχετικά με την πιθανή κοινωνική επίδραση του Σχεδίου χρησιμοποιώντας πληροφορίες από τη βιβλιογραφία που συζητήθηκε παραπάνω. Συγκεκριμένα, ο Πίνακας Α2 αναφέρει αποτελέσματα παλινδρόμησης σχετικά με τη σύνδεση μεταξύ τριών επιλεγμένων βασικών κοινωνικών δεικτών και των δύο πρόδρομων μακροοικονομικών μεταβλητών που αναμένεται να επηρεαστούν θετικά από την εφαρμογή του «Ελλάδα 2.0». Πιο συγκεκριμένα, οι στήλες (α), (β) και (γ) αναφέρουν τα αποτελέσματα παλινδρόμησης μοντελοποιώντας αντίστοιχα το ποσοστό του πληθυσμού που κινδυνεύει από φτώχεια και κοινωνικό αποκλεισμό, το λόγο εισοδηματικής ανισότητας και το ποσοστό μακροχρόνιας ανεργίας στο (λογάριθμο) του πραγματικού του ΑΕΠ, και του ποσοστού απασχόλησης, χρησιμοποιώντας ιστορικές χρονοσειρές για την Ελλάδα. Λόγω περιορισμών διαθεσιμότητας δεδομένων, τα δύο πρώτα μοντέλα στις στήλες (α) και (β) αναφέρουν τα αποτελέσματα των εκτιμήσεων χρησιμοποιώντας δεδομένα ετήσιας συχνότητας για την περίοδο 2003-2019. Η στήλη (γ), από την άλλη πλευρά, αναφέρει αποτελέσματα χρησιμοποιώντας δεδομένα τριμηνιαίας συχνότητας για την περίοδο 1999Q1-2019Q4. Πρέπει να σημειωθεί ότι τα ευρήματα που αναφέρονται παρακάτω είναι μόνο ενδεικτικά και πρέπει να θεωρηθούν ως συμπληρωματικά της ποιοτικής αξιολόγησης που παρουσιάζεται παραπάνω. Ωστόσο, οι ισχυρές στατιστικές συσχετίσεις που αναφέρονται παρακάτω συνάδουν με τις θεωρητικές προσδοκίες και τα διεθνή στοιχεία που εξετάστηκαν παραπάνω. Ως εκ τούτου, παρέχουν σχετικές πληροφορίες για τους σκοπούς της αξιολόγησης των πολιτικών.

Συγκεκριμένα, οι αναφερόμενες εξισώσεις υποδηλώνουν μια στατιστικά σημαντική αρνητική συσχέτιση μεταξύ των μοντέλων κοινωνικών δεικτών αφενός, και του πραγματικού όγκου του ΑΕΠ και του ποσοστού απασχόλησης αφετέρου. Ως αποτέλεσμα, ο Πίνακας παρέχει εμπειρικά στοιχεία που δείχνουν ότι η θετική επίδραση του Σχεδίου στο μακροπρόθεσμο πραγματικό ΑΕΠ και το ποσοστό απασχόλησης, όπως συζητήθηκε στην προηγούμενη ενότητα της εκτίμησης μακροοικονομικών επιπτώσεων, αναμένεται να βελτιώσει τις κοινωνικές προοπτικές μειώνοντας τη φτώχεια, τον κοινωνικό αποκλεισμό, την ανισότητα εισοδήματος και τη μακροχρόνια ανεργία.

Πίνακας Α2: Μοντελοποίηση βασικών κοινωνικών δεικτών για το πραγματικό ΑΕΠ και το ποσοστό απασχόλησης

	(α)	(β)	(γ)

	Εξαρτημένη μεταβλητή		
	Αναλογία πληθυσμού που διατρέχει κίνδυνο φτώχειας και κοινωνικού αποκλεισμού	Λόγος εισοδηματικής ανισότητας	Λόγος μακροχρόνιας ανεργίας
Σταθερά	1,983*** (0,277)	0,245*** (0,076)	N/A
log (Πραγματικό ΑΕΠ)	- 0,169*** (0,045)		-0,287** (0,118)
Ποσοστό απασχόλησης	- 1,214** (0,457)	-0,293** (0,121)	-0,845** (0,419)
Μοντέλο ARDL (Προσαρμοσμένη R-squared)	0,926	0,718	0,974
Δείγμα	2003-2019 (ετήσια)	2003-2019 (ετήσια)	1999T1-2019T4

Σημείωση 1: ** και *** δηλώνουν στατιστική σημαντικότητα στο 95% και 99% αντίστοιχα. Οι παρενθέσεις αναφέρουν τυπικά σφάλματα. Οι έλεγχοι εξειδίκευσης των υποδειγμάτων υποδηλώνουν ότι τα κατάλοιπα των παλινδρομήσεων δεν παρουσιάζουν αυτοσυσχέτιση ή ετεροσκεδαστικότητα.

Σημείωση 2: Για τις στήλες (α) και (β) οι αναφερόμενες εξισώσεις είναι οι στατικές εξισώσεις που λαμβάνονται με εκτίμηση ενός μοντέλου ARDL (1,0,0) σε ετήσια συχνότητα. Στη στήλη (β) ο όρος log (πραγματικό ΑΕΠ) ήταν μη σημαντικός, επομένως αναφέρουμε τα ευρήματα του απλού μοντέλου. Για τη στήλη (γ) η αναφερόμενη εξίσωση είναι η στατική εξίσωση που λαμβάνεται με την εκτίμηση ενός μοντέλου ARDL (1,4,4), σε τριμηνιαία συχνότητα, με τη δομή των χρονικών υστερήσεων να καθορίζεται χρησιμοποιώντας το κριτήριο Akaike. Το μοντέλο περιλαμβάνει μια σταθερά και μια τάση χωρίς και με περιορισμούς αντίστοιχα και περιορίζεται στην εξίσωση ARDL, εξ ου και η απουσία σταθερού συντελεστή στη στήλη (γ). Η χρήση μοντέλων ARDL αντιμετωπίζει δυνητική μεροληψία από παραλείψεις μεταβλητών στις αναφερόμενες στατικές εξισώσεις, καθώς οι πρώτοι αυτοπαλίνδρομοι εξαρτημένοι όροι λειτουργούν ως προσεγγίσεις (proxies) των παραληφθεισών επεξηγηματικών μεταβλητών.

Σημείωση 3: Πηγές δεδομένων: Ποσοστό πληθυσμού που κινδυνεύει από φτώχεια και κοινωνικό αποκλεισμό: EUROSTAT. Αναλογία εισοδηματικής ανισότητας: EUROSTAT. Ποσοστό μακροχρόνιας ανεργίας: Έρευνα εργατικού δυναμικού (LFS). Πραγματικό ΑΕΠ: AMECO. Συνολικό ποσοστό απασχόλησης, ετήσια συχνότητα: AMECO. Συνολικό ποσοστό απασχόλησης, τριμηνιαία συχνότητα: Έρευνα εργατικού δυναμικού (LFS).

Σημείωση 4: Ορισμοί δεδομένων: Το ποσοστό του πληθυσμού που κινδυνεύει από τη φτώχεια και τον κοινωνικό αποκλεισμό αντιστοιχεί στο συνολικό αριθμό των ατόμων που: κινδυνεύουν από φτώχεια μετά από κοινωνικές μεταβιβάσεις, έχουν σοβαρά υλική στέρηση ή ζουν σε νοικοκυριά με πολύ χαμηλή ένταση εργασίας. Ο λόγος ανισότητας εισοδήματος είναι ο λόγος του συνολικού εισοδήματος που λαμβάνεται από το 20% του πληθυσμού με το υψηλότερο εισόδημα (κορυφαίο πεμπτημόριο) προς εκείνο που λαμβάνεται από το 20% του πληθυσμού με το χαμηλότερο εισόδημα (χαμηλότερο πεμπτημόριο).

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- **Γ. Μεθοδολογία**

Για την αξιολόγηση της επίδρασης των μεταρρυθμίσεων, η ανάλυση της ΤτΕ (βλ. προηγούμενες ενότητες) χρησιμοποιεί μία έκδοση του Δυναμικού Στοχαστικού Υποδείγματος Γενικής Ισορροπίας (Dynamic Stochastic General Equilibrium - DSGE) της Τράπεζας της Ελλάδος, το οποίο υιοθετεί τα κύρια χαρακτηριστικά αντίστοιχων δομικών υποδειγμάτων που χρησιμοποιούνται από τις περισσότερες κεντρικές τράπεζες και διεθνείς οργανισμούς, αλλά περιλαμβάνει επίσης ορισμένα χαρακτηριστικά που είναι σημαντικά για την προσαρμογή του υποδείγματος στην ελληνική οικονομία.[107]

Συγκεκριμένα, η εγχώρια οικονομία μοντελοποιήθηκε ως μια μικρή ανοιχτή οικονομία που ανήκει σε μια ζώνη ενιαίου νομίσματος, με την έννοια ότι η ονομαστική συναλλαγματική ισοτιμία είναι εξωγενής και δεν υπάρχει ανεξαρτησία νομισματικής πολιτικής. Ελλείψει αυτόνομης νομισματικής πολιτικής, το εγχώριο ονομαστικό επιτόκιο καθορίζεται από ένα εξωγενώς δεδομένο ονομαστικό επιτόκιο χωρίς κίνδυνο (risk-free) και ένα στοιχείο ασφάλιστρου κινδύνου (risk-premium). Η εγχώρια οικονομία αποτελείται από μεγάλο αριθμό νοικοκυριών, επιχειρήσεων και μιας κυβέρνησης. Υπάρχουν δύο τύποι νοικοκυριών που διαφέρουν ως προς την ικανότητά τους να συμμετέχουν σε αγορές περιουσιακών στοιχείων. Ο πρώτος τύπος νοικοκυριών έχει πρόσβαση στις χρηματοπιστωτικές αγορές και μπορεί να μεταφέρει πλούτο διαχρονικά μέσω της συναλλαγής ομολόγων και συσσώρευσης φυσικού κεφαλαίου, ενώ ο δεύτερος τύπος νοικοκυριών θεωρείται ότι περιορίζεται σε ρευστότητα υπό την έννοια ότι δεν μπορεί να δανείσει ή να δανειστεί. Και οι δύο τύποι νοικοκυριών λαμβάνουν εισόδημα εργασίας από τον ιδιωτικό και τον δημόσιο τομέα.

Όσον αφορά την αγορά εργασίας στον ιδιωτικό τομέα, τα νοικοκυριά παρέχουν διαφοροποιημένες υπηρεσίες εργασίας και υπάρχουν συνδικάτα που λειτουργούν ως ρυθμιστές μισθών σε μονοπωλιακά ανταγωνιστικές αγορές εργασίας. Ως αποτέλεσμα, οι μισθοί του ιδιωτικού τομέα μπορούν να αποκλίνουν από το οριακό προϊόν της εργασίας λόγω της διαπραγματευτικής δύναμης των συνδικάτων. Όσον αφορά τον τομέα της παραγωγής, το υπόδειγμα διαθέτει μονοπωλιακά ανταγωνιστικές εταιρείες που παράγουν εμπορεύσιμα και μη εμπορεύσιμα διαφοροποιημένα προϊόντα. Οι επιχειρήσεις στον εμπορεύσιμο τομέα πωλούν την παραγωγή τους στο εσωτερικό και στον υπόλοιπο κόσμο (καταγράφονται ως εξαγωγές), ενώ οι εταιρείες στον μη εμπορεύσιμο τομέα πωλούν την παραγωγή τους μόνο στο εσωτερικό. Οι εταιρείες καθορίζουν τις τιμές της διαφοροποιημένης παραγωγής τους σύμφωνα με το σχήμα Calvo με μερική αναπροσαρμογή. Οι τιμές ενσωματώνουν μονοπωλιακό κέρδος (price mark-up) στο οριακό κόστος, ένα χαρακτηριστικό που παρέχει τη λογική για πολιτικές που αυξάνουν την ανταγωνιστικότητα στην αγορά προϊόντων. Όλοι οι τύποι ενδιάμεσων αγαθών χρησιμοποιούνται ως εισροές για την παραγωγή καταναλωτικών και επενδυτικών τελικών αγαθών. Τα τελευταία παράγονται από τέλεια ανταγωνιστικές εταιρείες και πωλούνται σε εγχώρια νοικοκυριά και στην κυβέρνηση.

[107] Για πειρσσότερες πληροφορίες βλέπε Papageorgiou, D. and E. Vourvachaki, (2017), "Macroeconomic effects of structural reforms and fiscal consolidations: Trade-offs and complementarities", *European Journal of Political Economy*, Vol. 48, 54-73, και Papageorgiou D., (2014), "BoGGEM: A dynamic stochastic general equilibrium model for policy simulations", Bank of Greece Working Paper Series, No 182.

Το υπόδειγμα περιλαμβάνει επίσης ένα σχετικά λεπτομερές μπλοκ δημοσιονομικής πολιτικής. Συγκεκριμένα, η κυβέρνηση προσλαμβάνει εργασία και συνδυάζει τη δημόσια κατανάλωση και τη δημόσια απασχόληση για την παραγωγή δημοσίων αγαθών που παρέχουν άμεση χρησιμότητα στα νοικοκυριά. Η κυβέρνηση επιβάλλει φόρους στην κατανάλωση, στο εισόδημα από την εργασία και τα κέρδη κεφαλαίου, καθώς και τους εφάπαξ φόρους, και εκδίδει κρατικά ομόλογα μιας περιόδου στην εγχώρια αγορά ομολόγων και στις διεθνείς αγορές. Τα συνολικά φορολογικά έσοδα καθώς και η έκδοση νέων κρατικών ομολόγων χρησιμοποιούνται για τη χρηματοδότηση δημόσιων αγορών αγαθών και υπηρεσιών, δημόσιων επενδύσεων, κρατικών μεταβιβάσεων και μισθών του δημόσιου τομέα. Οι δημόσιες επενδύσεις χρησιμοποιούνται για τη συσσώρευση δημόσιου κεφαλαίου που προκαλεί εξωτερικότητες παραγωγής στον ιδιωτικό τομέα, επηρεάζοντας έτσι την παραγωγικότητα των συντελεστών παραγωγής του ιδιωτικού τομέα, δηλαδή το κεφάλαιο και την εργασία. Το υπόδειγμα διαθέτει επίσης ασφάλιστρα κρατικού κινδύνου που συσχετίζονται θετικά με το χρέος της κυβέρνησης, εισάγοντας έτσι ένα κανάλι κρατικού κινδύνου μέσω του οποίου ο κίνδυνος αθέτησης του κράτους (sovereign default risk) μεταδίδεται στην πραγματική οικονομία.

Το υπόδειγμα περιλαμβάνει επίσης έναν αριθμό ονομαστικών και πραγματικών τριβών, όπως διαμόρφωση συνήθειας στην κατανάλωση, κόστος προσαρμογής των επενδύσεων και μεταβλητή χρησιμοποίηση κεφαλαίου. Αυτές οι λειτουργίες έχουν αναγνωριστεί εμπειρικά ότι παίζουν σημαντικό ρόλο για τη μετάδοση δομικών σοκ. Συνολικά, το υπόδειγμα καταγράφει καλά τα βασικά χαρακτηριστικά της ελληνικής οικονομίας και παρέχει έτσι ένα παραμετροποιημένο υπόδειγμα γενικής ισορροπίας κατάλληλο για προσομοιώσεις πολιτικής.

Τέλος, το υπόδειγμα είναι βαθμονομημένο, δηλαδή συγκεκριμένες τιμές εκχωρούνται στις δομικές παραμέτρους του υποδείγματος και στα εξωγενή εργαλεία πολιτικής, προκειμένου να συλλάβουν την τρέχουσα κατάσταση της ελληνικής οικονομίας. Η κύρια πηγή δεδομένων είναι τα δεδομένα της Eurostat σε ετήσια συχνότητα έως το 2020. Συγκεκριμένα, τα εργαλεία δημοσιονομικής πολιτικής ορίζονται ίσα με τις μέσες τιμές τους, στα δεδομένα κατά την περίοδο 2017-2019. Όπως είναι συνηθισμένο στη σχετική βιβλιογραφία, θεωρείται ότι η οικονομία βρίσκεται σε κατάσταση μακροχρόνιας ισορροπίας και ότι το ΕΣΣΑ «Ελλάδα 2.0» ανακοινώνεται και αρχίζει να εφαρμόζεται το 2021.

Δαπάνες στο πλαίσιο του Εθνικού Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας

Προκειμένου να γίνει η εμπειρική αξιολόγηση της επίδρασης των δαπανών που συμπεριλαμβάνονται στο Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, πρέπει να γίνουν υποθέσεις αναφορικά με: (α) το συνολικό ποσό της χρηματοδότησης που περιλαμβάνεται στο Σχέδιο, (β) την αναμενόμενη ροή των εκταμιεύσεων της χρηματοδότησης και (γ) τη κατανομή της χρηματοδότησης μεταξύ δυνατών χρήσεων.

Συγκεκριμένα, η ανάλυση της ΤτΕ προϋποθέτει ότι η Ελλάδα θα ζητήσει τα μέγιστα διαθέσιμα κεφάλαια (συμπεριλαμβανομένων των δανείων) που διατίθενται στην Ελλάδα βάσει του Σχεδίου Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας. Συγκεκριμένα, 30,5 δισ. Ευρώ αναμένονται σωρευτικά για την περίοδο 2021-2026, εκ των οποίων 18,1 δισ. Ευρώ σε επιχορηγήσεις και 12,4 δισ. Ευρώ σε δάνεια. Υποτίθεται επίσης ότι η Ελλάδα θα ολοκληρώσει εγκαίρως όλα τα σχετικά ορόσημα και στόχους, προκειμένου να πετύχει πλήρη απορρόφηση των κεφαλαίων έως το 2026.

Όσον αφορά τις αναμενόμενες εκταμιεύσεις, η ανάλυση της ΤτΕ υποθέτει ότι το 2021 η Ελλάδα θα λάβει ως προχρηματοδότηση το 13% του συνολικού ποσού τόσο των επιχορηγήσεων όσο και των δανείων, σύμφωνα με τον κανονισμό RRF. Για την περίοδο 2022-2026, οι εκταμιεύσεις των υπολοίπων επιχορηγήσεων και δανείων κατανέμονται ομοιόμορφα, όπως παρουσιάζεται στον Πίνακα Α3 παρακάτω.

Αναφορικά με τη χρήση των πόρων, η μελέτη υποθέτει ότι το 67% των επιχορηγήσεων θα χρησιμοποιηθούν για χρηματοδότηση δημοσίων επενδύσεων. Το υπόλοιπα 33% των επιχορηγήσεων θα χρησιμοποιηθούν για χρηματοδότηση δημόσιας κατανάλωσης. Το πλήρες ποσό των δανείων θα διοχετευτεί προς τον ιδιωτικό τομέα ώστε να χρησιμοποιηθεί για χρηματοδότηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων. Η υπόθεση εργασίας είναι ότι ισχύει η αρχή της προσθετικότητας (additionality principle), δηλαδή ότι το σύνολο των επιχορηγήσεων και δανείων θα χρησιμοποιηθούν για τη χρηματοδότηση πρόσθετων επενδύσεων και μεταρρυθμίσεων, και όχι για δαπάνες που θα πραγματοποιηθούν ακόμα και χωρίς την ύπαρξη του «Ελλάδα 2.0».

Για τον σκοπό της αξιολόγησης της επίδρασης του σχεδίου, και λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τις παραπάνω παραδοχές, το υπόδειγμα επαυξάνεται κατάλληλα για να επιτρέψει διαφορετική μεταχείριση των επιχορηγήσεων και των δανείων που λαμβάνονται βάσει του μηχανισμού Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας. Έτσι, οι αλλαγές εισάγονται στις κατάλληλες εξωγενείς δημοσιονομικές μεταβλητές του υποδείγματος και στην πορεία της επενδυτικής επιδότησης που περιλαμβάνεται στο υπόδειγμα. Συγκεκριμένα, σύμφωνα με το σχεδιασμό του μηχανισμού Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, οι επιχορηγήσεις αντιμετωπίζονται ως δημοσιονομικά ουδέτερες μεταβιβάσεις, που επιτρέπουν αύξηση των κρατικών δαπανών, τόσο για την δημόσια κατανάλωση όσο και για δημόσιες επενδύσεις, χωρίς να επηρεάζουν το δημόσιο χρέος. Αντ 'αυτού, τα δάνεια επιβαρύνουν το δημόσιο χρέος. Με αυτά τα δεδομένα, το υπόδειγμα προσομοιώνει την πορεία των βασικών μακροοικονομικών μεταβλητών ενδιαφέροντος εκφρασμένα σε ποσοστιαίες μεταβολές από τη μακροχρόνια ισορροπία (βασικό σενάριο). Είναι σημαντικό να σημειωθεί ότι μετά το 2026, τα κυβερνητικά εργαλεία δαπανών (δημόσιες επενδύσεις και δημόσια κατανάλωση) και η επενδυτική επιδότηση επιστρέφουν στα αρχικά τους επίπεδα, όπως ήταν πριν από το Σχέδιο Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας «Ελλάδα 2.0» (προ-μεταρρύθμισης και προ-τόνωσης), όπως υποτίθεται συνήθως σε τέτοιες ασκήσεις προσομοίωσης.

Σύμφωνα με τις ελληνικές διατάξεις του Σχεδίου, κάθε χρόνο τα δάνεια διοχετεύονται ως δάνεια μηδενικού επιτοκίου προς τον ιδιωτικό τομέα με στόχο την κινητοποίηση πρόσθετων ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων. Στο υπόδειγμα της ΤτΕ, αυτά τα δάνεια εισάγονται ως έμμεσες επενδυτικές επιδοτήσεις επειδή αναμένεται να χρησιμοποιηθούν για τη χρηματοδότηση επενδύσεων και να αυξήσουν το συνολικό ποσό των επενδύσεων για κάθε μονάδα που δαπανάται από τον ιδιωτικό τομέα[108]. Ως αποτέλεσμα, οι επιδοτήσεις επενδύσεων μειώνουν την τιμή για κάθε μονάδα ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων, δημιουργώντας έτσι ενδογενώς κίνητρα για την κινητοποίηση ακόμη υψηλότερων ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων. Αυτή η προσέγγιση μοντελοποίησης μιμείται την επιδιωκόμενη μόχλευση των ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων.

[108] Τα δάνεια υποθετικά θα εξοφληθούν από τον ιδιωτικό τομέα κατά την περίοδο 2026-2058, σύμφωνα με τις αποφάσεις του Ευρωπαϊκού Συμβουλίου της 21ης Ιουλίου 2020 σχετικά με την αποπληρωμή.

Πίνακας Α3: Αναμενόμενες εκταμιεύσεις του ΤΑΑ ανά έτος

(Δις Ευρώ)

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Σύνολο 2021-2026
Συνολικοί Πόροι	3,97	5,31	5,31	5,31	5,31	5,31	30,50
Από τους οποίους							
Επιχορηγήσεις	2,35	3,15	3,15	3,15	3,15	3,15	18,08
Δάνεια	1,61	2,16	2,16	2,16	2,16	2,16	12,42

Πηγή: Εκτιμήσεις της Τράπεζας της Ελλάδος βασιζόμενες σε πληροφορίες που ελήφθησαν από το Υπουργείο Οικονομικών

Διαρθρωτικές μεταρρυθμίσεις στο πλαίσιο του ΣΑΑ

Το «Ελλάδα 2.0» περιλαμβάνει μια εκτενή λίστα μεταρρυθμίσεων που κατανέμονται στους τέσσερις βασικούς του άξονες: (α) Πράσινη μετάβαση, (β) Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός, (γ) Απασχόληση, δεξιότητες και κοινωνική συνοχή (δ) Ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις και θεσμικός μετασχηματισμός.

Για την αξιολόγηση της επίδρασης των διαρθρωτικών μεταρρυθμίσεων που περιλαμβάνονται στο «Ελλάδα 2.0», είναι απαραίτητο να γίνει μια αντιστοίχιση αυτών των μεταρρυθμίσεων με τις κατάλληλες εξωγενείς μεταβλητές και παραμέτρους του υποδείγματος, ώστε να προσδιοριστούν τα βασικά κανάλια μέσω των οποίων μια συγκεκριμένη μεταρρύθμιση επηρεάζει τα οικονομικά αποτελέσματα. Ωστόσο, εξαιτίας της μορφής και της εσωτερικής δομής του υποδείγματος, δεν είναι εφικτή η ποσοτικοποίηση όλων των μεταρρυθμίσεων που περιλαμβάνονται στο Σχέδιο. Συνεπώς, η ποσοτική άσκηση της μελέτης της ΤτΕ περιορίζεται στη ποσοτικοποίηση ενός υποσυνόλου των μεταρρυθμίσεων. Αυτές ορίζονται ως μεταρρυθμίσεις οι οποίες μπορούν να

συνδεθούν αξιόπιστα με δομικούς δείκτες, για τους οποίους υπάρχει εμπειρική βιβλιογραφία που παρέχει αξιόπιστες εκτιμήσεις για την ελαστικότητα βασικών οικονομικών μεταβλητών που περιλαμβάνονται στο υπόδειγμα ως προς τις μεταβολές αυτών των δομικών δεικτών.[109] Συνεπώς, η μελέτη της ΤτΕ δεν ποσοτικοποιεί την επίδραση του συνόλου των μεταρρυθμίσεων που περιλαμβάνονται στο Σχέδιο, με αποτέλεσμα οι εκτιμήσεις της για τις θετικές επιδράσεις των μεταρρυθμίσεων να αποτελούν, όπως αναφέρει η μελέτη, ένα κατώτατο όριο για το μέγεθος των επιδράσεων αυτών.

Εκτός από το θέμα της αντιστοίχισης των μεταρρυθμίσεων στις παραμέτρους του υποδείγματος, πρέπει να εκτιμηθεί το μέγεθος των εν λόγω μεταρρυθμίσεων. Πρέπει να σημειωθεί ότι η ποσοτική αξιολόγηση του μεγέθους των μεταρρυθμίσεων του Σχεδίου είναι επί του παρόντος δύσκολη καθώς εκκρεμούν ακόμη νομοθετικές δράσεις και μια πιο εμπεριστατωμένη εξειδίκευση ορισμένων από τις διαρθρωτικές παρεμβάσεις. Ένας άλλος λόγος που η εκ των προτέρων αξιολόγηση του μεγέθους των μεταρρυθμίσεων αποτελεί πρόκληση είναι ότι υπάρχει αβεβαιότητα ως προς το χρόνο που απαιτείται για τις μεταρρυθμίσεις για να επηρεάσουν τα οικονομικά αποτελέσματα, καθώς και σχετικά με την ταχύτητα και την επιτυχή ολοκλήρωση της εφαρμογής των μεταρρυθμίσεων [110].

Σε όλα τα πειράματα, το μέγεθος των μεταρρυθμίσεων όπως υποτίθεται από την ΤτΕ, δηλαδή το μέγεθος των εξωγενών σοκ στο υπόδειγμα, έχει ρυθμιστεί έτσι ώστε να καλύψει το χάσμα της Ελλάδας με τις μέσες ευρωπαϊκές πρακτικές (όπως μετρήθηκαν το 2019 ή το 2020) έως το 2030,τουλάχιστον κατά 50%. Η χρήση κάποιου σχετικού κλεισίματος του χάσματος με τις πρακτικές της ΕΕ είναι μια εύλογη σταθερά (anchor) δεδομένου ότι ο μηχανισμός Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας στοχεύει «στην επίτευξη οικονομικής και κοινωνικής ανάκαμψης, ανθεκτικότητας και σύγκλισης» [111]. Σημειώστε επίσης ότι ήδη με το σχεδιασμό των πειραμάτων πολιτικής, οι διαρθρωτικές μεταρρυθμίσεις αναμένεται να διαρκέσουν περισσότερο για να αποδώσουν πλήρως τα αποτελέσματα σε σύγκριση με τα κίνητρα για επένδυσης του Σχεδίου. Μια τέτοια προσέγγιση είναι σύμφωνη με αυτήν που υιοθετήθηκε στην υπάρχουσα βιβλιογραφία, εστιάζοντας στα μεσοπρόθεσμα και μακροπρόθεσμα αποτελέσματα των μεταρρυθμίσεων.

Συγκεκριμένα, η εμπειρική αξιολόγηση της ΤτΕ εκτιμά τα αποτελέσματα της εφαρμογής των διαρθρωτικών μεταρρυθμίσεων μέσω τριών συνόλων παρέμβασης, που αντιστοιχούν σε τρία διαφορετικά μοντέλα-κανάλια:

Μεταρρυθμίσεις που ενισχύουν τον ανταγωνισμό στις αγορές προϊόντος: Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις του Σχεδίου που συμπεριλαμβάνονται σε αυτή τη κατηγορία περιλαμβάνουν την απλοποίηση διαδικασιών (Άξονας 4.2), ενέργειες για την απλοποίηση του επιχειρηματικού περιβάλλοντος και

[109] Μια παρόμοια προσέγγιση ακολουθείται στην Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή (2016), "The Economic Impact of Selected Structural Reform Measures in Italy, France, Spain and Portugal", Institutional Paper 023, European Economy. Η μελέτη συζητά επίσης τις προκλήσεις στην ποσοτικοποίηση της επίδρασης των διαρθρωτικών μεταρρυθμίσεων.

[110] Δείτε επίσης τη συζήτηση στο Box IV.5 in Bank of Greece Intermediate Monetary Policy Report, December 2019, pages 113-117 (in Greek).

[111] Δείτε: https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/QANDA_20_949.

την αναβάθμιση της ποιότητας και ασφάλειας (Άξονας 4.7), διευκόλυνση διεθνούς εμπορίου (Άξονας 4.7), μείωση του διοικητικού φόρτου και του κόστους συμμόρφωσης (Άξονας 4.1).

Για την εξέταση της επίδρασης αυτής της ομάδας μεταρρυθμίσεων, η μελέτη της ΤτΕ συνδέει τον δείκτη ρυθμιστικών διατάξεων Product Market Regulation (PMR) για τον τομέα των υπηρεσιών με μεταβολές στα μονοπωλιακά περιθώρια κέρδους που είναι ενσωματωμένα στις τιμές (price mark-ups) στις αγορές προϊόντων (δείκτες ΟΟΣΑ για το 2019). Η προσομοίωση της επίδρασης των μεταρρυθμίσεων γίνεται υποθέτοντας μια σταδιακή και μόνιμη μείωση των μονοπωλιακών περιθωρίων στις τιμές των επιχειρήσεων του ενδιάμεσου τομέα κατά 1,026 ποσοστιαίες μονάδες έως το 2030. Με αυτό τον τρόπο, η μελέτη υποθέτει ότι η απόσταση της Ελλάδας από την μέση τιμή του δείκτη PMR στην Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση σταδιακά κλείνει μέχρι το 2030.

Μεταρρυθμίσεις που στοχεύουν στην αύξηση της συμμετοχής στο εργατικό δυναμικό (προσφορά εργασίας): Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις που ανήκουν σε αυτή τη κατηγορία περιλαμβάνουν τις περισσότερες από τις μεταρρυθμίσεις που προωθούν τη δημιουργία θέσεων εργασίας και τη συμμετοχή στην αγορά εργασίας (Άξονας 3.1), όπως ενεργητικές και παθητικές πολιτικές απασχόλησης. Επίσης περιλαμβάνει μεταρρυθμίσεις που στοχεύουν στη βελτίωση της εκπαίδευσης, δεξιοτήτων, κατάρτισης/επανακατάρτισης (Άξονας 3.2), καθώς και μεταρρυθμίσεις που στοχεύουν στην αύξηση της πρόσβασης σε αποτελεσματικές και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς κοινωνικές πολιτικές (Άξονας 3.4). Αναφορικά με τις τελευταίες, οι σχετικές μεταρρυθμίσεις υποστηρίζουν προσβάσιμη και υψηλής ποιότητας παιδική φροντίδα, ενισχύοντας έτσι τη συμμετοχή των γυναικών στην αγορά εργασίας.

Η προσομοίωση της επίδρασης αυτής της ομάδας μεταρρυθμίσεων στην αγορά εργασίας γίνεται με αθροιστικά αυξανόμενη προσφορά εργασίας κατά περίπου 4% έως το 2030. Το μέγεθος αυτό οδηγεί σε κάλυψη της υστέρησης του ποσοστού συμμετοχής στην ελληνική αγορά εργασίας από τον μέσο όρο της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης κατά το έτος 2019 κατά το ήμισυ (50%) έως το 2030 (στοιχεία της Eurostat LFS).

Μεταρρυθμίσεις που αυξάνουν τη παραγωγικότητα: Σε αυτή την κατηγορία εμπίπτουν δύο ομάδες μεταρρυθμίσεων που ενισχύουν τη συνολική παραγωγικότητα των συντελεστών της οικονομίας (total factor productivity - TFP), και οι οποίες λαμβάνονται υπόψη στην εμπειρική άσκηση της μελέτης της ΤτΕ.

Πρώτον, μεταρρυθμίσεις που βελτιώνουν το επιχειρηματικό περιβάλλον, μεταξύ άλλων με την άρση των ρυθμιστικών εμποδίων στον ανταγωνισμό. Αυτή η ομάδα περιλαμβάνει μεταρρυθμίσεις που βελτιώνουν την ανταγωνιστικότητα και προωθούν τις ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις και τις εξαγωγές (Άξονας 4.7), όπως και μεταρρυθμίσεις που διευκολύνουν το επιχειρείν ή συμβάλλουν στην απλοποίηση του επιχειρηματικού περιβάλλοντος. Η επίδραση αυτών των μεταρρυθμίσεων προσομοιώνεται μέσω της υπόθεσης ότι η υστέρηση της χώρας από το μέσο όρο της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης που καταγράφεται για τον δείκτη ρυθμιστικών διατάξεων Product Market Regulation (PMR) του ΟΟΣΑ, κλείνει σταδιακά ως το 2030 (δείκτες του ΟΟΣΑ για το 2019). Χρησιμοποιώντας αποτελέσματα από υπάρχουσες εμπειρικές μελέτες, η ανάλυση της ΤτΕ χαρτογραφεί αλλαγές στη ρύθμιση της αγοράς προϊόντων σχετικά με την διανεμητική αποτελεσματικότητα, και επομένως στην παραγωγικότητα της εργασίας, σε όρους μεταβολής του επιπέδου συνολικής παραγωγικότητας των συντελεστών της οικονομίας (Total Factor

Productivity - TFP). Αυτές οι εκτιμήσεις υποδηλώνουν μια μόνιμη αύξηση του TFP κατά 1,22%. Υποτίθεται ότι η συνολική παραγωγικότητα των συντελεστών της οικονομίας αυξάνεται σταδιακά στο μόνιμα υψηλότερο επίπεδο της έως το 2030[112].

Δεύτερον, μεταρρυθμίσεις που ενισχύουν τη ψηφιοποίηση της οικονομίας, στο πλαίσιο του δεύτερου Πυλώνα του Σχεδίου, όπως η στόχευση για τη μετάβαση σε τεχνολογίες 5G (Άξονας 2.1), καθώς επίσης και στο πλαίσιο του τρίτου Πυλώνα του Σχεδίου, όπως η ενίσχυση μεταρρυθμίσεων για κατάρτιση/επανακατάρτιση, ψηφιακές δεξιότητες και ενεργών πολιτικών απασχόλησης (Άξονες 3.1 και 3.2). Η προσομοίωση της επίδρασης αυτών των μεταρρυθμίσεων καθορίζεται από εκτιμήσεις της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής αναφορικά με τις επιδράσεις των ψηφιακών διαρθρωτικών μεταρρυθμίσεων[113]. Ακολουθώντας την προσέγγιση της Επιτροπής, η ανάλυση της ΤτΕ ποσοτικοποιεί την επίδραση επιλεγμένων δεικτών ψηφιοποίησης στο TFP και την παραγωγικότητα της εργασίας, είτε άμεσα είτε μέσω βελτίωσης της διανεμητικής αποτελεσματικότητας. Σε ό,τι αφορά το μέγεθος των μεταρρυθμίσεων, γίνεται η υπόθεση ότι το κενό μεταξύ της Ελλάδας και του μέσου όρου της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης σε όρους ποσοστού του συνολικού πληθυσμού που εργάζονται με εξειδίκευση στη Πληροφορική (δεδομένα 2019 Eurostat) και σε όρους ποσοστού των επιχειρήσεων που χρησιμοποιούν σύνδεση DSL ή άλλη σταθερή ευρυζωνική σύνδεση (δεδομένα 2020 Eurostat), κλείνει σταδιακά έως το 2030. Οι εκτιμήσεις υποδηλώνουν μόνιμη αύξηση της συνολικής παραγωγικότητας (TFP) κατά 1,89%. Συνολικά, οι παραπάνω εκτιμήσεις υποδηλώνουν ότι η συνολική παραγωγικότητα των συντελεστών παραγωγής (TFP) αυξάνεται μόνιμα κατά 3,11% έως το 2030.

Ψηφιοποίηση της Δημόσιας Διοίκησης: Η εισαγωγή αυτής της μεταρρύθμισης της ψηφιοποίησης γίνεται με την επαύξηση του υποδείγματος με την μη παραγωγική χρήση των πόρων, και ιδίως την αναποτελεσματική χρήση εισροών συντελεστών που μπορεί να προκύψουν από τη χαμηλή αποδοτικότητα του δημόσιου τομέα, τη ρυθμιστική επιβάρυνση, το διοικητικό κόστος για τους οικονομικούς παράγοντες κ.λπ. Για να γίνει αυτό, θεωρείται ότι τα νοικοκυριά κατανέμουν τον διαθέσιμο χρόνο εργασίας, μεταξύ «παραγωγικής εργασίας» και «μη παραγωγικών δραστηριοτήτων». Αυτό που έχει σημασία για την παραγωγή του ποριόντος είναι το ποσό των παραγωγικών υπηρεσιών εργασίας που παρέχουν τα νοικοκυριά σε επιχειρήσεις και για τις οποίες λαμβάνουν εισόδημα εργασίας. Η συμμετοχή σε μη παραγωγικές δραστηριότητες συνεπάγεται απώλεια χρησιμότητας για τα νοικοκυριά. Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις που σχετίζονται με την ψηφιοποίηση της δημόσιας διοίκησης μπορούν να εκτιμηθούν μέσω της επίδρασής τους στο μερίδιο που κατανέμεται στην παραγωγική εργασία. Αυτό είναι δύσκολο γιατί απαιτεί εκτίμηση του μεριδίου της παραγωγικής εργασίας ή των μη παραγωγικών δραστηριοτήτων. Για να προσδιοριστεί η τιμή για αυτήν την παράμετρο, η παραγωγική / μη παραγωγική εργασιακή προσπάθεια συνδέθηκε με το χρόνο που τα άτομα μπορούν να

[112] Για τις εκτιμήσεις της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής βλ. Canton, E., D. Ciriaci, and I. Solera (2014): "The economic impact of professional services liberalisation", Economic Papers 533, DG Economic and Financial Affairs and European Commission (2013): “Product Market Review 2013: Financing the real economy”, European Economy 8|2013, DG Economic and Financial Affairs. Similar conclusions are reached on the basis of OECD estimates reported in Égert, B. (2018), “The quantification of structural reforms: taking stock of the results for OECD and non-OECD countries”, OECD Working Paper No 1482, OECD (βλ. Πίνακα 3).

[113] Βλ. Lorenzani, D. and J. Varga (2014), “The Economic Impact of Digital Structural Reforms”, European Commission Economic Papers No 529.

εξοικονομήσουν από την ψηφιακή αλληλεπίδραση με την κυβέρνηση, η οποία εκ των πραγμάτων θεωρείται ότι είναι πιο αποτελεσματική.

Για να γίνει αυτό, τα δεδομένα συνδυάζονται για το μερίδιο ατόμων που αλληλεπιδρούν με δημόσιες αρχές μέσω ιστότοπων με το μερίδιο ατόμων που υπέβαλαν συμπληρωμένα ηλεκτρονικά έντυπα. Το εκτιμώμενο χάσμα μεταξύ Ελλάδας και ΕΕ-27 είναι 10% το 2019 και ερμηνεύεται ως το μερίδιο του διαθέσιμου χρόνου εργασίας που κατανέμεται σε μη παραγωγικές δραστηριότητες.[114] Τα αποτελέσματα της ψηφιοποίησης της δημόσιας διοίκησης προσομοιώνονται υποθέτοντας ότι η Ελλάδα κλείνει το μισό κενό έως το 2030 (δηλ. Το μερίδιο της παραγωγικής εργασίας αυξάνεται κατά 5 ποσοστιαίες μονάδες ή ισοδύναμα το μερίδιο των μη παραγωγικών δραστηριοτήτων μειώνεται κατά 5 ποσοστιαίες σελίδες).

Τέλος, θεωρείται ότι οι πολιτικές μεταρρυθμίσεις ανακοινώνονται αξιόπιστα και αρχίζουν να εφαρμόζονται το 2021.

Μεθοδολογία και παραδοχές της άσκησης ευρωστίας από το ΣΟΕ

Συμπληρωματικά με την ανάλυση της ΤτΕ, το Συμβούλιο Οικονομικών Εμπειρογνωμόνων πραγματοποίησε επίσης μια ποσοτικοποίηση σχετικά με τις μακροοικονομικές επιδράσεις της εφαρμογής του ελληνικού Σχεδίου. Η ανάλυση πρέπει να θεωρηθεί ως άσκηση ευρωστίας των αποτελεσμάτων σε σχέση με εκείνη της ΤτΕ. Για την εκτέλεση της άσκησης, το ΣΟΕ χρησιμοποίησε το υπόδειγμα γενικής μακροοικονομικής ισορροπίας QUEST,[115] και πιο συγκεκριμένα, το QUEST3 R&D version[116] το οποίο χρησιμοποιείται συχνά από την Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή ως επίσημο εργαλείο για την αξιολόγηση των επιπτώσεων των οικονομικών πολιτικών στην Ευρωπαϊκή Οικονομία.

Η παραμετροποίηση και βαθμονόμηση της ελληνικής έκδοσης του υποδείγματος QUEST3 R&D πραγματοποιήθηκε από την Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή, χρησιμοποιώντας διαθέσιμα δεδομένα έως το 2019. Το QUEST είναι ένα νέο-κεϋνσιανό μοντέλο με ενδογενή ανάπτυξη, το οποίο περιγράφει την ελληνική οικονομία μέσω συμπεριφορικών εξισώσεων που εξηγούν τη συμπεριφορά βελτιστοποίησης των οικονομικών παραγόντων μέσω της αλληλεπίδρασης των νοικοκυριών, των επιχειρήσεων στον τομέα των ενδιάμεσων και των τελικών αγαθών, του τομέα E&A, της κυβέρνησης, της ΕΚΤ καθώς και του εξωτερικού τομέα. Η έκδοση του υποδείγματος για την ελληνική οικονομία, που χρησιμοποιείται επίσης από την Επιτροπή, αποτελείται από τρία τμήματα: την ελληνική οικονομία, τη ζώνη του ευρώ και τον υπόλοιπο κόσμο. Στη συνέχεια, το

[114] Για τον υπολογισμό αυτού του χάσματος, χρησιμοποιήθηκαν δεδομένα από την Eurostat, σχετικά με το μερίδιο των ατόμων που αλληλοεπιδρούν με το δημόσιο μέσω ιστοσελίδων και το μερίδιο των ατόμων που υπέβαλλαν ηλεκτρονικά έντυπα. Ο μέσος όρος αυτών των δύο σειρών το 2019 ήταν 40% για την Ελλάδα και 44.5% για την ΕΕ-27.

[115] Βλ.e Marco Ratto, Werner Roeger and Jan in't Veld (2008), "QUEST III : An estimated DSGE model of the euro area with fiscal and monetary policy", Economic Papers No 335.

[116] Βλ. Francesca D'Auria, Andrea Pagano, Marco Ratto and Janos Varga (2009), "A comparison of structural reform scenarios across the EU member states: Simulation-based analysis using the QUEST model with endogenous growth", Economic Papers 392.

υπόδειγμα λαμβάνει επίσης υπόψη την αλληλεπίδραση της ελληνικής οικονομίας με την υπόλοιπη Ευρωζώνη, στο πλαίσιο του διεθνούς εμπορίου και μιας κοινής νομισματικής αρχής.

Το στοιχείο της συμπληρωματικότητας μεταξύ των δύο εμπειρικών μελετών, δηλαδή της ΤτΕ και του ΣΟΕ, οφείλεται σε ορισμένες διαφορές στην αναλυτική περιγραφή των υποδειγμάτων, στις παραδοχές και στα κανάλια μετάδοσης των επενδύσεων και διαρθρωτικών μεταρρυθμίσεις που περιλαμβάνονται στο «Ελλάδα 2.0». Τα κύρια κοινά σημεία καθώς και οι κύριες διαφορές παρουσιάζονται παρακάτω:

Όσον αφορά τις δαπάνες του Σχεδίου, οι ίδιες παραδοχές γίνονται για τη χρήση του συνολικού ποσού των 30,5 δισ. Ευρώ σωρευτικά κατά την περίοδο 2021-2026, από την οποία 18,1 δισ. Ευρώ αναφέρονται σε επιχορηγήσεις και 12,4 δισ. Ευρώ αφορούν δάνεια. Όσον αφορά τη συνιστώσα των επιχορηγήσεων, το 67% κατανέμεται σε δημόσιες επενδύσεις, ενώ το υπόλοιπο 33% διατίθεται για δημόσια κατανάλωση. Επιπλέον, και οι δύο ασκήσεις υιοθετούν την κοινή υπόθεση ότι το συνολικό ποσό των δανείων κατανέμεται στον ιδιωτικό τομέα, για τη χρηματοδότηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων. Μια περαιτέρω κοινή υπόθεση είναι αυτή της αρχής της προσθετικότητας (additionality principle).

Και οι δύο ασκήσεις υποθέτουν ότι το συνολικό ποσό των δανείων αυξάνει το δημόσιο χρέος τη στιγμή της εκταμίευσης, ενώ οι επιχορηγήσεις αντιμετωπίζονται ως δημοσιονομικά ουδέτερες, χωρίς να αυξάνουν το δημόσιο χρέος. Όσον αφορά τις εκταμιεύσεις των πόρων, η ανάλυση της ΤτΕ υιοθετεί την υπόθεση, βάσει του κανονισμού του μηχανισμού Ανάκαμψης και Σταθερότητας, της εκ των προτέρων εκταμίευσης 13% του συνολικού κονδυλίου των 30,5 δισ. Ευρώ το 2021 και ίση κατανομή του υπόλοιπου ποσού κατά τη διάρκεια την περίοδο 2022-2026. Η άσκηση που πραγματοποίησε το ΣΟΕ υιοθετεί την υπόθεση της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής στην ανάλυσή της για την εφαρμογή του μηχανισμού Ανάκαμψης και Σταθερότητας στην ΕΕ, όπου υποθέτει ίσες εκταμιεύσεις κατά την περίοδο 2021-2026.

Η εισαγωγή επιχορηγήσεων που χρησιμοποιούνται ως δημόσιες δαπάνες που κατανέμονται για δημόσιες επενδύσεις κατά 67% και δημόσια κατανάλωση κατά 33%, γίνεται και στις δύο ασκήσεις μέσω των σχετικών εξωγενών μεταβλητών του υποδείγματος. Όσον αφορά τη δανειακή συνιστώσα του Σχεδίου, το ΣΟΕ υποθέτει μια εξωγενή αύξηση του επιπέδου των επενδύσεων απευθείας στην εξίσωση συσσώρευσης κεφαλαίου, η οποία αυξάνει το απόθεμα του δημόσιου κεφαλαίου, σε συνδυασμό με τη μόνιμη μείωση των ασφαλίστρων κινδύνου του φυσικού και άυλου κεφαλαίου κατά 20 μονάδες βάσης, σε σύγκριση με την αρχική σταθερή κατάσταση μακροχρόνιας ισορροπίας. Η υπόθεση για τη μείωση των ασφαλίστρων κινδύνου ακολουθεί την υπόθεση της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής σχετικά με την μέση επίδραση του μηχανισμού Ανάκαμψης και Σταθερότητας στο μέσο κόστος κεφαλαίου στην ΕΕ.[117] Όσον αφορά την ανάλυση της ΤτΕ, το κανάλι μετάδοσης της επίδραση των δανείων καθορίζεται μέσω μιας έμμεσης επιδότησης επενδύσεων, μειώνοντας την τιμή των επενδύσεων.

Για την αξιολόγηση της επίδρασης των διαρθρωτικών μεταρρυθμίσεων, οι δύο ασκήσεις ακολουθούν μια παρόμοια προσέγγιση που περιλαμβάνει τη χαρτογράφηση των μεταρρυθμίσεων που περιλαμβάνονται στο Σχέδιο στις σχετικές εξωγενείς μεταβλητές και

[117] Βλ. Commission Staff Working Document (2020), “Identifying Europe's recovery needs”, SWD(2020) 98

παραμέτρους των υποδειγμάτων που χρησιμοποιήθηκαν. Το υπόδειγμα QUEST περιέχει έναν πιο εκτενή κατάλογο μεταβλητών και παραμέτρων που αναφέρονται στις αγορές εργασίας και προϊόντων και, κυρίως, περιλαμβάνει έναν τομέα E&A που χαρακτηρίζεται από μακροπρόθεσμη ενδογενή ανάπτυξη.

Όσον αφορά τις διαρθρωτικές μεταρρυθμίσεις στις αγορές προϊόντων, η ανάλυση της ΤτΕ προϋποθέτει σταδιακή σύγκλιση του μονοπωλιακού περιθωρίου κέρδους (price mark-ups) στον τομέα των ενδιάμεσων αγαθών προς τον μέσο όρο της ΕΕ, κατά 50% σε 10 χρόνια. Αυτή η μείωση οδηγεί σε αλλαγή των όρων του εμπορίου υπέρ της εγχώριας παραγωγής, αυξάνοντας έτσι τις ελληνικές εξαγωγές και το ΑΕΠ μόνιμα. Η κύρια μεταβλητή που χρησιμοποιείται στην άσκηση από το ΣΟΕ για τον καθορισμό της αύξησης του ανταγωνισμού λόγω της εφαρμογής των μεταρρυθμίσεων που περιλαμβάνονται στο «Ελλάδα 2.0» είναι το μονοπωλιακό περιθώριο κέρδους του τομέα των τελικών αγαθών. Συγκεκριμένα, θεωρείται ότι το μονοπωλιακό περιθώριο κέρδους μειώνεται κατά 2,7 ποσοστιαίες μονάδες σε διακριτό βήμα, πράγμα που συνεπάγεται άμεση σύγκλιση προς τον μέσο όρο της ζώνης του ευρώ, με βάση τις βαθμονομημένες τιμές του υποδείγματος QUEST. Η επίδραση αυτής της αλλαγής οδηγεί σε σταδιακή μείωση των τιμών των τελικών αγαθών, η οποία ενισχύει την εγχώρια ζήτηση και την εξωτερική ανταγωνιστικότητα της ελληνικής οικονομίας. Αυτό με τη σειρά του αυξάνει τις εξαγωγές τελικών αγαθών καθώς και τη ζήτηση εισροών κεφαλαίου από τον ενδιάμεσο τομέα. Το φυσικό κεφάλαιο που παράγεται από τον ενδιάμεσο τομέα αποτελεί σημαντική εισροή για την παραγωγική ικανότητα των επιχειρήσεων στον τομέα των τελικών αγαθών, προκειμένου να ανταποκριθεί στην αυξημένη ζήτηση για τα προϊόντα τους. Ταυτόχρονα, αυτή η μεταρρύθμιση οδηγεί επίσης σε έμμεση μακροπρόθεσμη επίδραση στην παραγωγικότητα, μέσω της αυξημένης ζήτησης νέων διπλωμάτων ευρεσιτεχνίας που παράγονται από τον τομέα E&A, τα οποία τροφοδοτούν ενδογενώς την παραγωγή ιδιωτικού φυσικού κεφαλαίου.

Μια πρόσθετη συμπληρωματική υπόθεση που επιτρέπεται από το υπόδειγμα QUEST στην ανάλυση του ΣΟΕ αφορά τη βελτίωση του επιχειρηματικού περιβάλλοντος. Αυτή η υπόθεση μοντελοποιείται μέσω της μείωσης του κόστους εισόδου που αντιμετωπίζουν οι επιχειρήσεις του ενδιάμεσου τομέα. Συγκεκριμένα, η ανάλυση του ΣΟΕ υποθέτει μια διακριτή και μόνιμη μείωση αυτού του κόστους κατά 1 ποσοστιαία μονάδα από τη βαθμονομημένη αξία της, ώστε να είναι ισοδύναμη με την τελευταία εκτίμηση της έκθεσης Doing Business του 2020, στο 1,5% του κατά κεφαλήν εισοδήματος. Αυτή η μεταρρύθμιση οδηγεί σε αύξηση της εισόδου εταιρειών στον τομέα των ενδιάμεσων αγαθών, η οποία με τη σειρά της αυξάνει τη ζήτηση για νέες τεχνολογίες και προκαλεί μια ενδογενή αύξηση των επενδύσεων σε άυλα κεφάλαια στον τομέα E&A, με μακροχρόνιες θετικές επιπτώσεις για τη συνολική παραγωγικότητα των συντελεστών παραγωγής.

Τέλος, το υπόδειγμα QUEST επιτρέπει την ποσοτικοποίηση της μείωσης των διοικητικών εμποδίων που αντιμετωπίζουν οι επιχειρήσεις λόγω του εύρους των διοικητικών διαδικασιών και κανονισμών. Αυτή η μεταβλητή συνδέεται με διαρθρωτικές μεταρρυθμίσεις στο σχέδιο της Ελλάδας με στόχο, μεταξύ άλλων, τη βελτίωση της διακυβέρνησης, τον εκσυγχρονισμό της δημόσιας διοίκησης και την αύξηση της αποτελεσματικότητας του δικαστικού συστήματος.

Ακολουθώντας την προσέγγιση της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής σε σχετική μελέτη[118], η ανάλυση του ΣΟΕ κάνει την υπόθεση ότι αυτές οι μεταρρυθμίσεις οδηγούν σε διακριτή και μόνιμη μείωση του διοικητικού φόρτου που αντιμετωπίζουν οι επιχειρήσεις στον τομέα των τελικών αγαθών κατά 10%. Αυτή η μείωση κόστους επιτρέπει στις εταιρείες να παράγουν το ίδιο επίπεδο παραγωγής με χαμηλότερο μέσο κόστος παραγωγής που οδηγεί σε αυξημένη κερδοφορία, η οποία με τη σειρά της αυξάνει τις ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις. Η αυξημένη ζήτηση για ενδιάμεσα προϊόντα αυξάνει τη ζήτηση για ποικιλίες διπλωμάτων ευρεσιτεχνίας, οδηγώντας σε μακροπρόθεσμη ενδογενή αύξηση του ΑΕΠ.

Όσον αφορά τις διαρθρωτικές μεταρρυθμίσεις στην αγορά εργασίας, η ανάλυση της ΤτΕ ποσοτικοποιεί τις επιπτώσεις της αύξησης του ποσοστού συμμετοχής αυξάνοντας αθροιστικά την προσφορά εργασίας κατά περίπου 4% έως το 2030, όπου οι υπηρεσίες προσφοράς εργασίας διαφοροποιούνται μεταξύ της εργασίας στον ιδιωτικό και τον δημόσιο τομέα. Η ανάλυση από το ΣΟΕ χρησιμοποιώντας το υπόδειγμα QUEST επιτρέπει τρεις τύπους ειδικευμένου εργατικού δυναμικού (χαμηλή, μεσαία και υψηλή ειδίκευση), καθένας από τους οποίους χαρακτηρίζεται από διαφορετικό βαθμό αποτελεσματικότητας της εργασίας, όπου οι υψηλότερες δεξιότητες σχετίζονται με υψηλότερη αποτελεσματικότητα. Ως αποτέλεσμα, η ανάλυση από το ΣΟΕ χαρτογραφεί τις μεταρρυθμίσεις που περιλαμβάνονται στο «Ελλάδα 2.0» με στόχο τη βελτίωση της συμμετοχής στην εργασία και της ποιότητας της εκπαίδευσης, τα προγράμματα αναβάθμισης/επανακατάρτισης δεξιοτήτων με στόχο τη βελτίωση των ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων, και ενεργητικές και παθητικές πολιτικές στην αγορά εργασίας για αλλαγές στην προσφορά εργασίας και στην ποιότητα του ανθρώπινου κεφαλαίου. Αυτές οι αλλαγές και τα αποτελέσματά τους ποσοτικοποιούνται μέσω τεσσάρων καναλιών:

Το πρώτο κανάλι υποθέτει ότι το ποσοστό μη συμμετοχής εργαζομένων του πληθυσμού σε ηλικία εργασίας με χαμηλή και μεσαία ειδίκευση μειώνεται ως αποτέλεσμα μεταρρυθμίσεων, συγκλίνοντας σταδιακά και γραμμικά στο μισό της τρέχουσας απόστασης από τον μέσο όρο της ζώνης του ευρώ μετά από 20 χρόνια. Η ανάλυση του ΣΟΕ δεν υποθέτει καμία επίπτωση στο αντίστοιχο ποσοστό μη συμμετοχής για τους εργαζόμενους με υψηλή ειδίκευση, καθώς η αντίστοιχη βαθμονομημένη τιμή του υποδείγματος QUEST από την Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή είναι ήδη κάτω από το μέσο όρο της ζώνης του ευρώ. Συγκεκριμένα, θεωρείται ότι το ποσοστό μη συμμετοχής του πληθυσμού με χαμηλή ειδίκευση μειώνεται σταδιακά κατά 0,66 ποσοστιαίες μονάδες, ενώ για τον πληθυσμό μεσαίας εξειδίκευσης μειώνεται σταδιακά κατά 2,2 ποσοστιαίες μονάδες. Αυτό οδηγεί σε αύξηση της προσφοράς εργασίας, και αν υποτεθεί ότι όλα τα υπόλοιπα είναι σταθερά, βελτιώνεται η παραγωγική ικανότητα των εταιρειών που οδηγεί σε μείωση του κόστους εργασίας βραχυπρόθεσμα. Αυτό, με τη σειρά του, επιτρέπει στις επιχειρήσεις να αυξήσουν τη ζήτηση τους για εργασία και επομένως το επίπεδο απασχόλησης. Καθώς το οριακό κόστος των επιχειρήσεων μειώνεται, ασκούν πτωτική πίεση στις εγχώριες τιμές που συνεπάγεται πτώση του εγχώριου πληθωρισμού και αλλαγή των όρων του εμπορίου, αύξηση της διεθνούς ανταγωνιστικότητας, η οποία προκαλεί αύξηση των εξαγωγών. Μέσω αυτών των καναλιών, η αύξηση της συμμετοχής στην εργασία οδηγεί σε αύξηση της απασχόλησης, και σε συνδυασμό με

[118] Βλ. Francesca D'Auria, Andrea Pagano, Marco Ratto and Janos Varga (2009), "A comparison of structural reform scenarios across the EU member states: Simulation-based analysis using the QUEST model with endogenous growth", Economic Papers 392.

την πτώση των εγχώριων τιμών, οδηγεί σε αύξηση της ιδιωτικής κατανάλωσης που ενισχύει περαιτέρω την εγχώρια ζήτηση.

Το δεύτερο κανάλι επικεντρώνεται στις εμβληματικές μεταρρυθμίσεις του Σχεδίου με στόχο τη βελτίωση του ανθρώπινου κεφαλαίου της οικονομίας. Συγκεκριμένα, η ανάλυση ΣΟΕ υποθέτει ότι η κατανομή του εργατικού δυναμικού μεταξύ εργαζομένων με χαμηλή, μεσαία και υψηλή εξειδίκευση, συγκλίνει σταδιακά και γραμμικά με τον μέσο όρο της ΕΕ τα επόμενα 20 χρόνια (στοιχεία της Eurostat). Συγκεκριμένα, η παραδοχή του ΣΟΕ είναι ότι το μερίδιο των εργαζομένων με χαμηλή ειδίκευση μειώνεται κατά 3,94 ποσοστιαίες μονάδες στον μέσο όρο της ΕΕ, καθώς αυτοί οι εργαζόμενοι αποκτούν μεσαίες δεξιότητες. Αυτό συνεπάγεται ταυτόχρονη αύξηση των εργαζομένων μεσαίας ειδίκευσης κατά 1,86 ποσοστιαίες μονάδες, ενώ μέρος του εργατικού δυναμικού μέσης ειδίκευσης αποκτά υψηλές δεξιότητες, αυξάνοντας έτσι το μερίδιο των εργαζομένων υψηλής ειδίκευσης κατά 2,08 ποσοστιαίες μονάδες. Ως αποτέλεσμα, οι εταιρείες έχουν στη διάθεσή τους περισσότερο εργατικό δυναμικό που είναι μεσαίας ή υψηλής επίπεδο ειδίκευσης, το οποίο συμβάλλει στην αύξηση της παραγωγικής τους ικανότητας λόγω της υψηλότερης αποτελεσματικότητας των διαθέσιμων εργαζομένων, με αποτέλεσμα ευεργετικές μακροπρόθεσμες επιπτώσεις στο ΑΕΠ. Επιπλέον, η αυξημένη διαθεσιμότητα εργαζομένων υψηλής ειδίκευσης οδηγεί σε αύξηση της απασχόλησης στον τομέα της Ε&Α. Μακροπρόθεσμα, αυτό οδηγεί σε αύξηση του ρυθμού παραγωγής των νέων τεχνολογιών (διπλώματα ευρεσιτεχνίας), η οποία με τη σειρά της αυξάνει ενδογενώς την παραγωγικότητα του φυσικού κεφαλαίου.

Το τρίτο κανάλι υποθέτει ότι η αποτελεσματικότητα της εργασίας μεσαίας και υψηλής ειδίκευσης εργασίας αυξάνεται σταδιακά και γραμμικά προς τον μέσο όρο της ΕΕ και το ήμισυ του μέσου όρου της ΕΕ αντίστοιχα, μετά από 20 χρόνια[119]. Αυτή η αλλαγή αυξάνει σταδιακά το οριακό προϊόν της εργασίας στη συνάρτηση παραγωγής των τελικών αγαθών, προκαλώντας θετική επίδραση στην οικονομική δραστηριότητα βραχυπρόθεσμα, αλλά κυρίως και μακροπρόθεσμα. Ταυτόχρονα, η αύξηση του οριακού προϊόντος της εργασίας αυξάνει τους πραγματικούς μισθούς και την κατανάλωση, καθώς και την εξωτερική ανταγωνιστικότητα των επιχειρήσεων, ενισχύοντας έτσι την εγχώρια παραγωγή και τις εξαγωγές.

Το τέταρτο κανάλι, υποθέτει ότι οι εργασιακές μεταρρυθμίσεις μειώνουν συνολικά τις τριβές στην αγορά εργασίας, όπως ορίζονται στο υπόδειγμα. Η δυσκολία ποσοτικού προσδιορισμού με ακρίβεια αυτής της αλλαγής περιορίζει την ανάλυση στην υπόθεση για μια διακριτή οριακή μείωση της αύξησης του μονοπωλιακού περιθωρίου μισθών κατά 1 ποσοστιαία μονάδα, ακολουθώντας τις πρακτικές των σχετικών εμπειρικών μελετών της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής[120]. Οι

[119] Δεν γίνεται καμία παραδοχή σχετικά με την αποτελεσματικότητα των εργαζομένων με χαμηλή ειδίκευση, καθώς με βάση τη βαθμονόμηση του υποδείγματος QUEST από την Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή, αυτός ο τύπος εργασίας στην Ελλάδα είναι πιο αποτελεσματικός από τον μέσο όρο της ζώνης του ευρώ. Από την άλλη πλευρά, η καταγεγραμμένη απόκλιση μεταξύ της βαθμονομημένης τιμής απόδοσης για την υψηλή εξειδικευμένη εργασία στην Ελλάδα σε σχέση με τον μέσο όρο της ζώνης του ευρώ είναι πολύ μεγάλη, ως αποτέλεσμα της οποίας η ανάλυση ΣΟΕ υποθέτει ότι η σύγκλιση τα επόμενα είκοσι χρόνια καλύπτει μόνο το ήμισυ της απόστασης από το μέσο όρο της ζώνης του ευρώ.

[120] Βλ. Francesca D'Auria, Andrea Pagano, Marco Ratto and Janos Varga (2009), "A comparison of structural reform scenarios across the EU member states: Simulation-based analysis using the QUEST model with endogenous growth", Economic Papers No 392.

μακροπρόθεσμες επιπτώσεις αυτής της μείωσης είναι θετικές για την απασχόληση και τις εξαγωγές, γεγονός που οδηγεί σε μακροπρόθεσμη αύξηση του πραγματικού ΑΕΠ.

Τέλος, το υπόδειγμα QUEST που χρησιμοποιείται από την ανάλυση του ΣΟΕ, επιτρέπει τον ποσοτικό προσδιορισμό της επίδρασης των θετικών επιδράσεων (spillovers) για την ελληνική οικονομία που προκαλούνται από την ταυτόχρονη εφαρμογή των Εθνικών Σχεδίων Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας από τα υπόλοιπα κράτη μέλη της ζώνης του ευρώ. Σύμφωνα με τις παραδοχές του Ελληνικού Σχεδίου, οι επιχορηγήσεις για άλλα κράτη μέλη υποτίθεται ότι κατανέμονται μεταξύ των δημόσιων επενδύσεων και της δημόσιας κατανάλωσης κατά 67% και 33%, αντίστοιχα. Επιπλέον, η ανάλυση προϋποθέτει ότι μόνο το 50% του συνολικού ποσού δανείων που διατίθεται στα υπόλοιπα κράτη μέλη της ζώνης του ευρώ ζητείται και χρησιμοποιείται για τη χρηματοδότηση πρόσθετων δημοσίων επενδύσεων. Συνολικά, η ανάλυση του ΣΟΕ διαπιστώνει ότι η εφαρμογή του μηχανισμού Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας στα υπόλοιπα κράτη μέλη της ζώνης του ευρώ δημιουργεί θετικές επιπτώσεις στην ελληνική οικονομία, αυξάνοντας την εξωτερική ζήτηση και, κατά συνέπεια, τις ελληνικές εξαγωγές. Το 2016, η θετική επίδραση αυτής της επίδρασης στο επίπεδο του ελληνικού ΑΕΠ βρέθηκε να ισούται με 0,16%.

- **Δ. Βιωσιμότητα**

Με βάση τα ευρήματα των ασκήσεων μακροοικονομικής προσομοίωσης που πραγματοποιήθηκαν από την Τράπεζα της Ελλάδος και το Συμβούλιο Οικονομικών Εμπειρογνωμόνων, μπορεί να αναμένεται με βεβαιότητα ότι η πλήρης εφαρμογή του «Ελλάδα 2.0» θα αποφέρει σημαντικές και βιώσιμες θετικές οικονομικές και κοινωνικές επιδράσεις, αυξάνοντας τη μακροπρόθεσμη ανάπτυξη, την απασχόληση και την κοινωνική, οικονομική και θεσμική ανθεκτικότητα.

Συγκεκριμένα, η κοινή επίδραση των παραγωγικών επενδύσεων του δημόσιου και του ιδιωτικού τομέα, που χρηματοδοτούνται από τις επιχορηγήσεις και τα δάνεια, σε συνδυασμό με την εφαρμογή των μεταρρυθμίσεων που περιλαμβάνονται στο «Ελλάδα 2.0» αναμένεται να οδηγήσουν σε σημαντικά μακροπρόθεσμα κέρδη του ΑΕΠ, τα οποία θα μπορούσαν να υπερβούν μακροπρόθεσμα (20 χρόνια) 10% στην ανάλυση της ΤτΕ και 18,5% στην ανάλυση του ΣΟΕ. Οι προβλέψεις της ΤτΕ και του ΣΟΕ είναι συνεπείς με εκείνες της προηγούμενης έρευνας που δημοσίευσε η Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή, σύμφωνα με την οποία η εφαρμογή διαρθρωτικών μεταρρυθμίσεων παρόμοιες με αυτές που περιλαμβάνονται στο ελληνικό σχέδιο θα αυξήσει μακροπρόθεσμα (20 χρόνια) το ελληνικό πραγματικό ΑΕΠ κατά 17,6 %[121].

Όσον αφορά την απασχόληση, η ΤτΕ προβλέπει τη δημιουργία 180.000 - 200.000 νέων θέσεων εργασίας κατά την περίοδο εφαρμογής του Σχεδίου (2021-2026), που προβλέπεται επίσης να διατηρηθεί μακροπρόθεσμα. Επιπλέον, ως αποτέλεσμα της υψηλότερης παραγωγικότητας που επιτρέπει την αύξηση των πραγματικών μισθών, τα κέρδη σε όρους μόνιμης απασχόλησης που προβλέπονται από τις αναλύσεις της ΤτΕ και του ΣΟΕ αναμένεται να είναι θέσεις εργασίας υψηλότερης ποιότητας. Αυτό, με τη σειρά του, συνεπάγεται σημαντικό, βιώσιμο θετικό κοινωνικό αντίκτυπο, δηλαδή (μεταξύ άλλων) μόνιμη μείωση της μακροχρόνιας ανεργίας, της

[121] Βλ. Janos Varga and Jan in't Veld (2014), "The potential growth impact of structural reforms in the EU: A benchmarking exercise", Economic Papers 541.

εισοδηματική ανισότητας και του κινδύνου φτώχειας και κοινωνικού αποκλεισμού, που οφείλεται στη μόνιμη αύξηση του πραγματικού ΑΕΠ και της απασχόλησης. Επιπλέον, η προβλεπόμενη μόνιμη βελτίωση του δημοσιονομικού ισοζυγίου δημιουργεί επιπλέον δημοσιονομικό χώρο. Αυτό αυξάνει τη βιωσιμότητα των δημόσιων οικονομικών και μπορεί επίσης να ενισχύσει περαιτέρω τις θετικές μακροπρόθεσμες κοινωνικές επιπτώσεις που προκαλούνται από την εφαρμογή του «Ελλάδα 2.0».

Επιπλέον, μια πολύ σημαντική πτυχή του ελληνικού Σχεδίου είναι η προβλεπόμενη θετική επίδραση του στη διεθνή ανταγωνιστικότητα της Ελλάδας, κυρίως μέσω μεταρρυθμίσεων. Η υψηλότερη ανταγωνιστικότητα αναμένεται να προκαλέσει αύξηση των εξαγωγών και, ως εκ τούτου, να επιφέρει υψηλότερο βαθμό ανοίγματος της ελληνικής οικονομίας. Η αύξηση του μεγέθους του ελληνικού εξωτερικού τομέα αναμένεται να αυξήσει την ανθεκτικότητα της ελληνικής οικονομίας σε περίπτωση ασύμμετρου οικονομικού σοκ ανά χώρα, ενισχύοντας έτσι τη βιωσιμότητα του ελληνικού οικονομικού μοντέλου. Αυτό, με τη σειρά του, θα ενίσχυε περαιτέρω τη βιωσιμότητα των δημόσιων οικονομικών.

Η υψηλότερη οικονομική ανθεκτικότητα ενισχύεται επίσης από διαρθρωτικές μεταρρυθμίσεις που περιλαμβάνονται στο Σχέδιο, αυξάνοντας την ικανότητα της οικονομίας να προσαρμόζεται σε εξωγενή σοκ και μεταβαλλόμενες οικονομικές συνθήκες. Όπως υποδηλώνει η θεωρία της βέλτιστης νομισματικής περιοχής (theory of optimum currency area), και ένας μεγάλος αριθμός εμπειρικής ακαδημαϊκής βιβλιογραφίας επιβεβαιώνει, η αυξημένη ευελιξία που προωθείται από τέτοιες μεταρρυθμίσεις είναι απαραίτητη προϋπόθεση για την οικονομική και κοινωνική ευημερία σε μια ζώνη ενιαίου νομίσματος. Συγκεκριμένα, διαρθρωτικές μεταρρυθμίσεις που περιλαμβάνονται στο «Ελλάδα 2.0» με στόχο την αύξηση της ικανότητας των ελληνικών αγορών εργασίας, αγαθών και υπηρεσιών να προσαρμοστούν σε αρνητικά οικονομικά σοκ, αποτρέπουν μεγάλα και διαρκή παραγωγικά κενά σε περίπτωση αρνητικού σοκ. Αυτό θα αυξήσει σημαντικά την ανθεκτικότητα στην ελληνική οικονομία.

Τέλος, είναι σημαντικό να σημειωθεί ότι οι επενδύσεις και οι μεταρρυθμίσεις που περιλαμβάνονται στο ελληνικό Σχέδιο είναι συμβατές με την οριζόντια αρχή που περιλαμβάνεται στον κανονισμό σχετικά με τις επαναλαμβανόμενες εθνικές δημοσιονομικές δαπάνες και την αρχή της προσθετικότητας. Αυτό σε συνδυασμό με τον πρόσθετο δημοσιονομικό χώρο που δημιουργείται από την εφαρμογή του Σχεδίου, διασφαλίζει την εφαρμογή των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων που περιλαμβάνονται, διαβεβαιώνοντας ότι δεν θα αντιστραφούν και διασφαλίζει τη βιωσιμότητά τους και με το πέρας του σχεδίου «Ελλάδα 2.0».

- **Ε. Συνοχή**

Για παρακολούθηση της συμβολής του «Ελλάδα 2.0» στη μείωση των ανισοτήτων, και σε περιφερειακό επίπεδο, θα μπορούσαν να χρησιμοποιηθούν ορισμένοι δείκτες, διαθέσιμοι από την Eurostat ή άλλες διαθέσιμες πηγές δεδομένων:

- Ποσοστό ανεργίας και απασχόλησης, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της ανεργίας των νέων και της απασχόλησης, ανά φύλο
- Το κατά κεφαλήν ΑΕΠ σε σχέση με τον μέσο όρο της ΕΕ και σε υπό-εθνικό επίπεδο
- Δείκτης για τη ποιότητα της διακυβέρνησης (government index)
- Χάσμα στην απασχόληση των φύλων
- Χάσμα αμοιβής φύλου σε μη προσαρμοσμένη μορφή

- Μερίδιο μακροχρόνιας ανεργίας
- Μέτρα ενεργοποίησης - συμμετέχοντες στις πολιτικές για την αγορά εργασίας ανά 100 άτομα που θέλουν να εργαστούν
- Δαπάνες γενικής κυβέρνησης στον τομέα της υγείας
- Δαπάνες γενικής κυβέρνησης στην εκπαίδευση
- Παιδιά ηλικίας κάτω των 3 ετών σε επίσημη φροντίδα παιδιών
- Ψηφιακός δείκτης οικονομίας και κοινωνίας (Digital Economy and Society Index)
- Συμμετοχή ενηλίκων στην εκπαίδευση
- Οι νέοι εκτός απασχόλησης, εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης, ηλικιακή ομάδα 15-24
- Ψηφιακές δεξιότητες (% ατόμων με βασικές ή περισσότερες των βασικών συνολικές ψηφιακές δεξιότητες)

Σύγκριση με το σενάριο βάσης των επενδύσεων

Η σύγκριση με το βασικό σενάριο των επενδύσεων χρησιμοποιεί ως σημείο αναφοράς τις τιμές για τον ακαθάριστο σχηματισμό παγίου κεφαλαίου της γενικής κυβέρνησης κατά την περίοδο 2017-2019. Οι δαπάνες που θα χρηματοδοτηθούν από τις επιχορηγήσεις του μηχανισμού Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας έχουν κατανεμηθεί κατά την περίοδο 2020-2026 βάσει του χρονοδιαγράμματος υλοποίησης των έργων, τα οποία έχουν επίσης κατανεμηθεί σε κατηγορίες δαπανών της COFOG (Classification of the Functions of Government). Αυτή η κατανομή είναι προσωρινή, δεδομένου ότι ένας σημαντικός αριθμός έργων που θα χρηματοδοτηθούν από το μηχανισμό θα μπορούσε κατ 'αρχήν να συμπεριληφθεί σε περισσότερα από ένα σημεία του επιπέδου ΙΙ της ταξινόμησης. Για τους σκοπούς της σύγκρισης, όλες οι δαπάνες που χρηματοδοτούνται από επιχορηγήσεις του μηχανισμού Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας θεωρούνται δαπάνες που ενισχύουν την ανάπτυξη.

Οι τιμές που χρησιμοποιούνται για το ονομαστικό ΑΕΠ για την περίοδο 2020-2025 είναι συνεπείς με το μακροοικονομικό σενάριο του Προγράμματος Σταθερότητας. Δεδομένου ότι ο μεσοπρόθεσμος δημοσιονομικός προγραμματισμός στην Ελλάδα καλύπτει μια περίοδο πέντε ετών (από έτος *t* έως έτος *t+4*), δεν υπάρχουν διαθέσιμες μακροοικονομικές προβλέψεις για το 2026. Στους πίνακες που υποβλήθηκαν, η υπόθεση για την ονομαστική αύξηση του ΑΕΠ το 2026 ακολουθεί το πιο πρόσφατο σενάριο βάσης των δημοσιονομικών προβλέψεων της ομάδας Ageing Working Group (ομάδα εργασίας για τη γήρανση του πληθυσμού) που έχουν εγκριθεί από την Επιτροπή Οικονομικής Πολιτικής.

Η τιμή που χρησιμοποιείται για τον συνολικό ακαθάριστο σχηματισμό παγίου κεφαλαίου της γενικής κυβέρνησης για τα έτη 2020-2024 είναι επίσης συνεπής με τις προβλέψεις του προγράμματος σταθερότητας. Για το 2025-2026, τα στοιχεία που χρησιμοποιήθηκαν για τον ακαθάριστο σχηματισμό παγίου κεφαλαίου, εξαιρουμένων των επιχορηγήσεων του μηχανισμού Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, αποτελούν προσωρινές παραδοχές. Η ανάλυση του ακαθάριστου σχηματισμού παγίου κεφαλαίου στις κατηγορίες COFOG βασίζεται σε τρέχουσες εκτιμήσεις σχετικά με την ανάλυση του προϋπολογισμού για τις δημόσιες επενδύσεις τα επόμενα χρόνια, οι οποίες υπόκεινται σε σημαντική αβεβαιότητα και ενδέχεται να χρειαστεί να αναθεωρηθούν στο μέλλον.

Με βάση τα παραπάνω, οι συνολικές δαπάνες ενίσχυσης της ανάπτυξης που επηρεάζονται από δαπάνες που χρηματοδοτούνται από επιχορηγήσεις του μηχανισμού Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας εκτιμάται σε 10,002 δισεκατομμύρια Ευρώ κατά μέσο όρο για την περίοδο 2021-2026. Οι δαπάνες που ενισχύουν την ανάπτυξη, εξαιρουμένων των δαπανών που χρηματοδοτούνται από επιχορηγήσεις του μηχανισμού εκτιμάται σε 6,940 δισεκατομμύρια Ευρώ κατά μέσο όρο κατά την ίδια περίοδο, σε σύγκριση με ένα επίπεδο αναφοράς 4,535 δισεκατομμυρίων Ευρώ κατά μέσο όρο κατά την περίοδο 2017-2019. Ο λόγος των δαπανών που ενισχύουν την ανάπτυξη, εξαιρουμένων των δαπανών που χρηματοδοτούνται από επιχορηγήσεις του μηχανισμού Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας έναντι του ονομαστικού ΑΕΠ, υπολογίστηκε σε 2,5% για την περίοδο αναφοράς και εκτιμάται σε 3,5% κατά μέσο όρο για την περίοδο 2021-2026.

Τα αποτελέσματα της σύγκρισης με το βασικό σενάριο των επενδύσεων περιλαμβάνονται στους πίνακες 4a και 4b του συνημμένου προτύπου Excel που δημοσιεύθηκε από την Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή, μαζί με την καθοδήγησή της στα Σχέδια Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας

των Κρατών Μελών (Guidance to Member States Recovery and Resilience Plans) **στις 22 Ιανουαρίου 2021.**

ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΗ
ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΗ

Βρυξέλλες, 17.6.2021
COM(2021) 328 final

2021/0159 (NLE)

Πρόταση

ΕΚΤΕΛΕΣΤΙΚΗ ΑΠΟΦΑΣΗ ΤΟΥ ΣΥΜΒΟΥΛΙΟΥ

για την έγκριση της αξιολόγησης του σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας της Ελλάδας

{SWD(2021) 155 final}

2021/0159 (NLE)

Πρόταση

ΕΚΤΕΛΕΣΤΙΚΗ ΑΠΟΦΑΣΗ ΤΟΥ ΣΥΜΒΟΥΛΙΟΥ

για την έγκριση της αξιολόγησης του σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας της Ελλάδας

ΤΟ ΣΥΜΒΟΥΛΙΟ ΤΗΣ ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΗΣ ΕΝΩΣΗΣ,

Έχοντας υπόψη τη Συνθήκη για τη λειτουργία της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης,

Έχοντας υπόψη τον κανονισμό (ΕΕ) 2021/241 του Ευρωπαϊκού Κοινοβουλίου και του Συμβουλίου της 12ης Φεβρουαρίου 2021 για τη θέσπιση του μηχανισμού ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας[1], και ιδίως το άρθρο 20,

Έχοντας υπόψη την πρόταση της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής,

Εκτιμώντας τα ακόλουθα:

(1) Η έξαρση της COVID-19 είχε αρνητικό αντίκτυπο στην οικονομία της Ελλάδας. Το 2019, το κατά κεφαλήν ακαθάριστο εγχώριο προϊόν σε τρέχουσες τιμές (στο εξής: κατά κεφαλήν ΑΕΠ) της Ελλάδας αντιστοιχούσε στο 55 % του μέσου όρου της ΕΕ. Σύμφωνα με τις εαρινές προβλέψεις 2021 της Επιτροπής, το πραγματικό ΑΕΠ της Ελλάδας μειώθηκε κατά 8,2 % το 2020 και αναμένεται ότι θα μειωθεί κατά 4,5 % σωρευτικά το 2020 και το 2021. Στις πιο μακροχρόνιες πτυχές, με αντίκτυπο στις μεσοπρόθεσμες οικονομικές επιδόσεις, περιλαμβάνονται ιδίως το υψηλό επίπεδο της μακροχρόνιας ανεργίας και η χαμηλή αύξηση της παραγωγικότητας λόγω συγκέντρωσης της οικονομικής δραστηριότητας σε παραδοσιακούς και χαμηλής καινοτομίας τομείς· επίσης, ο υψηλός κανονιστικός φόρτος, η γραφειοκρατία και το αργό και αναποτελεσματικό σύστημα δικαιοσύνης εμποδίζουν τις ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις.

(2) Στις 9 Ιουλίου 2019 και στις 20 Ιουλίου 2020, το Συμβούλιο απηύθυνε συστάσεις προς την Ελλάδα στο πλαίσιο του Ευρωπαϊκού Εξαμήνου. Ειδικότερα, το 2019, το Συμβούλιο συνέστησε στην Ελλάδα να μεριμνήσει το 2019 και το 2020 προκειμένου α) να επιτύχει βιώσιμη οικονομική ανάκαμψη και να αντιμετωπίσει τις υπερβολικές μακροοικονομικές ανισορροπίες συνεχίζοντας και ολοκληρώνοντας τις μεταρρυθμίσεις σύμφωνα με τις μεταπρογραμματικές δεσμεύσεις που αναλήφθηκαν στο πλαίσιο της Ευρωομάδας στις 22 Ιουνίου 2018 (ειδική ανά χώρα σύσταση 1 2019)[2]· και β) να επικεντρώσει την επενδυτική οικονομική πολιτική στους

[1] ΕΕ L 57 της 18.2.2021, σ. 17-75.

[2] Οι εν λόγω πολιτικές δεσμεύσεις σχετίζονται με τις διαρθρωτικές μεταρρυθμίσεις που ξεκίνησαν στο πλαίσιο των προγραμμάτων οικονομικής προσαρμογής με σκοπό τη βελτίωση της λειτουργίας της ελληνικής οικονομίας και έχουν ορίζοντα υλοποίησης έως τα μέσα του 2022. Οι εν

τομείς των βιώσιμων μεταφορών και της εφοδιαστικής, της περιβαλλοντικής προστασίας, της ενεργειακής απόδοσης, των ανανεώσιμων πηγών ενέργειας και των έργων διασύνδεσης, των ψηφιακών τεχνολογιών, της έρευνας και ανάπτυξης, της εκπαίδευσης, των δεξιοτήτων, της απασχολησιμότητας, της υγείας και της ανάπλασης των αστικών περιοχών, λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τις περιφερειακές ανισότητες και την ανάγκη διασφάλισης της κοινωνικής ένταξης (ειδική ανά χώρα σύσταση 2 2019). Το 2020, το Συμβούλιο συνέστησε στην Ελλάδα να μεριμνήσει το 2020 και το 2021, προκειμένου α) να λάβει όλα τα αναγκαία μέτρα για την αποτελεσματική αντιμετώπιση της πανδημίας, τη στήριξη της οικονομίας και τη στήριξη της επακόλουθης ανάκαμψης σύμφωνα με τη «γενική ρήτρα διαφυγής»· όταν το επιτρέψουν οι οικονομικές συνθήκες, να επιδιώξει την εφαρμογή δημοσιονομικών πολιτικών που αποσκοπούν στην επίτευξη συνετών μεσοπρόθεσμων δημοσιονομικών θέσεων και στη διασφάλιση της βιωσιμότητας του χρέους, με παράλληλη ενίσχυση των επενδύσεων· να ενισχύσει την ανθεκτικότητα του συστήματος υγείας και να εξασφαλίσει επαρκή και ισότιμη πρόσβαση στην ιατροφαρμακευτική περίθαλψη (ειδική ανά χώρα σύσταση 1 2020)· β) να μετριάσει τις επιπτώσεις της κρίσης στην απασχόληση και την κοινωνία, μεταξύ άλλων με την εφαρμογή μέτρων όπως τα καθεστώτα μειωμένου ωραρίου εργασίας και με τη διασφάλιση αποτελεσματικής στήριξης της συμμετοχής στον ενεργό εργασιακό βίο (ειδική ανά χώρα σύσταση 2 2020)· γ) να εφαρμόσει ταχέως μέτρα για την παροχή ρευστότητας και τη συνεχή ροή πιστώσεων και λοιπής χρηματοδότησης προς την οικονομία, με ιδιαίτερη έμφαση στις μικρές και μεσαίες επιχειρήσεις που πλήττονται περισσότερο από την κρίση· να επισπεύσει ώριμα έργα δημόσιων επενδύσεων και να προωθήσει τις ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις για τη στήριξη της οικονομικής ανάκαμψης· να εστιάσει τις επενδύσεις στην πράσινη και την ψηφιακή μετάβαση, ιδίως όσον αφορά τις ασφαλείς και βιώσιμες μεταφορές και την εφοδιαστική, την καθαρή και αποδοτική παραγωγή και χρήση ενέργειας, τις περιβαλλοντικές υποδομές, τις ψηφιακές υποδομές πολύ υψηλής χωρητικότητας και τις ψηφιακές δεξιότητες· να βελτιώσει την αποτελεσματικότητα και την ψηφιοποίηση της δημόσιας διοίκησης και να προωθήσει τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό των επιχειρήσεων (ειδική ανά χώρα σύσταση 3 2020)· και δ) να συνεχίσει και να ολοκληρώσει τις μεταρρυθμίσεις σύμφωνα με τις μεταπρογραμματικές δεσμεύσεις που αναλήφθηκαν στο πλαίσιο της Ευρωομάδας στις 22 Ιουνίου 2018 για την επανεκκίνηση της βιώσιμης οικονομικής ανάκαμψης, μετά τη σταδιακή χαλάρωση των περιορισμών που έχουν επιβληθεί εξαιτίας της έξαρσης της νόσου COVID-19 (ειδική ανά χώρα σύσταση 4 2020). Αφού αξιολόγησε την πρόοδο όσον αφορά την υλοποίηση των εν λόγω ειδικών ανά χώρα συστάσεων κατά τον χρόνο υποβολής του σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας, η Επιτροπή διαπιστώνει ότι έχει επιτευχθεί σημαντική πρόοδος όσον αφορά τις συστάσεις για την αποτελεσματική αντιμετώπιση της πανδημίας, μεταξύ άλλων με την εφαρμογή μέτρων όπως τα καθεστώτα μειωμένου ωραρίου εργασίας και με την παροχή ρευστότητας στις πληγείσες επιχειρήσεις, καθώς και όσον αφορά τη σύσταση για τη συνέχιση και

λόγω μεταρρυθμίσεις παρακολουθούνται στο πλαίσιο της ενισχυμένης εποπτείας και των σχετικών τριμηνιαίων επισκοπήσεων προόδου και εστιάζουν, πιο συγκεκριμένα, στους τομείς των i) δημοσιονομικών και δημοσιονομικών-διαρθρωτικών πολιτικών, ii) της κοινωνικής πρόνοιας, iii) της χρηματοπιστωτικής σταθερότητας, iv) των αγορών εργασίας και προϊόντων, v) της Ελληνικής Εταιρείας Συμμετοχών και Περιουσίας και των ιδιωτικοποιήσεων και vi) του εκσυγχρονισμού της δημόσιας διοίκησης.

ολοκλήρωση των μεταρρυθμίσεων σύμφωνα με τις μεταπρογραμματικές δεσμεύσεις που δόθηκαν στο πλαίσιο της Ευρωομάδας στις 22 Ιουνίου 2018.

(3) Στις 2 Ιουνίου 2021, η Επιτροπή δημοσίευσε εμπεριστατωμένη επισκόπηση δυνάμει του άρθρου 5 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) αριθ. 1176/2011 του Ευρωπαϊκού Κοινοβουλίου και του Συμβουλίου[3] για την Ελλάδα. Με βάση την ανάλυσή της, η Επιτροπή κατέληξε στο συμπέρασμα ότι η Ελλάδα εμφανίζει υπερβολικές μακροοικονομικές ανισορροπίες, που σχετίζονται, ιδίως, με το υψηλό δημόσιο χρέος, την ατελή εξωτερική επανεξισορρόπηση και το μεγάλο απόθεμα μη εξυπηρετούμενων δανείων, σε συνθήκες υψηλής ανεργίας και χαμηλής δυνητικής ανάπτυξης.

(4) [Στη σύσταση σχετικά με την οικονομική πολιτική της ζώνης του ευρώ, το Συμβούλιο συνέστησε στα κράτη μέλη της ζώνης του ευρώ να αναλάβουν δράση, εκτός των άλλων μέσω των οικείων σχεδίων ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας, προκειμένου, μεταξύ άλλων, να εξασφαλίσουν μια πολιτική που στηρίζει την ανάκαμψη και να βελτιώσουν περαιτέρω τη σύγκλιση, την ανθεκτικότητα και τη βιώσιμη και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς ανάπτυξη. Στη σύσταση το Συμβούλιο συνέστησε επίσης την ενίσχυση των εθνικών θεσμικών πλαισίων, τη διασφάλιση της μακροοικονομικής σταθερότητας, την ολοκλήρωση της ΟΝΕ και την ενίσχυση του διεθνούς ρόλου του ευρώ.] [Εάν η σύσταση του Συμβουλίου δεν εγκριθεί έως την έκδοση της CID, η αιτιολογική σκέψη θα απαλειφθεί].

(5) Στις 27 Απριλίου 2021, η Ελλάδα υπέβαλε επίσημα στην Επιτροπή το εθνικό σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας, σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 18 παράγραφος 1 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2021/241. Για την εν λόγω υποβολή ακολουθήθηκε διαδικασία διαβούλευσης, η οποία διενεργήθηκε σύμφωνα με το εθνικό νομικό πλαίσιο, με τις τοπικές και περιφερειακές αρχές, τους κοινωνικούς εταίρους, τις οργανώσεις της κοινωνίας των πολιτών, τις οργανώσεις νεολαίας και άλλους σχετικούς ενδιαφερόμενους φορείς. Η εθνική οικειοποίηση των σχεδίων ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας στηρίζει την επιτυχή εφαρμογή τους και τον διαρκή αντίκτυπό τους σε εθνικό επίπεδο, καθώς και την αξιοπιστία τους σε ευρωπαϊκό επίπεδο**.** Δυνάμει του άρθρου 19 του εν λόγω κανονισμού, η Επιτροπή αξιολόγησε τη συνάφεια, την αποτελεσματικότητα, την αποδοτικότητα και τη συνοχή του σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας, λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τις κατευθυντήριες γραμμές αξιολόγησης του παραρτήματος V του εν λόγω κανονισμού.

(6) Τα σχέδια ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας θα πρέπει να επιδιώκουν τους γενικούς στόχους του μηχανισμού ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας που θεσπίστηκε με τον κανονισμό (ΕΕ) 2021/241 και του Μέσου Ανάκαμψης της ΕΕ που θεσπίστηκε με τον κανονισμό (ΕΕ) 2020/2094 του Συμβουλίου[4] για τη στήριξη της ανάκαμψης μετά την κρίση της COVID-19. Θα πρέπει να προωθούν την οικονομική, κοινωνική και εδαφική συνοχή της Ένωσης, συμβάλλοντας στους έξι πυλώνες που αναφέρονται στο άρθρο 3 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2021/241(7). Η εφαρμογή των σχεδίων ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας των κρατών μελών θα αποτελέσει συντονισμένη προσπάθεια επενδύσεων και μεταρρυθμίσεων σε ολόκληρη την Ένωση. Μέσω της συντονισμένης

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[3] Κανονισμός (ΕΕ) αριθ. 1176/2011 του Ευρωπαϊκού Κοινοβουλίου και του Συμβουλίου της 16ης Νοεμβρίου 2011 σχετικά με την πρόληψη και τη διόρθωση των υπερβολικών μακροοικονομικών ανισορροπιών (ΕΕ L 306 της 23.11.2011, σ. 25).

[4] Κανονισμός (ΕΕ) 2020/2094 του Συμβουλίου, της 14ης Δεκεμβρίου 2020, σχετικά με τη θέσπιση Μέσου Ανάκαμψης της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης για τη στήριξη της ανάκαμψης μετά την κρίση της νόσου COVID-19 (ΕΕ L 433Ι της 22.12.2020, σ. 23).

και ταυτόχρονης εφαρμογής αυτών των μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων και μέσω της υλοποίησης διασυνοριακών έργων, οι εν λόγω μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις θα αλληλοενισχύονται και θα παράγουν θετικές δευτερογενείς επιπτώσεις σε ολόκληρη την Ένωση. Ως εκ τούτου, περίπου το ένα τρίτο του αντικτύπου του μηχανισμού στην ανάπτυξη και τη δημιουργία θέσεων εργασίας στα κράτη μέλη θα προέλθει από δευτερογενείς επιπτώσεις από άλλα κράτη μέλη.

Ισορροπημένη απάντηση που συμβάλλει στους έξι πυλώνες

(7) Σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 19 παράγραφος 3 στοιχείο α) και το τμήμα 2.1 του παραρτήματος V του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2021/241, το σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας αντιπροσωπεύει, σε μεγάλο βαθμό (βαθμολόγηση Α), μια ολοκληρωμένη και επαρκώς ισορροπημένη απάντηση στην οικονομική και κοινωνική κατάσταση και συμβάλλει έτσι κατάλληλα και στους έξι πυλώνες που αναφέρονται στο άρθρο 3 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2021/241, λαμβανομένων υπόψη των ιδιαίτερων προκλήσεων, της χρηματοδοτικής κατανομής για το οικείο κράτος μέλος και της ζητούμενης δανειακής στήριξης.

(8) Το άρθρο 3 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2021/241 ορίζει ότι το πεδίο εφαρμογής του μηχανισμού θα πρέπει να αναφέρεται σε τομείς πολιτικής με ευρωπαϊκή σημασία, διαρθρωμένους σε έξι πυλώνες: α) πράσινη μετάβαση, β) ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός, γ) έξυπνη, βιώσιμη και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς ανάπτυξη, με οικονομική συνοχή, απασχόληση, παραγωγικότητα, ανταγωνιστικότητα, έρευνα, ανάπτυξη και καινοτομία, και μια εύρυθμα λειτουργούσα εσωτερική αγορά με ισχυρές ΜΜΕ, δ) κοινωνική και εδαφική συνοχή, ε) υγεία και οικονομική, κοινωνική και θεσμική ανθεκτικότητα, με σκοπό, μεταξύ άλλων, την αύξηση της ετοιμότητας για την αντιμετώπιση κρίσεων και της ικανότητας αντίδρασης σε κρίσεις, και στ) πολιτικές για την επόμενη γενιά, τα παιδιά και τους νέους, όπως η εκπαίδευση και οι δεξιότητες. Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι επενδύσεις που περιλαμβάνονται στο σχέδιο συμβάλλουν και στους έξι προαναφερθέντες πυλώνες. Επιπλέον, υπάρχει μια συνολική ισορροπία μεταξύ των πυλώνων γ), δ), ε) και στ). Ως εκ τούτου, το σχέδιο αντιπροσωπεύει, σε μεγάλο βαθμό, μια ολοκληρωμένη και επαρκώς ισορροπημένη απάντηση στην οικονομική και κοινωνική κατάσταση της Ελλάδας.

(9) Πιο συγκεκριμένα, όσον αφορά την πράσινη μετάβαση, το σχέδιο περιλαμβάνει μέτρα που αποσκοπούν στη μετάβαση της Ελλάδας προς ένα ενεργειακό μοντέλο χαμηλών ανθρακούχων εκπομπών, στη μείωση των εκπομπών αερίων του θερμοκηπίου, στην αύξηση των ανανεώσιμων πηγών ενέργειας, στην προώθηση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης και της ενεργειακής ανακαίνισης των κτιρίων, στην εισαγωγή βιώσιμων τρόπων μεταφοράς και στην προστασία του φυσικού περιβάλλοντος. Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι επενδύσεις στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό σχετίζονται με την ενίσχυση της συνδεσιμότητας και της ευρυζωνικής κάλυψης, την ψηφιοποίηση της δημόσιας διοίκησης και βασικών τομέων της οικονομίας και την ανάπτυξη ψηφιακών υποδομών και ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων. Για τη διατήρηση μιας έξυπνης και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς ανάπτυξης, το σχέδιο προβλέπει μέτρα για την ενίσχυση των ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων, μεταξύ άλλων, για τις ΜΜΕ, τη βελτίωση του επιχειρηματικού περιβάλλοντος, την τόνωση των επιδόσεων έρευνας, ανάπτυξης και καινοτομίας, την αύξηση της απασχόλησης και τη σύνδεση δεξιοτήτων και θέσεων εργασίας, και την ενίσχυση της αποτελεσματικότητας της δημόσιας διοίκησης και του δικαστικού συστήματος. Επιπλέον, έχουν σχεδιαστεί στοχευμένες παρεμβάσεις με σκοπό την ενίσχυση της κοινωνικής συνοχής μέσω της αντιμετώπισης των προκλήσεων που σχετίζονται με τη συμμετοχή στην αγορά εργασίας, την ανάπτυξη δεξιοτήτων και τις

ίσες ευκαιρίες, ενώ σειρά επενδύσεων διευκολύνουν την εδαφική συνοχή. Επίσης, προκειμένου να μετριαστούν οι δυσμενείς κλυδωνισμοί και να υπάρχει καλύτερη απόκριση στις κρίσεις, το σχέδιο περιλαμβάνει δράσεις για την αντιμετώπιση των μακροχρόνιων προβλημάτων στα συστήματα υγειονομικής περίθαλψης και κοινωνικής προστασίας (κοινωνική ανθεκτικότητα), την προώθηση της βιωσιμότητας των δημόσιων εσόδων, της ανθεκτικότητας του χρηματοπιστωτικού τομέα και της διαφοροποίησης της οικονομικής δραστηριότητας (οικονομική ανθεκτικότητα) και για τη διασφάλιση της αποτελεσματικής δημόσιας διοίκησης και της χρηστής διοίκησης (θεσμική ανθεκτικότητα). Όσον αφορά τις πολιτικές για την επόμενη γενιά, οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι επενδύσεις σε όλες τις βαθμίδες της εκπαίδευσης αποσκοπούν στην ψηφιοποίηση των διαδικασιών και των υποδομών και στην ανάπτυξη ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων για τους νέους, ενώ άλλα μέτρα εστιάζουν στην προσχολική εκπαίδευση και φροντίδα.

(10) Η Ελλάδα αποσκοπεί στην προώθηση των ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων, μέσω ενός «μηχανισμού δανειοδότησης», στο πλαίσιο του οποίου θα πρέπει να χρησιμοποιούνται οι ακόλουθοι δίαυλοι διανομής: i) διεθνή χρηματοπιστωτικά ιδρύματα μέσω επιχειρησιακών συμφωνιών· ii) εμπορικές τράπεζες (μέσω ανοικτής πρόσκλησης για επιλογή)· iii) πλατφόρμα ίδιων κεφαλαίων (μέσω σύμβασης εντολής)· και iv) η συνιστώσα κράτους μέλους του InvestEU, μέσω συμφωνίας συνεισφοράς. Οι προαναφερθείσες συμφωνίες και η πρόσκληση για την επιλογή εμπορικών τραπεζών θα πρέπει να περιλαμβάνουν διατάξεις σχετικά με τα κριτήρια επιλογής των υποστηριζόμενων εταιρειών όσον αφορά τη συμμόρφωση με τον κανονισμό (ΕΕ) 2021/241 και την τεχνική καθοδήγηση της Επιτροπής (2021/C58/01) σχετικά με την εφαρμογή της αρχής «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης», βάσει των οποίων απαιτείται έλεγχος βιωσιμότητας, κατάλογος αποκλεισμού, υποχρεωτικοί έλεγχοι συμμόρφωσης με τις κείμενες διατάξεις για πράξεις που εξαιρούνται από τον έλεγχο βιωσιμότητας από ανεξάρτητο ελεγκτή και επιλογή δραστηριοτήτων σύμφωνα με τη σχετική ενωσιακή και εθνική περιβαλλοντική νομοθεσία. Η δέσμευση των διεθνών χρηματοπιστωτικών ιδρυμάτων, των εμπορικών τραπεζών και του InvestEU για επένδυση κονδυλίων με σκοπό τη στήριξη της κλιματικής και ψηφιακής μετάβασης θα πρέπει να υλοποιηθεί με χρήση της μεθοδολογίας των παραρτημάτων VI και VII του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2021/241, ενώ ανεξάρτητοι ελεγκτές θα πρέπει να ελέγχουν τη συμμόρφωση με την αρχή της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» καθώς και με τους κλιματικούς και ψηφιακούς στόχους βάσει του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2021/241.

Αντιμετώπιση του συνόλου ή σημαντικού υποσυνόλου των προκλήσεων που εντοπίζονται στις ειδικές ανά χώρα συστάσεις

(11) Σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 19 παράγραφος 3 στοιχείο β) και το τμήμα 2.2 του παραρτήματος V του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2021/241, το σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας αναμένεται να συμβάλει στην αποτελεσματική αντιμετώπιση του συνόλου ή σημαντικού υποσυνόλου των προκλήσεων (βαθμολόγηση Α) που εντοπίζονται στις σχετικές ειδικές ανά χώρα συστάσεις, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των δημοσιονομικών πτυχών τους και των συστάσεων βάσει του άρθρου 6 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 1176/2011, προς την Ελλάδα, ή των προκλήσεων που εντοπίζονται σε άλλα σχετικά έγγραφα που έχουν εγκριθεί επίσημα από την Επιτροπή στο πλαίσιο του Ευρωπαϊκού Εξαμήνου. Όσον αφορά την ειδική ανά χώρα σύσταση 1 2019 και την ειδική ανά χώρα σύσταση 4 2020, οι ακολουθούμενες πολιτικές για την εκπλήρωση των ειδικών δεσμεύσεων που δόθηκαν από την Ελλάδα στο πλαίσιο της

Ευρωομάδας τον Ιούνιο του 2018 θα συνεχίσουν να παρακολουθούνται στο πλαίσιο της ενισχυμένης εποπτείας.

(12) Οι συστάσεις που αφορούν την άμεση απόκριση της δημοσιονομικής πολιτικής στην πανδημία μπορεί να θεωρηθεί ότι δεν εμπίπτουν στο πεδίο εφαρμογής του σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας της Ελλάδας. Σύμφωνα με τις διατάξεις της γενικής ρήτρας διαφυγής, και ως απόκριση στην πανδημία της COVID-19 και στην επακόλουθη οικονομική ύφεση, η Ελλάδα έχει θεσπίσει δημοσιονομικά μέτρα για την ενίσχυση της ικανότητας του συστήματος υγείας της, την ανάσχεση της πανδημίας και την ανακούφιση των ατόμων και των τομέων που έχουν πληγεί ιδιαίτερα. Αυτή η ισχυρή απόκριση πολιτικής μετρίασε τη συρρίκνωση του ΑΕΠ, πράγμα που, με τη σειρά του, περιόρισε την αύξηση του δημόσιου ελλείμματος και του δημόσιου χρέους[5].

(13) Το σχέδιο περιλαμβάνει ένα εκτενές σύνολο αλληλοενισχυόμενων μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων που συμβάλλουν στην αποτελεσματική αντιμετώπιση του συνόλου, ή σημαντικού υποσυνόλου, των οικονομικών και κοινωνικών προκλήσεων οι οποίες περιγράφονται στις ειδικές ανά χώρα συστάσεις που απηύθυνε το Συμβούλιο στην Ελλάδα στο πλαίσιο του Ευρωπαϊκού Εξαμήνου το 2019 και το 2020, ιδίως στους τομείς της ποιότητας και της βιωσιμότητας των δημόσιων οικονομικών· της προσβασιμότητας και ανθεκτικότητας του συστήματος υγείας· των ενεργητικών πολιτικών για την αγορά εργασίας· των πολιτικών στήριξης των δημόσιων και ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων στους τομείς της εκπαίδευσης, των δεξιοτήτων και της απασχολησιμότητας· της έρευνας και ανάπτυξης· των ασφαλών και βιώσιμων μεταφορών και εφοδιαστικής, της καθαρής και αποδοτικής παραγωγής και χρήσης ενέργειας, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των ανανεώσιμων πηγών ενέργειας και των έργων διασύνδεσης· των περιβαλλοντικών υποδομών· της ανάπλασης των αστικών περιοχών· και του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού της δημόσιας διοίκησης και των επιχειρήσεων. Το σχέδιο περιλαμβάνει επίσης σημαντικό αριθμό μέτρων για την αντιμετώπιση προκλήσεων στους τομείς των δημοσιονομικών διαρθρωτικών πολιτικών, της κοινωνικής πρόνοιας, της χρηματοπιστωτικής σταθερότητας, των αγορών εργασίας και προϊόντων, καθώς και του εκσυγχρονισμού της δημόσιας διοίκησης, δίνοντας συνέχεια, διευρύνοντας και συμπληρώνοντας τις μεταπρογραμματικές δεσμεύσεις. Μεσοπρόθεσμα, δεδομένης της έντονης εστίασής του στις πολιτικές για τις επενδύσεις, την απασχόληση και την αύξηση της παραγωγικότητας, η εφαρμογή του σχεδίου αναμένεται να στηρίξει την οικονομική ανάκαμψη και, ως εκ τούτου, να συμβάλει στην επίτευξη συνετής δημοσιονομικής θέσης και στη διασφάλιση της βιωσιμότητας του χρέους σύμφωνα με τη σχετική ειδική ανά χώρα σύσταση (ειδική ανά χώρα σύσταση 1 2020). Οι προτεινόμενες ενεργητικές πολιτικές για την αγορά εργασίας είναι ποικίλες και αφορούν ομάδες που έχουν ανάγκη στήριξης, ενώ αποσκοπούν στη δημιουργία θέσεων εργασίας και, παράλληλα, συμβάλουν στην πράσινη μετάβαση (ειδική ανά χώρα σύσταση 2 2020). Το σχέδιο υποστηρίζει την αντιμετώπιση σημαντικών προκλήσεων του ελληνικού εκπαιδευτικού συστήματος και προβλέπει σημαντικές επενδύσεις στις δεξιότητες μέσω της διά βίου μάθησης, με ιδιαίτερη έμφαση στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό και στα δύο σκέλη της εκπαίδευσης (ειδική ανά χώρα σύσταση 3 2020 και ειδική ανά χώρα σύσταση 2 2019). Προτείνονται στοχευμένα μέτρα για τη στήριξη της

[5] Σύσταση για σύσταση του Συμβουλίου για τη διατύπωση γνώμης του Συμβουλίου σχετικά με το πρόγραμμα σταθερότητας 2021 της Ελλάδας, COM(2021) 508 final.

κοινωνικής ένταξης των ευάλωτων ομάδων, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των ατόμων με αναπηρία και των αστέγων, των Ρομά και των ατόμων που ζουν σε συνθήκες ακραίας φτώχειας, ενώ υπάρχουν ορισμένα μέτρα για την προώθηση της συμμετοχής των γυναικών στην αγορά εργασίας (ειδική ανά χώρα σύσταση 2 2020).

(14) Το σχέδιο προβλέπει την επίσπευση της υλοποίησης των ώριμων έργων δημοσίων επενδύσεων και την προώθηση των ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων σε τομείς προτεραιότητας, μεταξύ άλλων, όσων συμβάλλουν στην ψηφιακή και την πράσινη μετάβαση, με μέτρα που σχετίζονται με την ενεργειακή απόδοση, τις βιώσιμες μεταφορές, την προστασία του περιβάλλοντος και την ανάπλαση των αστικών περιοχών, και τα οποία είναι ανάλογα προς τις σχετικές προκλήσεις, σύμφωνα με τις ειδικές ανά χώρα συστάσεις για τις δημόσιες και ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις (ειδική ανά χώρα σύσταση 3 2020 και ειδική ανά χώρα σύσταση 2 2019). Επιπλέον, το σχέδιο υποστηρίζει την αντιμετώπιση των προκλήσεων που σχετίζονται με την ψηφιοποίηση της δημόσιας διοίκησης και των επιχειρήσεων (ειδική ανά χώρα σύσταση 3 2020 και ειδική ανά χώρα σύσταση 2 2019). Το σχέδιο αξιοποιεί και συμπληρώνει βασικές διαρθρωτικές μεταρρυθμίσεις που ξεκίνησαν στο πλαίσιο των προγραμμάτων οικονομικής προσαρμογής για τη βελτίωση της ευρύτερης λειτουργίας της οικονομίας και οι οποίες παρακολουθούνται επί του παρόντος στο πλαίσιο της ενισχυμένης εποπτείας. Το σχέδιο προτείνει φιλόδοξες μεταρρυθμίσεις του επιχειρηματικού περιβάλλοντος, της αγοράς εργασίας και των κοινωνικών πολιτικών, του συστήματος υγειονομικής περίθαλψης και της δημόσιας διοίκησης, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της φορολογικής διοίκησης και της δικαιοσύνης. Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις αυτές συνοδεύονται από επενδύσεις που στηρίζουν την εφαρμογή τους (ειδική ανά χώρα σύσταση 4 2020 και ειδική ανά χώρα σύσταση 1 2019).

(15) Με την αντιμετώπιση των προαναφερόμενων προκλήσεων, η εφαρμογή του σχεδίου αναμένεται επίσης να συμβάλει στη διόρθωση των υπερβολικών μακροοικονομικών ανισορροπιών που αντιμετωπίζει η Ελλάδα, ιδίως όσον αφορά το υψηλό δημόσιο χρέος, την ατελή εξωτερική επανεξισορρόπηση και τα υψηλά επίπεδα μη εξυπηρετούμενων δανείων, σε ένα πλαίσιο υψηλής ανεργίας και χαμηλής δυνητικής ανάπτυξης[6].

Συμβολή στο αναπτυξιακό δυναμικό, τη δημιουργία θέσεων εργασίας και την οικονομική, κοινωνική και θεσμική ανθεκτικότητα

(16) Σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 19 παράγραφος 3 στοιχείο γ) και το τμήμα 2.3 του παραρτήματος V του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2021/241, το σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας αναμένεται να έχει σημαντικό αντίκτυπο (βαθμολόγηση Α) στην ενίσχυση του αναπτυξιακού δυναμικού, στη δημιουργία θέσεων εργασίας και στην οικονομική, κοινωνική και θεσμική ανθεκτικότητα της Ελλάδας, συμβάλλοντας στην υλοποίηση του ευρωπαϊκού πυλώνα κοινωνικών δικαιωμάτων, μεταξύ άλλων μέσω της προώθησης πολιτικών για τα παιδιά και τους νέους, και στον μετριασμό του οικονομικού και κοινωνικού αντικτύπου της κρίσης της COVID-19, ενισχύοντας έτσι την οικονομική, κοινωνική και εδαφική συνοχή και τη σύγκλιση της Ελλάδας με την Ένωση.

(17) Οι προσομοιώσεις των υπηρεσιών της Επιτροπής δείχνουν ότι το σχέδιο έχει τη δυνατότητα να αυξήσει το πραγματικό ΑΕΠ της Ελλάδας κατά 2,1-3,3 % έως το

[6] Οι εν λόγω μακροοικονομικές ανισορροπίες αναφέρονται στις συστάσεις που απευθύνθηκαν βάσει του άρθρου 6 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) αριθ. 1176/2011 το 2019 και το 2020.

2026[7]. Το σχέδιο βασίζεται και συνάδει με το ολοκληρωμένο «Σχέδιο Ανάπτυξης για την Ελληνική Οικονομία», που δημοσιεύτηκε τον Νοέμβριο του 2020[8]. Ως εκ τούτου, αντιμετωπίζει τα κύρια εμπόδια που επηρεάζουν τη μακροπρόθεσμη ανάπτυξη στην Ελλάδα, συμπεριλαμβανομένων ιδίως του σημαντικού επενδυτικού κενού και της ανάγκης βελτίωσης της ποιότητας της εκπαίδευσης, καθώς και της αποτελεσματικότητας και της ποιότητας της δημόσιας διοίκησης και του δικαστικού συστήματος. Η εφαρμογή των προγραμματισμένων ενεργητικών πολιτικών για την αγορά εργασίας, η επανειδίκευση και η αναβάθμιση των δεξιοτήτων έχουν τη δυνατότητα να αυξήσουν τη συμμετοχή στην αγορά εργασίας και την απασχόληση, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των γυναικών.

(18) Αρκετά μέτρα αναμένεται να αυξήσουν την παραγωγικότητα της οικονομίας. Ορισμένες μεταρρυθμίσεις, οι οποίες συμπληρώνονται από εξελίξεις στην ψηφιοποίηση, αποσκοπούν στη βελτίωση του επιχειρηματικού περιβάλλοντος και στη διευκόλυνση της επιχειρηματικότητας. Αναμένεται ότι η δημόσια διοίκηση θα εκσυγχρονιστεί και ότι θα μειωθεί ο κανονιστικός και διοικητικός φόρτος, ενώ οι βελτιώσεις στη φορολογική διοίκηση αναμένεται να συμβάλουν στη δημιουργία ενός φορολογικού περιβάλλοντος ευνοϊκότερου προς την ανάπτυξη. Το σχέδιο περιλαμβάνει ένα φιλόδοξο θεματολόγιο για τη βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας και της ποιότητας του δικαστικού συστήματος μέσω της ψηφιοποίησης, της αναθεώρησης των δικαστικών χαρτών, και έργων που επενδύουν στο φυσικό και το ανθρώπινο κεφάλαιο. Επιπλέον, τα πρόσθετα κονδύλια που παρέχονται στον ιδιωτικό τομέα μέσω του μηχανισμού δανειοδότησης αναμένεται ότι θα προσελκύσουν ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις.

(19) Το σχέδιο παρουσιάζει ένα ολοκληρωμένο σύνολο μέτρων για την αντιμετώπιση των ανεπαρκειών στην αγορά εργασίας και για τη βελτίωση της κοινωνικής συνοχής. Τα εν λόγω μέτρα αναμένεται να έχουν ως αποτέλεσμα την ανάπτυξη ικανοτήτων στην απασχόληση και στους κοινωνικούς θεσμούς. Η αναθεώρηση του εργατικού κώδικα και οι βελτιώσεις στην αποτελεσματικότητα της δημόσιας διοίκησης χάρη στην ψηφιοποίηση και τη βελτίωση της παρακολούθησης της αγοράς εργασίας αναμένεται επίσης να μειώσουν τα τρωτά σημεία έναντι των κλυδωνισμών. Επιπλέον, τα εν λόγω μέτρα αναμένεται να συμβάλουν στη συνοχή μέσω της προώθησης της συμμετοχής στην αγορά εργασίας, μεταξύ άλλων, των ευάλωτων ομάδων.

(20) Η εφαρμογή του σχεδίου αναμένεται να συμβάλει αποτελεσματικά στην αντιμετώπιση πολυάριθμων προκλήσεων απασχόλησης, καθώς και κοινωνικών προκλήσεων που σχετίζονται με την υλοποίηση του ευρωπαϊκού πυλώνα κοινωνικών δικαιωμάτων. Με σκοπό την προώθηση των ίσων ευκαιριών και της πρόσβασης στην αγορά εργασίας, το σχέδιο προβλέπει μια νέα στρατηγική για τη διά βίου μάθηση και τον εκσυγχρονισμό του συστήματος αναβάθμισης δεξιοτήτων και επανειδίκευσης. Στο πλαίσιο της μεταρρύθμισης θα ανασχεδιαστούν και θα αναβαθμιστούν τα υφιστάμενα κατακερματισμένα προγράμματα, μέσω του καθορισμού νέων προγραμμάτων

[7] Οι προσομοιώσεις αυτές αποτυπώνουν τον συνολικό αντίκτυπο του NextGenerationEU, που περιλαμβάνει επίσης τη χρηματοδότηση για το πρόγραμμα ReactEU, και την αυξημένη χρηματοδότηση για το «Ορίζων», το InvestEU, το Ταμείο Δίκαιης Μετάβασης, την Αγροτική Ανάπτυξη και το RescEU. Αυτή η προσομοίωση δεν περιλαμβάνει τον πιθανό θετικό αντίκτυπο των διαρθρωτικών μεταρρυθμίσεων, ο οποίος μπορεί να είναι σημαντικός.

[8] Το σχέδιο έχει δημοσιευτεί (στα ελληνικά) και είναι διαθέσιμο στον δικτυακό τόπο της κυβέρνησης https://government.gov.gr/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/growth_plan_2020-11-23_1021.pdf.

σπουδών που συνδέονται με τις ανάγκες της αγοράς και ενός πλαισίου αξιολόγησης για τους παρόχους προγραμμάτων αναβάθμισης δεξιοτήτων. Επίσης, προβλέπονται επενδύσεις στην περαιτέρω αναβάθμιση της επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης. Προκειμένου να βελτιώσει τη δυναμική της αγοράς εργασίας, η Ελλάδα σχεδιάζει επίσης σημαντικές επενδύσεις σε προγράμματα αναβάθμισης δεξιοτήτων και επανειδίκευσης.

Μη πρόκληση σημαντικής βλάβης

(21) Σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 19 παράγραφος 3 στοιχείο δ) και το τμήμα 2.4 του παραρτήματος V του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2021/241, το σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας αναμένεται να διασφαλίσει ότι κανένα μέτρο για την υλοποίηση μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδυτικών έργων που περιλαμβάνονται στο σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας δεν βλάπτει σημαντικά τους περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους (βαθμολόγηση Α) κατά την έννοια του άρθρου 17 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2020/852 του Ευρωπαϊκού Κοινοβουλίου και του Συμβουλίου[9] (αρχή της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης»).

(22) Για καθένα από τα μέτρα, το σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας αναμένεται να διασφαλίσει ότι δεν θα προκληθεί σημαντική βλάβη σε κανέναν από τους έξι περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους κατά την έννοια του άρθρου 17 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2020/852, δηλαδή τον μετριασμό της κλιματικής αλλαγής, την προσαρμογή στην κλιματική αλλαγή, τη βιώσιμη χρήση και προστασία των υδάτινων και θαλάσσιων πόρων, την κυκλική οικονομία, την πρόληψη και τον έλεγχο της ρύπανσης, καθώς και την προστασία και αποκατάσταση της βιοποικιλότητας και των οικοσυστημάτων. Η Ελλάδα υπέβαλε αιτιολογήσεις σύμφωνα με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση της Επιτροπής (2021/C58/01) σχετικά με την εφαρμογή της αρχής «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης». Όπου κρίθηκε αναγκαίο, προκειμένου να διασφαλιστεί η αποφυγή της πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης, η Ελλάδα πρότεινε μέτρα μετριασμού, η εφαρμογή των οποίων θα πρέπει να διασφαλιστεί μέσω των αντίστοιχων οροσήμων και στόχων.

(23) Ιδιαίτερη προσοχή δίνεται στα οριζόντια καθεστώτα, συμπεριλαμβανομένων εκείνων για τα οποία ζητείται δάνειο, όπου οι απαιτήσεις για τη συμμόρφωση με την αρχή της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» συμπεριλαμβάνονται στον σχεδιασμό των καθεστώτων και θα πρέπει να προσδιορίζονται σε ορόσημο ή στόχο.

Συμβολή στην πράσινη μετάβαση, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της βιοποικιλότητας

(24) Σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 19 παράγραφος 3 στοιχείο ε) και το τμήμα 2.5 του παραρτήματος V του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2021/241, το σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας περιλαμβάνει μέτρα που συμβάλλουν αποτελεσματικά σε μεγάλο βαθμό (βαθμολόγηση Α) στην πράσινη μετάβαση, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της βιοποικιλότητας, ή στην αντιμετώπιση των προκλήσεων που απορρέουν από αυτήν. Τα μέτρα για την υποστήριξη των περιβαλλοντικών στόχων αντιπροσωπεύουν ποσό που αναλογεί στο 37,5 % των συνολικών πιστώσεων του σχεδίου, όπως υπολογίζεται σύμφωνα με τη μεθοδολογία του παραρτήματος VI του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2021/241. Σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 17 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2021/241, το σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και

[9] Κανονισμός (ΕΕ) 2020/852 του Ευρωπαϊκού Κοινοβουλίου και του Συμβουλίου της 18ης Ιουνίου 2020 σχετικά με τη θέσπιση πλαισίου για τη διευκόλυνση των βιώσιμων επενδύσεων και για την τροποποίηση του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2019/2088 (ΕΕ L 198 της 22.6.2020, σ. 13).

ανθεκτικότητας συνάδει με τις πληροφορίες που έχουν συμπεριληφθεί στο εθνικό σχέδιο για την ενέργεια και το κλίμα για το 2030.

(25) Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι επενδύσεις αναμένεται να συμβάλουν σημαντικά στην προώθηση των στόχων της Ελλάδας για απαλλαγή από τις ανθρακούχες εκπομπές και ενεργειακή μετάβαση, όπως καθορίζονται στο εθνικό σχέδιο για την ενέργεια και το κλίμα (ΕΣΕΚ 2030) και στον χάρτη πορείας για ουδέτερο ισοζύγιο διοξειδίου του άνθρακα 2050, συμβάλλοντας έτσι στον κλιματικό στόχο και σκοπό της Ένωσης, αντίστοιχα. Σειρά επενδύσεων που συμβάλλουν στην πράσινη μετάβαση είναι ενσωματωμένες σε ευρύτερα εθνικά σχέδια, όπως η μακροπρόθεσμη στρατηγική ανακαινίσεων, η στρατηγική για τη διαχείριση αποβλήτων, η αναδάσωση, η κυκλική οικονομία και η βιοποικιλότητα, και αναμένεται να πραγματοποιηθούν σε χρονική στιγμή κοντά στην υλοποίηση των εν λόγω στρατηγικών.

(26) Το σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας περιλαμβάνει μέτρα που αφορούν σειρά προκλήσεων στους τομείς της πράσινης μετάβασης. Σε ό,τι αφορά την πράσινη ενέργεια, το σχέδιο περιλαμβάνει μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις που αναμένεται να αυξήσουν τις ανανεώσιμες πηγές ενέργειας στο ενεργειακό μείγμα της Ελλάδας. Σχεδιάζονται σημαντικές επενδύσεις οι οποίες αναμένεται να βελτιώσουν την ενεργειακή απόδοση του παλαιωμένου οικιστικού αποθέματος της Ελλάδας και οι οποίες συμπληρώνονται από δράσεις στήριξης των νοικοκυριών που πλήττονται από ενεργειακή φτώχεια. Άλλες σημαντικές κλιματικές και περιβαλλοντικές συμβολές διασφαλίζονται χάρη σε μέτρα που στηρίζουν τη βιώσιμη κινητικότητα μέσω μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων που αναμένεται να βελτιώσουν τις αστικές δημόσιες μεταφορές και να ενισχύσουν τις υποδομές για ηλεκτρικά οχήματα. Το σχέδιο περιλαμβάνει επενδύσεις οι οποίες αναμένεται να στηρίξουν την βιοποικιλότητα, μέσω της αναδάσωσης που αποσκοπεί στην αποκατάσταση υποβαθμισμένων δασικών οικοσυστημάτων, και της ενίσχυσης της προστασίας του περιβάλλοντος με τη θέσπιση ενός συστήματος παρακολούθησης των ειδών και των οικοτόπων. Το σχέδιο περιλαμβάνει επενδύσεις στη βιώσιμη γεωργία οι οποίες αναμένεται να προωθήσουν την καινοτομία και να προστατεύσουν το περιβάλλον μέσω της βελτίωσης του περιβαλλοντικού προφίλ των γεωργικών εκμεταλλεύσεων και του μετριασμού των επιπτώσεων της κλιματικής αλλαγής. Τέλος, ο μηχανισμός δανειοδότησης θα πρέπει να στοχεύει σε δραστηριότητες που σχετίζονται με το κλίμα σε επιλεγμένο αριθμό πεδίων παρέμβασης, όπως η ενεργειακή απόδοση και τα έργα επίδειξης για τον ιδιωτικό τομέα, με σημαντική εξοικονόμηση ενέργειας ή μείωση των εκπομπών αερίων του θερμοκηπίου, η ικανότητα για νέες ανανεώσιμες πηγές ενέργειας (ηλιακή και αιολική) και τα έξυπνα ενεργειακά συστήματα.

(27) Όσον αφορά τους περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους, όπως ορίζονται στον κανονισμό (ΕΕ) αριθ. 2020/852[10], το σχέδιο περιλαμβάνει μέτρα για τον μετριασμό της κλιματικής αλλαγής τα οποία αναμένεται να μειώσουν τις εκπομπές αερίων του θερμοκηπίου, κυρίως μέσω της βελτίωσης της ενεργειακής απόδοσης των κτιρίων. Το σχέδιο περιλαμβάνει σειρά μέτρων που σχετίζονται με την προσαρμογή στην κλιματική αλλαγή, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της κατάρτισης τοπικών πολεοδομικών σχεδίων τα οποία αναμένεται να διευκολύνουν την αστική ανάπλαση, να καταστήσουν τις πόλεις ανθεκτικότερες στην κλιματική αλλαγή και να ενισχύσουν τις υποδομές μετριασμού

[10] Κανονισμός (ΕΕ) 2020/852 του Ευρωπαϊκού Κοινοβουλίου και του Συμβουλίου της 18ης Ιουνίου 2020 σχετικά με τη θέσπιση πλαισίου για τη διευκόλυνση των βιώσιμων επενδύσεων και για την τροποποίηση του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2019/2088 (ΕΕ L 198 της 22.6.2020, σ. 13).

των πλημμυρών. Επιπλέον, τα μέτρα για την υδροδότηση και τα αστικά λύματα συνδέονται με συγκεκριμένους στόχους που αναμένεται να μειώσουν τις διαρροές νερού και την κατανάλωση ενέργειας, συμβάλλοντας, συνεπώς, σε πιο βιώσιμη χρήση των υδάτινων πόρων. Τέλος, όσον αφορά τη βιοποικιλότητα, το σχέδιο καλύπτει ένα μέτρο αναδάσωσης το οποίο αναμένεται να αυξήσει τις καλυπτόμενες από δάση εκτάσεις κατά 16 500 ha με χρήση κυρίως αυτοχθόνων ειδών.

Συμβολή στην ψηφιακή μετάβαση

(28) Σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 19 παράγραφος 3 στοιχείο στ) και το τμήμα 2.6 του παραρτήματος V του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2021/241, το σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας περιλαμβάνει μέτρα που συμβάλλουν σε μεγάλο βαθμό (βαθμολόγηση Α) στην ψηφιακή μετάβαση ή στην αντιμετώπιση των προκλήσεων που απορρέουν από αυτήν. Τα μέτρα για την υποστήριξη των ψηφιακών στόχων αντιπροσωπεύουν ποσό που αναλογεί στο 23,3 % των συνολικών πιστώσεων του σχεδίου, όπως υπολογίζεται σύμφωνα με τη μεθοδολογία του παραρτήματος VII του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2021/241.

(29) Το σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας περιλαμβάνει μέτρα στους τομείς της ψηφιακής μετάβασης τα οποία αντιμετωπίζουν τις σχετικές προκλήσεις και είναι συνολικά καλά ευθυγραμμισμένο με τους βασικούς στόχους της ψηφιακής στρατηγικής της Ένωσης και με τις προτεραιότητες που σχετίζονται με την ψηφιακή τεχνολογία όπως καθορίζονται από την Επιτροπή στην ετήσια στρατηγική για τη βιώσιμη ανάπτυξη 2021. Τα μέτρα αυτά αφορούν τη συνδεσιμότητα, τη διαλειτουργικότητα στον σχεδιασμό των δημόσιων υπηρεσιών, την ασφάλεια στον κυβερνοχώρο, την τεχνητή νοημοσύνη, την ανάπτυξη ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων, τη διαθεσιμότητα ανοικτών δεδομένων και τη χειραφέτηση και την ισότιμη συμμετοχή των γυναικών, των ηλικιωμένων και των ευάλωτων ομάδων στην ψηφιακή εποχή. Η συνιστώσα 2.1 του σχεδίου περιλαμβάνει επενδύσεις για τη διευκόλυνση της εγκατάστασης υποδομών οπτικών ινών σε κτίρια, της ανάπτυξης δικτύων 5G που θα καλύπτουν όλους τους μεγάλους ελληνικούς αυτοκινητοδρόμους, της τοποθέτησης υποβρύχιων καλωδίων για τη διασύνδεση των ελληνικών νησιών και τη διασύνδεση με την Κύπρο, και της αξιοποίησης διαστημικών τεχνολογιών και εφαρμογών. Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις θεσπίζουν το πλαίσιο που είναι αναγκαίο για να διευκολυνθεί η μετάβαση σε ταχείες ευρυζωνικές συνδέσεις και η μετάβαση στην τεχνολογία 5G. Τα μέτρα που περιλαμβάνονται στη συνιστώσα 2.2 στοχεύουν στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό των οντοτήτων του δημόσιου τομέα όσον αφορά τα αρχεία και τις ενισχυμένες ψηφιακές υπηρεσίες, τη βελτίωση των επιχειρηματικών διαδικασιών, την αυξημένη διαλειτουργικότητα μεταξύ συστημάτων και δεδομένων, τις στρατηγικές και τις πολιτικές για την κυβερνοασφάλεια και τη διακυβέρνηση των δεδομένων, καθώς και την εκτεταμένη χρήση προηγμένων τεχνολογιών, όπως το υπολογιστικό νέφος και τα μαζικά δεδομένα. Η συνιστώσα 2.3, σε συνδυασμό με τα μέτρα στο πλαίσιο της συνιστώσας 4.1, αποσκοπεί στην προώθηση της υιοθέτησης ψηφιακών τεχνολογιών από τις επιχειρήσεις, ιδίως από τις ΜΜΕ, μέσω της αντιμετώπισης βασικών προκλήσεων της ψηφιακής ένταξης. Οι εν λόγω πρωτοβουλίες αναμένεται να παράσχουν τη δυνατότητα δημιουργίας του οικοσυστήματος ψηφιακών επιχειρήσεων και να στηρίξουν τις ΜΜΕ όσον αφορά την απόκτηση ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών, πλατφορμών και χώρων δεδομένων καθώς και ταμειακών μηχανών και τερματικών σε σημεία πώλησης (POS) νέας τεχνολογίας. Σε συνδυασμό με άλλα μέτρα στο πλαίσιο των συνιστωσών 4.1 και 4.6, τα μέτρα στο πλαίσιο της συνιστώσας 2.3 αναμένεται να συμβάλουν στην ψηφιακή μετάβαση της ελληνικής βιομηχανίας, να επιταχύνουν τη

μετάβασή της στη Βιομηχανία 4.0 και να μετασχηματίσουν τα επιχειρηματικά μοντέλα των επιχειρήσεων με σκοπό την αύξηση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και της ανθεκτικότητάς τους. Το σχέδιο περιλαμβάνει επίσης, στη συνιστώσα 3.2, μέτρα που αποσκοπούν στη γεφύρωση του υφιστάμενου ψηφιακού χάσματος σε ό,τι αφορά τη διάσταση του ανθρώπινου κεφαλαίου, μέσω του εκσυγχρονισμού και της αναβάθμισης του συστήματος διά βίου μάθησης και μέσω της παροχής αναβάθμισης δεξιοτήτων και επανειδίκευσης για το εργατικό δυναμικό, τα οποία ανταποκρίνονται στις ανάγκες της αγοράς, με έμφαση στις ψηφιακές δεξιότητες. Τα μέτρα αυτά αναμένεται να συμβάλουν στη γεφύρωση του ψηφιακού χάσματος και να ενισχύσουν τον βασικό ψηφιακό γραμματισμό στο σύνολο του πληθυσμού. Τέλος, ο μηχανισμός δανειοδότησης θα πρέπει να στοχεύει σε δραστηριότητες που σχετίζονται με τις ψηφιακές τεχνολογίες σε σειρά πεδίων παρέμβασης, πιο συγκεκριμένα, μέσω επενδύσεων σε ευρυζωνικά δίκτυα πολύ υψηλής χωρητικότητας, επενδύσεων που στοχεύουν στην ψηφιοποίηση των ΜΜΕ και των μεγάλων επιχειρήσεων, επενδύσεων στην ανάπτυξη και εγκατάσταση τεχνολογιών κυβερνοασφάλειας, προηγμένων ψηφιακών τεχνολογιών και άλλων ειδών υποδομών ΤΠΕ.

(30) Τα μέτρα του σχεδίου που σχετίζονται με την ψηφιακή μετάβαση φαίνεται ότι ανταποκρίνονται σε ικανοποιητικό βαθμό στις ελλείψεις της Ελλάδας στον ψηφιακό τομέα, όπως προσδιορίζεται στον δείκτη ψηφιακής οικονομίας και κοινωνίας (DESI). Τα εν λόγω μέτρα αναμένεται να συμπληρώσουν αποτελεσματικά τα υφιστάμενα εθνικά σχέδια και τις πρωτοβουλίες και να συμβάλουν, συνολικά, σε σημαντικό βαθμό στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό της ελληνικής οικονομίας και κοινωνίας, συμβάλλοντας στη βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και της ανθεκτικότητας της οικονομίας και διασφαλίζοντας, ταυτόχρονα, τη χωρίς αποκλεισμούς συμμετοχή. Επιπλέον, τα εν λόγω μέτρα αναμένεται να επιφέρουν μετασχηματιστικές αλλαγές και να έχουν διαρκή αντίκτυπο.

Διαρκής αντίκτυπος

(31) Σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 19 παράγραφος 3 στοιχείο ζ) και το τμήμα 2.7 του παραρτήματος V του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2021/241, το σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας αναμένεται να έχει, σε μεγάλο βαθμό, διαρκή αντίκτυπο στην Ελλάδα (βαθμολόγηση Α).

(32) Το σχέδιο περιλαμβάνει σειρά μεταρρυθμίσεων οι οποίες αναμένεται να επιφέρουν διαρκείς μεταβολές στις πολιτικές και να διευκολύνουν την αποτελεσματική υλοποίησή τους. Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις για τον περιορισμό του διοικητικού φόρτου στην άσκηση επιχειρηματικής δραστηριότητας και τη βελτίωση της κανονιστικής ποιότητας προάγουν τη διαμόρφωση ισότιμων όρων ανταγωνισμού για τις επιχειρήσεις και απελευθερώνουν το επενδυτικό δυναμικό της Ελλάδας. Σε αυτό το πλαίσιο, τα μέτρα για την ενίσχυση της εποπτείας της αγοράς αναμένεται να διευκολύνουν την αποτελεσματική εφαρμογή των πολιτικών. Όσον αφορά την ενεργειακή πολιτική, ο εξορθολογισμός της διαδικασίας αδειοδότησης για τις μονάδες ανανεώσιμων πηγών ενέργειας (ΑΠΕ) αποσκοπεί στην αντιμετώπιση των μακρών χρονικών διαστημάτων που απαιτούνται για την ανάπτυξη των ΑΠΕ και στη στήριξη της πράσινης μετάβασης της Ελλάδας, με παράλληλη τήρηση της περιβαλλοντικής νομοθεσίας. Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις του χρηματοπιστωτικού τομέα αποσκοπούν στην ενίσχυση της λήψης αποφάσεων σχετικά με τις πιστώσεις και στην ενδυνάμωση της αγοράς μη εξυπηρετούμενων δανείων μέσω της αντιμετώπισης των ασυμμετριών πληροφόρησης, καθώς και στην ενίσχυση των κεφαλαιαγορών, αυξάνοντας έτσι την οικονομική ανθεκτικότητα της Ελλάδας έναντι μελλοντικών κλυδωνισμών. Οι σημαντικές

πρωτοβουλίες για τη βελτίωση του συστήματος διακυβέρνησης σε όλα τα επίπεδα της δημόσιας διοίκησης, μέσω του εκσυγχρονισμού των διαδικασιών πρόσληψης προσωπικού και της ενίσχυσης των εθνικών πλαισίων για τις δημόσιες συμβάσεις και την καταπολέμηση της διαφθοράς αναμένεται να αντιμετωπίσουν τις εγγενείς διαρθρωτικές αδυναμίες. Σημαντικές μεταρρυθμίσεις του δικαστικού συστήματος αποσκοπούν στον εκσυγχρονισμό του συστήματος και στη βελτίωση της ποιότητας και της αποτελεσματικότητάς του, μεταξύ άλλων μέσω της αναθεώρησης του δικαστικού χάρτη, της ψηφιοποίησης και της αναβάθμισης των δεξιοτήτων των δικαστών και των δικαστικών υπαλλήλων.

(33) Οι επενδύσεις που περιλαμβάνονται στο σχέδιο αποσκοπούν στην αντιμετώπιση των γενεσιουργών αιτίων των βασικών προκλήσεων που εντοπίστηκαν και φαίνεται ότι είναι βιώσιμες από οικονομική και δημοσιονομική άποψη. Προβλέπεται η πραγματοποίηση μεγάλου αριθμού επενδύσεων στις ψηφιακές υποδομές για τη δημόσια διοίκηση, τόσο σε κεντρικό επίπεδο όσο και σε επίπεδο τοπικής αυτοδιοίκησης. Σε συνδυασμό με ένα ολοκληρωμένο πρόγραμμα απλούστευσης των διαδικασιών, οι εν λόγω επενδύσεις αναμένεται να επιφέρουν διαρκή διαρθρωτική αλλαγή στη λειτουργία της διοίκησης και να αντιμετωπίσουν το υφιστάμενο χαμηλό επίπεδο ψηφιακών δημόσιων υπηρεσιών τόσο για τους πολίτες όσο και για τις επιχειρήσεις. Επιπλέον, οι σημαντικές ψηφιακές επενδύσεις στη φορολογική διοίκηση αναμένεται να συμβάλουν στην καταπολέμηση της φοροδιαφυγής και του λαθρεμπορίου και να μειώσουν τον διοικητικό φόρτο για τους φορολογούμενους και τις φορολογούμενες. Η εισαγωγή ψηφιακών διαδικασιών και εργαλείων στο δικαστικό σύστημα, σε συνδυασμό με την κατάρτιση των δικαστών και του δικαστικού προσωπικού, θα συμβάλει στη βελτίωση της λειτουργίας των δικαστηρίων. Η πραγματοποίηση επενδύσεων στις υπηρεσίες εκπαίδευσης, κοινωνικής πρόνοιας, υγειονομικής περίθαλψης και απασχόλησης, καθώς και η αναβάθμιση των δεξιοτήτων και η επανειδίκευση του εργατικού δυναμικού, με έμφαση στις πράσινες και τις ψηφιακές δεξιότητες, αναμένεται να διασφαλίσουν την ανθεκτικότητα και να βελτιώσουν την ποιότητα των εν λόγω υπηρεσιών κρίσιμης σημασίας κατά τρόπο βιώσιμο και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς. Σημαντικές επενδύσεις προβλέπονται και με σκοπό τη διευκόλυνση της επίτευξης των μακροπρόθεσμων στόχων των πολιτικών για το περιβάλλον και την απαλλαγή από τις ανθρακούχες εκπομπές, όπως στην ενεργειακά αποδοτική ανακαίνιση των κτιρίων, σε στρατηγικά έργα πράσινης αστικής ανάπλασης, σε μέτρα αποκατάστασης περιοχών που έχουν υποβαθμιστεί λόγω της χρήσης λιγνίτη, στην εγκατάσταση υποδομών φόρτισης για ηλεκτρικά οχήματα και σε μέτρα στήριξης της αναδάσωσης και της βιώσιμης γεωργίας. Ο διαρκής αντίκτυπος του σχεδίου μπορεί επίσης να ενισχυθεί μέσω συνεργειών μεταξύ του σχεδίου και άλλων προγραμμάτων που χρηματοδοτούνται από την Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση (συμπεριλαμβανομένων των ταμείων της πολιτικής συνοχής και του InvestEU), ιδίως με την ουσιαστική αντιμετώπιση των βαθιά ριζωμένων εδαφικών προκλήσεων και με την προώθηση μιας ισόρροπης ανάπτυξης.

Παρακολούθηση και υλοποίηση

(34) Σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 19 παράγραφος 3 στοιχείο η) και το τμήμα 2.8 του παραρτήματος V του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2021/241, οι ρυθμίσεις που προτείνονται στο σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας είναι επαρκείς (βαθμολόγηση Α) για να διασφαλίσουν την αποτελεσματική παρακολούθηση και υλοποίηση του σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας, συμπεριλαμβανομένων του προβλεπόμενου

χρονοδιαγράμματος, των οροσήμων και των στόχων, καθώς και των σχετικών δεικτών.

(35) Στο σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας παρουσιάζεται ένα σύστημα διαχειριστικού ελέγχου στο οποίο συμμετέχουν τέσσερις φορείς, ήτοι η Ειδική Υπηρεσία Συντονισμού Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης, οι αρμόδιες υπηρεσίες των καθ' ύλην αρμόδιων υπουργείων, οι φορείς υλοποίησης και η Επιτροπή Δημοσιονομικού Ελέγχου (EDEL). Η γενική ευθύνη για τον συντονισμό της υλοποίησης και παρακολούθησης ανατίθεται στην πρόσφατα συσταθείσα Ειδική Υπηρεσία Συντονισμού Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης, η οποία υπάγεται στο Υπουργείο Οικονομικών. Οι περισσότεροι φορείς υλοποίησης που είναι αρμόδιοι για την υλοποίηση των μέτρων δεν έχουν ακόμη προσδιοριστεί. Σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 20 παράγραφος 5 στοιχείο ε) του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2021/241, η Ελλάδα θα πρέπει να θεσπίσει δεόντως το σύστημα διαχείρισης και ελέγχου πριν από την υποβολή της πρώτης αίτησης πληρωμής στην Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή, προκειμένου να συμμορφωθεί προς το άρθρο 22 του εν λόγω κανονισμού. Στο σχέδιο παρέχεται λεπτομερής επισκόπηση των προβλεπόμενων διαδικασιών παρακολούθησης και υποβολής εκθέσεων.

(36) Τα ορόσημα και οι στόχοι του ελληνικού σχεδίου αποτελούν κατάλληλο σύστημα για την παρακολούθηση της υλοποίησης του σχεδίου. Είναι, ως επί το πλείστον, επαρκώς σαφή και ολοκληρωμένα ώστε να διασφαλίζεται η παρακολούθηση και επαλήθευση της ολοκλήρωσής τους. Επιπλέον, τα ορόσημα και οι στόχοι είναι συναφή και αποδεκτά, δεδομένου ότι το πεδίο κάλυψής τους αντικατοπτρίζει τον γενικό στόχο των μέτρων.

(37) Τα ορόσημα και οι στόχοι αφορούν επίσης τα μέτρα που έχουν ήδη ολοκληρωθεί και είναι επιλέξιμα σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 17 παράγραφος 2 του κανονισμού. Προκειμένου να αιτιολογηθεί ένα αίτημα εκταμίευσης, απαιτείται η ικανοποιητική εκπλήρωση αυτών των οροσήμων και στόχων με την πάροδο του χρόνου.

(38) Τα κράτη μέλη θα πρέπει να διασφαλίσουν ότι η χρηματοδοτική στήριξη που παρέχεται στο πλαίσιο του μηχανισμού κοινοποιείται και επιβεβαιώνεται σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 34 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2021/241. Για να βοηθηθούν τα κράτη μέλη στην εφαρμογή του σχεδίου τους, μπορούν να ζητούν τεχνική υποστήριξη μέσω του μηχανισμού τεχνικής υποστήριξης.

Υπολογισμός του κόστους

(39) Σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 19 παράγραφος 3 στοιχείο θ) και το τμήμα 2.9 του παραρτήματος V του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2021/241, η αιτιολόγηση που παρέχεται στο σχέδιο σχετικά με το ύψος του εκτιμώμενου συνολικού κόστους του σχεδίου είναι, σε μέτριο βαθμό (βαθμολόγηση Β), εύλογη και βάσιμη, σύμφωνη με την αρχή της οικονομικής αποδοτικότητας και είναι ανάλογη προς τον αναμενόμενο εθνικό οικονομικό και κοινωνικό αντίκτυπο.

(40) Παρασχέθηκε λεπτομερής ανάλυση του κόστους ανά μέτρο, ενώ η μεθοδολογία υπολογισμού του κόστους διαφοροποιείται μεταξύ των μέτρων και η προσέγγιση από τη βάση προς την κορυφή είναι η επικρατούσα. Όσον αφορά τη μεγάλη πλειονότητα των μέτρων, το κόστος αξιολογείται ως εύλογο, βάσιμο, οικονομικά αποδοτικό και ανάλογο. Το ποσό του εκτιμώμενου συνολικού κόστους του σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας είναι επίσης ανάλογο με τον αναμενόμενο κοινωνικό και οικονομικό αντίκτυπο των προβλεπόμενων μέτρων, ενώ οι παρεχόμενες αιτιολογήσεις για την αξιολόγηση του κόστους είναι γενικά επαρκείς. Για περιορισμένο αριθμό

αξιολογήσεων του κόστους, το κόστος υπερέβη, σε μέτριο βαθμό, το εύρος δαπανών βάσει συγκρίσιμων έργων. Η αξιολόγηση του κόστους πραγματοποιήθηκε από εξωτερικό σύμβουλο και εγκρίθηκε από το εθνικό συμβούλιο παραγωγικότητας της Ελλάδας. Τέλος, το εκτιμώμενο συνολικό κόστος του σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας συνάδει με την αρχή της οικονομικής αποδοτικότητας και είναι ανάλογο με τον αναμενόμενο εθνικό οικονομικό και κοινωνικό αντίκτυπο.

Προστασία των οικονομικών συμφερόντων

(41) Σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 19 παράγραφος 3 στοιχείο ι) και το τμήμα 2.10 του παραρτήματος V του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2021/241, οι ρυθμίσεις που προτείνονται στο σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας είναι επαρκείς (βαθμολόγηση Α) για την πρόληψη, τον εντοπισμό και την αντιμετώπιση της διαφθοράς, της απάτης και των συγκρούσεων συμφερόντων κατά τη χρήση των κονδυλίων που προβλέπονται στον εν λόγω κανονισμό, και οι ρυθμίσεις αναμένεται να αποτρέψουν αποτελεσματικά τη διπλή χρηματοδότηση στο πλαίσιο του εν λόγω κανονισμού και άλλων προγραμμάτων της Ένωσης. Τούτο ισχύει με την επιφύλαξη της εφαρμογής άλλων μέσων και εργαλείων για την προώθηση και επιβολή της συμμόρφωσης με το δίκαιο της ΕΕ, μεταξύ άλλων για την πρόληψη, τον εντοπισμό και την αντιμετώπιση της διαφθοράς, της απάτης και των συγκρούσεων συμφερόντων, καθώς και για την προστασία των οικονομικών της Ένωσης σύμφωνα με τον κανονισμό (ΕΕ, Ευρατόμ) 2020/2092 του Ευρωπαϊκού Κοινοβουλίου και του Συμβουλίου.

(42) Καθορίζεται ένα επιπλέον ορόσημο που απαιτεί τη θέσπιση της νομικής εντολής της Επιτροπής Δημοσιονομικού Ελέγχου και τη συγκρότηση των συστημάτων διαχειριστικού και διαχειριστικού ελέγχου ώστε να μπορεί: α) να διασφαλιστεί η συλλογή δεδομένων και η παρακολούθηση της επίτευξης των οροσήμων και στόχων, β) να παρασχεθεί η δυνατότητα σύνταξης των διαχειριστικών δηλώσεων και της σύνοψης λογιστικού ελέγχου καθώς και των αιτημάτων καταβολής και γ) να καθοριστούν οι αναγκαίες διαδικασίες για τη συλλογή και την αποθήκευση των δεδομένων σχετικά με τους δικαιούχους, τους αναδόχους, τους υπεργολάβους και τους πραγματικούς δικαιούχους, σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 22 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2021/241, για το πρώτο αίτημα καταβολής έως τις 30 Σεπτεμβρίου 2021. Θα πρέπει να εκπονηθεί ειδική έκθεση ελέγχου σχετικά με τη συγκρότηση του συστήματος. Στην έκθεση θα πρέπει να αναλύονται τυχόν σχετικές αδυναμίες που διαπιστώθηκαν και τα διορθωτικά μέτρα που ελήφθησαν ή πρόκειται να ληφθούν.

(43) Το σύστημα ελέγχου που ανέπτυξε η Ελλάδα είναι σχεδιασμένο κατά τρόπο συνεκτικό ώστε να πληροί τις απαιτήσεις του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2021/241. Το σύστημα εσωτερικού ελέγχου βασίζεται σε άρτιες διαδικασίες και δομές: οι ρόλοι και οι αρμοδιότητες των παραγόντων που είναι αρμόδιοι για τους λογιστικούς και λοιπούς ελέγχους είναι σαφείς, τα σχετικά καθήκοντα ελέγχου είναι δεόντως διαχωρισμένα και έχει διασφαλιστεί η ανεξαρτησία των παραγόντων που εκτελούν τους ελέγχους. Η Επιτροπή Δημοσιονομικού Ελέγχου διενεργεί ελέγχους προκειμένου να διαπιστώσει αν οι φορείς υλοποίησης, οι οποίοι αναμένεται να αναλάβουν τη διαχείριση και υλοποίηση των εγκεκριμένων έργων, εφαρμόζουν διαδικασίες για την πρόληψη, τον εντοπισμό και την αντιμετώπιση της απάτης, της διαφθοράς και των συγκρούσεων συμφερόντων κατά τη χρήση των πόρων που παρέχονται στο πλαίσιο του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2021/241, συμπεριλαμβανομένων ρυθμίσεων που αποσκοπούν στην αποφυγή της διπλής χρηματοδότησης από άλλα προγράμματα της Ένωσης, καθώς και στη συμμόρφωση με τους ισχύοντες κανόνες. Κάθε φορέας υλοποίησης βαθμολογείται για τον εγγενή κίνδυνο και τον κίνδυνο του ελέγχου, και η Επιτροπή Δημοσιονομικού

Ελέγχου καθορίζει τις προτεραιότητες ελέγχου βάσει την κατάταξη των κινδύνων. Η διπλή χρηματοδότηση στο πλαίσιο του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2021/241 και άλλων προγραμμάτων της Ένωσης αποτρέπεται μέσα από αρκετά επίπεδα ελέγχων. Οι ανεξάρτητοι πιστοποιημένοι ελεγκτές θα πρέπει να ελέγχουν τους φορείς υλοποίησης που είναι αρμόδιοι για την υλοποίηση και διαχείριση των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων. Η Ειδική Υπηρεσία Συντονισμού Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης είναι επιφορτισμένη με τον συνολικό συντονισμό και την παρακολούθηση του σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας και αποτελεί το ενιαίο σημείο επαφής μεταξύ των ελληνικών αρχών και της Επιτροπής. Οι αιτήσεις πληρωμών θα πρέπει να υποβάλλονται στην Επιτροπή από την Ειδική Υπηρεσία Συντονισμού Ταμείου Ανάκαμψης σε εξαμηνιαία βάση, κατόπιν επαλήθευσης της επίτευξης των οροσήμων και των στόχων μέσω του συστήματος πληροφοριών διαχείρισης του μηχανισμού ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας, συνοδευόμενες από τη διαχειριστική δήλωση και τη σύνοψη των ελέγχων που διενεργούνται από την Επιτροπή Δημοσιονομικού Ελέγχου. Αναμένεται ότι οι παράγοντες που είναι αρμόδιοι για τους ελέγχους θα έχουν τη νομική εξουσία και τη διοικητική ικανότητα να ασκούν τους προβλεπόμενους ρόλους και τα καθήκοντά τους.

(44) Η Ελλάδα ανέφερε ότι αναπτύσσει ένα εργαλείο ΤΠ για τη διαχείριση και την υποβολή εκθέσεων σε ό,τι αφορά τα ορόσημα και τους στόχους προκειμένου να ανταποκριθεί στις ειδικές απαιτήσεις διαχείρισης και υποβολής εκθέσεων που περιγράφονται στο σχέδιο. Σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 20 παράγραφος 5 στοιχείο ε) του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2021/241, η Ελλάδα θα πρέπει να εφαρμόσει το μέτρο αυτό προκειμένου να συμμορφωθεί προς το άρθρο 22 του εν λόγω κανονισμού.

Συνοχή του σχεδίου

(45) Σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 19 παράγραφος 3 στοιχείο ια) και το τμήμα 2.11 του παραρτήματος V του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2021/241, το σχέδιο περιλαμβάνει, σε μεγάλο βαθμό (βαθμολόγηση Α), μέτρα για την υλοποίηση μεταρρυθμίσεων και έργων δημόσιων επενδύσεων που αντιπροσωπεύουν συνεκτικές δράσεις.

(46) Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι επενδύσεις που παρουσιάζονται στο ελληνικό σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας αλληλοσυμπληρώνονται. Βασίζονται σε ένα ολοκληρωμένο αναπτυξιακό σχέδιο, το οποίο διασφαλίζει τη συνοχή του με σκοπό τη συμβολή στην έξυπνη, χωρίς αποκλεισμούς και βιώσιμη οικονομική ανάπτυξη στο μέλλον. Οι τέσσερις κύριοι πυλώνες του σχεδίου, ήτοι i) η πράσινη μετάβαση, ii) ο ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός, iii) η απασχόληση, οι δεξιότητες και η κοινωνική συνοχή και iv) οι ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις και ο μετασχηματισμός της οικονομίας, αλληλοσυνδέονται σε μεγάλο βαθμό και αλληλοενισχύονται. Περιλαμβάνουν μέτρα σχετικά με τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό που αποτελούν βασικούς καταλυτικούς παράγοντες για την πράσινη μετάβαση και τη μετάβαση στην κυκλική οικονομία της ελληνικής οικονομίας. Ομοίως, η συμπερίληψη κριτηρίων που σχετίζονται με το κλίμα και κριτηρίων βιωσιμότητας από τον πυλώνα για την πράσινη μετάβαση αναμένεται να ενισχύσει την ανάπτυξη ψηφιακών τεχνολογιών και να διευκολύνει την υλοποίηση του ψηφιακού πυλώνα. Οι στρατηγικές επενδύσεις σε ψηφιακά διακρατικά έργα και σε αναδυόμενες τεχνολογίες αναμένεται να συμβάλουν στην επίτευξη κλίμακας και διαλειτουργικότητας. Ο τρίτος πυλώνας αναμένεται να διασφαλίσει τη δίκαιη ψηφιακή και πράσινη μετάβαση σε ολόκληρη την ελληνική κοινωνία δίνοντας προτεραιότητα στη δημιουργία βιώσιμων θέσεων εργασίας, τη βελτίωση του εκπαιδευτικού συστήματος και των δεξιοτήτων, και την παροχή αποτελεσματικών και υψηλής ποιότητας υπηρεσιών υγειονομικής περίθαλψης και κοινωνικής φροντίδας. Ο

τέταρτος πυλώνας έχει ως στόχο να κινητοποιήσει τις ιδιωτικές και δημόσιες επενδύσεις με σκοπό την τόνωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας, τη στήριξη της παραγωγικότητας και της μακροπρόθεσμης ανάπτυξης και τη δημιουργία νέων θέσεων εργασίας, ενώ ταυτόχρονα να καθορίσει τα θεσμικά πλαίσια τα οποία αναμένεται να παράσχουν τη δυνατότητα υλοποίησης της ψηφιακής και πράσινης μετάβασης στην Ελλάδα.

Ισότητα

(47) Το σχέδιο περιλαμβάνει μια σειρά μέτρων που αναμένεται να συμβάλουν στην αντιμετώπιση των προκλήσεων στον τομέα της ισότητας των φύλων και των ίσων ευκαιριών για όλες και όλους. Σε αυτά περιλαμβάνονται στοχευμένες μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις στους τομείς της απασχόλησης, των δεξιοτήτων, της υγείας και της κοινωνικής συνοχής. Μεταξύ των δικαιούχων συγκαταλέγονται μακροχρόνια άνεργοι, άτομα με αναπηρία και άστεγοι, άτομα που προέρχονται από εθνοτικές μειονότητες, μετανάστες και αιτούντες άσυλο, καθώς και άτομα που ζουν σε συνθήκες ακραίας φτώχειας. Το σχέδιο αποσκοπεί περαιτέρω στην προώθηση της ευαισθητοποίησης όσον αφορά την πολυμορφία στον ιδιωτικό και στον δημόσιο τομέα, και στην ενίσχυση των μηχανισμών παρακολούθησης. Όσον αφορά την ισότητα των φύλων, το σχέδιο περιλαμβάνει σειρά μέτρων για την προώθηση της συμμετοχής των γυναικών στην αγορά εργασίας, μεταξύ άλλων μέσω στοχευμένων επιδοτήσεων της απασχόλησης και προγραμμάτων αναβάθμισης δεξιοτήτων, και με την επέκταση των υποδομών προσχολικής εκπαίδευσης και φροντίδας. Επιπλέον, πολλά άλλα μέτρα που δεν αποσκοπούσαν ρητά στην προώθηση των ίσων ευκαιριών περιέχουν κάποια πτυχή ισότητας. Κατά τη φάση υλοποίησης του σχεδίου, θα πρέπει να διασφαλιστεί η συλλογή αναλυτικών δεδομένων ανά φύλο και εθνοτικό υπόβαθρο, προκειμένου να αξιολογούνται και να παρακολουθούνται καλύτερα τα ζητήματα ισότητας.

Αυτοαξιολόγηση ασφάλειας

(48) Το σχέδιο περιλαμβάνει αυτοαξιολόγηση ασφάλειας για τις επενδύσεις σε ψηφιακές ικανότητες και συνδεσιμότητα. Όσον αφορά τις επενδύσεις στη συνδεσιμότητα και συγκεκριμένα σε δίκτυα 5G, στο σχέδιο προσδιορίζονται τα σχετικά ζητήματα ασφάλειας και οι συναφείς κίνδυνοι, καθώς και τα μέτρα μετριασμού που θα τεθούν σε εφαρμογή για καθέναν από αυτούς βάσει των κοινών αντικειμενικών κριτηρίων που περιλαμβάνονται στην εργαλειοθήκη της ΕΕ για την κυβερνοασφάλεια των δικτύων 5G.

Διασυνοριακά και διακρατικά έργα

(49) Το σχέδιο περιλαμβάνει αρκετά διασυνοριακά και διακρατικά έργα, κυρίως στο πλαίσιο του ψηφιακού πυλώνα. Υπάρχουν επενδυτικά έργα με ψηφιακή διάσταση, όπως η επένδυση στους «διαδρόμους 5G», που αναμένεται επίσης να στηρίξει τον διασυνοριακό διάδρομο Θεσσαλονίκη-Σόφια-Βελιγράδι, και η επένδυση σε «μικρούς δορυφόρους» που αναμένεται να διασφαλίσει τη διαλειτουργικότητα με την πρωτοβουλία «Ευρωπαϊκή υποδομή κβαντικής επικοινωνίας» (EuroQCI)[11]. Επιπλέον, το επενδυτικό πρόγραμμα «υποβρύχια καλώδια οπτικών ινών» αναμένεται να στηρίξει την εγκατάσταση υποβρύχιων καλωδίων οπτικών ινών για τη διασύνδεση της ηπειρωτικής Ελλάδας με τα νησιά της και την Κύπρο. Το σχέδιο περιλαμβάνει επίσης επενδύσεις σε ένα νέο σύστημα υπολογιστικής υψηλών επιδόσεων για την

[11] Βλ. https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/quantum.

αναβάθμιση της υφιστάμενης εθνικής υποδομής έρευνας και τεχνολογίας και για τη διασύνδεσή της με τους υπερυπολογιστές EuroHPC· καθώς και τη συγκρότηση Εθνικής Αρχής Κυβερνοασφάλειας και τη δικτύωσή της με παρόμοια κέντρα άλλων κρατών μελών. Το σχέδιο περιλαμβάνει επίσης ένα πλαίσιο για τις ευρωπαϊκές κοινές υπηρεσίες υποδομών δεδομένων, και συγκεκριμένα την παροχή κεντρικών υποδομών και υπηρεσιών υπολογιστικού νέφους.

Διαδικασία διαβούλευσης

(50) Το σχέδιο περιλαμβάνει ειδικό τμήμα στο οποίο περιγράφεται η διαδικασία διαβούλευσης, η οποία πραγματοποιήθηκε πριν από την υποβολή του σχεδίου στην Επιτροπή. Στο σχέδιο απαριθμούνται επίσης τα ενδιαφερόμενα μέρη με τα οποία πραγματοποιήθηκε διαβούλευση μεταξύ Ιουλίου 2020 και Απριλίου 2021 και τα οποία υπέβαλαν τις απόψεις τους για την εκπόνησή του, συμπεριλαμβανομένων εκπροσώπων των τοπικών και περιφερειακών αρχών, της βιομηχανίας και άλλων οικονομικών ενώσεων, ΜΚΟ και σημαντικών κοινωνικών εταίρων. Στο σχέδιο παρατίθενται, επίσης, παραδείγματα συστάσεων για μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις που ελήφθησαν υπόψη για την εκπόνησή του. Για να εξασφαλιστεί η οικειοποίηση από τους σχετικούς φορείς, είναι καίριας σημασίας η συμμετοχή όλων των τοπικών αρχών και των ενδιαφερόμενων μερών, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των κοινωνικών εταίρων, καθ' όλη τη διάρκεια της υλοποίησης των επενδύσεων και των μεταρρυθμίσεων που περιλαμβάνονται στο σχέδιο.

Θετική αξιολόγηση

(51) Μετά τη θετική αξιολόγηση του σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας της Ελλάδας από την Επιτροπή, η οποία διαπίστωσε ότι το σχέδιο συμμορφώνεται ικανοποιητικά με τα κριτήρια αξιολόγησης που ορίζονται στον κανονισμό (ΕΕ) 2021/241, σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 20 παράγραφος 2 του εν λόγω κανονισμού, η παρούσα απόφαση θα πρέπει να καθορίζει τις μεταρρυθμίσεις και τα επενδυτικά έργα που απαιτούνται για την υλοποίηση του σχεδίου, τα σχετικά ορόσημα, στόχους και δείκτες, καθώς και το ποσό που καθίσταται διαθέσιμο από την Ένωση για την υλοποίηση του σχεδίου με τη μορφή μη επιστρεπτέας χρηματοδοτικής και δανειακής στήριξης.

Χρηματοδοτική συνεισφορά

(52) Το εκτιμώμενο συνολικό κόστος του σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας της Ελλάδας ανέρχεται σε 31 164 331 515 EUR. Δεδομένου ότι το σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας συμμορφώνεται ικανοποιητικά με τα κριτήρια αξιολόγησης του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2021/241, σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 20 παράγραφος 2 του εν λόγω κανονισμού, και, επιπλέον, το ποσό του εκτιμώμενου συνολικού κόστους του σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας είναι υψηλότερο από τη μέγιστη χρηματοδοτική συνεισφορά που διατίθεται για την Ελλάδα, η χρηματοδοτική συνεισφορά που κατανέμεται για το σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας της Ελλάδας θα πρέπει να ισούται με το συνολικό ποσό της χρηματοδοτικής συνεισφοράς που διατίθεται για την Ελλάδα.

(53) Σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 11 παράγραφος 2 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2021/241, ο υπολογισμός της μέγιστης χρηματοδοτικής συνεισφοράς για την Ελλάδα πρέπει να επικαιροποιηθεί έως τις 30 Ιουνίου 2022. Ως εκ τούτου, σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 23 παράγραφος 1 του εν λόγω κανονισμού, θα πρέπει να καταστεί τώρα διαθέσιμο ποσό για την Ελλάδα για νομική δέσμευση έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2022. Εφόσον είναι αναγκαίο μετά την επικαιροποιημένη μέγιστη χρηματοδοτική συνεισφορά, το

Συμβούλιο, μετά από πρόταση της Επιτροπής, θα πρέπει να τροποποιήσει την παρούσα απόφαση ώστε να συμπεριλάβει την επικαιροποιημένη μέγιστη χρηματοδοτική συνεισφορά χωρίς αδικαιολόγητη καθυστέρηση.

(54) Επιπλέον, για τη στήριξη πρόσθετων μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων, η Ελλάδα ζήτησε δανειακή στήριξη. Ο μέγιστος όγκος του δανείου που ζητήθηκε από την Ελλάδα δεν υπερβαίνει το 6,8 % του ακαθάριστου εθνικού της εισοδήματος το 2019 σε τρέχουσες τιμές. Το ποσό του εκτιμώμενου συνολικού κόστους του σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας είναι υψηλότερο από τη χρηματοδοτική συνεισφορά που διατίθεται για την Ελλάδα και τη ζητούμενη δανειακή στήριξη, συνολικά.

(55) Η στήριξη που πρόκειται να διατεθεί χρηματοδοτείται από τον δανεισμό από την Επιτροπή εξ ονόματος της Ένωσης βάσει του άρθρου 5 της απόφασης (ΕΕ, Ευρατόμ) 2020/2053 του Συμβουλίου[12]. Η στήριξη θα πρέπει να καταβληθεί σε δόσεις αφού η Ελλάδα έχει εκπληρώσει ικανοποιητικά τα σχετικά ορόσημα και τους στόχους που έχουν προσδιοριστεί σε σχέση με την υλοποίηση του σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας.

(56) Η Ελλάδα έχει ζητήσει προχρηματοδότηση ύψους 13 % της χρηματοδοτικής συνεισφοράς και 13 % του δανείου. Το ποσό αυτό θα πρέπει να καταστεί διαθέσιμο για την Ελλάδα με την επιφύλαξη της έναρξης ισχύος και σύμφωνα με τη συμφωνία χρηματοδότησης που προβλέπεται στο άρθρο 23 παράγραφος 1 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2021/241 και τη συμφωνία δανειοδότησης που προβλέπεται στο άρθρο 15 παράγραφος 2 του εν λόγω κανονισμού.

(57) Η παρούσα απόφαση δεν προδικάζει την έκβαση διαδικασιών σχετικά με τη χορήγηση κονδυλίων της Ένωσης στο πλαίσιο άλλου ενωσιακού προγράμματος πλην του προγράμματος του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2021/241 ή διαδικασιών οι οποίες αφορούν στρεβλώσεις της λειτουργίας της εσωτερικής αγοράς και ενδέχεται να κινηθούν, ιδίως βάσει των άρθρων 107 και 108 της Συνθήκης. Δεν απαλλάσσει τα κράτη μέλη από την υποχρέωση να κοινοποιούν στην Επιτροπή, βάσει του άρθρου 108 της Συνθήκης, τις τυχόν χορηγούμενες κρατικές ενισχύσεις,

[12] ΕΕ L 424 της 15.12.2020, σ. 1.

ΕΞΕΔΩΣΕ ΤΗΝ ΠΑΡΟΥΣΑ ΑΠΟΦΑΣΗ:

Άρθρο 1
Έγκριση της αξιολόγησης του σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας

Εγκρίνεται η αξιολόγηση του σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας της Ελλάδας με βάση τα κριτήρια που προβλέπονται στο άρθρο 19 παράγραφος 3 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2021/241. Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και τα επενδυτικά έργα στο πλαίσιο του σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας, οι ρυθμίσεις και το χρονοδιάγραμμα παρακολούθησης και υλοποίησης του σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των σχετικών οροσήμων και στόχων και των πρόσθετων οροσήμων και στόχων που σχετίζονται με την πληρωμή του δανείου, οι σχετικοί δείκτες εκπλήρωσης των προβλεπόμενων οροσήμων και στόχων, καθώς και οι ρυθμίσεις για την παροχή πλήρους πρόσβασης της Επιτροπής στα σχετικά δεδομένα τεκμηρίωσης καθορίζονται στο παράρτημα της παρούσας απόφασης.

Άρθρο 2
Χρηματοδοτική συνεισφορά

1. Η Ένωση θέτει στη διάθεση της Ελλάδας χρηματοδοτική συνεισφορά ύψους 17 769 942 602 EUR με τη μορφή μη επιστρεπτέας στήριξης[13]. Ποσό ύψους 13 515 279 418 EUR διατίθεται για νομική δέσμευση έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2022. Με την επιφύλαξη ότι από την επικαιροποίηση που προβλέπεται στο άρθρο 11 παράγραφος 2 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2021/241 προκύπτει ποσό για την Ελλάδα ίσο με ή μεγαλύτερο από το ποσό αυτό, διατίθεται επιπλέον ποσό ύψους 4 254 663 184 EUR για νομική δέσμευση από την 1η Ιανουαρίου 2023 έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2023.

2. Η χρηματοδοτική συνεισφορά της Ένωσης διατίθεται από την Επιτροπή στην Ελλάδα σε δόσεις σύμφωνα με το παράρτημα της παρούσας απόφασης. Ποσό ύψους 2 310 092 538 EUR διατίθεται ως πληρωμή προχρηματοδότησης, που ισούται με το 13 τοις εκατό της χρηματοδοτικής συνεισφοράς. Η προχρηματοδότηση και οι δόσεις μπορούν να εκταμιευθούν από την Επιτροπή εφάπαξ ή σε περισσότερες τμηματικές καταβολές. Το ύψος των τμηματικών καταβολών εξαρτάται από τη διαθεσιμότητα χρηματοδότησης.

3. Η προχρηματοδότηση αποδεσμεύεται με την επιφύλαξη της έναρξης ισχύος της συμφωνίας χρηματοδότησης, και σύμφωνα με αυτήν, όπως προβλέπεται στο άρθρο 23 παράγραφος 1 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2021/241. Η προχρηματοδότηση εκκαθαρίζεται από την πληρωμή των δόσεων.

4. Η αποδέσμευση των δόσεων σύμφωνα με τη συμφωνία χρηματοδότησης εξαρτάται από τη διαθέσιμη χρηματοδότηση και από απόφαση της Επιτροπής, η οποία λαμβάνεται σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 24 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2021/241, ότι η Ελλάδα έχει εκπληρώσει ικανοποιητικά τα σχετικά ορόσημα και τους στόχους που έχουν προσδιοριστεί σε σχέση με την υλοποίηση του σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και

[13] Το ποσό αυτό αντιστοιχεί στη χρηματοδοτική κατανομή μετά την αφαίρεση του αναλογικού μεριδίου της Ελλάδας στις δαπάνες του άρθρου 6 παράγραφος 2 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2021/241, που υπολογίζεται σύμφωνα με τη μεθοδολογία του άρθρου 11 του εν λόγω κανονισμού.

ανθεκτικότητας. Με την επιφύλαξη της έναρξης ισχύος των νομικών δεσμεύσεων που αναφέρονται στην παράγραφο 1, για να είναι επιλέξιμα για πληρωμή, τα ορόσημα και οι στόχοι ολοκληρώνονται το αργότερο έως τις 31 Αυγούστου 2026.

Άρθρο 3
Δανειακή στήριξη

1. Η Ένωση θέτει στη διάθεση της Ελλάδας δάνειο ανώτατου ύψους 12 727 538 920 EUR.

2. Η δανειακή στήριξη διατίθεται από την Επιτροπή στην Ελλάδα σε δόσεις σύμφωνα με το παράρτημα της παρούσας απόφασης. Ποσό ύψους 1 654 580 060 EUR διατίθεται ως πληρωμή προχρηματοδότησης, που ισούται με το 13 τοις εκατό του δανείου. Η προχρηματοδότηση και οι δόσεις μπορούν να εκταμιευθούν από την Επιτροπή εφάπαξ ή σε περισσότερες τμηματικές καταβολές. Το ύψος των τμηματικών καταβολών εξαρτάται από τη διαθεσιμότητα χρηματοδότησης.

3. Η προχρηματοδότηση αποδεσμεύεται με την επιφύλαξη της έναρξης ισχύος της δανειακής σύμβασης, και σύμφωνα με αυτήν, όπως προβλέπεται στο άρθρο 15 παράγραφος 2 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2021/241. Η προχρηματοδότηση εκκαθαρίζεται από την πληρωμή των δόσεων.

4. Η αποδέσμευση των δόσεων σύμφωνα με τη δανειακή σύμβαση εξαρτάται από τη διαθέσιμη χρηματοδότηση και από απόφαση της Επιτροπής, η οποία λαμβάνεται σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 24 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2021/241, ότι Ελλάδα έχει εκπληρώσει ικανοποιητικά τα πρόσθετα ορόσημα και τους στόχους που καλύπτονται από το δάνειο και έχουν προσδιοριστεί σε σχέση με την υλοποίηση του σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας. Για να είναι επιλέξιμα για πληρωμή, τα πρόσθετα ορόσημα και οι στόχοι που καλύπτονται από το δάνειο ολοκληρώνονται το αργότερο έως τις 31 Αυγούστου 2026.

Άρθρο 4
Αποδέκτης της απόφασης

Η παρούσα απόφαση απευθύνεται στην Ελληνική Δημοκρατία.

Βρυξέλλες,

Για το Συμβούλιο
Ο Πρόεδρος

STYLIANOS-IOANNIS KOUTNATZIS STYLIANOS-IOANNIS KOUTNATZIS
28.07.2021 14:55

ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΗ
ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΗ

Βρυξέλλες, 17.6.2021
COM(2021) 328 final

ANNEX

ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΜΑ

της

πρότασης εκτελεστικής απόφασης του Συμβουλίου

για την έγκριση της αξιολόγησης του σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας της Ελλάδας

{SWD(2021) 155 final}

ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΜΑ

ΤΜΗΜΑ 1: ΜΕΤΑΡΡΥΘΜΙΣΕΙΣ ΚΑΙ ΕΠΕΝΔΥΣΕΙΣ ΣΤΟ ΠΛΑΙΣΙΟ ΤΟΥ ΣΧΕΔΙΟΥ ΑΝΑΚΑΜΨΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΘΕΚΤΙΚΟΤΗΤΑΣ

1. Περιγραφή των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων

Α. ΣΥΝΙΣΤΩΣΑ 1.1: ΕΝΙΣΧΥΣΗ ΤΗΣ ΕΝΕΡΓΕΙΑΣ

Αυτή η συνιστώσα του ελληνικού σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας στοχεύει σε μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις για την αύξηση του μεριδίου των ανανεώσιμων πηγών ενέργειας στο σύστημα ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας και για τη διευκόλυνση της διαδικασίας απανθρακοποίησης της Ελλάδας. Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις απλοποιούν τους κανόνες αδειοδότησης για επενδύσεις στην ενέργεια από ανανεώσιμες πηγές, αυξάνουν την αποδοτικότητα της αγοράς ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας και διασφαλίζουν την οικονομική βιωσιμότητα των καθεστώτων στήριξης. Η συνιστώσα περιλαμβάνει επίσης βασικές επενδύσεις σε δίκτυα για να ολοκληρωθεί η διασύνδεση με τα νησιά των Κυκλάδων και για να καταστεί η διανομή ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας φιλικότερη προς το περιβάλλον και να είναι σε θέση να απορροφά μεγαλύτερο μερίδιο ανανεώσιμων πηγών ενέργειας. Τα συστήματα αποθήκευσης στηρίζουν επίσης την απανθρακοποίηση της οικονομίας μέσω της συσσώρευσης της πλεονάζουσας ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας από ανανεώσιμες πηγές. Υποστηρίζεται επίσης η αποκατάσταση των εδαφών σε περιοχές που χρησιμοποιούνται επί του παρόντος ως λιγνιτωρυχεία, ως ένα βήμα της διαδικασίας δίκαιης μετάβασης στις περιοχές που πλήττονται περισσότερο από τη σταδιακή κατάργηση του λιγνίτη. Η συνιστώσα είναι σύμφωνη με το εθνικό σχέδιο για την ενέργεια και το κλίμα (ΕΣΕΚ) και στηρίζει την εφαρμογή των ειδικών ανά χώρα συστάσεων για τις δημόσιες και τις ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις (ειδική ανά χώρα σύσταση 3 του 2020 και ειδική ανά χώρα σύσταση 2 του 2019). Αναμένεται ότι κανένα μέτρο στη συνιστώσα αυτή δεν θα βλάπτει σημαντικά τους περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους κατά την έννοια του άρθρου 17 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2020/852, λαμβανομένων υπόψη της περιγραφής των μέτρων και των μέτρων μετριασμού που προβλέπονται στο σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας σύμφωνα με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση για την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C58/01).

Α.1. Περιγραφή των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων που είναι επιλέξιμες για λήψη μη επιστρεπτέας χρηματοδοτικής στήριξης

Επένδυση: Στήριξη της εγκατάστασης συστημάτων αποθήκευσης για την ενίσχυση της διείσδυσης της ενέργειας από ανανεώσιμες πηγές (ΑΠΕ) (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16926)

Η επένδυση παρέχει δημόσιες επιχορηγήσεις για την εγκατάσταση δυναμικότητας αποθήκευσης ενέργειας έως 1 380 MW στο σύστημα ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας. Οι επενδύσεις αυτές καθιστούν δυνατή την ενσωμάτωση στο σύστημα νέας δυναμικότητας ΑΠΕ, η οποία απαιτείται για την επίτευξη των στόχων του ΕΣΕΚ. Επιπλέον, η δράση αυτή μετριάζει τη συμφόρηση του δικτύου, αυξάνει την ευελιξία του συστήματος ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας και τη ρευστότητα της αγοράς εξισορρόπησης, ενισχύει την επάρκεια του συστήματος, παρέχει δυνατότητα ενεργειακής απόδοσης, προωθεί τη διαφάνεια στην διαμόρφωση των τιμών ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας και μειώνει το ενεργειακό κόστος. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Δράσεις αναζωογόνησης των περιοχών που πλήττονται περισσότερο (περιοχές δίκαιης μετάβασης) (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16871)

Η επένδυση συνίσταται σε επιχορηγήσεις για τη χρηματοδότηση της αποκατάστασης των εδαφών στις περιοχές πρώην λιγνιτωρυχείων στη Δυτική Μακεδονία και τη Μεγαλόπολη. Το μέτρο αφορά τις περιοχές δίκαιης μετάβασης, με περιβαλλοντικές και οικονομικές παρεμβάσεις, όπως εξυγίανση του εδάφους, ανάπλαση και υλοποίηση παρεμβάσεων που αφορούν την αποκατάσταση του τοπίου και του περιβάλλοντος, αναπροσαρμογές των χρήσεων γης και δημιουργία οργανωμένων δεκτών δραστηριοτήτων. Η διαχείριση της υλοποίησης της επένδυσης αυτής θα πραγματοποιηθεί από φορέα ειδικού σκοπού που θα συσταθεί από την Ελλάδα. Ο φορέας ειδικού σκοπού θα καταστεί ο νέος νόμιμος κύριος και αναπτυξιακός φορέας των μεταβιβαζόμενων γεωγραφικών περιοχών. Ο φορέας ειδικού σκοπού θα είναι υπεύθυνος για τη χρηματοδότηση και την εκτέλεση των εργασιών εξυγίανσης, αποκατάστασης και αναβάθμισης. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Παρεμβάσεις για την ηλεκτρική διασύνδεση των νησιών και την αναβάθμιση του δικτύου ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16870)

Η επένδυση περιλαμβάνει την ηλεκτρική διασύνδεση των Κυκλάδων (φάση Δ), μια εναέρια γραμμή μεταφοράς που συνδέει το Κέντρο Υπερύψηλης Τάσης (ΚΥΤ) Κορίνθου και το ΚΥΤ Κουμουνδούρου και συνοδευτικά έργα. Τα έργα θα ενισχύσουν την ασφάλεια του ενεργειακού συστήματος, αυξάνοντας παράλληλα το δυναμικό παραγωγής ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας από ΑΠΕ στα νησιά και την Πελοπόννησο. Θα μειώσουν το ενεργειακό κόστος, έχοντας ως αποτέλεσμα νέες επενδύσεις και θέσεις εργασίας στους ενεργοβόρους τομείς της οικονομίας. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Αναβαθμίσεις του δικτύου του Διαχειριστή Ελληνικού Δικτύου Διανομής Ηλεκτρικής Ενέργειας (ΔΕΔΔΗΕ) με στόχο την ενίσχυση της ανθεκτικότητας και την προστασία του περιβάλλοντος (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16901)

Η επένδυση συνίσταται στην υπογειοποίηση και την αναδρομολόγηση του δικτύου διανομής ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας σε οικισμούς ιδιαίτερης σημασίας από πολιτιστική ή τουριστική άποψη, καθώς και σε αστικά κέντρα, με προτεραιότητα σε περιοχές όπου η υποδομή είναι ευάλωτη σε ακραία καιρικά φαινόμενα. Θα βελτιώσει την ανθεκτικότητα του δικτύου διανομής και θα συμβάλει στην προστασία του περιβάλλοντος. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Αναβάθμιση του δικτύου εναέριων γραμμών του Διαχειριστή Ελληνικού Δικτύου Διανομής Ηλεκτρικής Ενέργειας (ΔΕΔΔΗΕ) σε δασικές περιοχές (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16900)

Η επένδυση συνίσταται στην αντικατάσταση γυμνών αγωγών στο εναέριο δίκτυο διανομής ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας (με περιβεβλημένους αγωγούς ή συνεστραμμένα καλώδια), στην εγκατάσταση μονωτικών περιβλημάτων και στην υπογειοποίηση ή μετατόπιση του δικτύου διανομής ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας που διέρχεται από δασικές περιοχές. Το έργο θα βελτιώσει την ανθεκτικότητα και την αξιοπιστία του δικτύου [δείκτες ποιότητας της παρεχόμενης ενέργειας: διάρκεια διακοπών ανά πελάτη (SAIDI) και συχνότητα διακοπών ανά πελάτη (SAIFI)] και θα προστατεύσει καλύτερα το περιβάλλον (δάση, άγρια ζώα). Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Αύξηση της εγκατεστημένης ισχύος σε υποσταθμούς υψηλής τάσης / μέσης τάσης του Διαχειριστή Ελληνικού Δικτύου Διανομής Ηλεκτρικής Ενέργειας (ΔΕΔΔΗΕ) για σύνδεση νέων ΑΠΕ (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16899)

Η επένδυση αυξάνει τη δυναμικότητα των υφιστάμενων υποσταθμών του δικτύου για να αντιμετωπιστεί η συμφόρηση του δικτύου διανομής, η οποία επί του παρόντος εμποδίζει περαιτέρω επενδύσεις σε ενέργεια από ανανεώσιμες πηγές. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Μεταρρύθμιση: Αναδιάρθρωση και ενίσχυση των εσόδων του λογαριασμού ανανεώσιμων πηγών ενέργειας – συμπαραγωγής ηλεκτρισμού και θερμότητας (ΑΠΕ–ΣΗΘΥΑ) (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16865)

Η μεταρρύθμιση συνίσταται στα εξής: α) την αναδιάρθρωση της υφιστάμενης δομής αμοιβής των παραγωγών ΑΠΕ, μέσω της δημιουργίας, για τις νέες μονάδες ΑΠΕ (που τίθενται σε λειτουργία μετά την 1η Ιανουαρίου 2021), ενός νέου λογαριασμού ΑΠΕ–ΣΗΘΥΑ, ο οποίος θα αντικαταστήσει τον τρέχοντα και θα διαθέτει νέους μηχανισμούς που θα εγγυώνται την οικονομική βιωσιμότητα τόσο του υφιστάμενου όσο και του νέου λογαριασμού ΑΠΕ–ΣΗΘΥΑ· και β) τη θέσπιση συστήματος εμπορίας εγγυήσεων προέλευσης, έκτακτου «τέλους Covid-19» για τους παραγωγούς και προμηθευτές ΑΠΕ και μόνιμου «φόρου άνθρακα» για το πετρέλαιο κίνησης. Τα μέτρα διασφαλίζουν τη βιωσιμότητα της υπάρχουσας εγκατεστημένης ισχύος ΑΠΕ και διευκολύνουν τη χρηματοδότηση νέων έργων ΑΠΕ, καθώς τυχόν απρόβλεπτες εισροές/εκροές με αρνητικό αντίκτυπο στον/στους λογαριασμό/-ούς ΑΠΕ θα αντιμετωπίζονται μέσω ρυθμιστικών τελών που μετακυλίονται στους πελάτες. Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της αύξησης κατά 3 Gigawatt της δυναμικότητας παραγωγής ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας από ανανεώσιμες πηγές, θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 30 Ιουνίου 2025.

Μεταρρύθμιση: Εξορθολογισμός της αποδοτικής λειτουργίας του νέου μοντέλου της αγοράς ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας και της ανάπτυξης νέων σταθμών ΑΠΕ για την επίτευξη των στόχων του ΕΣΕΚ μέσω της εφαρμογής μηχανισμού παρακολούθησης, της συμμετοχής της απόκρισης της ζήτησης και μιας εκτεταμένης μεταρρύθμισης της διαδικασίας αδειοδότησης νέων ΑΠΕ (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16860)

Η μεταρρύθμιση συνίσταται στον εξορθολογισμό του πλαισίου αδειοδότησης των ΑΠΕ, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της απλούστευσης και ψηφιοποίησης των διαδικασιών, των σύντομων και δεσμευτικών χρόνων ανταπόκρισης της διοίκησης και των διαδικασιών λογοδοσίας για αναίτιες καθυστερήσεις, τη μείωση των αναγκαίων εγγράφων τεκμηρίωσης και διαδικασιών, καθώς και ένα νέο ειδικό πλαίσιο για τις υπεράκτιες μονάδες ΑΠΕ. Στόχος είναι να επιταχυνθεί ο διπλασιασμός της εγκατεστημένης ισχύος ΑΠΕ ενόψει της σταδιακής κατάργησης του λιγνίτη στην Ελλάδα.

Τέλος, η μεταρρύθμιση θεσπίζει επίσης σύστημα παρακολούθησης της αγοράς για την εθνική Ρυθμιστική Αρχή Ενέργειας (ΡΑΕ) και τη συμμετοχή της απόκρισης της ζήτησης στην αγορά εξισορρόπησης.

Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 30 Ιουνίου 2022.

Α.2. Ορόσημα, στόχοι, δείκτες και χρονοδιάγραμμα για την παρακολούθηση και την υλοποίηση της μη επιστρεπτέας χρηματοδοτικής στήριξης

Κορυφαία επένδυση 1: Παρεμβάσεις για την ηλεκτρική διασύνδεση των νησιών και την αναβάθμιση του δικτύου ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/ στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
1	1 - 1.1. Ενίσχυση της ενέργειας — 16870_Παρεμβάσεις για την ηλεκτρική διασύνδεση των νησιών και την αναβάθμιση του δικτύου ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας	Ορόσημο	Διασύνδεση νησιών — ανάθεση συμβάσεων	Κοινοποίηση της ανάθεσης όλων των συμβάσεων				2ο τρίμηνο	2023	Κοινοποίηση της ανάθεσης όλων των συμβάσεων από τον Ανεξάρτητο Διαχειριστή Μεταφοράς Ηλεκτρικής Ενέργειας (ΑΔΜΗΕ) για την πλήρη εγκατάσταση: 1) της καλωδιακής σύνδεσης Νάξου–Θήρας· 2) του καλωδίου υπερύψηλης τάσης (ΚΥΤ) Κουμουνδούρου–Κορίνθου (μέρη 1 και 2)· και 3) των υποσταθμών Μήλου, Φολεγάνδρου, Σερίφου και των καλωδιακών συνδέσεων Λαυρίου–Σερίφου, Σερίφου–Μήλου, Μήλου–Φολεγάνδρου, Φολεγάνδρου–Θήρας.
2	1 - 1.1. Ενίσχυση της ενέργειας — 16870_Παρεμβάσεις για την ηλεκτρική διασύνδεση των νησιών και την αναβάθμιση του δικτύου ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας	Ορόσημο	Διασύνδεση νησιών — πρόοδος των εργασιών	Επιβεβαίωση αποδοχής από τον ΑΔΜΗΕ των εργασιών τοποθέτησης καλωδίων, έγκριση δοκιμών και πιστοποίηση προόδου για την ολοκλήρωση του 50 % της καλωδιακής σύνδεσης ΚΥΤ Κουμουνδούρου–Κορίνθου (μέρος 1 και 2)				2ο τρίμηνο	2025	Επιτυχημένη εγκατάσταση καλωδίων και δοκιμές για τη σύνδεση Νάξου–Θήρας· ολοκλήρωση του 50 % της καλωδιακής σύνδεσης ΚΥΤ Κουμουνδούρου–Κορίνθου (πρώτο και δεύτερο μέρος).
3	1 - 1.1. Ενίσχυση της ενέργειας — 16870_Παρεμβάσεις για την ηλεκτρική	Ορόσημο	Διασύνδεση νησιών — ολοκλήρωσ	Πιστοποίηση της επιτυχημένης έναρξη λειτουργίας / ηλεκτροδότησης				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση και των τριών υποέργων (σύνδεση Νάξου–Θήρας, ΚΥΤ Κουμουνδούρου–Κορίνθου, υποσταθμοί και άλλες συνδέσεις)· επιτυχημένη ενσωμάτωση στο Ελληνικό Σύστημα Μεταφοράς Ηλεκτρικής Ενέργειας και έναρξη

	διασύνδεση των νησιών και την αναβάθμιση του δικτύου ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας		η	από τον ΑΔΜΗΕ· έκδοση πιστοποιητικών επιτυχημένης δοκιμαστικής λειτουργίας						λειτουργίας.

Βασική μεταρρύθμιση 1: Αναδιάρθρωση και ενίσχυση των εσόδων του λογαριασμού ΑΠΕ–ΣΗΘΥΑ — Εξορθολογισμός της αποδοτικής λειτουργίας του νέου μοντέλου της αγοράς ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας και της ανάπτυξης νέων σταθμών ΑΠΕ για την επίτευξη των στόχων του ΕΣΕΚ μέσω της εφαρμογής μηχανισμού παρακολούθησης, της συμμετοχής της απόκρισης της ζήτησης και μιας εκτεταμένης μεταρρύθμισης της διαδικασίας αδειοδότησης για τις νέες ΑΠΕ

Αύξων αριθμός	**Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)**	**Ορόσημο/στόχος**	**Ονομασία**	**Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)**	**Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)**			**Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης**		**Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στ**
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	**Τιμή βάσης**	**Στόχος**	**Τρίμηνο**	**Έτος**	
4	1 - 1.1. Ενίσχυση της ενέργειας — 16865_Αναδιάρθρωση και ενίσχυση των εσόδων του λογαριασμού ΑΠΕ–ΣΗΘΥΑ	Ορόσημο	Λογαριασμός ΑΠΕ — νομοθεσία για την τροποποίηση του νόμου 4001/2011· έναρξη ισχύος όλων των συναφών αποφάσεων, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των κωδίκων, από τα υπουργεία, τη Ρυθμιστική Αρχή Ενέργειας (ΡΑΕ) και τον Διαχειριστή Ανανεώσιμων Πηγών Ενέργειας και Εγγυήσεων Προέλευσης (ΔΑΠΕΕΠ).	Έναρξη ισχύος της νομοθεσίας και των σχετικών εκτελεστικών αποφάσεων.				2ο τρίμηνο	2022	1) Δημιουργία του νέου λογαριασμ πηγών ενέργειας (ΑΠΕ) για τις μονά σε λειτουργία από την 1η Ιανουαρί συμπεριλαμβανομένων της τροποπ νομοθεσίας, της υπουργικής απόφ κανονιστικών αποφάσεων (κωδίκω λογαριασμός ΑΠΕ θα περιλαμβάνει τη διασφάλιση της οικονομικής βιω ακόμη και σε περίπτωση απρόβλεπ ανισορροπιών. 2) Έναρξη ισχύος συστήματος εμπο προέλευσης που θα δίνει στους κα δυνατότητα να υποστηρίζουν εθελο ηλεκτρική ενέργεια από ΑΠΕ. Το σύστημα εγγυήσεων προέλευση περιλαμβάνει: 1) Έγκριση συστήματος εκπλειστηριασμού τροφοδότησης ΑΠΕ 2) Διαπίστευση «πράσιν λιανικής πώλησης

										3) Διαπίστευση προτύπ επιχειρήσεων».
5	1 - 1.1. Ενίσχυση της ενέργειας — 16860_Εξορθολογισμός της αποδοτικής λειτουργίας του νέου μοντέλου της αγοράς ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας και της ανάπτυξης νέων σταθμών ΑΠΕ για την επίτευξη των στόχων του ΕΣΕΚ μέσω της εφαρμογής μηχανισμού παρακολούθησης, της συμμετοχής της απόκρισης της ζήτησης και μιας εκτεταμένης μεταρρύθμισης της διαδικασίας αδειοδότησης για τις νέες ΑΠΕ	Ορόσημο	Λογαριασμός ΑΠΕ — μεταρρυθμίσεις της αγοράς και απλούστευση της αδειοδότησης	Έναρξη ισχύος του συνόλου της σχετικής νομοθεσίας, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των υπουργικών αποφάσεων, και του κανονιστικού πλαισίου από τη ΡΑΕ και τον ΔΑΠΕΕΠ				2ο τρίμηνο	2022	1) Θέσπιση και πλήρης λειτουργία παρακολούθησης και εποπτείας τη και πλήρης συμμετοχή της απόκρισ στην αγορά εξισορρόπησης. 2) Ολοκλήρωση της μεταρρύθμισης απλούστευση της αδειοδότησης τω συμπεριλαμβανομένης της απλούσ ψηφιοποίησης των διαδικασιών, τω δεσμευτικών χρόνων ανταπόκρισης και των διαδικασιών λογοδοσίας γι καθυστερήσεις, τη μείωση των ανα τεκμηρίωσης και διαδικασιών, καθ ειδικό πλαίσιο για τις υπεράκτιες μ
6	1 - 1.1. Ενίσχυση της ενέργειας — 16865_Αναδιάρθρωση και ενίσχυση των εσόδων του λογαριασμού ΑΠΕ–ΣΗΘΥΑ	Στόχος	Λογαριασμός ΑΠΕ — στόχος αύξησης δυναμικότητας 1		Θέση σε λειτουργία νέας δυναμικότητας (GW) ανανεώσιμων πηγών ενέργειας	0	1	2ο τρίμηνο	2023	Εγκατάσταση και θέση σε λειτουργ δυναμικότητας ΑΠΕ
7	1 - 1.1. Ενίσχυση της ενέργειας — 16865_Αναδιάρθρωση και ενίσχυση των εσόδων του λογαριασμού ΑΠΕ–ΣΗΘΥΑ	Στόχος	Λογαριασμός ΑΠΕ — στόχος αύξησης δυναμικότητας 2		Θέση σε λειτουργία νέας δυναμικότητας (GW) ανανεώσιμων πηγών ενέργειας	1	2	2ο τρίμηνο	2024	Εγκατάσταση και θέση σε λειτουργ δυναμικότητας ΑΠΕ
8	1 - 1.1. Ενίσχυση της ενέργειας —	Στόχος	Λογαριασμός ΑΠΕ — στόχος αύξησης		Θέση σε λειτουργία	2	3	2ο τρίμηνο	2025	Εγκατάσταση και θέση σε λειτουργ δυναμικότητας ΑΠΕ

	16865_Αναδιάρθρωση και ενίσχυση των εσόδων του λογαριασμού ΑΠΕ–ΣΗΘΥΑ		δυναμικότητας 3		νέας δυναμικότητας (GW) ανανεώσιμων πηγών ενέργειας					

Ομάδα 1: Ενίσχυση της ενέργειας

Τα μέτρα που περιλαμβάνονται στην παρούσα ομάδα είναι τα εξής:

- Στήριξη της εγκατάστασης συστημάτων αποθήκευσης για την ενίσχυση της διείσδυσης των ΑΠΕ (αναγνωριστικό: 16926)
- Δράσεις αναζωογόνησης των περιοχών που πλήττονται περισσότερο (περιοχές δίκαιης μετάβασης) (αναγνωριστικό: 16871)
- Αναβαθμίσεις του δικτύου του ΔΕΔΔΗΕ με στόχο την ενίσχυση της ανθεκτικότητας και την προστασία του περιβάλλοντος (αναγνωριστικό: 16901)
- Αναβάθμιση του δικτύου εναέριων γραμμών του ΔΕΔΔΗΕ σε δασικές περιοχές (αναγνωριστικό: 16900)
- Αύξηση της εγκατεστημένης ισχύος σε υποσταθμούς ΥΤ/ΜΤ του Διαχειριστή Ελληνικού Δικτύου Διανομής Ηλεκτρικής Ενέργειας (ΔΕΔΔΗΕ) για σύνδεση νέων ΑΠΕ (αναγνωριστικό: 16899)

Αύξων αριθμός	**Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)**	**Ορόσημο/στόχος**	**Ονομασία**	**Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)**	**Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)**			**Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης**		**Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου**
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	**Τιμή βάσης**	**Στόχος**	**Τρίμηνο**	**Έτος**	
9	1 - 1.1. Ενίσχυση της ενέργειας — 16871_Δράσεις αναζωογόνησης των περιοχών που πλήττονται περισσότερο (περιοχές δίκαιης μετάβασης)	Ορόσημο	Αποκατάσταση των εδαφών — νόμος-πλαίσιο	Έναρξη ισχύος				1ο τρίμηνο	2022	Έγκριση και έναρξη ισχύος του νόμου-πλαισίου για τις συμβάσεις του προγράμματος που καθορίζει τις γεωγραφικές περιοχές που θα μεταβιβαστούν από τη Δημόσια Επιχείρηση Ηλεκτρισμού στο Δημόσιο, το περιεχόμενο των μελετών των έργων, τον καταμερισμό αρμοδιοτήτων μεταξύ όλων των εμπλεκομένων μερών, τις ρυθμίσεις διακυβέρνησης, το χρονοδιάγραμμα υλοποίησης και τον προϋπολογισμό.
10	1 - 1.1. Ενίσχυση της ενέργειας — 16871_Δράσεις	Ορόσημο	Αποκατάσταση των εδαφών —	Πιστοποίηση από το Υπουργείο				2ο τρίμηνο	2023	1) Έγκριση ειδικών πολεοδομικών σχεδίων από όλους τους δήμους. Στα σχέδια θα καθορίζονται οι επιτρεπόμενες χρήσεις γης, οι γενικοί οικοδομικοί

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
	αναζωογόνησης των περιοχών που πλήττονται περισσότερο (περιοχές δίκαιης μετάβασης)		πολεοδομικά σχέδια	Περιβάλλοντος της έγκρισης όλων των ειδικών πολεοδομικών σχεδίων· Κοινοποίηση της ανάθεσης συμβάσεων						όροι και περιορισμοί, καθώς και κάθε άλλο απαιτούμενο μέτρο, όρος ή περιορισμός. 2) Κοινοποίηση ανάθεσης συμβάσεων για την αποκατάσταση των εδαφών στη Δυτική Μακεδονία και τη Μεγαλόπολη.
11	1 - 1.1. Ενίσχυση της ενέργειας — 16926_Στήριξη της εγκατάστασης συστημάτων αποθήκευσης για την ενίσχυση της διείσδυσης των ΑΠΕ	Ορόσημο	Αποθήκευση — συμβάσεις	Κοινοποίηση της ανάθεσης όλων των συμβάσεων				2ο τρίμηνο	2023	Κοινοποίηση ανάθεσης όλων των συμβάσεων για επιλεγμένα έργα (δηλαδή εκτός από το μεγάλης διάρκειας έργο «Σύστημα αντλησιοταμίευσης στην Αμφιλοχία» το οποίο επιλέγεται μέσω μεμονωμένης διαδικασίας), συνολικής ισχύος έως 700 MW (και ελάχιστης ισχύος 500 MW).
12	1 - 1.1. Ενίσχυση της ενέργειας — 16901_Αναβαθμίσεις του δικτύου του ΔΕΔΔΗΕ με στόχο την ενίσχυση της ανθεκτικότητας και την προστασία του περιβάλλοντος	Ορόσημο	ΔΕΔΔΗΕ — συμβάσεις 1	Κοινοποίηση της ανάθεσης όλων των συμβάσεων				4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Κοινοποίηση της ανάθεσης όλων των συμβάσεων που αφορούν έργα του Διαχειριστή Ελληνικού Δικτύου Διανομής Ηλεκτρικής Ενέργειας (ΔΕΔΔΗΕ) για αναβαθμίσεις με στόχο την ανθεκτικότητα και την προστασία του περιβάλλοντος, ώστε να καταστεί δυνατή η περαιτέρω διείσδυση των ανανεώσιμων πηγών ενέργειας και να βελτιωθεί η αξιοπιστία και η ανθεκτικότητα του δικτύου, ενώ παράλληλα προστατεύεται το περιβάλλον.
13	1 - 1.1. Ενίσχυση της ενέργειας — 16900_Αναβάθμιση του δικτύου εναέριων γραμμών του ΔΕΔΔΗΕ σε δασικές περιοχές	Ορόσημο	ΔΕΔΔΗΕ — συμβάσεις 2	Κοινοποίηση της ανάθεσης όλων των συμβάσεων				4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Κοινοποίηση της ανάθεσης όλων των συμβάσεων που αφορούν έργα του ΔΕΔΔΗΕ σχετικά με δίκτυα εναέριων γραμμών σε δασικές περιοχές, ώστε να καταστεί δυνατή η περαιτέρω διείσδυση των ανανεώσιμων πηγών ενέργειας και να βελτιωθεί η αξιοπιστία και η ανθεκτικότητα του δικτύου, ενώ παράλληλα προστατεύεται το περιβάλλον.
14	1 - 1.1. Ενίσχυση της ενέργειας — 16899_Αύξηση της εγκατεστημένης	Ορόσημο	ΔΕΔΔΗΕ — συμβάσεις 3	Κοινοποίηση της ανάθεσης όλων των συμβάσεων				4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Κοινοποίηση της ανάθεσης όλων των συμβάσεων που αφορούν έργα του ΔΕΔΔΗΕ για την αύξηση της δυναμικότητας των υποσταθμών υψηλής τάσης / μεσαίας τάσης, ώστε να καταστεί δυνατή η

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
	ισχύος σε υποσταθμούς ΥΤ/ΜΤ του Διαχειριστή Ελληνικού Δικτύου Διανομής Ηλεκτρικής Ενέργειας (ΔΕΔΔΗΕ) για σύνδεση νέων ΑΠΕ									περαιτέρω διείσδυση των ανανεώσιμων πηγών ενέργειας και να βελτιωθεί η αξιοπιστία και η ανθεκτικότητα του δικτύου, ενώ παράλληλα προστατεύεται το περιβάλλον.
15	1 - 1.1. Ενίσχυση της ενέργειας — 16871_Δράσεις αναζωογόνησης των περιοχών που πλήττονται περισσότερο (περιοχές δίκαιης μετάβασης)	Στόχος	Αποκατάσταση των εδαφών — ολοκλήρωση		Ολοκλήρωση της αποκατάστασης των εδαφών (σε εκτάρια) και πιστοποίηση από το Υπουργείο Περιβάλλοντος	0	15 000	4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση των έργων αποκατάστασης των εδαφών (15 000 εκτάρια) στη Δυτική Μακεδονία και τη Μεγαλόπολη
16	1 - 1.1. Ενίσχυση της ενέργειας — 16926_Στήριξη της εγκατάστασης συστημάτων αποθήκευσης για την ενίσχυση της διείσδυσης των ΑΠΕ	Ορόσημο	Αποθήκευση ενέργειας — ολοκλήρωση	Πιστοποίηση από τον ΑΔΜΗΕ της έναρξης λειτουργίας έργων αποθήκευσης ενέργειας, εγκατεστημένης δυναμικότητας αποθήκευσης έως 1 380 MW				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Έναρξη λειτουργίας όλων των έργων αποθήκευσης ενέργειας έως 1 380 MW (συμπεριλαμβανομένου του έργου της Αμφιλοχίας), όπως πιστοποιείται από τον ΑΔΜΗΕ.
17	1 - 1.1. Ενίσχυση της ενέργειας — 16901_Αναβαθμίσεις του δικτύου του ΔΕΔΔΗΕ με στόχο την ενίσχυση της ανθεκτικότητας και	Ορόσημο	ΔΕΔΔΗΕ — ολοκλήρωση 1	Παροχή, από τον ΔΕΔΔΗΕ, στοιχείων που αποδεικνύουν την ολοκλήρωση του έργου για όλες τις				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση και θέση σε λειτουργία των παρεμβάσεων που αφορούν αναβαθμίσεις δικτύου για την ανθεκτικότητα και την προστασία του περιβάλλοντος.

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
	την προστασία του περιβάλλοντος			παρεμβάσεις που αφορούν αναβαθμίσεις για την ανθεκτικότητα και την προστασία του περιβάλλοντος, καθώς και των πιστοποιητικών θέσης σε λειτουργία						
18	1 - 1.1. Ενίσχυση της ενέργειας — 16900_Αναβάθμιση του δικτύου εναέριων γραμμών του ΔΕΔΔΗΕ σε δασικές περιοχές	Ορόσημο	ΔΕΔΔΗΕ — ολοκλήρωση 2	Παροχή, από τον ΔΕΔΔΗΕ, στοιχείων που αποδεικνύουν την ολοκλήρωση του έργου για όλες τις παρεμβάσεις που αφορούν αναβαθμίσεις του δικτύου εναέριων γραμμών σε δασικές περιοχές, καθώς και των πιστοποιητικών θέσης σε λειτουργία				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση και θέση σε λειτουργία των παρεμβάσεων που αφορούν αναβαθμίσεις του δικτύου εναέριων γραμμών σε δασικές περιοχές.
19	1 - 1.1. Ενίσχυση της ενέργειας — 16899_Αύξηση της εγκατεστημένης ισχύος σε υποσταθμούς ΥΤ/ΜΤ του	Ορόσημο	ΔΕΔΔΗΕ — ολοκλήρωση 3	Παροχή, από τον ΔΕΔΔΗΕ, στοιχείων που αποδεικνύουν την ολοκλήρωση του έργου για όλες τις				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση και θέση σε λειτουργία των παρεμβάσεων που αφορούν την αύξηση της δυναμικότητας των υποσταθμών ΥΤ/ΜΤ.

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
	Διαχειριστή Ελληνικού Δικτύου Διανομής Ηλεκτρικής Ενέργειας (ΔΕΔΔΗΕ) για σύνδεση νέων ΑΠΕ			παρεμβάσεις που αφορούν την αύξηση της δυναμικότητας των υποσταθμών ΥΤ/ΜΤ, καθώς και των πιστοποιητικών θέσης σε λειτουργία						

Β. ΣΥΝΙΣΤΩΣΑ 1.2: ΑΝΑΚΑΙΝΙΣΗ

Η συνιστώσα ανακαίνισης του ελληνικού σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας στο πλαίσιο του πράσινου πυλώνα αυξάνει την ενεργειακή απόδοση, ενισχύει την οικονομική ανάπτυξη, δημιουργεί ευκαιρίες απασχόλησης και προάγει την κοινωνική ανθεκτικότητα. Περιλαμβάνει στοχευμένες μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις για τη μείωση των εκπομπών CO_2, τη στήριξη της επίτευξης της κλιματικής «ουδετερότητας» των αστικών περιοχών και την ενίσχυση της ανθεκτικότητας των πόλεων και των κτιρίων τους στην κλιματική αλλαγή. Η συνιστώσα παρέχει κίνητρα για ανακαινίσεις κτιρίων και ενεργειακές αναβαθμίσεις που έχουν καθοριστική σημασία για την ανάπλαση των αστικών περιοχών και τον μετριασμό της ενεργειακής φτώχειας και συμβάλλουν στην επίτευξη των στόχων που καθορίζονται στο εθνικό σχέδιο της Ελλάδας για την ενέργεια και το κλίμα (ΕΣΕΚ). Η συνιστώσα υποστηρίζει την εφαρμογή της ειδικής ανά χώρα σύστασης 3 του 2020 και της ειδικής ανά χώρα σύστασης 2 του 2019, σχετικά με τις δημόσιες και τις ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις. Αναμένεται ότι κανένα μέτρο στη συνιστώσα αυτή δεν θα βλάπτει σημαντικά τους περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους κατά την έννοια του άρθρου 17 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2020/852, λαμβανομένων υπόψη της περιγραφής των μέτρων και των μέτρων μετριασμού που προβλέπονται στο σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας σύμφωνα με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση για την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C58/01).

Β.1. Περιγραφή των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων που είναι επιλέξιμες για λήψη μη επιστρεπτέας χρηματοδοτικής στήριξης

Μεταρρύθμιση: Σχέδιο δράσης για την αντιμετώπιση της ενεργειακής φτώχειας (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16920)

Η μεταρρύθμιση συνίσταται στην έγκριση σχεδίου δράσης για την αντιμετώπιση της πρόκλησης της ενεργειακής φτώχειας. Σύμφωνα με τα στοιχεία, το 2019 περίπου το 18 % του συνολικού πληθυσμού δεν ήταν σε θέση να θερμάνει την οικία του, ενώ το αντίστοιχο ποσοστό στο υποσύνολο του οικονομικά ευάλωτου πληθυσμού ήταν περίπου 34 % (Eurostat, έρευνα EU-SILC). Η στρατηγική περιγράφει στοχευμένα μέτρα πολιτικής για τη βελτίωση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης των κτιρίων κατοικιών οικονομικά ευάλωτων νοικοκυριών. Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Πέμπτη, 30 Σεπτεμβρίου 2021.

Επένδυση: Ενεργειακή ανακαίνιση κτιρίων κατοικιών (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16872)

Η επένδυση θα βελτιώσει την ενεργειακή απόδοση κτιρίων κατοικιών. Περιλαμβάνει ανακαινίσεις που αποφέρουν σημαντική εξοικονόμηση πρωτογενούς ενέργειας και, επομένως, συμβάλλουν στην επίτευξη των σχετικών στόχων του ΕΣΕΚ. Θα βελτιώσει επίσης την ψηφιοποίηση της τελικής κατανάλωσης ενέργειας μέσω συστημάτων ενεργειακής διαχείρισης και θα προωθήσει την ανάπτυξη υποδομών ηλεκτροκίνησης, όπως σταθμών φόρτισης ηλεκτρικών οχημάτων. Παρέχει επίσης κονδύλια που προορίζονται αποκλειστικά για κατοικίες που πλήττονται από ενεργειακή φτώχεια, δημιουργώντας έτσι μια σύνδεση με τη μεταρρύθμιση που αποσκοπεί στην κατάρτιση σχεδίου δράσης για την ενεργειακή φτώχεια. Αναμένεται ότι το μέτρο αυτό δεν θα βλάπτει σημαντικά τους περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους κατά την έννοια του άρθρου 17 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2020/852, λαμβανομένων υπόψη της περιγραφής του μέτρου και των μέτρων μετριασμού που προβλέπονται στο σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας σύμφωνα με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση για την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C58/01). Ειδικότερα, σύμφωνα με το μέτρο, οι οικονομικοί φορείς που εκτελούν τις κατασκευαστικές εργασίες πρέπει να διασφαλίζουν ότι τουλάχιστον το 70 % (κατά βάρος) των μη επικίνδυνων αποβλήτων κατασκευών και κατεδαφίσεων {εξαιρουμένων των φυσικών υλικών που αναφέρονται στην κατηγορία 17 05 04 του ευρωπαϊκού καταλόγου αποβλήτων που καταρτίστηκε με την απόφαση 2000/532/ΕΚ, της 3ης Μαΐου 2000, για αντικατάσταση της απόφασης 94/3/ΕΚ για τη θέσπιση καταλόγου αποβλήτων σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 1 στοιχείο α) της

οδηγίας 75/442/ΕΟΚ του Συμβουλίου και της απόφασης 94/904/ΕΚ του Συμβουλίου για την κατάρτιση καταλόγου επικίνδυνων αποβλήτων κατ' εφαρμογή του άρθρου 1 παράγραφος 4 της οδηγίας 91/689/ΕΟΚ του Συμβουλίου για τα επικίνδυνα απόβλητα [κοινοποιηθείσα υπό τον αριθμό Ε(2000) 1147]} που παράγονται στο εργοτάξιο προετοιμάζεται για επαναχρησιμοποίηση, ανακύκλωση και άλλες διαδικασίες ανάκτησης υλικών, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των εργασιών επίχωσης με τη χρήση αποβλήτων για την υποκατάσταση άλλων υλικών, σύμφωνα με την ιεράρχηση των αποβλήτων και το πρωτόκολλο της ΕΕ για τη διαχείριση των αποβλήτων κατασκευών και κατεδαφίσεων. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Παρεμβάσεις σε περιοχές κατοικιών και στο κτιριακό απόθεμα (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16873)

Η επένδυση αυτή περιλαμβάνει: 1) παρεμβάσεις προσαρμογής στην κλιματική αλλαγή και μετριασμού της σε 16 αστικές και παράκτιες περιοχές, όπως προστασία των αστικών οροσήμων μεγάλης σημασίας και προώθηση της κλιματικής ουδετερότητας των πόλεων· 2) την ανάπλαση της πρώην βιομηχανικής ζώνης Βοτανικού/Ελαιώνα στην καρδιά της Αθήνας· 3) την αναβάθμιση του παραλιακού μετώπου ώστε να καταστεί προσβάσιμο για ποδηλάτες και πεζούς κατά μήκος της ακτής της Αθήνας (Αθηναϊκή Ριβιέρα)· και 4) άλλες στρατηγικές παρεμβάσεις που επιλέγονται μέσω ανοικτής πρόσκλησης προς τους δήμους για την υποβολή προτάσεων με σκοπό την προώθηση της προσαρμογής στην κλιματική αλλαγή και τη συμβολή στην εξοικονόμηση πρωτογενούς ενέργειας και στη μείωση των εκπομπών αερίων του θερμοκηπίου. Αναμένεται ότι το μέτρο αυτό δεν θα βλάπτει σημαντικά τους περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους κατά την έννοια του άρθρου 17 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2020/852, λαμβανομένων υπόψη της περιγραφής του μέτρου και των μέτρων μετριασμού που προβλέπονται στο σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας σύμφωνα με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση για την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C58/01). Ειδικότερα, σύμφωνα με το μέτρο, οι οικονομικοί φορείς που εκτελούν τις κατασκευαστικές εργασίες πρέπει να διασφαλίζουν ότι τουλάχιστον το 70 % (κατά βάρος) των μη επικίνδυνων αποβλήτων κατασκευών και κατεδαφίσεων {εξαιρουμένων των φυσικών υλικών που αναφέρονται στην κατηγορία 17 05 04 του ευρωπαϊκού καταλόγου αποβλήτων που καταρτίστηκε με την απόφαση 2000/532/ΕΚ, της 3ης Μαΐου 2000, για αντικατάσταση της απόφασης 94/3/ΕΚ για τη θέσπιση καταλόγου αποβλήτων σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 1 στοιχείο α) της οδηγίας 75/442/ΕΟΚ του Συμβουλίου και της απόφασης 94/904/ΕΚ του Συμβουλίου για την κατάρτιση καταλόγου επικίνδυνων αποβλήτων κατ' εφαρμογή του άρθρου 1 παράγραφος 4 της οδηγίας 91/689/ΕΟΚ του Συμβουλίου για τα επικίνδυνα απόβλητα [κοινοποιηθείσα υπό τον αριθμό Ε(2000) 1147]} που παράγονται στο εργοτάξιο προετοιμάζεται για επαναχρησιμοποίηση, ανακύκλωση και άλλες διαδικασίες ανάκτησης υλικών, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των εργασιών επίχωσης με τη χρήση αποβλήτων για την υποκατάσταση άλλων υλικών, σύμφωνα με την ιεράρχηση των αποβλήτων και το πρωτόκολλο της ΕΕ για τη διαχείριση των αποβλήτων κατασκευών και κατεδαφίσεων. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Ενέργεια και επιχειρηματικότητα (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16874)

Η επένδυση παρέχει χρηματοδοτική στήριξη σε ιδιωτικές εταιρείες για ενεργειακά αποδοτικές ανακαινίσεις των κτιρίων και των διαδικασιών τους. Περιλαμβάνει δύο υποπρογράμματα: α) ανακαινίσεις ενεργειακής απόδοσης στον τριτογενή και τον δευτερογενή τομέα για μεσαίες, μεγάλες και πολύ μεγάλες επιχειρήσεις και β) εγκατάσταση ενεργειακά αποδοτικού εξοπλισμού σε πολύ μικρές επιχειρήσεις. Μέσω της εγκατάστασης ενεργειακά αποδοτικού εξοπλισμού και συστημάτων για την εξοικονόμηση ενέργειας στην παραγωγή, την αποθήκευση, τη διανομή προϊόντων, καθώς και τη λειτουργία των εταιρειών, το μέτρο αυτό συμβάλλει στην αύξηση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης των κτιρίων και των

διαδικασιών τους σύμφωνα με τους στόχους που καθορίζονται στο ΕΣΕΚ και στη μείωση των εκπομπών αερίων του θερμοκηπίου.

Προκειμένου να διασφαλιστεί ότι το μέτρο συμμορφώνεται με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση σχετικά με την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C 58/01), τα κριτήρια επιλεξιμότητας που περιέχονται στους όρους αναφοράς των προσκλήσεων υποβολής προτάσεων για έργα αποκλείουν τον ακόλουθο κατάλογο δραστηριοτήτων: i) δραστηριότητες που σχετίζονται με τα ορυκτά καύσιμα, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της μεταγενέστερης χρήσης[1]· ii) δραστηριότητες στο πλαίσιο του συστήματος εμπορίας δικαιωμάτων εκπομπών της ΕΕ (ΣΕΔΕ) για την επίτευξη προβλεπόμενων εκπομπών αερίων του θερμοκηπίου που δεν είναι χαμηλότερες από τους σχετικούς δείκτες αναφοράς[2]· iii) δραστηριότητες που σχετίζονται με χώρους υγειονομικής ταφής αποβλήτων, αποτεφρωτήρες[3] και μονάδες μηχανικής–βιολογικής επεξεργασίας[4]· και iv) δραστηριότητες κατά τις οποίες η μακροπρόθεσμη διάθεση αποβλήτων μπορεί να βλάψει το περιβάλλον. Βάσει των όρων αναφοράς απαιτείται επιπλέον να επιλέγονται μόνο οι δραστηριότητες που συμμορφώνονται με τη σχετική ενωσιακή και εθνική περιβαλλοντική νομοθεσία. Η επένδυση θα συμμορφώνεται επίσης με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση σχετικά με την εφαρμογή της αρχής «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης», όσον αφορά τις αρχές της κυκλικής οικονομίας για την ανακύκλωση των αποβλήτων κατασκευών και σύμφωνα με την οδηγία για την ενεργειακή απόδοση των κτιρίων (2010/31/ΕΕ). Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση κτιρίων του δημόσιου τομέα (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16876)

Η επένδυση αυτή περιλαμβάνει την ανακαίνιση κτιρίων του δημόσιου τομέα με σκοπό την αύξηση της ενεργειακής τους απόδοσης, μέσω της συμμετοχής εταιρειών παροχής ενεργειακών υπηρεσιών (ΕΕΥ). Η επένδυση περιλαμβάνει επίσης την ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση των υποδομών οδικού φωτισμού. Η επένδυση αυτή συμβάλλει στην επίτευξη των στόχων ενεργειακής απόδοσης που καθορίζονται στο ΕΣΕΚ και στη μείωση των εκπομπών αερίων του θερμοκηπίου. Αναμένεται ότι το μέτρο αυτό δεν θα βλάπτει σημαντικά τους περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους κατά την έννοια του άρθρου 17 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ)

[1] Εξαιρουμένων των έργων στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου για την παραγωγή ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας και/ή θερμότητας, καθώς και των σχετικών υποδομών μεταφοράς και διανομής, με χρήση φυσικού αερίου, τα οποία πληρούν τους όρους που καθορίζονται στο παράρτημα ΙΙΙ της τεχνικής καθοδήγησης σχετικά με την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C58/01).

[2] Όταν η υποστηριζόμενη δραστηριότητα επιτυγχάνει προβλεπόμενες εκπομπές αερίων του θερμοκηπίου που δεν είναι σημαντικά χαμηλότερες από τους σχετικούς δείκτες αναφοράς, θα πρέπει να παρέχεται εξήγηση των λόγων για τους οποίους αυτό δεν είναι εφικτό. Δείκτες αναφοράς που καθορίζονται για τη δωρεάν κατανομή όσον αφορά δραστηριότητες που εμπίπτουν στο πεδίο εφαρμογής του συστήματος εμπορίας δικαιωμάτων εκπομπής, όπως ορίζονται στον εκτελεστικό κανονισμό (ΕΕ) 2021/447 της Επιτροπής.

[3] Η εξαίρεση αυτή δεν ισχύει για δράσεις στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου σε μονάδες που ασχολούνται αποκλειστικά με την επεξεργασία μη ανακυκλώσιμων επικίνδυνων αποβλήτων, καθώς και σε υφιστάμενες μονάδες, όταν οι δράσεις στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου αποσκοπούν στην αύξηση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης, στη δέσμευση των καυσαερίων για αποθήκευση ή χρήση ή στην ανάκτηση υλικών από την αποτέφρωση τέφρας, υπό την προϋπόθεση ότι οι εν λόγω δράσεις στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου δεν οδηγούν σε αύξηση της δυναμικότητας επεξεργασίας αποβλήτων των μονάδων ή σε παράταση της διάρκειας ζωής των μονάδων· για τον σκοπό αυτόν παρέχονται αποδεικτικά στοιχεία σε επίπεδο μονάδας.

[4] Η εξαίρεση αυτή δεν ισχύει για δράσεις στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου σε υφιστάμενες μονάδες μηχανικής–βιολογικής επεξεργασίας, όταν οι δράσεις στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου αποσκοπούν στην αύξηση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης ή τη μετασκευή για διαδικασίες ανακύκλωσης διαχωρισμένων αποβλήτων σε βιολογικά απόβλητα λιπασματοποίησης και αναερόβιας χώνευσης βιολογικών αποβλήτων, υπό την προϋπόθεση ότι οι εν λόγω δράσεις στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου δεν αυξάνουν τη δυναμικότητα επεξεργασίας αποβλήτων των μονάδων ή παρατείνουν τη διάρκεια ζωής των μονάδων· για τον σκοπό αυτόν παρέχονται αποδεικτικά στοιχεία σε επίπεδο μονάδας.

2020/852, λαμβανομένων υπόψη της περιγραφής του μέτρου και των μέτρων μετριασμού που προβλέπονται στο σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας σύμφωνα με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση για την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C58/01). Ειδικότερα, σύμφωνα με το μέτρο, οι οικονομικοί φορείς που εκτελούν τις κατασκευαστικές εργασίες πρέπει να διασφαλίζουν ότι τουλάχιστον το 70 % (κατά βάρος) των μη επικίνδυνων αποβλήτων κατασκευών και κατεδαφίσεων {εξαιρουμένων των φυσικών υλικών που αναφέρονται στην κατηγορία 17 05 04 του ευρωπαϊκού καταλόγου αποβλήτων που καταρτίστηκε με την απόφαση 2000/532/ΕΚ, της 3ης Μαΐου 2000, για αντικατάσταση της απόφασης 94/3/ΕΚ για τη θέσπιση καταλόγου αποβλήτων σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 1 στοιχείο α) της οδηγίας 75/442/ΕΟΚ του Συμβουλίου και της απόφασης 94/904/ΕΚ του Συμβουλίου για την κατάρτιση καταλόγου επικίνδυνων αποβλήτων κατ' εφαρμογή του άρθρου 1 παράγραφος 4 της οδηγίας 91/689/ΕΟΚ του Συμβουλίου για τα επικίνδυνα απόβλητα [κοινοποιηθείσα υπό τον αριθμό Ε(2000) 1147]} που παράγονται στο εργοτάξιο προετοιμάζεται για επαναχρησιμοποίηση, ανακύκλωση και άλλες διαδικασίες ανάκτησης υλικών, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των εργασιών επίχωσης με τη χρήση αποβλήτων για την υποκατάσταση άλλων υλικών, σύμφωνα με την ιεράρχηση των αποβλήτων και το πρωτόκολλο της ΕΕ για τη διαχείριση των αποβλήτων κατασκευών και κατεδαφίσεων. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Ανάπτυξη υποδομών και αποκατάσταση κτιρίων στο πρώην βασιλικό κτήμα στο Τατόι (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16875)

Η επένδυση περιλαμβάνει την ανακαίνιση κτιρίων και την αναβάθμιση της ενεργειακής τους απόδοσης και των δικτύων υποδομής στο κτήμα Τατοΐου, καθώς και τη δημιουργία περιπατητικών και ποδηλατικών διαδρομών στη γύρω περιοχή. Το έργο θα προσφέρει μια πράσινη, ανακαινισμένη και ελεύθερα προσβάσιμη περιοχή αναψυχής για τους κατοίκους της Αττικής, καθώς και ένα νέο ορόσημο το οποίο μπορούν να επισκέπτονται οι τουρίστες. Αναμένεται ότι το μέτρο αυτό δεν θα βλάπτει σημαντικά τους περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους κατά την έννοια του άρθρου 17 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2020/852, λαμβανομένων υπόψη της περιγραφής του μέτρου και των μέτρων μετριασμού που προβλέπονται στο σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας σύμφωνα με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση για την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C58/01). Ειδικότερα, σύμφωνα με το μέτρο, οι οικονομικοί φορείς που εκτελούν τις κατασκευαστικές εργασίες πρέπει να διασφαλίζουν ότι τουλάχιστον το 70 % (κατά βάρος) των μη επικίνδυνων αποβλήτων κατασκευών και κατεδαφίσεων {εξαιρουμένων των φυσικών υλικών που αναφέρονται στην κατηγορία 17 05 04 του ευρωπαϊκού καταλόγου αποβλήτων που καταρτίστηκε με την απόφαση 2000/532/ΕΚ, της 3ης Μαΐου 2000, για αντικατάσταση της απόφασης 94/3/ΕΚ για τη θέσπιση καταλόγου αποβλήτων σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 1 στοιχείο α) της οδηγίας 75/442/ΕΟΚ του Συμβουλίου και της απόφασης 94/904/ΕΚ του Συμβουλίου για την κατάρτιση καταλόγου επικίνδυνων αποβλήτων κατ' εφαρμογή του άρθρου 1 παράγραφος 4 της οδηγίας 91/689/ΕΟΚ του Συμβουλίου για τα επικίνδυνα απόβλητα [κοινοποιηθείσα υπό τον αριθμό Ε(2000) 1147]} που παράγονται στο εργοτάξιο προετοιμάζεται για επαναχρησιμοποίηση, ανακύκλωση και άλλες διαδικασίες ανάκτησης υλικών, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των εργασιών επίχωσης με τη χρήση αποβλήτων για την υποκατάσταση άλλων υλικών, σύμφωνα με την ιεράρχηση των αποβλήτων και το πρωτόκολλο της ΕΕ για τη διαχείριση των αποβλήτων κατασκευών και κατεδαφίσεων. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Ολυμπιακό Αθλητικό Κέντρο Αθηνών (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16932)

Η επένδυση αυτή στο Ολυμπιακό Αθλητικό Κέντρο Αθηνών θα παρατείνει τη διάρκεια χρήσης του, θα αποκαταστήσει την εικόνα του, θα μειώσει το οικείο κόστος λειτουργίας/ενέργειας και θα διασφαλίσει την οικονομική βιωσιμότητά του μετατρέποντάς το σε έναν σύγχρονο και ζωντανό αστικό προορισμό αθλητισμού και ψυχαγωγίας, με σκοπό τη

μεταβίβαση του Κέντρου στην Ελληνική Εταιρεία Συμμετοχών και Περιουσίας. Αναμένεται ότι το μέτρο αυτό δεν θα βλάπτει σημαντικά τους περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους κατά την έννοια του άρθρου 17 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2020/852, λαμβανομένων υπόψη της περιγραφής του μέτρου και των μέτρων μετριασμού που προβλέπονται στο σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας σύμφωνα με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση για την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C58/01). Ειδικότερα, σύμφωνα με το μέτρο, οι οικονομικοί φορείς που εκτελούν τις κατασκευαστικές εργασίες πρέπει να διασφαλίζουν ότι τουλάχιστον το 70 % (κατά βάρος) των μη επικίνδυνων αποβλήτων κατασκευών και κατεδαφίσεων {εξαιρουμένων των φυσικών υλικών που αναφέρονται στην κατηγορία 17 05 04 του ευρωπαϊκού καταλόγου αποβλήτων που καταρτίστηκε με την απόφαση 2000/532/ΕΚ, της 3ης Μαΐου 2000, για αντικατάσταση της απόφασης 94/3/ΕΚ για τη θέσπιση καταλόγου αποβλήτων σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 1 στοιχείο α) της οδηγίας 75/442/ΕΟΚ του Συμβουλίου και της απόφασης 94/904/ΕΚ του Συμβουλίου για την κατάρτιση καταλόγου επικίνδυνων αποβλήτων κατ' εφαρμογή του άρθρου 1 παράγραφος 4 της οδηγίας 91/689/ΕΟΚ του Συμβουλίου για τα επικίνδυνα απόβλητα [κοινοποιηθείσα υπό τον αριθμό Ε(2000) 1147]} που παράγονται στο εργοτάξιο προετοιμάζεται για επαναχρησιμοποίηση, ανακύκλωση και άλλες διαδικασίες ανάκτησης υλικών, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των εργασιών επίχωσης με τη χρήση αποβλήτων για την υποκατάσταση άλλων υλικών, σύμφωνα με την ιεράρχηση των αποβλήτων και το πρωτόκολλο της ΕΕ για τη διαχείριση των αποβλήτων κατασκευών και κατεδαφίσεων. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Κυριακή, 30 Ιουνίου 2024.

Μεταρρύθμιση: Κατάρτιση πολεοδομικών σχεδίων κατ' εφαρμογή της πολεοδομικής μεταρρύθμισης (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16879)

Η μεταρρύθμιση αυτή αποτελείται από πέντε δράσεις: α) την κατάρτιση τοπικών πολεοδομικών σχεδίων (τα οποία καλύπτουν δήμους ή δημοτικές ενότητες), β) την κατάρτιση ειδικών πολεοδομικών σχεδίων (σχεδίων που μπορεί να καλύπτουν περιοχές που ανήκουν σε περισσότερους από έναν δήμους), γ) τον καθορισμό των ζωνών υποδοχής συντελεστών δόμησης, δ) την ολοκλήρωση της οριοθέτησης των οικισμών, ε) την αντιμετώπιση ζητημάτων χρήσης γης που σχετίζονται με την αναγνώριση (δημοτικής) οδικής πρόσβασης. Η μεταρρύθμιση αντιμετωπίζει αδυναμίες και κενά στη χωροταξία και τη χρήση γης με σκοπό την προώθηση της βιώσιμης οικονομικής δραστηριότητας και την προστασία του περιβάλλοντος. Τα τοπικά πολεοδομικά σχέδια περιλαμβάνουν ειδικό κεφάλαιο σχετικά με τα μέτρα αντιμετώπισης της κλιματικής αλλαγής, καθώς και σχετικά με την πρόληψη και τη διαχείριση των κινδύνων που σχετίζονται με το κλίμα. Συνολικά, θα εκπονηθούν τοπικά πολεοδομικά σχέδια για 700 δήμους ή δημοτικές ενότητες· θα εκπονηθούν πέντε ειδικά πολεοδομικά σχέδια, θα καθοριστούν ζώνες υποδοχής συντελεστών δόμησης σε 50 δημοτικές ενότητες, θα προσδιοριστεί η οριοθέτηση των οικισμών σε 50 δημοτικές ενότητες και θα καθοριστούν δημοτικές οδοί σε 120 δημοτικές ενότητες. Συνολικά, θα εφαρμοστούν μέτρα σε 750 δημοτικές ενότητες τουλάχιστον.

Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Τετάρτη, 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Μεταρρύθμιση: Θέσπιση νέου θαλάσσιου χωροταξικού σχεδιασμού (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16891).

Η μεταρρύθμιση αφορά τη δημιουργία της εθνικής χωρικής στρατηγικής για τον θαλάσσιο χώρο και των θαλάσσιων χωροταξικών σχεδίων. Η μεταρρύθμιση αφορά τη βιώσιμη ανάπτυξη στις θαλάσσιες περιοχές και τις παράκτιες ζώνες, παράλληλα με την προστασία του θαλάσσιου περιβάλλοντος και της βιοποικιλότητας. Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Τετάρτη, 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Μεταρρύθμιση: Θέσπιση νέου ειδικού πλαισίου χωροταξικού σχεδιασμού για τις ανανεώσιμες πηγές ενέργειας, τη βιομηχανία, τον τουρισμό και την υδατοκαλλιέργεια

(αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16894). Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Τετάρτη, 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Η μεταρρύθμιση θεσπίζει νέα ειδικά χωροταξικά πλαίσια για τις ανανεώσιμες πηγές ενέργειας, τη βιομηχανία, τον τουρισμό και την υδατοκαλλιέργεια, με σκοπό την προαγωγή του μετριασμού της κλιματικής αλλαγής και της προσαρμογής σε αυτήν, της προστασίας της βιοποικιλότητας, της οικονομικής ανάπτυξης και της δημιουργίας θέσεων απασχόλησης.

B.2. Ορόσημα, στόχοι, δείκτες και χρονοδιάγραμμα για την παρακολούθηση και την υλοποίηση της μη επιστρεπτέας χρηματοδοτικής στήριξης

Κορυφαία επένδυση 2: Ενεργειακή ανακαίνιση κτιρίων κατοικιών

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχ
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
20	2 - 1.2. Ανακαίνιση — 16872_Ενεργειακή ανακαίνιση κτιρίων κατοικιών	Ορόσημο	Ανακαίνιση κατοικιών — έναρξη του 1ου γύρου	Έναρξη ισχύος κοινής υπουργικής απόφασης				4ο τρίμηνο	2020	Έναρξη ισχύος κοινής υπουργικής απόφασης γι του προγράμματος για τις ανακαινίσεις του πρώ συμπεριλαμβανομένης της θέσπισης διαδικασί για τη διασφάλιση της μείωσης της κατανάλωσ πρωτογενούς ενέργειας από τις κατοικίες κατά 30 % σε σύγκριση με τις αρχικές επιδόσεις της κ υπολογιζόμενες σε kWh/m^2. Με την κοινή υπουργική απόφαση καθορίζοντα — μηχανισμός υλοποίησης, — διαδικασία επιλογής για την επίτευξη του κα στόχου εξοικονόμησης πρωτογενούς ενέργειας, — μηχανισμός πιστοποίησης για την επικύρωσ πραγματικής εξοικονόμησης πρωτογενούς ενέρ επιτεύχθηκε (συμπεριλαμβανομένων λεπτομερ πιθανών διορθωτικών μέτρων για τη διασφάλισ επίτευξης του στόχου εξοικονόμησης πρωτογεν ενέργειας), και — χρονοδιάγραμμα.
21	2 - 1.2. Ανακαίνιση — 16872_Ενεργειακή ανακαίνιση κτιρίων κατοικιών	Ορόσημο	Ανακαίνιση κατοικιών — έναρξη 2ου γύρου, ο οποίος περιλαμβάνει τα ενεργειακά φτωχά νοικοκυριά	Έναρξη ισχύος κοινής υπουργικής απόφασης				3ο τρίμηνο	2022	Έναρξη ισχύος κοινής υπουργικής απόφασης γι του προγράμματος για τις ανακαινίσεις του δεύ γύρου και για την έναρξη του προγράμματος γι ενεργειακά φτωχές κατοικίες, συμπεριλαμβανο θέσπισης διαδικασίας επιλογής για τη διασφάλ μείωσης της κατανάλωσης πρωτογενούς ενέργε κατοικίες κατά τουλάχιστον 30 % σε σύγκριση μ επιδόσεις της κατοικίας, υπολογιζόμενες σε kW Με την κοινή υπουργική απόφαση καθορίζοντα

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχ
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
										— μηχανισμός υλοποίησης, — διαδικασία επιλογής για την επίτευξη του κα στόχου εξοικονόμησης πρωτογενούς ενέργειας, — διατάξεις για τις ενεργειακά φτωχές κατοικίε με τα κριτήρια που καθορίζονται στο εγκεκριμέ δράσης για την αντιμετώπιση της ενεργειακής φ μηχανισμός πιστοποίησης για την επικύρωση τη πραγματικής εξοικονόμησης πρωτογενούς ενέρ επιτεύχθηκε (συμπεριλαμβανομένων λεπτομερ πιθανών διορθωτικών μέτρων για τη διασφάλισ επίτευξης του στόχου εξοικονόμησης πρωτογεν ενέργειας), και — χρονοδιάγραμμα. Ειδική πρόβλεψη για κονδύλια που προορίζοντα διατεθούν αποκλειστικά για ενεργειακά φτωχέ όπως ορίζονται με βάση τα κριτήρια του σχεδίο για την αντιμετώπιση της ενεργειακής φτώχειας
22	2 - 1.2. Ανακαίνιση — 16872_Ενεργειακή ανακαίνιση κτιρίων κατοικιών	Ορόσημο	Ανακαίνιση κατοικιών — έναρξη 3ου γύρου, ο οποίος περιλαμβάνει τα ενεργειακά φτωχά νοικοκυριά	Έναρξη ισχύος κοινής υπουργικής απόφασης				4ο τρίμηνο	2022	Έναρξη ισχύος κοινής υπουργικής απόφασης γι του προγράμματος για τις ανακαινίσεις του τρίτ συμπεριλαμβανομένης της θέσπισης διαδικασία για τη διασφάλιση της μείωσης της κατανάλωσ πρωτογενούς ενέργειας από τις κατοικίες κατά 30 % σε σύγκριση με τις αρχικές επιδόσεις της κ υπολογιζόμενες σε kWh/m^2. Με την κοινή υπουργική απόφαση καθορίζονται — μηχανισμός υλοποίησης, — διαδικασία επιλογής για την επίτευξη του κα στόχου εξοικονόμησης πρωτογενούς ενέργειας, — διατάξεις για τις ενεργειακά φτωχές κατοικίε με τα κριτήρια που καθορίζονται στο εγκεκριμέ δράσης για την αντιμετώπιση της ενεργειακής φ

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχ
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
										— μηχανισμός πιστοποίησης για την επικύρωση πραγματικής εξοικονόμησης πρωτογενούς ενέρ επιτεύχθηκε (συμπεριλαμβανομένων λεπτομερ πιθανών διορθωτικών μέτρων για τη διασφάλισ επίτευξης του στόχου εξοικονόμησης πρωτογεν ενέργειας), και — χρονοδιάγραμμα. Ειδική πρόβλεψη για κονδύλια που προορίζοντ διατεθούν αποκλειστικά για ενεργειακά φτωχέ όπως ορίζονται με βάση τα κριτήρια του σχεδίο για την αντιμετώπιση της ενεργειακής φτώχειας
23	2 - 1.2. Ανακαίνιση — 16872_Ενεργειακή ανακαίνιση κτιρίων κατοικιών	Στόχος	Ανακαίνιση κατοικιών — ανακαίνιση κατοικιών αριθ. 1		Αριθμός πιστοποιημένων ανακαινίσεων που ολοκληρώθηκαν	0	8 000	4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Ανακαινίσεις για τη βελτίωση της ενεργειακής α που ολοκληρώθηκαν για τον συγκεκριμένο αριθ κατοικιών, οι οποίες ισοδυναμούν με μείωση τη κατά 30 χιλ. ΤΙΠ και με εξοικονόμηση πρωτογεν ενέργειας τουλάχιστον 30 % κατά μέσο όρο. Η π που εκδίδεται από την Ελληνική Αναπτυξιακή Τρ αποτελεί επαλήθευση της εξοικονόμησης πρωτ ενέργειας που επιτεύχθηκε, όπως αυτή επιβεβα τη Γενική Διεύθυνση του Σώματος Επιθεωρητών Το πιστοποιητικό υποβάλλεται στην ηλεκτρονικ πλατφόρμα https://www.buildingcert.gr/
24	2 - 1.2. Ανακαίνιση — 16872_Ενεργειακή ανακαίνιση κτιρίων κατοικιών	Στόχος	Ανακαίνιση κατοικιών — ανακαίνιση κατοικιών αριθ. 2		Αριθμός πιστοποιημένων ανακαινίσεων που ολοκληρώθηκαν	8 000	50 000	4ο τρίμηνο	2024	Ανακαινίσεις για τη βελτίωση της ενεργειακής α που ολοκληρώθηκαν για 50 000 κατοικίες, οι οπ ισοδυναμούν με μείωση της ενέργειας κατά 125 με εξοικονόμηση πρωτογενούς ενέργειας τουλά κατά μέσο όρο. Η πιστοποίηση που εκδίδεται από την Ελληνική Αναπτυξιακή Τράπεζα αποτελεί επαλήθευση τη εξοικονόμησης πρωτογενούς ενέργειας που επι όπως αυτή επιβεβαιώνεται από τη Γενική Διεύθ

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχ
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
										Σώματος Επιθεωρητών Ελεγκτών. Το πιστοποιητ υποβάλλεται στην ηλεκτρονική πλατφόρμα https://www.buildingcert.gr/
25	2 - 1.2. Ανακαίνιση — 16872_Ενεργειακή ανακαίνιση κτιρίων κατοικιών	Στόχος	Ανακαίνιση κατοικιών — ανακαίνιση κατοικιών ενεργειακά φτωχών νοικοκυριών		Αριθμός πιστοποιημένων ενεργειακά φτωχών νοικοκυριών για τα οποία έχουν ολοκληρωθεί οι παρεμβάσεις	0	50 000	4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση παρεμβάσεων για την επίτευξη εξοικονόμησης ενέργειας για τουλάχιστον 50 00 ενεργειακά φτωχά νοικοκυριά, ισοδύναμης με εξοικονόμηση πρωτογενούς ενέργειας τουλάχισ κατά μέσο όρο για το σύνολο της επένδυσης. Η πιστοποίηση που εκδίδεται από την Ελληνική Αναπτυξιακή Τράπεζα αποτελεί επαλήθευση τη εξοικονόμησης πρωτογενούς ενέργειας που επι όπως αυτή επιβεβαιώνεται από τη Γενική Διεύθ Σώματος Επιθεωρητών Ελεγκτών. Το πιστοποιητ υποβάλλεται στην ηλεκτρονική πλατφόρμα https://www.buildingcert.gr/
26	2 - 1.2. Ανακαίνιση — 16872_Ενεργειακή ανακαίνιση κτιρίων κατοικιών	Στόχος	Ανακαίνιση κατοικιών — ανακαίνιση κατοικιών αριθ. 3		Αριθμός πιστοποιημένων ανακαινίσεων που ολοκληρώθηκαν	50 000	105 000	4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ανακαινίσεις για τη βελτίωση της ενεργειακής α που ολοκληρώθηκαν για 105 000 κατοικίες, οι ο ισοδυναμούν με μείωση της ενέργειας κατά 213 με εξοικονόμηση πρωτογενούς ενέργειας τουλά κατά μέσο όρο. Η πιστοποίηση που εκδίδεται από την Ελληνική Αναπτυξιακή Τράπεζα θα αποτελεί επαλήθευση εξοικονόμησης πρωτογενούς ενέργειας που επι όπως αυτή επιβεβαιώνεται από τη Γενική Διεύθ Σώματος Επιθεωρητών Ελεγκτών. Το πιστοποιητ υποβάλλεται στην ηλεκτρονική πλατφόρμα https://www.buildingcert.gr/

Βασική μεταρρύθμιση 2: Πολεοδομικά σχέδια

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
27	2 - 1.2. Ανακαίνιση — 16879_Κατάρτιση πολεοδομικών σχεδίων κατ' εφαρμογή της πολεοδομικής μεταρρύθμισης	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση πολεοδομικών σχεδίων	Κοινοποίηση της ανάθεσης συμβάσεων				4ο τρίμηνο	2022	Κοινοποίηση της ανάθεσης του 30 % του συνόλου συμβάσεων (για όλες τις παρεμβάσεις): 1. Εκπόνηση τοπικών πολεοδομικών σχεδίων· 2. Εκπόνηση ειδικών πολεοδομικών σχεδίων· 3. Εκπόνηση ανεξάρτητων σχεδίων για τον καθορι των ζωνών υποδοχής συντελεστών δόμησης· 4. Εκπόνηση ανεξάρτητων σχεδίων για την οριοθέ οικισμών· και 5. Εκπόνηση ανεξάρτητων σχεδίων για τον χαρακτ δημοτικών οδών. Τα τοπικά πολεοδομικά σχέδια θα περιλαμβάνουν κεφάλαιο σχετικά με τα μέτρα αντιμετώπισης της κλιματικής αλλαγής, καθώς και σχετικά με την προ και τη διαχείριση των κινδύνων που σχετίζονται μ κλίμα.

28	2 - 1.2. Ανακαίνιση — 16879_Κατάρτιση πολεοδομικών σχεδίων κατ' εφαρμογή της πολεοδομικής μεταρρύθμισης	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση πολεοδομικών σχεδίων	Κοινοποίηση της ανάθεσης συμβάσεων				4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Κοινοποίηση της ανάθεσης του 100 % του συνόλο συμβάσεων (για όλες τις παρεμβάσεις): 1. Εκπόνηση τοπικών πολεοδομικών σχεδίων· 2. Εκπόνηση ειδικών πολεοδομικών σχεδίων· 3. Εκπόνηση ανεξάρτητων σχεδίων για τον καθορι των ζωνών υποδοχής συντελεστών δόμησης· 4. Εκπόνηση ανεξάρτητων σχεδίων για την οριοθέ οικισμών· και 5. Εκπόνηση ανεξάρτητων σχεδίων για τον χαρακτ δημοτικών οδών. Οι δράσεις θα αφορούν συνολικά 750 δημοτικές ενότητες. Τα τοπικά πολεοδομικά σχέδια θα περιλαμβάνουν ειδικό κεφάλαιο σχετικά με τα μέ αντιμετώπισης της κλιματικής αλλαγής, καθώς κα σχετικά με την πρόληψη και τη διαχείριση των κιν που σχετίζονται με το κλίμα.
29	2 - 1.2. Ανακαίνιση — 16879_Κατάρτιση πολεοδομικών σχεδίων κατ' εφαρμογή της πολεοδομικής μεταρρύθμισης	Στόχος	Ολοκλήρωση του πολεοδομικού σχεδιασμού		Αριθμός δημοτικών ενοτήτων για τις οποίες ολοκληρώθηκαν τα έργα	0	750	4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση των τοπικών πολεοδομικών σχεδίων 700 δημοτικές ενότητες, των ζωνών υποδοχής συντελεστών δόμησης σε 50 δημοτικές ενότητες· οριοθέτησης οικισμών σε 50 δημοτικές ενότητες· χαρακτηρισμού δημοτικών οδών σε 120 δημοτικέ ενότητες και ολοκλήρωση 5 ειδικών πολεοδομικώ σχεδίων. Συνολικά, και λαμβάνοντας υπόψη ότι ορισμένες από τις δράσεις αυτές υλοποιούνται στ δημοτική ενότητα, θα ολοκληρωθούν δράσεις σε δημοτικές ενότητες.
30	2 - 1.2. Ανακαίνιση — 16894_Θέσπιση νέου ειδικού πλαισίου χωροταξικού σχεδιασμού για τις ανανεώσιμες πηγές ενέργειας, τη βιομηχανία, τον τουρισμό και την υδατοκαλλιέργεια	Ορόσημο	Έγκριση ειδικών χωροταξικών πλαισίων	Έγκριση τεσσάρων ειδικών χωροταξικών πλαισίων για τις ανανεώσιμες πηγές ενέργειας (ΑΠΕ), τον τουρισμό, τη βιομηχανία και την υδατοκαλλιέργεια				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Έγκριση από το Υπουργείο Περιβάλλοντος τεσσάρ ειδικών χωροταξικών πλαισίων για τις ανανεώσιμ πηγές ενέργειας (ΑΠΕ), τον τουρισμό, τη βιομηχαν την υδατοκαλλιέργεια.

31	2 - 1.2. Ανακαίνιση — 16891_Θέσπιση νέου θαλάσσιου χωροταξικού σχεδιασμού	Ορόσημο	Έγκριση θαλάσσιας στρατηγικής	Έγκριση νέας χωρικής στρατηγικής για τον θαλάσσιο χώρο				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Έγκριση της χωρικής στρατηγικής για τον θαλάσσι από το Υπουργείο Περιβάλλοντος και Ενέργειας.

Ομάδα 2: Ενεργειακή ανακαίνιση επιχειρήσεων και δημόσιων κτιρίων

Τα μέτρα που περιλαμβάνονται στην παρούσα ομάδα είναι τα εξής:

- Ενέργεια και επιχειρηματικότητα (αναγνωριστικό: 16874)
- Ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση κτιρίων του δημόσιου τομέα και ενεργειακών υποδομών δημόσιων φορέων (αναγνωριστικό: 16876)
- Σχέδιο δράσης για την αντιμετώπιση της ενεργειακής φτώχειας (αναγνωριστικό: 16920)

Αύξων αριθμός	**Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)**	**Ορόσημο/ στόχος**	**Ονομασία**	**Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)**	**Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)**			**Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης**		**Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου**
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	**Τιμή βάσης**	**Στόχος**	**Τρίμηνο**	**Έτος**	
32	2 - 1.2. Ανακαίνιση — 16920_Σχέδιο δράσης για την αντιμετώπιση της ενεργειακής φτώχειας	Ορόσημο	Ενεργειακή φτώχεια — έγκριση σχεδίου δράσης	Έναρξη ισχύος υπουργικής απόφασης του Υπουργείου Περιβάλλοντος και Ενέργειας.				3ο τρίμηνο	2021	Έναρξη ισχύος υπουργικής απόφασης του Υπουργείου Περιβάλλοντος και Ενέργειας με την οποία εγκρίνεται το σχέδιο δράσης για την αντιμετώπιση της ενεργειακής φτώχειας, το οποίο περιλαμβάνει τρεις κατηγορίες μέτρων πολιτικής: — Μέτρα ευαισθητοποίησης και ενημέρωσης. — Μέτρα για τη βραχυπρόθεσμη προστασία των ενεργειακά φτωχών νοικοκυριών, τα οποία περιλαμβάνουν: 1) τον καθορισμό των νοικοκυριών που αντιμετωπίζουν ενεργειακή φτώχεια, μέσω συγκεκριμένων ποσοτικών κριτηρίων, και 2) ειδική διαδικασία παρακολούθησης και αξιολόγησης της εξέλιξης της ενεργειακής φτώχειας, σύμφωνα με τον μηχανισμό που προτείνεται στο σχέδιο δράσης και σύμφωνα με τη σχετική νομοθεσία της ΕΕ· και — Μέτρα χρηματοδότησης: θέσπιση μηχανισμών χρηματοδότησης για την ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση

										κατοικιών ενεργειακά ευάλωτων νοικοκυριών και άλλων κοινωνικών ομάδων με συγκεκριμένα πρότυπα κατανάλωσης ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας. Αυτά τα χρηματοδοτικά μέτρα αντιμετωπίζουν τα ζητήματα ενεργειακής φτώχειας στην Ελλάδα, όπως περιγράφονται στο εθνικό σχέδιο για την ενέργεια και το κλίμα (ΕΣΕΚ).
33	2 - 1.2. Ανακαίνιση — 16874_Ενέργεια και επιχειρηματικότητα	Ορόσημο	Ενεργειακή απόδοση στον ιδιωτικό τομέα — έγκριση αιτήσεων	Κοινοποίηση αναθέσεων για τις αιτήσεις που εγκρίθηκαν από το Υπουργείο Περιβάλλοντος και Ενέργειας σχετικά με επιλεγμένες παρεμβάσεις σε οντότητες του ιδιωτικού τομέα.				2ο τρίμηνο	2023	Έγκριση από το Υπουργείο Περιβάλλοντος και Ενέργειας αιτήσεων 9 700 οντοτήτων του ιδιωτικού τομέα που διασφαλίζουν τη μείωση των εκπομπών αερίων του θερμοκηπίου (GHG) τουλάχιστον κατά 30 %, κατά μέσο όρο σε σύγκριση με την υφιστάμενη κατάσταση των οντοτήτων του ιδιωτικού τομέα (όπως προκύπτει από τους ενεργειακούς ελέγχους που διενεργήθηκαν πριν από τις παρεμβάσεις). Οι παρεμβάσεις πραγματοποιούνται σύμφωνα με κριτήρια επιλογής/επιλεξιμότητας και διασφαλίζουν ότι τα επιλεγμένα έργα συμμορφώνονται με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση σχετικά με την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C58/01) μέσω της χρήσης καταλόγου αποκλεισμού και της απαίτησης συμμόρφωσης με τη σχετική ενωσιακή και εθνική περιβαλλοντική νομοθεσία.
34	2 - 1.2. Ανακαίνιση — 16876_Ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση κτιρίων του δημόσιου τομέα	Ορόσημο	Ενεργειακή απόδοση δημόσιων κτιρίων — έγκριση αιτήσεων	Κοινοποίηση αναθέσεων για τις αιτήσεις που εγκρίθηκαν από το Υπουργείο Περιβάλλοντος και Ενέργειας σχετικά με επιλεγμένες παρεμβάσεις σε κτίρια του δημόσιου τομέα.				2ο τρίμηνο	2023	Έγκριση από το Υπουργείο Περιβάλλοντος και Ενέργειας αιτήσεων για 210 κτίρια του δημόσιου τομέα που διασφαλίζουν τη μείωση των εκπομπών αερίων του θερμοκηπίου (GHG) από τα αντίστοιχα κτίρια τουλάχιστον κατά 30 %, κατά μέσο όρο, σε σύγκριση με την υφιστάμενη κατάστασή τους (όπως προκύπτει από τους ενεργειακούς ελέγχους που διενεργήθηκαν πριν από τις παρεμβάσεις). Όσον αφορά το πρόγραμμα για την ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση των κτιρίων του δημόσιου τομέα, έχει θεσπιστεί το νομικό πλαίσιο που καθιστά δυνατή τη σύναψη συμβάσεων ενεργειακής απόδοσης.
35	2 - 1.2. Ανακαίνιση — 16876_Ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση κτιρίων του δημόσιου τομέα	Στόχος	Ενεργειακή απόδοση δημόσιων κτιρίων — ολοκλήρωση		Αριθμός κτιρίων στα οποία ολοκληρώθηκαν οι παρεμβάσε	0	210	4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση παρεμβάσεων για τη βελτίωση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης σε κτίρια του δημόσιου τομέα (210 κτίρια) με μείωση των εκπομπών αερίων του θερμοκηπίου, κατά μέσο όρο, τουλάχιστον 30 %, όπως προκύπτει από τους ενεργειακούς ελέγχους που διενεργήθηκαν πριν από τις παρεμβάσεις.

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36	2 - 1.2. Ανακαίνιση — 16874_Ενέργεια και επιχειρηματικότητα	Στόχος	Ενεργειακή απόδοση στον ιδιωτικό τομέα — ολοκλήρωση αριθ. 2		Αριθμός οντοτήτων του ιδιωτικού τομέα στις οποίες ολοκληρώθηκαν οι παρεμβάσεις	0	9 700	4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση παρεμβάσεων για τη βελτίωση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης σε επιλεγμένες οντότητες του ιδιωτικού τομέα (9 700 οντότητες του ιδιωτικού τομέα) με μείωση των εκπομπών αερίων του θερμοκηπίου, κατά μέσο όρο, τουλάχιστον 30 %.

Ομάδα 3: Παρεμβάσεις σε περιοχές κατοικιών και στο κτιριακό απόθεμα

Τα μέτρα που περιλαμβάνονται στην παρούσα ομάδα είναι τα εξής:

- Παρεμβάσεις σε περιοχές κατοικιών και στο κτιριακό απόθεμα (αναγνωριστικό: 16873)
- Ανάπτυξη υποδομών και αποκατάσταση κτιρίων στο πρώην βασιλικό κτήμα στο Τατόι (αναγνωριστικό: 16875)
- Ολυμπιακό Αθλητικό Κέντρο Αθηνών (αναγνωριστικό: 16932)

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο /στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
37	2 - 1.2. Ανακαίνιση — 16932_Ολυμπιακό Αθλητικό Κέντρο Αθηνών	Ορόσημο	ΟΑΚΑ — Ανάθεση σύμβασης	Κοινοποίηση της ανάθεσης της/των σύμβασης/-εων				1ο τρίμηνο	2023	Κοινοποίηση της ανάθεσης της/των σύμβασης/-εων για τον διορισμό εταίρου/-ων του ιδιωτικού τομέα για την εκτέλεση, έως το τέλος του 2023, των εργασιών κατασκευής και ανακαίνισης που θα βελτιώσουν την ενεργειακή απόδοση για i) το κεντρικό στάδιο· ii) τις μηχανολογικές και ηλεκτρολογικές εργασίες· και iii) τους υπαίθριους χώρους, καθώς και έναρξη των εργασιών.
38	2 - 1.2. Ανακαίνιση — 16873_Παρεμβάσε	Ορόσημο	Αστικές παρεμβάσεις — ανάθεση	Κοινοποίηση της ανάθεσης				2ο τρίμηνο	2023	Κοινοποίηση της ανάθεσης της/των σύμβασης/-εων για τον διορισμό εταίρου/-ων του ιδιωτικού τομέα για την εκτέλεση, έως τις 30 Σεπτεμβρίου 2025, των εργασιών για

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο /στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	ις σε περιοχές κατοικιών και στο κτιριακό απόθεμα		συμβάσεων	της/των σύμβασης/-εων						i) τη βελτίωση του αστικού περιβάλλοντος και των δημόσιων χώρων σε επιλεγμένους δήμους, κατόπιν ανοικτής πρόσκλησης υποβολής προτάσεων με στόχο την ενίσχυση της ανθεκτικότητας στην κλιματική αλλαγή· ii) την αστική ανάπλαση της πρώην βιομηχανικής περιοχής Βοτανικού/Ελαιώνα, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της περαιτέρω δημόσιας χρήσης του στρατοπέδου του Πολεμικού Ναυτικού, της ανακαίνισης της φοιτητικής εστίας του Γεωπονικού Πανεπιστημίου Αθηνών (ΓΠΑ)· iii) την Αθηναϊκή Ριβιέρα: υποδομές ποδηλασίας· και iv) άλλες στρατηγικές παρεμβάσεις οι οποίες θα επιλεγούν μετά από ανοικτή πρόσκληση προς τους δήμους για την υποβολή προτάσεων που θα καλύπτουν: 1) ενεργειακή απόδοση και έργα επίδειξης σε ΜΜΕ ή μεγάλες επιχειρήσεις και θα επιτυγχάνουν ανακαίνιση τουλάχιστον μέτριου βαθμού, όπως ορίζεται στη σύσταση (ΕΕ) 2019/786 της Επιτροπής για την ανακαίνιση κτιρίων, ή μείωση των άμεσων και έμμεσων εκπομπών αερίων θερμοκηπίου κατά τουλάχιστον 30 % κατά μέσο όρο σε σύγκριση με τις εκ των προτέρων εκπομπές· 2) κατασκευή νέων ενεργειακά αποδοτικών κτιρίων με πρωτογενή ενεργειακή ζήτηση (ΟΕΥΠ) η οποία είναι τουλάχιστον κατά 20 % χαμηλότερη από την απαίτηση ΚΣΜΚΕ (κτίριο με σχεδόν μηδενική κατανάλωση ενέργειας, εθνικές οδηγίες)· και 3) προστασία της φύσης και της βιοποικιλότητας, φυσική κληρονομιά και φυσικοί πόροι, πράσινες και γαλάζιες υποδομές.
39	2 - 1.2. Ανακαίνιση — 16932_Ολυμπιακό Αθλητικό Κέντρο Αθηνών	Ορόσημο	ΟΑΚΑ — ολοκλήρωση εργασιών	Ολοκλήρωση όλων των εργασιών για τα εν λόγω υποέργα, η				2ο τρίμηνο	2024	Ολοκλήρωση όλων των εργασιών για την επίτευξη ενεργειακής απόδοσης και τη βελτίωση του αποτυπώματος άνθρακα, συμπεριλαμβανομένων i) της συντήρησης και της επισκευής των χαλύβδινων κατασκευών της στέγης του σταδίου (στέγαστρο) (πρώτο υποέργο)· ii) των μηχανημάτων που παρέχουν στις

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο /στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
				οποία επιβεβαιώνεται με την υπογραφή του εντύπου ολοκλήρωσης από τον επόπτη κατασκευών.						εγκαταστάσεις καλαθοσφαίρισης και κολυμβητηρίου τη δυνατότητα να λειτουργούν ανεξάρτητα και να έχουν εξοικονόμηση ενέργειας) (δεύτερο υποέργο)· iii) του ποδηλατοδρομίου (τρίτο υποέργο)· iv) του συγκροτήματος αντισφαίρισης (πέμπτο υποέργο)· και v) των υπαίθριων χώρων (έκτο υποέργο), συμπεριλαμβανομένων των χαλύβδινων κατασκευών της Αγοράς και του Τοίχου των Εθνών.
40	2 - 1.2. Ανακαίνιση — 16873_Παρεμβάσεις σε περιοχές κατοικιών και στο κτιριακό απόθεμα	Ορόσημο	Αστικές παρεμβάσεις — ολοκλήρωση όλων των εργασιών	Επιβεβαίωση της ολοκλήρωσης των εργασιών και των υπηρεσιών με την υπογραφή του εντύπου ολοκλήρωσης από τον επόπτη κατασκευών.				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση όλων των εργασιών στο πλαίσιο i) των παρεμβάσεων με στόχο τη βελτίωση του αστικού περιβάλλοντος και του δημόσιου χώρου· ii) της αστικής ανάπλασης της πρώην βιομηχανικής περιοχής Βοτανικού/Ελαιώνα· iii) των εργασιών για την Αθηναϊκή Ριβιέρα: υποδομές ποδηλασίας· και iv) άλλων στρατηγικών παρεμβάσεων.
41	2 - 1.2. Ανακαίνιση — 16875_Ανάπτυξη υποδομών και αποκατάσταση κτιρίων στο πρώην	Ορόσημο	Τατόι — ολοκλήρωση όλων των εργασιών	Επιβεβαίωση της ολοκλήρωσης των εργασιών και των				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση όλων των εργασιών στο πλαίσιο του προγράμματος «Ανάπτυξη υποδομών και αποκατάσταση κτιρίων στο πρώην βασιλικό κτήμα στο Τατόι», συμπεριλαμβανομένων: i) έργων υποδομής· ii) της αποκατάστασης του ανακτόρου για να

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο /στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	βασιλικό κτήμα στο Τατόι			υπηρεσιών με την υπογραφή του εντύπου ολοκλήρωσης από τον επόπτη κατασκευών						επαναχρησιμοποιηθεί ως μουσείο· iii) της επίδειξης του ανακτόρου· iv) της αποκατάστασης του κτιρίου αγροτικής χρήσης και της επαναχρησιμοποίησής του ως μουσείου· v) μουσειολογικής μελέτης για το νέο κτίριο αγροτικής χρήσης· vi) της αποκατάστασης των κήπων του ανακτόρου· vii) της συντήρησης και της αποκατάστασης των τεχνουργημάτων· viii) της καταγραφής, τεκμηρίωσης και καταχώρισης των τεχνουργημάτων· και ix) της ψηφιοποίησης του έντυπου αρχειακού υλικού που έχει βρεθεί.

Γ. ΣΥΝΙΣΤΩΣΑ 1.3: ΕΠΑΝΑΦΟΡΤΙΣΗ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΕΦΟΔΙΑΣΜΟΣ

Η συνιστώσα επαναφόρτισης και ανεφοδιασμού του ελληνικού σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας περιλαμβάνει στοχευμένες μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις για την αύξηση της βιώσιμης κινητικότητας, την ενίσχυση της οικονομικής ανάπτυξης, τη δημιουργία ευκαιριών απασχόλησης και την προώθηση της κοινωνικής ανθεκτικότητας. Τα μέτρα που περιλαμβάνονται σε αυτή τη συνιστώσα συνδέονται με την πανεθνική στρατηγική βιώσιμης κινητικότητας και, επομένως, υποστηρίζουν την υλοποίηση του εθνικού σχεδίου για την ενέργεια και το κλίμα (ΕΣΕΚ). Συμβάλλουν επίσης στην πράσινη μετάβαση μέσω της παροχής στήριξης σε επιχειρήσεις που διεξάγουν δραστηριότητες που σχετίζονται με την οικονομία χαμηλών εκπομπών διοξειδίου του άνθρακα και την ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή. Η συνιστώσα περιλαμβάνει επίσης μεταρρυθμίσεις για τη στήριξη της εγκατάστασης υποδομών ηλεκτροκίνησης και την αναθεώρηση του πλαισίου για τις δημόσιες υπηρεσίες αστικών και περιφερειακών επιβατικών μεταφορών. Η συνιστώσα περιλαμβάνει επίσης επενδύσεις για τη στήριξη της ανάπτυξης ικανότητας παραγωγής εξοπλισμού που σχετίζεται με την ηλεκτροκίνηση και της αντικατάστασης λεωφορείων και ταξί με ηλεκτρικά οχήματα με συσσωρευτή.

Η συνιστώσα υποστηρίζει την εφαρμογή της ειδικής ανά χώρα σύστασης 3 του 2020 και της ειδικής ανά χώρα σύστασης 2 του 2019, σχετικά με τις δημόσιες και τις ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις. Αναμένεται ότι κανένα μέτρο στη συνιστώσα αυτή δεν θα βλάπτει σημαντικά τους περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους κατά την έννοια του άρθρου 17 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2020/852, λαμβανομένων υπόψη της περιγραφής των μέτρων και των μέτρων μετριασμού που προβλέπονται στο σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας σύμφωνα με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση για την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C58/01).

Γ.1. Περιγραφή των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων που είναι επιλέξιμες για λήψη μη επιστρεπτέας χρηματοδοτικής στήριξης

Επένδυση: Produc-E Green (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16831)

Αυτή η επένδυση αποτελείται από δύο έργα με κοινό στόχο να συνεισφέρουν στην οικονομία χαμηλών εκπομπών διοξειδίου του άνθρακα και στην ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή. Το πρώτο έργο στοχεύει στην πλευρά της προσφοράς στον τομέα της ηλεκτροκίνησης. Παρέχει στήριξη για την ανάπτυξη πάνω από 10 εγκαταστάσεων με τμήματα έρευνας και ανάπτυξης για καινοτόμα προϊόντα ή υπηρεσίες, όπως την ανακύκλωση συσσωρευτών ηλεκτρικών αυτοκινήτων μέσω της επαναχρησιμοποίησης πρώτων υλών, όπως του λιθίου και του κοβαλτίου, ή τον σχεδιασμό ηλεκτρικών οχημάτων και σημείων φόρτισης κανονικής ή υψηλής ισχύος. Για να διασφαλιστεί ότι το μέτρο συμμορφώνεται με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση σχετικά με την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C 58/01), τα κριτήρια επιλεξιμότητας που περιέχονται στους όρους αναφοράς των προσκλήσεων υποβολής προτάσεων για έργα αποκλείουν τον ακόλουθο κατάλογο δραστηριοτήτων: i) δραστηριότητες που σχετίζονται με τα ορυκτά καύσιμα, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της μεταγενέστερης χρήσης[5]· ii) δραστηριότητες στο πλαίσιο του συστήματος εμπορίας δικαιωμάτων εκπομπών της ΕΕ (ΣΕΔΕ) για την επίτευξη προβλεπόμενων εκπομπών αερίων του θερμοκηπίου που δεν είναι χαμηλότερες από τους σχετικούς δείκτες αναφοράς[6]· iii)

[5] Εξαιρουμένων των έργων στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου για την παραγωγή ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας και/ή θερμότητας, καθώς και των σχετικών υποδομών μεταφοράς και διανομής, με χρήση φυσικού αερίου, τα οποία πληρούν τους όρους που καθορίζονται στο παράρτημα ΙΙΙ της τεχνικής καθοδήγησης σχετικά με την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C58/01).

[6] Όταν η υποστηριζόμενη δραστηριότητα επιτυγχάνει προβλεπόμενες εκπομπές αερίων του θερμοκηπίου που δεν είναι σημαντικά χαμηλότερες από τους σχετικούς δείκτες αναφοράς, θα πρέπει να παρέχεται εξήγηση των

δραστηριότητες που σχετίζονται με χώρους υγειονομικής ταφής αποβλήτων, αποτεφρωτήρες[7] και μονάδες μηχανικής–βιολογικής επεξεργασίας[8]· και iv) δραστηριότητες κατά τις οποίες η μακροπρόθεσμη διάθεση αποβλήτων μπορεί να βλάψει το περιβάλλον. Βάσει των όρων αναφοράς απαιτείται επιπλέον να επιλέγονται μόνο οι δραστηριότητες που συμμορφώνονται με τη σχετική ενωσιακή και εθνική περιβαλλοντική νομοθεσία.

Το δεύτερο έργο παρέχει στήριξη για την ανάπτυξη της πρώτης εγκατάστασης αποθήκευσης CO_2 στην Ελλάδα. Η εγκατάσταση δέσμευσης και αποθήκευσης άνθρακα σχεδιάζεται να παρέχει μακροπρόθεσμη αποθήκευση του CO_2 που δεσμεύεται από τοπικές πηγές εκπομπών (σε απόσταση έως 150 km) και οδηγείται στην εγκατάσταση μέσω αγωγού, ενώ το CO_2 που δεσμεύεται σε απομακρυσμένες τοποθεσίες μεταφέρεται με πλοίο και εισέρχεται σε εγκατάσταση ενδιάμεσης αποθήκευσης. Η εγκατάσταση δέσμευσης και αποθήκευσης άνθρακα θα έχει αρχικά δυναμικότητα που αντιστοιχεί σε ρυθμό έγχυσης CO_2 της τάξης ενός εκατομμυρίου τόνων/έτος και θα παρέχει δυναμικότητα για τουλάχιστον 25 έτη. Αναμένεται ότι το μέτρο αυτό δεν θα βλάπτει σημαντικά τους περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους κατά την έννοια του άρθρου 17 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2020/852, λαμβανομένων υπόψη της περιγραφής του μέτρου και των μέτρων μετριασμού που προβλέπονται στο σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας σύμφωνα με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση για την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C58/01). Ειδικότερα, η εγκατάσταση δέσμευσης και αποθήκευσης άνθρακα θα λειτουργεί χωρίς να χρησιμοποιούνται εμπορικές δραστηριότητες εξόρυξης ή ανάκτησης πετρελαίου (ορισμένες δραστηριότητες εξόρυξης πετρελαίου ή φυσικού αερίου μπορεί να απαιτούνται για λόγους ασφάλειας ή τεχνικούς λόγους). Επίσης, η δέσμευση και αποθήκευση άνθρακα θα συμμορφώνεται με την απαίτηση της απουσίας τεχνολογικών εφαρμογών, καθώς και οποιουδήποτε είδους εγκαταστάσεων και εξοπλισμού που έχουν σχεδιαστεί για την εφαρμογή βελτιωμένης ανάκτησης πετρελαίου (EOR) και την αυξημένη παραγωγή πετρελαίου. Θα ληφθεί μέριμνα ώστε κάθε πιθανή εξόρυξη πετρελαίου ή φυσικού αερίου να περιορίζεται στις επιτακτικές ανάγκες διαχείρισης της πίεσης και κατοχύρωσης της ασφάλειας των χώρων αποθήκευσης και κάθε τέτοια εξόρυξη θα πραγματοποιείται μόνο εάν είναι απαραίτητη για την ασφαλή αποθήκευση του CO_2. Το CO_2, μαζί με τυχόν πετρέλαιο ή φυσικό αέριο που μπορεί να εξορύσσεται, θα διαχωρίζεται και θα επιστρέφεται για μόνιμη αποθήκευση.

Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Μεταρρύθμιση: Πλαίσιο εγκατάστασης και λειτουργία υποδομών φόρτισης ηλεκτρικών οχημάτων (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16281)

λόγων για τους οποίους αυτό δεν είναι εφικτό. Δείκτες αναφοράς που καθορίζονται για τη δωρεάν κατανομή όσον αφορά δραστηριότητες που εμπίπτουν στο πεδίο εφαρμογής του συστήματος εμπορίας δικαιωμάτων εκπομπής, όπως ορίζονται στον εκτελεστικό κανονισμό (ΕΕ) 2021/447 της Επιτροπής.

[7] Η εξαίρεση αυτή δεν ισχύει για δράσεις στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου σε μονάδες που ασχολούνται αποκλειστικά με την επεξεργασία μη ανακυκλώσιμων επικίνδυνων αποβλήτων, καθώς και σε υφιστάμενες μονάδες, όταν οι δράσεις στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου αποσκοπούν στην αύξηση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης, στη δέσμευση των καυσαερίων για αποθήκευση ή χρήση ή στην ανάκτηση υλικών από την αποτέφρωση τέφρας, υπό την προϋπόθεση ότι οι εν λόγω δράσεις στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου δεν οδηγούν σε αύξηση της δυναμικότητας επεξεργασίας αποβλήτων των μονάδων ή σε παράταση της διάρκειας ζωής των μονάδων· για τον σκοπό αυτόν παρέχονται αποδεικτικά στοιχεία σε επίπεδο μονάδας.

[8] Η εξαίρεση αυτή δεν ισχύει για δράσεις στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου σε υφιστάμενες μονάδες μηχανικής–βιολογικής επεξεργασίας, όταν οι δράσεις στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου αποσκοπούν στην αύξηση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης ή τη μετασκευή για διαδικασίες ανακύκλωσης διαχωρισμένων αποβλήτων σε βιολογικά απόβλητα λιπασματοποίησης και αναερόβιας χώνευσης βιολογικών αποβλήτων, υπό την προϋπόθεση ότι οι εν λόγω δράσεις στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου δεν αυξάνουν τη δυναμικότητα επεξεργασίας αποβλήτων των μονάδων ή παρατείνουν τη διάρκεια ζωής των μονάδων· για τον σκοπό αυτόν παρέχονται αποδεικτικά στοιχεία σε επίπεδο μονάδας.

Η μεταρρύθμιση θεσπίζει ολοκληρωμένο κανονιστικό πλαίσιο για την εγκατάσταση και λειτουργία σημείων φόρτισης ηλεκτρικών οχημάτων. Αυτό θα θέσει την Ελλάδα σε πορεία επίτευξης του στόχου του ΕΣΕΚ για μερίδιο ηλεκτρικών οχημάτων της τάξης του 30 % στην εγχώρια αγορά έως το 2030. Έως το τέλος του 2022 το Υπουργείο Περιβάλλοντος και Ενέργειας θα εγκρίνει τουλάχιστον 300 σχέδια που θα υποβληθούν από τοπικές αρχές για την εγκατάσταση δημόσια διαθέσιμων σημείων φόρτισης ηλεκτρικών οχημάτων. Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Σάββατο, 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2022.

Επένδυση: Ηλεκτροκίνηση (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16924)

Η επένδυση αφορά την ηλεκτροκίνηση σύμφωνα με τους στόχους του ΕΣΕΚ και περιλαμβάνει: 1) στήριξη της εγκατάστασης δημόσια διαθέσιμων σημείων φόρτισης σε βασικές αστικές και περιαστικές τοποθεσίες και σημεία ενδιαφέροντος (όπως αεροδρόμια, αυτοκινητόδρομους, λιμένες και σε χώρους στάθμευσης)· 2) αντικατάσταση παλαιότερων λεωφορείων με 220 νέα ηλεκτρικά· 3) κίνητρα για την αντικατάσταση παλαιότερων ταξί με 2 000 ηλεκτρικά οχήματα με συσσωρευτή· 4) μεταρρύθμιση της νομοθεσίας για τις υποχρεώσεις παροχής δημόσιας υπηρεσίας όσον αφορά τις εταιρείες εκμετάλλευσης λεωφορείων (ΚΤΕΛ) σύμφωνα με το τρέχον κεκτημένο της ΕΕ, η οποία θα δώσει σε ΚΤΕΛ εκτός της Αθήνας και της Θεσσαλονίκης τη δυνατότητα να επενδύσουν με ασφάλεια σε ηλεκτρικά οχήματα δημόσιων συγκοινωνιών· και 5) εκπόνηση μελέτης σκοπιμότητας για την ίδρυση οργανισμού για τις ηλεκτρικές μεταφορές, ο οποίος θα διασφαλίσει τον κατάλληλο σχεδιασμό και συντονισμό μεταξύ των υποδομών μεταφορών και ενέργειας, των αρχών περιφερειακής και τοπικής αυτοδιοίκησης και άλλων ενδιαφερόμενων μερών στον τομέα της έρευνας και τον ιδιωτικό τομέα. Η επενδυτική συνιστώσα για την αντικατάσταση παλαιών λεωφορείων και οχημάτων θα συμμορφώνεται με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση σχετικά με την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C58/01), με ιδιαίτερη αναφορά στην απόσυρση παλαιότερων οχημάτων/λεωφορείων που πραγματοποιείται από εξουσιοδοτημένη εγκατάσταση επεξεργασίας, σύμφωνα με την οδηγία για τα οχήματα στο τέλος του κύκλου ζωής τους (2000/53/ΕΚ). Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Γ.2. Ορόσημα, στόχοι, δείκτες και χρονοδιάγραμμα για την παρακολούθηση και την υλοποίηση της μη επιστρεπτέας χρηματοδοτικής στήριξης

Βασική μεταρρύθμιση 3: Πλαίσιο εγκατάστασης και λειτουργίας υποδομών φόρτισης ηλεκτρικών οχημάτων

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
42	3 - 1.3. Επαναφόρτιση και ανεφοδιασμός — 16281_Πλαίσιο εγκατάστασης και λειτουργίας υποδομών φόρτισης ηλεκτρικών οχημάτων	Ορόσημο	Σημεία φόρτισης ηλεκτρικών οχημάτων — Έναρξη ισχύος του νομικού πλαισίου	Έναρξη ισχύος των υπουργικών αποφάσεων που εκδόθηκαν.				3ο τρίμηνο	2021	Έναρξη ισχύος όλων των υπουργικών αποφάσεων (ΥΑ που προβλέπονται στον νόμο 4710/2020 και υπογράφηκαν από τον υπουργό Περιβάλλοντος και Ενέργειας, τον υπουργό Υποδομών και Μεταφορών, τ υπουργό Εσωτερικών και τον υπουργό Οικονομικών γ την οργάνωση της αγοράς ηλεκτρικών οχημάτων, με έμφαση στην αγορά υπηρεσιών φόρτισης και την παροχή φορολογικών κινήτρων για την αγορά ηλεκτρικών οχημάτων και την εγκατάσταση υποδομώ φόρτισης ηλεκτρικών οχημάτων.
43	3 - 1.3. Επαναφόρτιση και ανεφοδιασμός — 16281_Πλαίσιο εγκατάστασης και λειτουργίας υποδομών φόρτισης ηλεκτρικών οχημάτων	Στόχος	Σημεία φόρτισης ηλεκτρικών οχημάτων — έγκριση τοπικών σχεδίων		Αριθμός σχεδίων που εγκρίθηκαν από το Υπουργείο Περιβάλλοντος και Ενέργειας	0	300	4ο τρίμηνο	2022	Έγκριση από το Υπουργείο Περιβάλλοντος και Ενέργει τουλάχιστον 300 σχεδίων που θα υποβληθούν από τι τοπικές αρχές για την εγκατάσταση δημόσια διαθέσιμ σημείων φόρτισης ηλεκτρικών οχημάτων.

Ομάδα 4: Ηλεκτροκίνηση

Τα μέτρα που περιλαμβάνονται στην παρούσα ομάδα είναι τα εξής:

- Produc-E Green (αναγνωριστικό: 16831)
- Ηλεκτροκίνηση (αναγνωριστικό: 16924)

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στ
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
44	3 – 1.3. Επαναφόρτιση και ανεφοδιασμός — 16924_Ηλεκτροκίνηση	Ορόσημο	Δημόσιες μεταφορές — Έναρξη ισχύος της ρύθμισης της αγοράς για την υποχρέωση παροχής δημόσιας υπηρεσίας (λεωφορεία)	Έναρξη ισχύος του αναθεωρημένου νομικού πλαισίου.				4ο τρίμηνο	2021	Ενίσχυση της ρύθμισης της αγοράς μέσω τ ισχύος αναθεωρημένου νομοθετικού πλαι δημόσιες υπηρεσίες αστικών και περιφερε επιβατικών μεταφορών [σύμφωνα με τον (ΕΚ) αριθ. 1370/2007]. Το αναθεωρημένο διασφαλίζει τη συνεχή προσφορά δημόσιο και περιφερειακών οδικών επιβατικών μετ (προγραμματισμένων και με σταθερό δρο επιβλέπει τον σχεδιασμό, την οργάνωση κ λειτουργία των συναφών δικτύων μεταφο διασφαλίζει δημόσιες οδικές μεταφορές υ ποιότητας με το χαμηλότερο δυνατό κόστ ρυθμίζει τη διαδικασία χορήγησης αποκλε δικαιωμάτων εκμετάλλευσης δημόσιων περιφερειακών και αστικών γραμμών (προγραμματισμένων και με σταθερό δρο και ε) ρυθμίζει το ύψος της αποζημίωσης παροχή των προαναφερόμενων υπηρεσιώ Επιπρόσθετα, ο νόμος καθορίζει τα πρωτα κριτήρια για τις μελλοντικές δημόσιες συμ παροχής υπηρεσιών επιβατικών μεταφορ αντίστοιχες περιφέρειες και περιφερειακέ θεσπίζουν λεπτομερή ειδικά κριτήρια ανά περιφέρεια, τα οποία λαμβάνουν δεόντως ειδικές ανάγκες συγκοινωνιών κάθε περιφ προσαρμόζουν αναλόγως τη διαδικασία σ δημόσιων συμβάσεων.
45	3 – 1.3. Επαναφόρτιση και ανεφοδιασμός — 16924_Ηλεκτροκίνηση	Ορόσημο	Δημόσιες μεταφορές — εφαρμογή νέας ρύθμισης της αγοράς για την	Έναρξη ισχύος του παράγωγου δικαίου σχετικά με το αναθεωρημένο νομικό πλαίσιο.				3ο τρίμηνο	2022	Έναρξη ισχύος του παράγωγου δικαίου πο αναφέρεται στο αναθεωρημένο νομικό πλ την ενίσχυση της ρύθμισης της αγοράς για δημόσιες υπηρεσίες αστικών και περιφερε επιβατικών μεταφορών.

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στ
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
			υποχρέωση παροχής δημόσιας υπηρεσίας (λεωφορεία)							
46	3 - 1.3. Επαναφόρτιση και ανεφοδιασμός — 16831_Produc-E Green	Ορόσημο	Βιομηχανικές μονάδες — έναρξη του προγράμματος	Έναρξη ισχύος των υπουργικών αποφάσεων.				4ο τρίμηνο	2022	Έναρξη προγράμματος για την επιλογή βιο μονάδων και έναρξη ισχύος των σχετικών υπουργικών αποφάσεων του Υπουργείου Περιβάλλοντος και Ενέργειας στις οποίες καθορίζονται τα εξής: — διαδικασία επιλογής με στόχο την οικον χαμηλών εκπομπών διοξειδίου του άνθρα ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή, — ο μηχανισμός υλοποίησης που ορίζεται — μηχανισμός/-οι πιστοποίησης για την ε της επίτευξης του στόχου σχετικά με την κ αλλαγή (συμπεριλαμβανομένων λεπτομερ πιθανά διορθωτικά μέτρα, εάν χρειάζεται) — χρονοδιάγραμμα. Τα καθορισμένα κριτήρια επιλογής/επιλεξ διασφαλίζουν ότι τα επιλεγμένα έργα συμμορφώνονται με την τεχνική καθοδήγ με την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλ σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C58/01) μέσω καταλόγου αποκλεισμού και της απαίτηση συμμόρφωσης με τη σχετική ενωσιακή κα περιβαλλοντική νομοθεσία.
47	3 - 1.3. Επαναφόρτιση και ανεφοδιασμός — 16924_Ηλεκτροκίνηση	Ορόσημο	Σημεία φόρτισης ηλεκτρικών οχημάτων — έναρξη	Έναρξη ισχύος των υπουργικών αποφάσεων.				4ο τρίμηνο	2022	Έναρξη προγράμματος για την επιλογή πε από 8 000 δημόσια προσβάσιμων σημείων ηλεκτρικών οχημάτων σε στρατηγικές αστ προαστιακές τοποθεσίες εντός των πόλεω σημεία ενδιαφέροντος («Ηλεκτροκίνηση»)

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στ
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
			προγραμμάτων							ισχύος των σχετικών υπουργικών αποφάσ Υπουργείου Περιβάλλοντος και Ενέργειας καθορίζονται τα εξής: — διαδικασία επιλογής, — ο μηχανισμός υλοποίησης που ορίζεται — μηχανισμός/-οι πιστοποίησης για την ε της επίτευξης του στόχου σχετικά με την κ αλλαγή (συμπεριλαμβανομένων λεπτομερ πιθανά διορθωτικά μέτρα, εάν χρειάζεται) — χρονοδιάγραμμα
48	3 – 1.3. Επαναφόρτιση και ανεφοδιασμός — 16924_Ηλεκτροκίνηση	Ορόσημο	Βιώσιμες μεταφορές — μελέτη σκοπιμότητας	Έναρξη ισχύος κοινής υπουργικής απόφασης με την οποία εγκρίνεται η μελέτη σκοπιμότητας για έναν οργανισμό ηλεκτροκίνησης.				4ο τρίμηνο	2022	Έναρξη ισχύος κοινής υπουργικής απόφασ οποία εγκρίνεται μελέτη σκοπιμότητας γι σύσταση οργανισμού ηλεκτροκίνησης, ο ο διασφαλίζει τον κατάλληλο σχεδιασμό και συντονισμό μεταξύ των υποδομών μεταφ ενέργειας, των περιφερειακών και τοπικώ και προωθεί τις διασυνδέσεις της αλυσίδο εφοδιασμού ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας — συμπεριλαμβανομένων των παραγωγών συσσωρευτών και ΑΠΕ— με τη βάση έρευ καινοτομίας.
49	3 - 1.3. Επαναφόρτιση και ανεφοδιασμός — 16924_Ηλεκτροκίνηση	Ορόσημο	Σημεία φόρτισης ηλεκτρικών οχημάτων — επιβεβαίωση των σημείων εγκατάστασης	Κοινοποίηση ανάθεσης από το Υπουργείο Περιβάλλοντος και Ενέργειας για τις αιτήσεις που εγκρίθηκαν				4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Κοινοποίηση ανάθεσης από το Υπουργείο Περιβάλλοντος και Ενέργειας για τις εγκεκ αιτήσεις που υποβλήθηκαν για την εγκατά 8 656 δημόσια προσβάσιμων σημείων φόρ ηλεκτρικών οχημάτων («Ηλεκτροκίνηση»)
50	3 - 1.3. Επαναφόρτιση και ανεφοδιασμός — 16831_Produc-E Green	Ορόσημο	Βιομηχανικές μονάδες — επιλογή εταιρειών	Κοινοποίηση ανάθεσης από το Υπουργείο Περιβάλλοντος και Ενέργειας για τις αιτήσεις που εγκρίθηκαν				4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Κοινοποίηση ανάθεσης από το Υπουργείο Περιβάλλοντος και Ενέργειας για τις εγκεκ αιτήσεις που υποβλήθηκαν για περισσότε βιομηχανικές μονάδες («Produc-E Green») Οι αιτήσεις θα επιλεγούν σύμφωνα με κρι

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στ
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
										επιλογής/επιλεξιμότητας και θα διασφαλί επιλεγμένα έργα συμμορφώνονται με την καθοδήγηση σχετικά με την εφαρμογή της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (202 μέσω της χρήσης καταλόγου αποκλεισμού απαίτησης συμμόρφωσης με τη σχετική εν εθνική περιβαλλοντική νομοθεσία.
51	3 - 1.3. Επαναφόρτιση και ανεφοδιασμός — 16831_Produc-E Green	Ορόσημο	Δέσμευση και αποθήκευση άνθρακα — άδεια αποθήκευσης	Έκδοση της άδειας αποθήκευσης και θέσπιση συστήματος υποβολής εκθέσεων.				2ο τρίμηνο	2024	Έκδοση της άδειας αποθήκευσης από το υ που είναι αρμόδιο για τη δέσμευση και απ άνθρακα υπουργείο σε επιβεβαιωμένο φο εκμετάλλευσης. Υποβολή πλήρους αίτησης Υπουργείο Περιβάλλοντος και Ενέργειας α αιτούντα, η οποία θα περιλαμβάνει όλες τ μελέτες, καθώς και μελέτη εκτίμησης περιβαλλοντικών επιπτώσεων. Καθιέρωση συστήματος υποβολής εκθέσεων για την ε υποβολή εκθέσεων σχετικά με το αποθηκε και επιβεβαίωση της μη εξόρυξης πετρελο από την εξόρυξη που περιορίζεται στην κά επιτακτικών αναγκών διαχείρισης της πίεσ κατοχύρωσης της ασφάλειας των χώρων αποθήκευσης, καθώς και ότι κάθε CO_2 δι που συνδέεται με την απαραίτητη εξόρυξη διαχωρίζεται και θα επιστρέφεται για μόν αποθήκευση. Η παρέμβαση θα πραγματοποιηθεί σύμφω κριτήρια επιλογής/επιλεξιμότητας που περιλαμβάνονται στην τεχνική καθοδήγησ με την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλ σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C58/01), με ιδ αναφορά στη συμμόρφωση με την απαίτη απουσίας τεχνολογικών εφαρμογών, καθώ οποιουδήποτε είδους εγκαταστάσεων και

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στ
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
										εξοπλισμού που έχουν σχεδιαστεί για την βελτιωμένης ανάκτησης πετρελαίου (EOR) αυξημένη παραγωγή πετρελαίου. Θα ληφθ ώστε οποιαδήποτε πιθανή εξόρυξη πετρελ φυσικού αερίου να περιορίζεται στις απαρ ανάγκες διαχείρισης της πίεσης και κατοχυ ασφάλειας των χώρων αποθήκευσης και κ εξόρυξη θα πραγματοποιείται μόνο εάν εί απαραίτητη για την ασφαλή αποθήκευση CO_2, μαζί με τυχόν πετρέλαιο ή φυσικό αέ μπορεί να εξορύσσεται, θα διαχωρίζεται κ επιστρέφεται για μόνιμη αποθήκευση.
52	3 - 1.3. Επαναφόρτιση και ανεφοδιασμός — 16924_Ηλεκτροκίνηση	Στόχος	Λεωφορεία και ταξί — αντικατάσταση από ηλεκτρικά		Αριθμός παλαιών ταξί και λεωφορείων που αποσύρονται για διάλυση από εξουσιοδοτημένη εγκατάσταση επεξεργασίας και αντικαθίστανται από ηλεκτρικά οχήματα με συσσωρευτή ή ηλεκτρικά λεωφορεία	0	2 200	4ο τρίμηνο	2024	Ολοκλήρωση του καθεστώτος επιδότησης «πράσινων μεταφορών» με α) την αντικατ 2 000 παλαιών ταξί με 2 000 νέα ηλεκτρικ με συσσωρευτή (BEV) και β) την αντικατάσ παλαιών λεωφορείων με 220 νέα ηλεκτρικ λεωφορεία (163 ηλεκτρικά λεωφορεία θα έδρα τους στην Αθήνα και 57 ηλεκτρικά λε στη Θεσσαλονίκη), στο πλαίσιο της οποίας απόσυρση παλαιότερων οχημάτων/λεωφο διάλυση θα πραγματοποιηθεί από εξουσιο εγκατάσταση επεξεργασίας σύμφωνα με τ για τα οχήματα στο τέλος του κύκλου ζωής (2000/53/ΕΚ).
53	3 - 1.3. Επαναφόρτιση και ανεφοδιασμός — 16831_Produc-E Green	Ορόσημο	Αποθήκευση και δέσμευση άνθρακα — έκδοση πιστοποιητικού λειτουργίας	Έκδοση πιστοποιητικού λειτουργίας για τη δέσμευση και αποθήκευση άνθρακα.				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση των εργασιών για τη δέσμευ αποθήκευση του άνθρακα σύμφωνα με τι προδιαγραφές και μετά από επιτυχημένη
54	3 - 1.3. Επαναφόρτιση	Ορόσημο	Βιομηχανικές	Πιστοποίηση της				4ο	2025	Οι επιλεγμένες βιομηχανικές μονάδες που

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στ
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	και ανεφοδιασμός — 16831_Produc-E Green		μονάδες — λειτουργία	ολοκλήρωσης με έκθεση του Υπουργείου Περιβάλλοντος και Ενέργειας για τις πλήρως λειτουργικές βιομηχανικές μονάδες				τρίμηνο		λάβει στήριξη θα λειτουργούν πλήρως με τμήμα έρευνας και ανάπτυξης για καινοτό προϊόντα/υπηρεσίες στον τομέα της βιώσι κινητικότητας (όπως ανακύκλωση συσσωρ ηλεκτρικών αυτοκινήτων με επαναχρησιμο πρώτων υλών, όπως λιθίου και κοβαλτίου ηλεκτρικών οχημάτων και σημεία φόρτιση ή υψηλής ισχύος).
55	3 - 1.3. Επαναφόρτιση και ανεφοδιασμός — 16831_Produc-E Green 16924_Ηλεκτροκίνηση	Στόχος	Σημεία φόρτισης ηλεκτρικών οχημάτων — ολοκλήρωση των εγκαταστάσεων		Αριθμός εγκατεστημένων σημείων φόρτισης ηλεκτρικών οχημάτων, όπως επιβεβαιώνεται από το Υπουργείο Περιβάλλοντος και Ενέργειας		8 000	4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση της εγκατάστασης τουλάχιστ δημόσια προσβάσιμων σημείων φόρτισης ηλεκτρικών οχημάτων σε στρατηγικές αστ προαστιακές τοποθεσίες εντός πόλεων κα ενδιαφέροντος, καθώς και των επιλεγμένω λειτουργίας.

Δ. ΣΥΝΙΣΤΩΣΑ 1.4: ΑΕΙΦΟΡΟΣ ΧΡΗΣΗ ΤΩΝ ΠΟΡΩΝ, ΑΝΘΕΚΤΙΚΟΤΗΤΑ ΣΤΗΝ ΚΛΙΜΑΤΙΚΗ ΑΛΛΑΓΗ ΚΑΙ ΠΡΟΣΤΑΣΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΠΕΡΙΒΑΛΛΟΝΤΟΣ

Αυτή η συνιστώσα του ελληνικού σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας έχει στόχο την προώθηση της πράσινης μετάβασης. Περιλαμβάνει στοχευμένες μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις για την ενίσχυση της προστασίας και της αποκατάστασης του φυσικού περιβάλλοντος, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της προστασίας της βιοποικιλότητας, τη βελτίωση των περιβαλλοντικών υποδομών και την αποκατάσταση της μείωσης της δασικής κάλυψης. Επιπλέον, περιλαμβάνει μεταρρύθμιση της διαχείρισης αποβλήτων, η οποία προβλέπει ιδίως τη σύσταση εθνικής ρυθμιστικής αρχής για τα απόβλητα με σκοπό την υποστήριξη της μετάβασης προς μια κυκλική οικονομία βασισμένη στην πρόληψη, την επαναχρησιμοποίηση και την ανακύκλωση των αποβλήτων. Επίσης, ιδρύει εθνική ρυθμιστική αρχή για τα ύδατα, με σκοπό την ενίσχυση της βιωσιμότητας των δραστηριοτήτων και των επενδύσεων στον τομέα των εταιρειών ύδρευσης. Η υλοποίηση των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων που περιλαμβάνονται στη συνιστώσα θα αυξήσει την αποδοτικότητα στη χρήση των φυσικών πόρων και θα βελτιώσει την προστασία από περιβαλλοντικούς κινδύνους και επιπτώσεις τόσο για την κοινωνία όσο και για την οικονομία. Η συνιστώσα περιλαμβάνει επίσης επενδύσεις για τη βελτίωση της παροχής πόσιμου νερού και την παροχή αποχέτευσης, καθώς και για την πρόληψη και τον μετριασμό των περιβαλλοντικών προκλήσεων λόγω της κλιματικής αλλαγής.

Η συνιστώσα υποστηρίζει την εφαρμογή της ειδικής ανά χώρα σύστασης 3 του 2020 και της ειδικής ανά χώρα σύστασης 2 του 2019, σχετικά με τις δημόσιες και τις ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις. Αναμένεται ότι κανένα μέτρο στη συνιστώσα αυτή δεν θα βλάπτει σημαντικά τους περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους κατά την έννοια του άρθρου 17 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2020/852, λαμβανομένων υπόψη της περιγραφής των μέτρων και των μέτρων μετριασμού που προβλέπονται στο σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας σύμφωνα με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση για την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C58/01).

Δ.1. Περιγραφή των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων που είναι επιλέξιμες για λήψη μη επιστρεπτέας χρηματοδοτικής στήριξης

Επένδυση: Έργα ύδρευσης (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16898)

Η επένδυση συνίσταται σε έργα ύδρευσης σε περιοχές της Δυτικής Ελλάδας και των νήσων Λέσβου και Κέρκυρας. Στόχος της επένδυσης είναι η κάλυψη των υψηλών αναγκών υδροδότησης κατά τους θερινούς μήνες και η αντιμετώπιση των προβλημάτων διαρροής. Τα συστήματα που θα κατασκευαστούν θα έχουν, κατά μέσο όρο, δείκτη διαρροής υποδομής (ILI) μικρότερο από ή ίσο με 1,5. Σύμφωνα με το μέτρο, όλα τα έργα πρέπει να τηρούν τις ακόλουθες αρχές: i) εφαρμόζονται όλα τα τεχνικά εφικτά και οικολογικά συναφή μέτρα μετριασμού για τη μείωση των δυσμενών επιπτώσεων στα ύδατα και στους σχετικούς οικοτόπους και είδη· ii) στην περίπτωση νεόδμητου φράγματος, διασφαλίζεται ότι αυτό δεν προκαλεί υποβάθμιση ούτε θέτει σε κίνδυνο την επίτευξη της καλής κατάστασης των σχετικών και συνδεδεμένων υδατικών συστημάτων. Αναμένεται ότι το μέτρο αυτό δεν θα βλάπτει σημαντικά τους περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους κατά την έννοια του άρθρου 17 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2020/852, λαμβανομένων υπόψη της περιγραφής του μέτρου και των μέτρων μετριασμού που προβλέπονται στο σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας σύμφωνα με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση για την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C58/01). Ειδικότερα, για κάθε επιμέρους επένδυση, πρέπει να διασφαλίζεται η πλήρης συμμόρφωση με τις απαιτήσεις της οδηγίας-πλαισίου για τα ύδατα (οδηγία 2000/60/ΕΚ) πριν από την έναρξη των κατασκευαστικών εργασιών. Επίσης, το μέτρο υπόκειται σε εκτίμηση περιβαλλοντικών επιπτώσεων σύμφωνα με την οδηγία 2011/92/ΕΕ, καθώς και σε σχετικές εκτιμήσεις στο πλαίσιο της οδηγίας 2000/60/ΕΚ και της οδηγίας

92/43/ΕΟΚ, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της εφαρμογής των απαιτούμενων μέτρων μετριασμού. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Εθνικό σχέδιο αναδάσωσης και εμβληματική επένδυση για την Πάρνηθα (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16849)

Η επένδυση αυτή αποτελείται από δύο μέρη. Πρώτον, την αποκατάσταση 16 500 εκταρίων υποβαθμισμένων δασικών οικοσυστημάτων στην Ελλάδα. Το έργο καλύπτει τόσο τις μελέτες αναδάσωσης όσο και την υλοποίησή τους. Δεύτερον, ένα εμβληματικό έργο για το όρος Πάρνηθα, βόρεια της Αθήνας, για την αποκατάσταση του φυσικού περιβάλλοντός του, την καλύτερη προστασία του από τις δασικές πυρκαγιές, τη βελτίωση της πρόσβασης σε αυτό και την ανακατασκευή εγκαταλελειμμένων εγκαταστάσεων για ήπιες χρήσεις. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Υποδομές διαχείρισης αστικών λυμάτων και λυματολάσπης από την επεξεργασία λυμάτων (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16846)

Η επένδυση θα μειώσει τη ρύπανση του φυσικού και ανθρωπογενούς περιβάλλοντος που προκαλείται από την επεξεργασία λυμάτων, με την κατασκευή νέων και την αναβάθμιση υφιστάμενων υποδομών. Αποτελείται από τρία υποέργα: α) κατασκευή 37 νέων υποδομών του δικτύου αποχέτευσης και σταθμών επεξεργασίας λυμάτων (στο εξής: ΣΕΛ), β) αναβάθμιση, επέκταση και εκσυγχρονισμός 11 ΣΕΛ και επαναχρησιμοποίηση των επεξεργασμένων υδάτων και γ) κατασκευή 16 υποδομών διαχείρισης λυματολάσπης από ΣΕΛ. Το μέρος της επένδυσης που αφορά την αναβάθμιση και τον εκσυγχρονισμό 11 ΣΕΛ πρέπει να πληροί την απαίτηση να οδηγήσει η ανανέωση του συστήματος εμπροσθοπορείας λυμάτων σε μειωμένη μέση κατανάλωση ενέργειας κατά τουλάχιστον 10 %, η οποία επιτυγχάνεται αποκλειστικά με μέτρα ενεργειακής απόδοσης και όχι με αλλαγές υλικών ή αλλαγές στο φορτίο. Αναμένεται ότι το μέτρο αυτό δεν θα βλάπτει σημαντικά τους περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους κατά την έννοια του άρθρου 17 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2020/852, λαμβανομένων υπόψη της περιγραφής του μέτρου και των μέτρων μετριασμού που προβλέπονται στο σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας σύμφωνα με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση για την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C58/01). Ειδικότερα, το μέτρο υπόκειται σε εκτίμηση περιβαλλοντικών επιπτώσεων σύμφωνα με την οδηγία 2011/92/ΕΕ, καθώς και σε σχετικές εκτιμήσεις στο πλαίσιο της οδηγίας 2000/60/ΕΚ και της οδηγίας 92/43/ΕΟΚ, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της εφαρμογής των απαιτούμενων μέτρων μετριασμού. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Επενδύσεις στο εθνικό αρδευτικό δίκτυο μέσω προγραμμάτων σύμπραξης δημόσιου και ιδιωτικού τομέα (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16285)

Η επένδυση είναι ένα ολιστικό πρόγραμμα για την αναβάθμιση και τον εκσυγχρονισμό του εθνικού πλαισίου ρύθμισης του γεωργοπεριβαλλοντικού τομέα, βελτίωσης και αποκατάστασης της γης. Οι επενδύσεις αυτές θα ενισχύσουν την ανθεκτικότητα και την ανταγωνιστικότητα του γεωργικού τομέα, θα τονώσουν την παροχή και την ποιότητα του διαθέσιμου νερού, θα εξορθολογίσουν την κατανάλωση νερού, θα μετριάσουν τους κινδύνους αλάτωσης και απερήμωσης και θα αντιμετωπίσουν το ζήτημα της διατήρησης και της προστασίας της βιοποικιλότητας και των φυσικών οικοτόπων. Το μέτρο αυτό περιλαμβάνει επίσης μεταρρύθμιση του θεσμικού, οργανωτικού και λειτουργικού πλαισίου των συλλογικών αρδευτικών δικτύων. Σύμφωνα με το μέτρο, όλα τα έργα πρέπει να τηρούν τις ακόλουθες αρχές: i) εφαρμόζονται όλα τα τεχνικά εφικτά και οικολογικά συναφή μέτρα προσαρμογής στην κλιματική αλλαγή, καθώς και μέτρα μετριασμού πιθανών δυσμενών επιπτώσεων στα ύδατα και στους σχετικούς οικοτόπους και είδη, εφόσον φαίνεται αναγκαία η λήψη περαιτέρω μέτρων· ii) στην περίπτωση νεόδμητου φράγματος, διασφαλίζεται ότι αυτό δεν προκαλεί υποβάθμιση ούτε θέτει σε κίνδυνο την επίτευξη της καλής κατάστασης των

σχετικών και συνδεδεμένων υδατικών συστημάτων. Αναμένεται ότι το μέτρο αυτό δεν θα βλάπτει σημαντικά τους περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους κατά την έννοια του άρθρου 17 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2020/852, λαμβανομένων υπόψη της περιγραφής του μέτρου και των μέτρων μετριασμού που προβλέπονται στο σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας σύμφωνα με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση για την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C58/01). Ειδικότερα, για κάθε επιμέρους επένδυση, πρέπει να διασφαλίζεται η πλήρης συμμόρφωση με τις απαιτήσεις της ενωσιακής νομοθεσίας, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της οδηγίας-πλαισίου για τα ύδατα πριν, κατά και μετά την έναρξη των κατασκευαστικών εργασιών. Επίσης, το μέτρο υπόκειται σε εκτίμηση περιβαλλοντικών επιπτώσεων σύμφωνα με την οδηγία 2011/92/ΕΕ, καθώς και σε σχετικές εκτιμήσεις στο πλαίσιο της οδηγίας 2000/60/ΕΚ και της οδηγίας 92/43/ΕΟΚ, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της εφαρμογής των απαιτούμενων μέτρων μετριασμού. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Υποδομές παροχής και εξοικονόμησης πόσιμου νερού (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16850)

Η επένδυση αποσκοπεί στη βελτίωση της διαθεσιμότητας και της ποιότητας του πόσιμου νερού και στη μείωση των διαρροών και των κινδύνων για τη δημόσια υγεία που σχετίζονται με τις υποδομές ύδρευσης. Η επένδυση αποτελείται από τέσσερα υποέργα: α) κατασκευή νέων υποδομών ύδρευσης σε επτά περιοχές και τριών μονάδων αφαλάτωσης, β) εφαρμογή συστημάτων τηλεμετρίας–τηλεχειρισμού για την ανίχνευση διαρροών στα δίκτυα ύδρευσης, γ) προμήθεια ψηφιακών υδρομέτρων και δ) άλλες δράσεις εξοικονόμησης νερού. Η επένδυση θα πληροί τις ακόλουθες απαιτήσεις: i) το νέο σύστημα πρέπει να έχει μέσο δείκτη διαρροής υποδομής (ILI) μικρότερο από ή ίσο με 1,5, ii) η δραστηριότητα ανακαίνισης πρέπει να μειώνει τη διαρροή περισσότερο από 20 % και iii) οι μονάδες αφαλάτωσης πρέπει να συνδέονται με ανανεώσιμες πηγές ενέργειας. Αναμένεται ότι το μέτρο αυτό δεν θα βλάπτει σημαντικά τους περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους κατά την έννοια του άρθρου 17 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2020/852, λαμβανομένων υπόψη της περιγραφής του μέτρου και των μέτρων μετριασμού που προβλέπονται στο σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας σύμφωνα με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση για την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C58/01). Ειδικότερα, το μέτρο υπόκειται σε εκτίμηση περιβαλλοντικών επιπτώσεων σύμφωνα με την οδηγία 2011/92/ΕΕ, καθώς και σε σχετικές εκτιμήσεις στο πλαίσιο της οδηγίας 2000/60/ΕΚ και της οδηγίας 92/43/ΕΟΚ, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της εφαρμογής των απαιτούμενων μέτρων μετριασμού. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Εναέρια μέσα για τη διαχείριση κρίσεων (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16911)

Η επένδυση περιλαμβάνει την παράδοση των εναέριων μέσων που αγοράστηκαν και τον εκσυγχρονισμό υπαρχόντων αεροσκαφών που χρησιμοποιούνται για την πολιτική προστασία, όπως ελικοπτέρων για ιατρική χρήση, μεταφορά και εγκατάσταση υποδομών έκτακτης ανάγκης, μη επανδρωμένων αεροσκαφών για εναέρια επιτήρηση και αεροσκαφών πυρόσβεσης. Αναμένεται ότι το μέτρο αυτό δεν θα βλάπτει σημαντικά τους περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους κατά την έννοια του άρθρου 17 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2020/852, λαμβανομένων υπόψη της περιγραφής του μέτρου και των μέτρων μετριασμού που προβλέπονται στο σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας σύμφωνα με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση για την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C58/01). Ειδικότερα, όλα τα αεροσκάφη ειδικού σκοπού πρέπει να είναι τα «καλύτερα στην κατηγορία τους». Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Αντιπλημμυρικά έργα (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16882)

Η επένδυση περιλαμβάνει παρεμβάσεις που μειώνουν τους κινδύνους πλημμύρας, παρέχουν νερό για αρδευτικούς σκοπούς σε περιοχές που πλήττονται από ξηρασία κατά τη διάρκεια του

καλοκαιριού και ενισχύουν την αποδοτικότητα της διαχείρισης των επιφανειακών υδάτων σε αρκετές περιοχές της Ελλάδας. Σύμφωνα με το μέτρο, όλα τα έργα πρέπει να τηρούν τις ακόλουθες αρχές: i) εφαρμόζονται όλα τα τεχνικά εφικτά και οικολογικά συναφή μέτρα μετριασμού για τη μείωση των δυσμενών επιπτώσεων στα ύδατα και στους σχετικούς οικοτόπους και είδη· ii) στην περίπτωση νεόδμητου φράγματος, διασφαλίζεται ότι αυτό δεν προκαλεί υποβάθμιση ούτε θέτει σε κίνδυνο την επίτευξη της καλής κατάστασης των σχετικών και συνδεδεμένων υδατικών συστημάτων. Αναμένεται ότι το μέτρο αυτό δεν θα βλάπτει σημαντικά τους περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους κατά την έννοια του άρθρου 17 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2020/852, λαμβανομένων υπόψη της περιγραφής του μέτρου και των μέτρων μετριασμού που προβλέπονται στο σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας σύμφωνα με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση για την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C58/01). Ειδικότερα, για κάθε επιμέρους επένδυση, πρέπει να διασφαλίζεται η πλήρης συμμόρφωση με τις απαιτήσεις της οδηγίας-πλαισίου για τα ύδατα (οδηγία 2000/60/ΕΚ) πριν, κατά και μετά την έναρξη των κατασκευαστικών εργασιών. Επίσης, το μέτρο υπόκειται σε εκτίμηση περιβαλλοντικών επιπτώσεων σύμφωνα με την οδηγία 2011/92/ΕΕ, καθώς και σε σχετικές εκτιμήσεις στο πλαίσιο της οδηγίας 2000/60/ΕΚ και της οδηγίας 92/43/ΕΟΚ, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της εφαρμογής των απαιτούμενων μέτρων μετριασμού. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Εξοπλισμός κατάσβεσης, πρόληψης και αντιμετώπισης δασικών πυρκαγιών (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16912)

Η επένδυση περιλαμβάνει την παράδοση του εξοπλισμού κατάσβεσης, πρόληψης και αντιμετώπισης δασικών πυρκαγιών που αγοράστηκε· την ανάπτυξη σχεδίων πρόληψης για τις περιφέρειες και τις τοπικές αρχές· και την υποστήριξη των οργανώσεων εθελοντών της Γενικής Γραμματείας Πολιτικής Προστασίας. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Η προστασία της βιοποικιλότητας ως κινητήριος μοχλός βιώσιμης ανάπτυξης (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16851)

Η επένδυση περιλαμβάνει τα ακόλουθα έργα: α) τη θέσπιση εθνικού δικτύου μονοπατιών και πεζοπορικών διαδρομών, β) την ενίσχυση της προστασίας του περιβάλλοντος μέσω της εφαρμογής εθνικού συστήματος μόνιμης εποπτείας ειδών και τύπων οικοτόπων, γ) τη θέσπιση εθνικού συστήματος επιτήρησης προστατευόμενων περιοχών, δ) την εισαγωγή εφαρμογών πολυμέσων, τη βιοκλιματική και ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση των κτιριακών εγκαταστάσεων των μονάδων διαχείρισης προστατευόμενων περιοχών, ε) τον εκσυγχρονισμό των κέντρων πληροφόρησης των μονάδων διαχείρισης προστατευόμενων περιοχών, στ) τη δημιουργία ολοκληρωμένης ψηφιακής πλατφόρμας για την παροχή πληροφοριών σχετικά με προστατευόμενες περιοχές, όπως για οικοτουρισμό και ζ) την προώθηση τοπικών προϊόντων υπό τη γενική εμπορική ονομασία «Nature Greece». Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Υποδομή — Θέσπιση στρατηγικής εθνικής διαχείρισης κινδύνου καταστροφών (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16909)

Η επένδυση περιλαμβάνει την αναβάθμιση και προμήθεια ψηφιακού εξοπλισμού για τα κτίρια της Γενικής Γραμματείας Πολιτικής Προστασίας, καθώς και την ανάπτυξη κινητών κέντρων διοίκησης και επιτόπιας διαχείρισης, όπως εξοπλισμού εναέριας επιτήρησης και τηλεπικοινωνιών. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Σύστημα παρακολούθησης και διαχείρισης (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16910)

Η επένδυση συνίσταται στην προμήθεια ψηφιακής υποδομής για τη Γενική Γραμματεία Πολιτικής Προστασίας, όπως συστήματος παρακολούθησης μέσω GPS, συστήματος έγκαιρης προειδοποίησης, συστημάτων πυρανίχνευσης και πυρόσβεσης, καθώς και σταθμών

επικοινωνίας έκτακτης ανάγκης. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Υλοποίηση περιφερειακών κέντρων επιχειρήσεων πολιτικής προστασίας (ΠΕΚΕΠΠ) μέσω προγραμμάτων σύμπραξης δημόσιου–ιδιωτικού τομέα (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16283)

Κατασκευή 13 περιφερειακών κέντρων επιχειρήσεων πολιτικής προστασίας μέσω συμπράξεων δημόσιου–ιδιωτικού τομέα. Στόχος της επένδυσης είναι να διασφαλιστεί η έγκαιρη και αποτελεσματική διαχείριση των κινδύνων και των κρίσεων σε περιφερειακό επίπεδο. Τα νεόδμητα κτίρια θα συμμορφώνονται με την απαίτηση για πρωτογενή ενεργειακή ζήτηση (ΟΕΥΠ) η οποία είναι τουλάχιστον κατά 20 % χαμηλότερη από την απαίτηση για ΚΣΜΚΕ (κτίριο με σχεδόν μηδενική κατανάλωση ενέργειας, εθνικές οδηγίες). Αναμένεται ότι το μέτρο αυτό δεν θα βλάπτει σημαντικά τους περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους κατά την έννοια του άρθρου 17 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2020/852, λαμβανομένων υπόψη της περιγραφής του μέτρου και των μέτρων μετριασμού που προβλέπονται στο σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας σύμφωνα με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση για την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C58/01). Ειδικότερα, σύμφωνα με το μέτρο, οι οικονομικοί φορείς που εκτελούν τις κατασκευαστικές εργασίες πρέπει να διασφαλίζουν ότι τουλάχιστον το 70 % (κατά βάρος) των μη επικίνδυνων αποβλήτων κατασκευών και κατεδαφίσεων {εξαιρουμένων των φυσικών υλικών που αναφέρονται στην κατηγορία 17 05 04 του ευρωπαϊκού καταλόγου αποβλήτων που καταρτίστηκε με την απόφαση 2000/532/ΕΚ, της 3ης Μαΐου 2000, για αντικατάσταση της απόφασης 94/3/ΕΚ για τη θέσπιση καταλόγου αποβλήτων σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 1 στοιχείο α) της οδηγίας 75/442/ΕΟΚ του Συμβουλίου και της απόφασης 94/904/ΕΚ του Συμβουλίου για την κατάρτιση καταλόγου επικίνδυνων αποβλήτων κατ' εφαρμογή του άρθρου 1 παράγραφος 4 της οδηγίας 91/689/ΕΟΚ του Συμβουλίου για τα επικίνδυνα απόβλητα [κοινοποιηθείσα υπό τον αριθμό Ε(2000) 1147]} που παράγονται στο εργοτάξιο προετοιμάζεται για επαναχρησιμοποίηση, ανακύκλωση και άλλες διαδικασίες ανάκτησης υλικών, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των εργασιών επίχωσης με τη χρήση αποβλήτων για την υποκατάσταση άλλων υλικών, σύμφωνα με την ιεράρχηση των αποβλήτων και το πρωτόκολλο της ΕΕ για τη διαχείριση των αποβλήτων κατασκευών και κατεδαφίσεων. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Τρίτη, 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2024.

Μεταρρύθμιση: Νομοθεσία διαχείρισης αποβλήτων για την εφαρμογή βιώσιμης υγειονομικής ταφής και ανακύκλωσης (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16772)

Η μεταρρύθμιση αυτή περιλαμβάνει αναθεώρηση της υφιστάμενης νομοθεσίας για τη διαχείριση των αποβλήτων με σκοπό να καταστεί δυνατή η μετάβαση προς μια κυκλική οικονομία. Ειδικότερα, η μεταρρύθμιση εισάγει κίνητρα για τους δήμους ώστε να επιτύχουν υψηλότερα ποσοστά ανακύκλωσης, επιβάλλει τη χωριστή συλλογή των βιολογικών αποβλήτων έως το τέλος του 2022 και των μετάλλων, του χαρτιού, του γυαλιού και του πλαστικού, επεκτείνει το πρόγραμμα σχετικά με την ευθύνη του παραγωγού, αναβαθμίζει τη λειτουργία των εγκαταστάσεων διαλογής για ανακύκλωση και απλοποιεί τη νομοθεσία σχετικά με τα «πράσινα σημεία». Η μεταρρύθμιση στηρίζει την επίτευξη των στόχων αύξησης των ποσοστών επαναχρησιμοποίησης και ανακύκλωσης των αστικών στερεών αποβλήτων στο 60 % και μείωσης του ποσοστού υγειονομικής ταφής στο 10 % έως το 2030. Η εθνική ρυθμιστική αρχή για τα απόβλητα, η οποία θα συγκροτηθεί στο πλαίσιο αυτής της μεταρρύθμισης, θα είναι, μεταξύ άλλων, υπεύθυνη για τη διασφάλιση της ορθότητας της τιμολογιακής πολιτικής, την εποπτεία της εφαρμογής της διαχείρισης των αποβλήτων σε ολόκληρη τη χώρα και την εποπτεία της ορθής λειτουργίας των περιφερειακών και τοπικών υπηρεσιών διαχείρισης αποβλήτων. Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Παρασκευή, 30 Ιουνίου 2023.

Μεταρρύθμιση: Σύσταση νέας ρυθμιστικής αρχής για τα ύδατα και τα λύματα (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16979)

Με τη μεταρρύθμιση συστήνεται ενιαίος φορέας, η εθνική ρυθμιστική αρχή για τα ύδατα, η οποία θα είναι αρμόδια για την εφαρμογή της πολιτικής ορθολογικής διαχείρισης των υδάτινων πόρων που έχει σχεδιαστεί από το Υπουργείο Περιβάλλοντος και Ενέργειας. Η νέα αρχή αναμένεται να ενισχύσει το θεσμικό πλαίσιο και να εποπτεύσει τον τομέα, συμπεριλαμβανομένου του εξορθολογισμού της τιμολογιακής πολιτικής για το νερό σύμφωνα με την αρχή «ο ρυπαίνων πληρώνει», καθώς και με τη διασφάλιση της βιωσιμότητας των υπηρεσιών ύδρευσης στην Ελλάδα. Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Κυριακή, 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2023.

Δ.2. Ορόσημα, στόχοι, δείκτες και χρονοδιάγραμμα για την παρακολούθηση και την υλοποίηση της μη επιστρεπτέας χρηματοδοτικής στήριξης

Βασική μεταρρύθμιση 4: Διαχείριση αποβλήτων και μεταρρύθμιση της πολιτικής για τα ύδατα για την αειφόρο χρήση των πόρων

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο /στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
56	4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος — 16772_Νομοθεσία διαχείρισης αποβλήτων για την εφαρμογή βιώσιμης υγειονομικής ταφής και ανακύκλωσης	Ορόσημο	Έναρξη ισχύος της νομοθεσίας για τη διαχείριση των αποβλήτων	Έναρξη ισχύος της νομοθεσίας				3ο τρίμηνο	2021	Έναρξη ισχύος νόμου για την ανακύκλωση και την υγειονομική ταφή, θέσπιση κινήτρων για τους δήμους ώστε να επιτύχουν υψηλά ποσοστά επαναχρησιμοποίησης και ανακύκλωσης, καθώς και επιβολή φόρου υγειονομικής ταφής. Ο φόρος υγειονομικής ταφής θα εφαρμόζεται από το πρώτο τρίμηνο του 2022 και τα τιμολόγια αυξάνονται προοδευτικά, έως ότου φτάσουν στο ανώτατο όριο του φόρου υγειονομικής ταφής έως το τρίτο τρίμηνο του 2024.
57	4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος — 16772_Νομοθεσία διαχείρισης αποβλήτων για την εφαρμογή βιώσιμης υγειονομικής ταφής και ανακύκλωσης	Ορόσημο	Έναρξη ισχύος της νομοθεσίας ρύθμισης της διαχείρισης αποβλήτων	Έναρξη ισχύος της νομοθεσίας				3ο τρίμηνο	2022	Έναρξη ισχύος νόμου για: - τη σύσταση εθνικής ρυθμιστικής αρχής για τα απόβλητα, τη λειτουργία της και τις αρμοδιότητές της· - τη μεταρρύθμιση των περιφερειακών και τοπικών φορέων διαχείρισης στερεών αποβλήτων (ΦΟΣΔΑ)· και - τη θέσπιση ορθών πολιτικών κοστολόγησης και τιμολόγησης σύμφωνα με τις αρχές «πληρωμή κατά την απόρριψη» και «ο ρυπαίνων πληρώνει».
58	4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του	Ορόσημο	Έναρξη ισχύος της νομοθεσίας ρύθμισης των υδάτων	Έναρξη ισχύος της νομοθεσίας				4ο τρίμηνο	2022	Έναρξη ισχύος νόμου για τη σύσταση και λειτουργία νέας ρυθμιστικής αρχής για τα ύδατα και τα λύματα.

	περιβάλλοντος — 16979_Σύσταση νέας ρυθμιστικής αρχής για τα ύδατα και τα λύματα									
59	4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος — 16772_Νομοθεσία διαχείρισης αποβλήτων για την εφαρμογή βιώσιμης υγειονομικής ταφής και ανακύκλωσης	Ορόσημο	Σύσταση και λειτουργία της ρυθμιστικής αρχής διαχείρισης αποβλήτων	Έναρξη ισχύος κοινής υπουργικής απόφασης και όλων των αναγκαίων διοικητικών και νομοθετικών μέτρων για τη σύσταση της αρχής				2ο τρίμηνο	2023	Στελέχωση και κτιριακός εξοπλισμός της νέας εθνικής ρυθμιστικής αρχής για τα απόβλητα.
60	4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος — 16979_Σύσταση νέας ρυθμιστικής αρχής για τα ύδατα και τα λύματα	Ορόσημο	Σύσταση και λειτουργία της ρυθμιστικής αρχής διαχείρισης υδάτων	Έναρξη ισχύος κοινής υπουργικής απόφασης και όλων των αναγκαίων διοικητικών και νομοθετικών μέτρων για τη σύσταση της αρχής				4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Στελέχωση και κτιριακός εξοπλισμός της νέας εθνικής ρυθμιστικής αρχής για τα ύδατα και τα λύματα.

Ομάδα 5: Εθνικό σχέδιο αναδάσωσης και προστασία της βιοποικιλότητας

Τα μέτρα που περιλαμβάνονται στην παρούσα ομάδα είναι τα εξής:

- Εθνικό σχέδιο αναδάσωσης και εμβληματική επένδυση για την Πάρνηθα (αναγνωριστικό: 16849)
- Η προστασία της βιοποικιλότητας ως κινητήριος μοχλός βιώσιμης ανάπτυξης (αναγνωριστικό: 16851)

Αύξων αριθμός	**Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)**	**Ορόσημο/στόχος**	**Ονομασία**	**Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)**	**Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)**			**Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης**		**Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου**
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	**Τιμή βάσης**	**Στόχος**	**Τρίμηνο**	**Έτος**	

61	4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος — 16849_Εθνικό σχέδιο αναδάσωσης και εμβληματική επένδυση για την Πάρνηθα	Ορόσημο	Αναδάσωση — συμβάσεις	Κοινοποίηση της ανάθεσης όλων των συμβάσεων				2ο τρίμηνο	2023	Κοινοποίηση ανάθεσης όλων των συμβάσεων και για τ δύο υποέργα αναδάσωσης: 1. αποκατάσταση 16 500 εκταρίων υποβαθμισμένων δασικών οικοσυστημάτων στην Ελλάδα, με τη χρήση κυρίως αυτόχθονων ειδών· και 2. αποκατάσταση του περιβάλλοντος του όρους Πάρνηθα.
62	4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος — 16849_Εθνικό σχέδιο αναδάσωσης και εμβληματική επένδυση για την Πάρνηθα	Ορόσημο	Αναδάσωση — Ολοκλήρωση του δεύτερου υποέργου (όρος Πάρνηθα)	Πιστοποίηση από το Υπουργείο Περιβάλλοντος της ολοκλήρωσης του δεύτερου υποέργου				2ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου για το όρος Πάρνηθα (δεύτερο υποέργο αναδάσωσης).
63	4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος — 16849_Εθνικό σχέδιο αναδάσωσης και εμβληματική επένδυση για την Πάρνηθα	Ορόσημο	Αναδάσωση — Ολοκλήρωση του πρώτου υποέργου (αποκατάσταση 16 500 εκταρίων)	Πιστοποίηση από το Υπουργείο Περιβάλλοντος της αναδάσωσης 16 500 εκταρίων				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση όλων των εργασιών για την αποκατάστασ 16 500 εκταρίων υποβαθμισμένων δασικών οικοσυστημάτων στην Ελλάδα. (Αναδάσωση — πρώτο υποέργο).
64	4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος — 16851_Η προστασία της βιοποικιλότητας ως κινητήριος μοχλός	Ορόσημο	Βιοποικιλότητα — Ολοκλήρωση	Πιστοποίηση από το Υπουργείο Περιβάλλοντος της ολοκλήρωσης όλων των υποέργων				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση όλων των υποέργων για την προστασία τ βιοποικιλότητας, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της δημιουργίας εθνικού δικτύου μονοπατιών και πεζοπορικών διαδρομών, της αποκατάστασης αναβαθμίδων που σχετίζονται με την προστασία της βιοποικιλότητας, της θέσπισης ενιαίων πρωτοκόλλων παρακολούθησης και του αντίστοιχου επιχειρησιακού συστήματος, καθώς και του οριζόντιου σχεδίου περιπολίας για όλες τις προστατευόμενες περιοχές της

	βιώσιμης ανάπτυξης									Ελλάδας.

Ομάδα 6: Υποδομές αποχέτευσης και ύδρευσης, εξοικονόμηση νερού

Τα μέτρα που περιλαμβάνονται στην παρούσα ομάδα είναι τα εξής:

- Υποδομές διαχείρισης αστικών λυμάτων και λυματολάσπης (αναγνωριστικό: 16846)
- Υποδομές παροχής και εξοικονόμησης πόσιμου νερού (αναγνωριστικό: 16850)
- Αντιπλημμυρικό έργο (αναγνωριστικό: 16882)
- Έργα ύδρευσης (αναγνωριστικό: 16898)

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
65	4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος — 16882_Αντιπλημμυρικά έργα	Ορόσημο	Κοινοποίηση της ανάθεσης των συμβάσεων αντιπλημμυρικής προστασίας	Κοινοποίηση της ανάθεσης όλων των συμβάσεων				4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Κοινοποίηση της ανάθεσης όλων των συμβάσεων αντιπλημμυρικών έργων στις 4 περιοχές: Λασιθίου Αμβρακίας-Αμφιλοχίας, Λουτρακίου και Ορεοκάστρ κάθε επιμέρους επένδυση, πρέπει να διασφαλίζετα αποδεικνύεται η πλήρης συμμόρφωση με τις απαιτ της οδηγίας-πλαισίου για τα ύδατα πριν από την έν οποιωνδήποτε κατασκευαστικών εργασιών.
66	4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος — 16850_Υποδομές παροχής και εξοικονόμησης πόσιμου νερού	Ορόσημο	Έκδοση πρόσκλησης εκδήλωσης ενδιαφέροντος για δράσεις εξοικονόμησης νερού	Έκδοση πρόσκλησης εκδήλωσης ενδιαφέροντος από το Υπουργείο Περιβάλλοντος				2ο τρίμηνο	2023	Έκδοση πρόσκλησης εκδήλωσης ενδιαφέροντος για πρόγραμμα δράσεων εξοικονόμησης νερού, η οποί περιλαμβάνει την απαίτηση κατασκευής συστήματ μέση κατανάλωση ενέργειας <= 0,5 kWh ή δείκτη δ υποδομής (ILI) <= 1,5.

67	4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος — 16898_Έργα ύδρευσης	Ορόσημο	Κοινοποίηση ανάθεσης σύμβασης για έργα ύδρευσης	Κοινοποίηση της ανάθεσης όλων των συμβάσεων				4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Κοινοποίηση της ανάθεσης συμβάσεων για όλα τα υποδομής ύδρευσης: 1. Συστήματα ύδρευσης για τους νομούς Πρέβεζας, Λευκάδας 2. Συστήματα ύδρευσης στη νήσο Λέσβο 3. Ύδρευση στη νήσο Κέρκυρα Για κάθε επιμέρους επένδυση, πρέπει να διασφαλί και να αποδεικνύεται η πλήρης συμμόρφωση με τι απαιτήσεις της οδηγίας-πλαισίου για τα ύδατα πρι την έναρξη οποιωνδήποτε κατασκευαστικών εργασ
68	4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος — 16846_Νέες υποδομές — Υποδομές διαχείρισης αστικών λυμάτων και λυματολάσπης από την επεξεργασία λυμάτων	Ορόσημο	Κοινοποίηση ανάθεσης σύμβασης για έργα αποχέτευσης	Κοινοποίηση της ανάθεσης όλων των συμβάσεων				4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Κοινοποίηση ανάθεσης σύμβασης για έργα διαχείρ λυμάτων και λυματολάσπης: 1. Υποδομή δικτύου αποχέτευσης και μονάδες επεξεργασίας λυμάτων. 2. Αναβάθμιση, επέκταση και εκσυγχρονισμός μον επεξεργασίας λυμάτων και επαναχρησιμοποίηση επεξεργασμένων υδάτων. 3. Υλοποίηση υποδομών διαχείρισης λυματολάσπη μονάδες επεξεργασίας λυμάτων. Όλες οι συμβάσεις πρέπει να περιλαμβάνουν απαί την κατασκευή συστημάτων εμπροσθοπορείας λυμ μηδενική καθαρή κατανάλωση ενέργειας.
69	4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος — 16882_Αντιπλημμυρικά έργα	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του 60 % των αντιπλημμυρικών έργων	Πιστοποίηση της έκθεσης ανεξάρτητου μηχανικού από το Υπουργείο Υποδομών				4ο τρίμηνο	2024	Ολοκλήρωση του 60 % της αξίας των εργασιών για αντιπλημμυρικά έργα στις 4 περιοχές: Λασιθίου Κρ Αμβρακίας-Αμφιλοχίας, Λουτρακίου και Ορεοκάστρ
70	4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος — 16898_Έργα ύδρευσης	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του 60 % των έργων ύδρευσης	Πιστοποίηση της έκθεσης ανεξάρτητου μηχανικού από το Υπουργείο Υποδομών				4ο τρίμηνο	2024	Ολοκλήρωση του 60 % της αξίας των εργασιών για υποέργα ύδρευσης: 1. Συστήματα ύδρευσης για τους νομούς Πρέβεζας, Λευκάδας 2. Συστήματα ύδρευσης στη νήσο Λέσβο και 3. Ύδρευση στη νήσο Κέρκυρα.
71	4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του 50 % των δράσεων	Πιστοποίηση της έκθεσης ανεξάρτητου				4ο τρίμηνο	2024	Ολοκλήρωση των δράσεων εξοικονόμησης νερού γ 50 % των νοικοκυριών και ολοκλήρωση του 50 % τη των εργασιών για τα έργα ύδρευσης.

	κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος — 16850_Υποδομές παροχής και εξοικονόμησης πόσιμου νερού		εξοικονόμησης νερού και ύδρευσης	μηχανικού από το Υπουργείο Περιβάλλοντος και Ενέργειας						
72	4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος — 16846_Νέες υποδομές — Υποδομές διαχείρισης αστικών λυμάτων και λυματολάσπης από την επεξεργασία λυμάτων	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του 50 % των έργων αποχέτευσης	Πιστοποίηση της έκθεσης ολοκλήρωσης ανεξάρτητου μηχανικού από το Υπουργείο Περιβάλλοντος και Ενέργειας				4ο τρίμηνο	2024	Ολοκλήρωση του 50 % της αξίας των εργασιών για υποδομές διαχείρισης αστικών λυμάτων και λυματολάσπης.
73	4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος — 16846_Νέες υποδομές — Υποδομές διαχείρισης αστικών λυμάτων και λυματολάσπης από την επεξεργασία λυμάτων	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση υποδομών διαχείρισης αστικών λυμάτων και λυματολάσπης	Πιστοποίηση της έκθεσης ολοκλήρωσης ανεξάρτητου μηχανικού από το Υπουργείο Περιβάλλοντος και Ενέργειας				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση όλων των έργων διαχείρισης αστικών λυμάτων και λυματολάσπης: 1. υποδομή δικτύου αποχέτευσης και μονάδες επεξεργασίας λυμάτων· 2. αναβάθμιση, επέκταση και εκσυγχρονισμός μονά επεξεργασίας λυμάτων και επαναχρησιμοποίηση επεξεργασμένων υδάτων· και 3. υλοποίηση υποδομών διαχείρισης λυματολάσπη μονάδες επεξεργασίας λυμάτων.
74	4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος — 16850_Υποδομές παροχής και εξοικονόμησης πόσιμου νερού	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση των υποδομών παροχής και εξοικονόμησης πόσιμου νερού	Πιστοποίηση της έκθεσης ολοκλήρωσης ανεξάρτητου μηχανικού από το Υπουργείο Περιβάλλοντος και Ενέργειας				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση όλων των έργων, συμπεριλαμβανομέ εξής: 1: Υποδομές ύδρευσης σε επτά περιοχές 2: Τρεις μονάδες αφαλάτωσης 3: Έργα τηλεμετρίας–τηλεχειρισμού για τον εντοπισ διαρροών σε δίκτυα ύδρευσης 4: Προμήθεια ψηφιακών υδρομέτρων 5: Δράσεις εξοικονόμησης νερού σε 45 000 νοικοκυ 10 000 επιχειρήσεις τουλάχιστον
75	4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση των	Πιστοποίηση της				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση αντιπλημμυρικών έργων στις τέσσερι

	των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος — 16882_Αντιπλημμυρικά έργα		αντιπλημμυρικών έργων	έκθεσης ολοκλήρωσης ανεξάρτητου μηχανικού από το Υπουργείο Περιβάλλοντος και Ενέργειας						περιοχές: Λασιθίου Κρήτης, Αμβρακίας-Αμφιλοχίας Λουτρακίου και Ορεοκάστρου.
76	4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος — 16898_Έργα ύδρευσης	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση των έργων ύδρευσης	Πιστοποίηση της έκθεσης ολοκλήρωσης ανεξάρτητου μηχανικού από το Υπουργείο Περιβάλλοντος και Ενέργειας				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση τριών υποέργων ύδρευσης: α) Πρέβε Άρτας, Λευκάδας, β) Κέρκυρας και γ) Λέσβου: ολοκ εργασιών υδροληψίας και εκτροπής, αγωγών, σταθ αποθήκευσης και άντλησης και θέση σε λειτουργία

Ομάδα 7: Έργα πολιτικής προστασίας

Τα μέτρα που περιλαμβάνονται στην παρούσα ομάδα είναι τα εξής:

- Εναέρια μέσα για τη διαχείριση κρίσεων (αναγνωριστικό: 16911)
- Ανάπτυξη καινοτόμου συστήματος παρακολούθησης και διαχείρισης (αναγνωριστικό: 16910)
- Θέσπιση στρατηγικής εθνικής διαχείρισης κινδύνου καταστροφών (αναγνωριστικό: 16909)
- Εξοπλισμός κατάσβεσης, πρόληψης και αντιμετώπισης δασικών πυρκαγιών (αναγνωριστικό: 16912)
- Υλοποίηση περιφερειακών κέντρων επιχειρήσεων πολιτικής προστασίας (ΠΕΚΕΠΠ) μέσω προγραμμάτων σύμπραξης δημόσιου–ιδιωτικού τομέα (αναγνωριστικό: 16283)

Αύξων αριθμός	**Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)**	**Ορόσημο/ στόχος**	**Ονομασία**	**Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)**	**Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)**			**Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης**		**Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου**
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	**Τιμή βάσης**	**Στόχος**	**Τρίμηνο**	**Έτος**	
77	4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των	Ορόσημο	Διαγωνισμός για 13 περιφερεια	Δημοσίευση προκήρυξης διαγωνισμο				3ο τρίμηνο	2021	Δημοσίευση προκήρυξης διαγωνισμού για την κατασκευή 13 περιφερειακών κέντρων επιχειρήσεων πολιτικής προστασίας.

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/ στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος — 16283_Υλοποίηση περιφερειακών κέντρων επιχειρήσεων πολιτικής προστασίας (ΠΕΚΕΠΠ) μέσω προγραμμάτων σύμπραξης δημόσιου–ιδιωτικού τομέα		κά κέντρα	ύ						
78	4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του	Ορόσημο	Σύμβαση για το σύστημα GPS	Κοινοποίηση της ανάθεσης συμβάσεων				4ο τρίμηνο	2022	Γνωστοποίηση ανάθεσης σύμβασης για το σύστημα παρακολούθησης μέσω GPS και το σύστημα έγκαιρης προειδοποίησης.

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/ στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	περιβάλλοντος — 16910_Σύστημα παρακολούθησης και διαχείρισης									
79	4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος — 16911_Εναέρια μέσα για τη διαχείριση κρίσεων	Ορόσημο	Αγορά δύο ελικοπτέρων Sikorsky	Κοινοποίηση της ανάθεσης συμβάσεων				4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Κοινοποίηση ανάθεσης της σύμβασης για την αγορά δύο ελικοπτέρων Sikorsky για τις ανάγκες πολιτικής προστασίας και πυρόσβεσης.
80	4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του	Στόχος	Ολοκλήρωση 13 κτιρίων		Αριθμός περιφερειακών κέντρων επιχειρήσεων πολιτικής προστασίας που τέθηκαν	0	13	4ο τρίμηνο	2024	Ολοκλήρωση κατασκευής και θέση σε λειτουργία 13 περιφερειακών κέντρων επιχειρήσεων πολιτικής προστασίας.

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/ στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	περιβάλλοντος — 16283_Υλοποίηση περιφερειακών κέντρων επιχειρήσεων πολιτικής προστασίας (ΠΕΚΕΠΠ) μέσω προγραμμάτων σύμπραξης δημόσιου–ιδιωτικού τομέα				σε λειτουργία μετά την ολοκλήρωση της κατασκευής					
81	4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος — 16910_Σύστημα παρακολούθησης και διαχείρισης	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση συστήματος παρακολούθησης και διαχείρισης για σκοπούς πολιτικής προστασίας	Πιστοποίηση της ολοκλήρωσης με έκθεση του Υπουργείου Εσωτερικών				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση των ακόλουθων δράσεων: 1. σύστημα παρακολούθησης μέσω GPS που χρησιμοποιείται από το Πυροσβεστικό Σώμα, καθώς και οχήματα των περιφερειακών κέντρων επιχειρήσεων πολιτικής προστασίας (μηχανήματα έργου κ.λπ.)· επέκταση του πληροφοριακού συστήματος επιχειρησιακής εμπλοκής του Πυροσβεστικού Σώματος· 2. σύστημα έγκαιρης προειδοποίησης· 3. συστήματα πυρανίχνευσης και πυρόσβεσης· 4. σταθμοί επικοινωνίας έκτακτης ανάγκης και παροχή κλιματικών δεδομένων για περιοχές ενδιαφέροντος· και 5. ασύρματο δίκτυο επικοινωνιών.

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/ στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
82	4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος — 16911_Εναέρια μέσα για τη διαχείριση κρίσεων	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση έργου εναέριων μέσων για τη διαχείριση κρίσεων	Πιστοποίηση της ολοκλήρωσης με έκθεση του Υπουργείου Εσωτερικών				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση των ακόλουθων δράσεων: 1. παράδοση 2 ελικοπτέρων πολλαπλών χρήσεων μεσαίου μεγέθους για ιατρική χρήση· 2. παράδοση μη επανδρωμένων οχημάτων αέρος (UAV/δρόνων) για εναέρια επιτήρηση· 3. αναβάθμιση–εκσυγχρονισμός 7 αεροσκαφών Canadair CL415· 4. ελικόπτερα βαρέων μεταφορών S-64 Skycrane· 5. παράδοση 1 ελικοπτέρου για τη μεταφορά της ομάδας διαχείρισης συμβάντων της Γενικής Γραμματείας Πολιτικής Προστασίας· 6. παράδοση 11 αμφίβιων πυροσβεστικών αεροσκαφών τύπου Air Tractor για τα νησιωτικά συμπλέγματα· και 7. αναβάθμιση — εκσυγχρονισμός δύο (2) ελικοπτέρων Super Puma.
83	4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος — 16912_Εξοπλισμός κατάσβεσης,	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση εξοπλισμού δασοπυρόσβεσης	Πιστοποίηση της ολοκλήρωσης με έκθεση του Υπουργείου Εσωτερικών				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση των ακόλουθων δράσεων: 1. παράδοση πυροσβεστικών οχημάτων και άλλων οχημάτων αντιμετώπισης συμβάντων· 2. ανάπτυξη σχεδίων πρόληψης· παράδοση κατασκευαστικού εξοπλισμού· 3. παράδοση οχημάτων για τη Γενική Προστασία Πολιτικής Προστασίας, τα περιφερειακά/τοπικά κέντρα επιχειρήσεων πολιτικής προστασίας και τις οργανώσεις εθελοντών· και 4. παράδοση πτυσσόμενων κινητών γεφυρών.

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/ στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	πρόληψης και αντιμετώπισης δασικών πυρκαγιών									
84	4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος — 16909_Υποδομές — Θέσπιση στρατηγικής εθνικής διαχείρισης κινδύνου καταστροφών	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση της εθνικής διαχείρισης κινδύνου καταστροφών	Πιστοποίηση της ολοκλήρωσης με έκθεση του Υπουργείου Εσωτερικών				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση των ακόλουθων δράσεων: 1. Δημιουργία ενός στρατηγικού εθνικού κέντρου διαχείρισης κινδύνου καταστροφών στα κτίρια «Άτλαντας» και «Φάρος». 1. Παράδοση τηλεπικοινωνιακού εξοπλισμού για τα 13 περιφερειακά κέντρα επιχειρήσεων πολιτικής προστασίας. 2. Κατασκευή νέων κτιριακών εγκαταστάσεων και εξοπλισμού γραφείου για τα εκπαιδευτικά ιδρύματα για την Πολιτική Προστασία και το Πυροσβεστικό Σώμα. 3. Κατασκευή κέντρου ελέγχου και διαχείρισης εναέριας επιτήρησης. 4. Παράδοση κινητών κέντρων διοίκησης και επιτόπιου ελέγχου στις 13 περιφέρειες.

Β. ΣΥΝΙΣΤΩΣΑ 2.1: ΣΥΝΔΕΣΗ

Αυτή η συνιστώσα του ελληνικού σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας περιλαμβάνει μέτρα που αποσκοπούν στην ενίσχυση και τη διευκόλυνση της ευρείας ανάπτυξης δικτύων πολύ υψηλής χωρητικότητας, συμπεριλαμβανομένων δικτύων 5G και οπτικών ινών, σύμφωνα με τους στόχους της ΕΕ για τα δίκτυα 5G και τη συνδεσιμότητα σε gigabit έως το 2025, καθώς και την ανάπτυξη σχηματισμού μικρών δορυφόρων. Οι επενδύσεις που περιλαμβάνονται σε αυτή τη συνιστώσα αφορούν την εγκατάσταση υποδομών οπτικών ινών σε κτίρια, την ανάπτυξη δικτύων 5G που καλύπτουν όλους τους μεγάλους ελληνικούς αυτοκινητόδρομους, την εγκατάσταση υποθαλάσσιων καλωδίων οπτικών ινών για τη σύνδεση της ηπειρωτικής Ελλάδας με τα ελληνικά νησιά και την Κύπρο, καθώς και τη χρήση διαστημικών τεχνολογιών και εφαρμογών μέσω της ανάπτυξης σχηματισμού μικρών δορυφόρων που θα υποστηρίζει ασφαλείς υπηρεσίες συνδεσιμότητας σε συνδυασμό με εφαρμογές πολλαπλών χρήσεων για γεωσκόπηση. Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις που περιλαμβάνονται σε αυτή τη συνιστώσα θεσπίζουν πλαίσιο για τη διευκόλυνση της μετάβασης σε ταχείες ευρυζωνικές συνδέσεις και στην τεχνολογία 5G.

Όλες οι προτεινόμενες επενδύσεις και μεταρρυθμίσεις αντιμετωπίζουν τις προκλήσεις που προκύπτουν από την αυξανόμενη ανάγκη συνδεσιμότητας, γεωσκόπησης και γεωεπιτήρησης. Τα μέτρα στηρίζουν την εφαρμογή της *ειδικής ανά χώρα σύστασης* για τις δημόσιες και τις ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις (*ειδική ανά χώρα σύσταση* 3 του 2020), με βάση την οποία η Ελλάδα καλείται να εστιάσει τις επενδύσεις στην ψηφιακή μετάβαση και, ειδικότερα, στις ψηφιακές υποδομές πολύ υψηλής χωρητικότητας. Ανταποκρίνονται επίσης αποτελεσματικά στην ψηφιακή μετάβαση και/ή στις προκλήσεις που απορρέουν από αυτήν, καθώς αναμένεται να συμβάλουν σημαντικά στη βελτίωση της συνδεσιμότητας πολύ υψηλής ταχύτητας στην Ελλάδα. Αναμένεται ότι κανένα μέτρο στη συνιστώσα αυτή δεν θα βλάπτει σημαντικά τους περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους κατά την έννοια του άρθρου 17 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2020/852, λαμβανομένων υπόψη της περιγραφής των μέτρων και των μέτρων μετριασμού που προβλέπονται στο σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας σύμφωνα με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση για την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C58/01).

Ε.1. Περιγραφή των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων που είναι επιλέξιμες για λήψη μη επιστρεπτέας χρηματοδοτικής στήριξης

Επένδυση: Μικροί δορυφόροι (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16855)

Η επένδυση αφορά την ανάπτυξη ενός σχηματισμού μικρών δορυφόρων που υποστηρίζουν υπηρεσίες συνδεσιμότητας, καθώς και εφαρμογές γεωσκόπησης στους τομείς της χαρτογράφησης, της ναυτιλίας, της γεωργίας ακριβείας, του χωροταξικού σχεδιασμού και άλλους. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Μεταρρύθμιση: Μετάβαση στην τεχνολογία 5G, διευκολύνοντας την ανάπτυξη καινοτόμων απομακρυσμένων υπηρεσιών (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16844)

Η μεταρρύθμιση θα δημιουργήσει τη βάση για τη μετάβαση στην τεχνολογία 5G. Η πρώτη φάση της μεταρρύθμισης εστιάζει στην εφαρμογή του κανονιστικού και νομοθετικού πλαισίου, ειδικότερα με τη χρήση του 25 % των εσόδων του διαγωνισμού πολυζωνικού συστήματος 5G για τη στήριξη του καινοτόμου ταμείου «Φαιστός» που επενδύει σε εταιρείες και έργα που παρέχουν προϊόντα και υπηρεσίες 5G. Η δεύτερη φάση περιλαμβάνει διαδικασία για τον εντοπισμό περαιτέρω ευκαιριών και κινδύνων όσον αφορά την ανάπτυξη δικτύων 5G, τον εξορθολογισμό των διαδικασιών και την αξιολόγηση των απαιτήσεων και των κινδύνων σε συγκεκριμένες οικονομικές εφαρμογές (όπως τις μεταφορές). Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Δευτέρα, 30 Σεπτεμβρίου 2024.

Επένδυση: Διάδρομοι 5G — Ανάπτυξη δικτύων 5G που παρέχουν κάλυψη όλων των ελληνικών αυτοκινητοδρόμων που αποτελούν μέρος των διευρωπαϊκών δικτύων μεταφορών (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16834)

Η επένδυση περιλαμβάνει την ανάπτυξη υποδομής δικτύου 5G κατά μήκος των μεγάλων ελληνικών αυτοκινητοδρόμων που αποτελούν μέρος των διευρωπαϊκών δικτύων μεταφορών, προκειμένου να εξυπηρετηθούν οι ανάγκες για συνδεδεμένη και αυτόνομη κινητικότητα. Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης αναμένεται να ξεκινήσει έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2021 και θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Μεταρρύθμιση: Μετάβαση σε ταχείες ευρυζωνικές συνδέσεις — Μετάβαση σε ευρυζωνικές συνδέσεις 100/200 Mbps (υπερταχείες ή ultrafast) και ενίσχυση της ζήτησης για πολύ ταχεία (superfast) ευρυζωνικότητα (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16857)

Η μεταρρύθμιση αυτή συνίσταται στον σχεδιασμό και την εφαρμογή σχεδίου δράσης για τη μετάβαση σε ευρυζωνικές συνδέσεις 100/200 Mbps (υπερταχείες) μέσω της εγκατάστασης οπτικών ινών και του συνοδευτικού εξοπλισμού σε κτίρια, καθώς και υποθαλάσσιων καλωδίων στην περίπτωση των ελληνικών νησιών, επιτρέποντας μεγαλύτερη κάλυψη με συνδέσεις δικτύου υπερύψηλης ταχύτητας. Το σχέδιο περιλαμβάνει δράσεις, προαπαιτούμενες δραστηριότητες, χρονοδιαγράμματα, καθώς και οποιεσδήποτε απαιτούμενες αλλαγές στο υφιστάμενο νομοθετικό και κανονιστικό πλαίσιο για την πλαισίωση και την παρακολούθηση της μετάβασης σε υπερταχείες ευρυζωνικές συνδέσεις. Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Κυριακή, 30 Ιουνίου 2024.

Επένδυση: Υποθαλάσσια καλώδια οπτικών ινών (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16962)

Η επένδυση συνίσταται στην τοποθέτηση σύγχρονων υποθαλάσσιων καλωδίων οπτικών ινών που θα συνδέσουν την ηπειρωτική Ελλάδα με τα νησιά της και την Κύπρο. Αποσκοπεί στην άρση ενός σημαντικού εμποδίου στη διαθεσιμότητα ευρυζωνικών υπηρεσιών υψηλής ταχύτητας στους τελικούς χρήστες, τόσο μέσω σταθερών όσο και μέσω κινητών δικτύων, καθώς και στη βελτίωση της χωρητικότητας και της ανθεκτικότητας της υποδομής οπισθόζευξης για τη στήριξη της τεχνολογίας 5G. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Υποδομές οπτικών ινών σε κτίρια (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16818)

Η επένδυση προωθεί την εγκατάσταση υποδομής οπτικών ινών σε κτίρια κατοικιών και εμπορικά κτίρια και τη σύνδεση των τελικών χρηστών με δίκτυα πολύ υψηλής χωρητικότητας βάσει συστήματος επιδότησης της ζήτησης (μέσω κουπονιών) που θα επιδοτεί α) το κόστος της εσωτερικής καλωδίωσης και β) τα τέλη σύνδεσης (το εφάπαξ τέλος εγκατάστασης ευρυζωνικών υπηρεσιών). Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Ε.2. Ορόσημα, στόχοι, δείκτες και χρονοδιάγραμμα για την παρακολούθηση και την υλοποίηση της μη επιστρεπτέας χρηματοδοτικής στήριξης

Ομάδα 8: Συνδεσιμότητα

Τα μέτρα που περιλαμβάνονται στην παρούσα ομάδα είναι τα εξής:

- Μετάβαση στην τεχνολογία 5G, διευκολύνοντας την ανάπτυξη καινοτόμων απομακρυσμένων υπηρεσιών. (αναγνωριστικό: 16844)
- Μετάβαση σε ταχείες ευρυζωνικές συνδέσεις — Μετάβαση σε ευρυζωνικές συνδέσεις 100/200 Mbps (υπερταχείες) και ενίσχυση της ζήτησης για πολύ ταχεία ευρυζωνικότητα (αναγνωριστικό: 16857)
- Υποδομές οπτικών ινών σε κτίρια (αναγνωριστικό: 16818)
- Διάδρομοι 5G — Ανάπτυξη δικτύων 5G που θα παρέχουν κάλυψη όλων των ελληνικών αυτοκινητοδρόμων που αποτελούν μέρος των διευρωπαϊκών δικτύων μεταφορών (αναγνωριστικό: 16834)
- Μικροδορυφόροι (αναγνωριστικό: 16855)
- Υποθαλάσσια καλώδια οπτικών ινών (αναγνωριστικό: 16962)

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/ στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
85	5 - 2.1. Σύνδεση — 16818_Υποδομές οπτικών ινών σε κτίρια	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση σύμβασης/-εων για το έργο «Υποδομές οπτικών ινών σε	Κοινοποίηση ανάθεσης σύμβασης/-εων				3ο τρίμηνο	2022	Ανάθεση της/των σύμβασης/-εων μετά την επιτυχημένη ολοκλήρωση της διαδικασίας υποβολής προσφορών για το έργο «Υποδομές οπτικών ινών σε κτίρια». Η Κοινωνία της Πληροφορίας ΑΕ / το Υπουργείο Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης θα διασφαλίσει την εξέταση όλων των αιτήσεων που θα υποβληθούν προκειμένου να επιβεβαιωθεί αν οι αιτήσεις ανταποκρίνονται δεόντως στις απαιτήσεις της πρόσκλησης. Μετά την επιλογή του κατάλληλου αναδόχου, η Κοινωνία της Πληροφορίας ΑΕ / το Υπουργείο Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης θα

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/ στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
			κτίρια»							προβεί στην ανάθεση της σύμβασης, η οποία θα καθορίζει τις υποχρεώσεις, τους ρόλους και τις αρμοδιότητες των συμβαλλόμενων μερών.
86	5 - 2.1. Σύνδεση — 16962_Υποθαλάσσια καλώδια οπτικών ινών	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση σύμβασης/-εων για το έργο «Υποθαλάσσια καλώδια οπτικών ινών»	Κοινοποίηση ανάθεσης σύμβασης/-εων				2ο τρίμηνο	2023	Ανάθεση της/των σύμβασης/-εων μετά την επιτυχημένη ολοκλήρωση της διαδικασίας υποβολής προσφορών για το έργο «Υποθαλάσσια καλώδια οπτικών ινών». Η Κοινωνία της Πληροφορίας ΑΕ / το Υπουργείο Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης θα εξετάσει όλες τις προτάσεις που θα υποβληθούν και θα επιβεβαιώσει αν οι αιτήσεις ανταποκρίνονται δεόντως στις απαιτήσεις της πρόσκλησης υποβολής προτάσεων. Μετά την επιλογή του κατάλληλου αναδόχου, η Κοινωνία της Πληροφορίας ΑΕ / το Υπουργείο Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης θα προβεί στην ανάθεση της σύμβασης, η οποία καθορίζει τις υποχρεώσεις, τους ρόλους και τις αρμοδιότητες των δύο συνεργαζόμενων μερών.
87	5 - 2.1. Σύνδεση — 16855_Μικροδορυφόροι	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση σύμβασης/-εων για το έργο «Μικροδορυφόροι»	Κοινοποίηση ανάθεσης σύμβασης/-εων				2ο τρίμηνο	2023	Ανάθεση της/των σύμβασης/-εων μετά την επιτυχημένη ολοκλήρωση της διαδικασίας υποβολής προσφορών για το έργο «Μικροδορυφόροι». Η Κοινωνία της Πληροφορίας ΑΕ / το Υπουργείο Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης θα διασφαλίσει την εξέταση όλων των προτάσεων που θα υποβληθούν προκειμένου να επιβεβαιωθεί αν οι αιτήσεις ανταποκρίνονται δεόντως στις απαιτήσεις της πρόσκλησης υποβολής προτάσεων. Μετά την επιλογή του κατάλληλου αναδόχου, η Κοινωνία της Πληροφορίας ΑΕ / το Υπουργείο Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης θα προβεί στην ανάθεση της σύμβασης, η οποία καθορίζει τις υποχρεώσεις, τους ρόλους και τις αρμοδιότητες των δύο συνεργαζόμενων μερών.

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/ στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
88	5 - 2.1. Διάδρομοι 5G — 16834_Διάδρομοι 5G — Ανάπτυξη δικτύων 5G που θα παρέχουν κάλυψη όλων των ελληνικών αυτοκινητοδρόμων που αποτελούν μέρος των διευρωπαϊκών δικτύων μεταφορών	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση σύμβασης/-εων για το έργο «Διάδρομοι 5G»	Κοινοποίηση ανάθεσης σύμβασης/-εων				2ο τρίμηνο	2023	Ανάθεση της/των σύμβασης/-εων μετά την επιτυχημένη ολοκλήρωση της διαδικασίας υποβολής προσφορών για το έργο «Διάδρομοι 5G». Η Κοινωνία της Πληροφορίας ΑΕ / το Υπουργείο Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης θα διασφαλίσει την εξέταση όλων των προτάσεων που θα υποβληθούν προκειμένου να επιβεβαιωθεί αν οι αιτήσεις ανταποκρίνονται δεόντως στις απαιτήσεις της πρόσκλησης υποβολής προτάσεων. Μετά την επιλογή του κατάλληλου αναδόχου, η Κοινωνία της Πληροφορίας ΑΕ / το Υπουργείο Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης θα προβεί στην ανάθεση της σύμβασης, η οποία καθορίζει τις υποχρεώσεις, τους ρόλους και τις αρμοδιότητες των δύο συνεργαζόμενων μερών.
89	5 - 2.1. Σύνδεση — 16962_Υποθαλάσσια καλώδια οπτικών ινών	Στόχος	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου «Υποθαλάσσια καλώδια οπτικών ινών»		Km υποθαλάσσιων καλωδίων οπτικών ινών που εγκαθίστανται	0	1 370	4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Εγκατάσταση υποθαλάσσιων καλωδίων οπτικών ινών μήκους 1 370 km για τη διασύνδεση της Ελλάδας με την Κύπρο και τη σύνδεση μεγάλων νησιών, όπως Λέσβου, Σύρου, Κρήτης, καθώς και νησιών μεσαίου μεγέθους (όπως Καρπάθου, Καλύμνου, Ικαρίας και Πάτμου).
90	5 - 2.1. Σύνδεση — 16818_Υποδ	Στόχος	Ολοκλήρωση του		Αριθμός ιδιωτικών κτιρίων	0	120 000	4ο τρίμηνο	2025	120 000 ιδιωτικά κτίρια πλήρως συνδεδεμένα με υποδομές οπτικών ινών FTTH.

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/ στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	ομές οπτικών ινών σε κτίρια		έργου «Υποδομές οπτικών ινών σε κτίρια»		που συνδέονται πλήρως με την υποδομή οπτικών ινών FTTH (ίνες έως το σπίτι του συνδρομητή)					
91	5 - 2.1. Διάδρομοι 5G — 16834_Διάδρομοι 5G — Ανάπτυξη δικτύων 5G που θα παρέχουν κάλυψη όλων των ελληνικών αυτοκινητοδρόμων που αποτελούν μέρος των διευρωπαϊκών δικτύων μεταφορών	Στόχος	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου «Διάδρομοι 5G»		Εγκατεστημένη υποδομή 5G σε km	0	1 918	4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Εγκατάσταση υποδομών 5G μήκους 1 918 km σε όλους τους ελληνικούς αυτοκινητόδρομους.

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/ στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
92	5 - 2.1. Σύνδεση — 16855_Μικροδορυφόροι	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου «Μικροδορυφόροι»	Εκθέσεις θέσης σε λειτουργία σε τροχιά μετά την εκτόξευση των μικρών δορυφόρων				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Το πιλοτικό έργο ξεκινά συνήθεις λειτουργίες και η συστοιχία μικρών δορυφόρων εκτοξεύεται και τίθεται σε τροχιά. Η υλοποίηση του έργου αξιολογείται ως προς τις επιδόσεις της (κατά πόσον οι μικροί δορυφόροι υποστηρίζουν ασφαλείς τηλεπικοινωνιακές υπηρεσίες παράλληλα με εφαρμογές γεωσκόπησης στους τομείς της χαρτογράφησης, της ναυτιλίας, της γεωργίας ακριβείας, του χωροταξικού σχεδιασμού και άλλων τομέων της οικονομίας).

Β. ΣΥΝΙΣΤΩΣΑ 2.2: ΕΚΣΥΓΧΡΟΝΙΣΜΟΣ

Η συνιστώσα «Εκσυγχρονισμός» του ελληνικού σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας αποσκοπεί στον εκσυγχρονισμό της δημόσιας διοίκησης μέσω της βελτίωσης του επιχειρησιακού μοντέλου της και της παροχής υπηρεσιών υψηλής ποιότητας σε πολίτες και επιχειρήσεις. Η επιτάχυνση των προσπαθειών βελτίωσης των ψηφιακών επιδόσεων της δημόσιας διοίκησης θα λειτουργήσει ως καταλύτης για την επίτευξη αυτού του στόχου. Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις και οι επενδύσεις έχουν τους εξής στόχους: α) τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό των οργανισμών του δημόσιου τομέα, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της ψηφιοποίησης των αρχείων και της βελτίωσης των ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών· β) βελτιώσεις των επιχειρηματικών διαδικασιών και, στη συνέχεια, την ενσωμάτωση σύγχρονων πληροφοριακών συστημάτων· γ) την αύξηση της διαλειτουργικότητας μεταξύ συστημάτων και δεδομένων· δ) ευρείες στρατηγικές και πολιτικές για την ασφάλεια στον κυβερνοχώρο και τη διακυβέρνηση δεδομένων· καθώς και (ε) την εκτεταμένη χρήση προηγμένων τεχνολογιών, όπως του υπολογιστικού νέφους, της τεχνητής νοημοσύνης και των μαζικών δεδομένων.

Η συνιστώσα αποσκοπεί στην αντιμετώπιση της πρόκλησης του εκσυγχρονισμού και της ψηφιοποίησης της δημόσιας διοίκησης, παράλληλα με τον εξορθολογισμό και την απλούστευση των βασικών διεργασιών και διαδικασιών της. Υποστηρίζει την εφαρμογή της ειδικής ανά χώρα σύστασης για τις δημόσιες και τις ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις (ειδική ανά χώρα σύσταση 3 του 2020 και ειδική ανά χώρα σύσταση 2 του 2019) με τη βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας και της ψηφιοποίησης της δημόσιας διοίκησης. Αναμένεται ότι κανένα μέτρο στη συνιστώσα αυτή δεν θα βλάπτει σημαντικά τους περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους κατά την έννοια του άρθρου 17 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2020/852, λαμβανομένων υπόψη της περιγραφής των μέτρων και των μέτρων μετριασμού που προβλέπονται στο σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας σύμφωνα με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση για την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C58/01).

ΣΤ.1. Περιγραφή των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων που είναι επιλέξιμες για λήψη μη επιστρεπτέας χρηματοδοτικής στήριξης

Μεταρρύθμιση: Παροχή «πελατοκεντρικών» υπηρεσιών δημόσιας διοίκησης, μέσω της απλούστευσης και της βελτίωσης των διαδικασιών, βελτιώσεων στα συστήματα και της συμμόρφωσης με τις ευρωπαϊκές στρατηγικές και πολιτικές (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16929)

Στόχος της μεταρρύθμισης είναι η παροχή υπηρεσιών προσανατολισμένων στον χρήστη σε Έλληνες πολίτες και επιχειρήσεις και η ενίσχυση της εσωτερικής λειτουργίας της ελληνικής δημόσιας διοίκησης. Η μεταρρύθμιση συνίσταται στην εφαρμογή μεσοπρόθεσμης στρατηγικής για τη μείωση του διοικητικού φόρτου και τη δημιουργία πελατοκεντρικών υπηρεσιών στο πλαίσιο της δημόσιας διοίκησης, καθώς και τη βελτίωση των διαδικασιών, βελτιώσεις στα συστήματα και συμμόρφωση με τις ευρωπαϊκές στρατηγικές και πολιτικές, μέσω 1) της θέσπισης ρυθμιστικών αλλαγών για τη δημιουργία ευρείας ρυθμιστικής βάσης για τη διασύνδεση και τη διαλειτουργικότητα μητρώων και υπηρεσιών για ανταλλαγή δεδομένων μεταξύ εθνικών δημόσιων οργανισμών, σύμφωνα με το νέο ευρωπαϊκό πλαίσιο διαλειτουργικότητας· και 2) εφαρμογή του Εθνικού προγράμματος απλούστευσης των διαδικασιών, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της σύστασης του εθνικού μητρώου διαδικασιών και της πλήρους συγκρότησης του Παρατηρητηρίου για την παρακολούθηση του αντικτύπου της ρύθμισης και του εθνικού μητρώου διαδικασιών («Δίαυλος»). Η μεταρρύθμιση περιλαμβάνει την ολοκλήρωση της απλούστευσης/ψηφιοποίησης: των διαδικασιών εκτίμησης επιπτώσεων, της αίτησης για την απόκτηση ιθαγένειας, της έναρξης ατομικών επιχειρήσεων, της απλούστευσης των διαδικασιών που σχετίζονται με βασικά γεγονότα της ζωής των πολιτών, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της γέννησης, του θανάτου και του διαζυγίου, της απλούστευσης των δικαστικών διαδικασιών σε σχέση με τους δικηγόρους, των δικαστικών αποφάσεων, των ψηφιακών υπογραφών, των πιστοποιητικών που εκδίδονται από δικαστήρια, της ανανέωσης

της άδειας οδήγησης και της λειτουργίας του ιστοτόπου myfoto.gov.gr, καθώς και της ηλεκτρονικής κυκλοφορίας εγγράφων εντός της δημόσιας διοίκησης. Στις βασικές μεταρρυθμιστικές προτεραιότητες περιλαμβάνονται επίσης οι διαδικασίες σύναψης δημόσιων συμβάσεων, οι απαιτήσεις έναρξης δραστηριοτήτων για όλες τις μορφές εταιρειών και οι διαδικασίες μετά την καταχώριση, οι εφαρμογές σχετικά με την κοινωνική ασφάλιση και τη φορολογία, καθώς και άλλες γραφειοκρατικές διαδικασίες που σχετίζονται με την απασχόληση, οι διαδικασίες σχεδιασμού, πληρωμής και παρακολούθησης της δημοσιονομικής διαχείρισης. Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Τετάρτη, 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Ψηφιοποίηση αρχείων και συναφών υπηρεσιών (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16778)

Η επένδυση συνίσταται στην ψηφιοποίηση βασικών αρχείων σε διάφορους τομείς (δικαιοσύνη, υγεία, γενικά αρχεία του κράτους, πολεοδομικός σχεδιασμός, απαλλοτριώσεις, κτηματολόγιο, μετανάστευση και άσυλο, ναυτιλιακές υποθέσεις) και την ενσωμάτωση στα σχετικά πληροφοριακά συστήματα, καθώς και στην πιλοτική εφαρμογή της ασφαλούς αποθήκευσης των αρχείων του δημόσιου τομέα και του «ευρύτερου» δημόσιου τομέα (συνολικά εννέα υποέργα). Συγκεκριμένα, τα εν λόγω υποέργα περιλαμβάνουν την υλοποίηση της δράσης ψηφιοποίησης και άλλων αναγκαίων δράσεων σε σχέση με τα ακόλουθα αρχεία: 1) 300 000 000 φυσικές σελίδες [A3/A4, δεμένες και άδετες, συμπεριλαμβανομένης διαδικασίας οπτικής αναγνώρισης χαρακτήρων (OCR) και ανωνυμοποίησης] του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης, 2) 190 000 000 εξετάσεις απεικόνισης διαφόρων μεγεθών (ακτινογραφίες, αξονικές, μαγνητικές, καρδιογραφήματα) του συστήματος δημόσιας υγείας, 3) 55 000 000 φυσικές σελίδες (A4/A3, δεμένες και άδετες) των Γενικών Αρχείων του Κράτους (30 000 000 σελίδες A3/A4 για κεντρικούς και τοπικούς οργανισμούς και 25 000 000 σελίδες A2/A1/A0 για κεντρικούς οργανισμούς), 4) 61 500 000 σελίδες (A4, δεμένες και άδετες) του συστήματος μετανάστευσης και ασύλου, 5) 17 000 000 φυσικές σελίδες (A0, A1, A3) απαλλοτριώσεων, 6) 387 200 000 αρχεία απεικόνισης και γεωκωδικοποίηση αρχείων (ψηφιοποίηση 217 200 000 φυσικών αρχείων/εγγράφων διαφόρων μεγεθών και δημιουργία μεταδεδομένων και γεωκωδικοποίηση 170 000 000 αρχείων) πολεοδομικών υπηρεσιών, 7) 600 000 000 (A0/A1/A3) τίτλους ιδιοκτησίας και τα αντίστοιχα έγγραφα στα γραφεία υποθηκοφυλακείου του Κτηματολογίου, 8) 7 000 000 φυσικά αρχεία (A4/A3, δετές και άδετες σελίδες) ναυτιλιακών υποθέσεων (νηολόγιο, αρχεία εταιρειών, προσωπικά αρχεία ναυτικών, άλλα ναυτιλιακά αρχεία) και 9) πιλοτική εφαρμογή της πρότυπης τήρησης αρχείων για την ασφαλή αποθήκευση περίπου 65 000 000 αρχείων (A5/A4/A3/A2/A1/A0) σε άλλα αρχεία του δημόσιου τομέα. Αυτή είναι βασική επένδυση για την αύξηση της απόδοσης της δημόσιας διοίκησης. Αποσκοπεί στη μείωση του χρονικού κόστους της παροχής υπηρεσιών στο κοινό από τη δημόσια διοίκηση, ενώ η καλύτερη πρόσβαση στα αρχεία αναμένεται επίσης να επιφέρει σημαντική εξοικονόμηση κόστους και αποδέσμευση πόρων. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Σύστημα διαχείρισης σχέσεων με πελάτες (CRM) για τη γενική κυβέρνηση (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16810)

Η επένδυση αφορά τον σχεδιασμό, την ανάπτυξη, την υλοποίηση και τη λειτουργία ενός ολοκληρωμένου συστήματος διαχείρισης του πλήρους κύκλου ζωής της σχέσης της δημόσιας διοίκησης με τους πολίτες και τις επιχειρήσεις. Το έργο θα αναβαθμίσει την υφιστάμενη ικανότητα της δημόσιας διοίκησης να παρακολουθεί τις αλληλεπιδράσεις και τις συναλλαγές της με τους πολίτες και τις επιχειρήσεις. Το σύστημα θα χρησιμοποιεί τις πληροφορίες που συλλέγονται από τους πολίτες και τις επιχειρήσεις με σκοπό την εξατομίκευση της προσέγγισης και την προώθηση υψηλότερου επιπέδου υπηρεσιών. Η επένδυση περιλαμβάνει: α) υπηρεσίες ενσωμάτωσης και διαλειτουργικότητας μέσω της εφαρμογής σύγχρονων μεθοδολογιών σχεδιασμού και ανάπτυξης λογισμικού, β) πρόσβαση σε μηχανισμό

υποστήριξης των υπηρεσιών, ο οποίος περιλαμβάνει δέσμη εργαλείων για την ανάπτυξη νέων εφαρμογών με βάση τεχνολογία προγραμματισμού χαμηλού κώδικα (low code), γ) πλατφόρμα διαχείρισης σχέσεων με πελάτες (CRM), η οποία θα συλλέγει και θα διαχειρίζεται όλα τα δεδομένα των εξυπηρετούμενων πολιτών και θα συντονίζει την εκτέλεση επιχειρηματικών διαδικασιών, ανεξάρτητα από την αρχική υπηρεσία, δ) σύστημα διαχείρισης της συναίνεσης των πολιτών για την πρόσβαση σε ηλεκτρονικές υπηρεσίες, υπηρεσίες κέντρου επικοινωνίας, μέσω των οποίων πραγματοποιείται η εξυπηρέτηση των πολιτών και των επιχειρήσεων με τη χρήση παραδοσιακών διαύλων, όπως τηλεφωνικών κέντρων, αλλά και με την αξιοποίηση σύγχρονων διαύλων, όπως διαδικτυακών φορμών, μέσων κοινωνικής δικτύωσης, εφαρμογών ανταλλαγής μηνυμάτων, εφαρμογών τηλεδιάσκεψης, ε) αναβάθμιση της ψηφιακής πλατφόρμας των ΚΕΠ και της σύνδεσής της με το ενιαίο Σύστημα διαχείρισης υποθέσεων πολιτών, το τηλεφωνικό κέντρο και τον ιστότοπο gov.gr, στ) απλούστευση και βελτίωση των διαδικασιών και των υπηρεσιών που αφορούν τη φυσική παρουσία «πελατών» με την επέκταση της υπάρχουσας υποδομής myKEPLive και της ενοποίησής της με το σύστημα προγραμματισμού ραντεβού με φυσική παρουσία. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Τρίτη, 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2024.

Επένδυση: Περαιτέρω εκσυγχρονισμός των υπηρεσιών μίας στάσης της δημόσιας διοίκησης (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16780)

Η επένδυση συνίσταται στον περαιτέρω εκσυγχρονισμό των Κέντρων Εξυπηρέτησης Πολιτών (ΚΕΠ), μέσω της αναβάθμισης των υποδομών και των περιφερειακών τους, και στην εγκατάσταση νέου εξοπλισμού τηλεδιασκέψεων και νέων εφαρμογών συμβατών με τον ψηφιακό σύγχρονο χώρο εργασίας (συστημάτων αξιολόγησης, εφαρμογών για κινητές συσκευές, αυτόματων μηχανών εισιτηρίων, συστημάτων διαχείρισης αναμονής και έξυπνης ειδοποίησης). Η επένδυση περιλαμβάνει: α) την αναβάθμιση του υφιστάμενου τεχνολογικού εξοπλισμού, β) σύγχρονα συστήματα διαχείρισης αναμονής και έξυπνης ειδοποίησης, γ) συστήματα αξιολόγησης πελατών (πολιτών). Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Τρίτη, 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2024.

Επένδυση: Νέο σύστημα δημόσιων συμβάσεων (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16736)

Η επένδυση αφορά τον επανασχεδιασμό και την εφαρμογή νέου πληροφοριακού συστήματος για τις δημόσιες συμβάσεις. Η επένδυση συνίσταται στην ψηφιοποίηση και την ενοποίηση ολόκληρου του επιχειρηματικού και λειτουργικού κύκλου ζωής των δημόσιων συμβάσεων, την αναβάθμιση των υπηρεσιών διαλειτουργικότητας, την ενσωμάτωση προηγμένων τεχνικών και εργαλείων σύναψης δημόσιων συμβάσεων ως ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών (ηλεκτρονικών καταστημάτων και ηλεκτρονικών αγορών) και την υποστήριξη ΤΠΕ για την Εθνική Κεντρική Αρχή Προμηθειών Υγείας (ΕΚΑΠΥ). Η επένδυση περιλαμβάνει: τον επανασχεδιασμό και τον εμπλουτισμό της δικτυακής πύλης www.eprocurement.gov.gr· β) εκτεταμένες προσθήκες και προσαρμογές των υποσυστημάτων που χρησιμοποιούνται για τις προσκλήσεις υποβολής προσφορών· γ) τη μεταρρύθμιση, την αναδιάταξη και τον εμπλουτισμό του Κεντρικού Ηλεκτρονικού Μητρώου Δημοσίων Συμβάσεων (ΚΗΜΔΗΣ), την αναβάθμιση και επέκταση των συστημάτων εξαγωγής στατιστικών στοιχείων και την περαιτέρω στατιστική επεξεργασία τους· δ) τη διαμόρφωση και υλοποίηση επεκτάσεων στο Εθνικό Σύστημα Ηλεκτρονικών Δημοσίων Συμβάσεων (ΕΣΗΔΗΣ) για την υποστήριξη νέων στρατηγικών και επιχειρηματικών διαδικασιών στον τομέα δημόσιων συμβάσεων με ηλεκτρονικά μέσα· ε) τις βελτιώσεις των ήδη εφαρμοζόμενων υπηρεσιών διαλειτουργικότητας και την εφαρμογή νέων για την ανταλλαγή δεδομένων· στ) υπηρεσίες ηλεκτρονικής διαλειτουργικότητας με τον ιστότοπο gov.gr, κεντρικούς φορείς, τραπεζικούς οργανισμούς για την ενσωμάτωση δυνατοτήτων ψηφιακής υπογραφής ηλεκτρονικών εγγράφων και άλλων δεδομένων με τη χρήση του συστήματος και τη διασφάλιση της «μη άρνησης αναγνώρισης»· ζ) την εφαρμογή μηχανισμού κρυπτογράφησης δεδομένων, αποθηκευμένου στις βάσεις δεδομένων του συστήματος, για την πρόληψη κακόβουλων

ενεργειών των διαχειριστών του ΕΣΗΔΗΣ και του συστήματος κυβερνητικού νέφους του δημόσιου τομέα (G-Cloud)· η) νέα μελέτη ασφάλειας και προσθήκες και/ή αλλαγές στο σύστημα για την αύξηση της ασφάλειάς του, πιστοποίηση και παρεμβάσεις για την ενίσχυση της ασφάλειας του συστήματος, προκειμένου να πιστοποιηθεί με ανεξάρτητη αξιολόγηση ασφαλείας· θ) τη βελτίωση και την επανεκκίνηση του συστήματος σχεδιασμού δημόσιων συμβάσεων για την ευρύτερη στήριξη των δημόσιων συμβάσεων και κεντρικές διαδικασίες σύναψης δημόσιων συμβάσεων με τη χρήση ηλεκτρονικών καταλόγων· ι) την προσθήκη εφαρμογών για τη στήριξη των οικονομικών φορέων: τον εμπλουτισμό των εφαρμογών αναζήτησης προσφορών, ιστορικών και στατιστικών στοιχείων σχετικά με τη συμμετοχή τους σε διαδικασίες σύναψης δημόσιων συμβάσεων, τον εμπλουτισμό των πληροφοριακών υποσυστημάτων και των υποσυστημάτων επικοινωνιών των προμηθευτών και των αναθετουσών αρχών, σύστημα εισιτηρίων για την υποβολή ερωτήσεων και την αναφορά ζητημάτων, εργαλείο επίλυσης ζητημάτων ή παροχής υποστήριξης· ια) την προσθήκη δυνατοτήτων εικονικού βοηθού, ώστε κάθε ενδιαφερόμενος να μπορεί να υποβάλλει ερωτήσεις σε φυσική γλώσσα· ιβ) την προσθήκη ηλεκτρονικού συστήματος αρχειοθέτησης (ΕΣΗΔΗΣ — ΚΗΜΔΗΣ) που συμμορφώνεται με τις διατάξεις του νομικού πλαισίου για τα ηλεκτρονικά αρχεία· ιγ) την παραγωγή εκπαιδευτικού υλικού και δράσεις δημοσιότητας· ιδ) υπηρεσίες τεχνικής υποστήριξης και παρακολούθησης έργων· ιε) μελέτη για την αξιολόγηση των δυνατοτήτων και της αποτελεσματικότητας των υφιστάμενων εργαλείων σύναψης ηλεκτρονικών δημόσιων συμβάσεων και την επιλογή, την αναβάθμιση ή την αντικατάστασή τους με νέα και αποδοτικότερα εργαλεία· ιστ) τη μοντελοποίηση κτιριακής πληροφορίας (BIM)· ιζ) την υποστήριξη ΤΠΕ για την Εθνική Κεντρική Αρχή Προμηθειών Υγείας (ΕΚΑΠΥ). Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του Υπουργείου Εξωτερικών (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16742)

Στόχος της επένδυσης είναι ο εκσυγχρονισμός του Υπουργείου Εξωτερικών, μέσω της εκτεταμένης ψηφιοποίησης των λειτουργιών και πληροφοριακών υποδομών του. Η επένδυση περιλαμβάνει τα εξής: α) την τυποποίηση των διαδικασιών του Υπουργείου Εξωτερικών, η οποία θα διασφαλίσει τη βιωσιμότητα του στρατηγικού και επιχειρησιακού σχεδιασμού και, κατά συνέπεια, την επιτυχία του· β) συμβολή στην ευρύτερη προώθηση του πεδίου εργασιών του Υπουργείου Εξωτερικών και στην καλύτερη δυνατή χρήση των πόρων του, μέσω της ευθυγράμμισής τους με τους επιδιωκόμενους στόχους· γ) τη διασφάλιση άμεσης πρόσβασης σε πληροφορίες, στο ταχύτερο δυνατό χρονικό πλαίσιο, με την ενσωμάτωση υποστήριξης σημασιολογικής αναζήτησης, με βάση τα πλέον προηγμένα εργαλεία τεχνητής νοημοσύνης· δ) δημιουργία προσβάσιμης και σημαντικής αρχειακής βάσης δεδομένων και κέντρου πληροφοριών για την αποτελεσματική εκτέλεση των διοικητικών καθηκόντων και κάλυψη των απαιτήσεων του Υπουργείου Εξωτερικών ώστε να μπορεί να ασκεί αποτελεσματικότερα δημόσια και οικονομική διπλωματία· ε) αναβάθμιση των υποδομών κρυπτογράφησης ασφάλειας πληροφοριών και τηλεπικοινωνιών του Υπουργείου Εξωτερικών στο πλαίσιο του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού του. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Δευτέρα, 30 Ιουνίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Προγράμματα αναβάθμισης ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων των στρατευσίμων (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16826)

Η επένδυση ενσωματώνει ένα πρόγραμμα κατάρτισης και την πιστοποίηση ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων στην υποχρεωτική στρατιωτική θητεία. Σκοπός είναι να αξιοποιηθεί ο χρόνος της στρατιωτικής θητείας των στρατευμένων για τη μετάδοση των ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων που απαιτούνται στις σημερινές ένοπλες δυνάμεις και στην αγορά εργασίας. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης αυτής θα πραγματοποιηθεί μέσω της αναβάθμισης και επέκτασης της πλατφόρμας της Ψηφιακής Ακαδημίας Πολιτών και θα περιλαμβάνει: α) εξατομικευμένη πρόσβαση των στρατευμένων στην πύλη κατάρτισης, η οποία θα διαθέτει ισχυρούς μηχανισμούς

κυβερνοασφάλειας και αποτροπή επιθέσεων στον κυβερνοχώρο, καθώς και βελτιωμένη αρχιτεκτονική προστασίας δεδομένων προσωπικού χαρακτήρα· β) διαμόρφωση του ηλεκτρονικού χαρτοφυλακίου του στρατευμένου, στο οποίο θα αντικατοπτρίζεται το εκπαιδευτικό προφίλ του, καθώς και τα υφιστάμενα προσόντα του· γ) ανάπτυξη και διαμόρφωση προγραμμάτων κατάρτισης για την απόκτηση ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων· δ) ανάπτυξη και χρήση εργαλείου αυτοαξιολόγησης· ε) 50 000 υπολογιστές ταμπλέτες που θα αποκτηθούν και θα διατεθούν σε στρατευμένους για το χρονικό διάστημα συμμετοχής σε προγράμματα εκμάθησης εξ αποστάσεως· στ) πιστοποίηση των ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων που αποκτώνται κατά τη διαδικασία κατάρτισης, η οποία θα βασίζεται σε ευρωπαϊκά και εθνικά πλαίσια ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Δευτέρα, 30 Ιουνίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του Ελληνικού Οργανισμού Τουρισμού (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16791)

Η επένδυση συνίσταται στην ανάπτυξη των ψηφιακών δυνατοτήτων του Ελληνικού Οργανισμού Τουρισμού, δηλαδή ενός ψηφιακού χάρτη τουρισμού, ενός ψηφιακού αποθετηρίου πολιτιστικών αγαθών της Ελλάδας και ενός καινοτόμου συστήματος παροχής πληροφοριών σε τουρίστες και πολίτες με τη χρήση τεχνολογίας τεχνητής νοημοσύνης δεύτερης γενιάς. Η επένδυση περιλαμβάνει: α) την ανάπτυξη μιας πλατφόρμας (ψηφιακού χάρτη τουρισμού) στην οποία ο επισκέπτης θα μπορεί να ενημερώνεται σχετικά με τα ιδιαίτερα χαρακτηριστικά ενός τουριστικού προϊόντος μιας πόλης ή ενός νησιού, έτσι ώστε ο δυνητικός επισκέπτης να έχει στη διάθεσή του, μέσω αυτής της πλατφόρμας, σημαντική πηγή πληροφοριών σχετικά με τις εμπειρίες και τα ενδιαφέροντα της προτίμησής του· β) τη δημιουργία εργαλείων προώθησης, όπως ψηφιακών εφαρμογών, ιστοτόπων και δραστηριοτήτων προώθησης, καθώς και ενός αποθετηρίου που θα λειτουργεί επίσης ως βιβλιοθήκη, το οποίο θα παρέχει σε προορισμούς και στους οικείους βασικούς ενδιαφερόμενους φορείς τη δυνατότητα υλοποίησης ορθά σχεδιασμένων και βιώσιμων στρατηγικών προώθησης· την ανάπτυξη ενός καινοτόμου συστήματος παροχής τουριστικών πληροφοριών, με ενημερωτικά περίπτερα με οθόνες αφής σε βασικούς κόμβους, καθώς και χάρτες με ιστορικές, γεωγραφικές και πολιτιστικές πληροφορίες, συμπεριλαμβανομένων όλων των πολιτιστικών αγαθών και δραστηριοτήτων, εύκολα διαθέσιμες μέσω της εφαρμογής για κινητές συσκευές. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 30 Ιουνίου 2025.

Μεταρρύθμιση: Στρατηγική και πολιτικές κυβερνοασφάλειας για τον δημόσιο τομέα και προηγμένες υπηρεσίες ασφάλειας για εθνικές υποδομές ζωτικής σημασίας (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16823)

Η μεταρρύθμιση αφορά την ανάπτυξη και την εφαρμογή στρατηγικής για την κυβερνοασφάλεια και μιας δέσμης πολιτικών για την κυβερνοασφάλεια, οι οποίες αποσκοπούν στην αύξηση της αξιοπιστίας και της ασφάλειας των συστημάτων και των δεδομένων ή πληροφοριών του δημόσιου τομέα και στη βελτίωση της εμπιστοσύνης των πολιτών κατά την αλληλεπίδρασή τους με τον δημόσιο τομέα. Επίσης, η μεταρρύθμιση περιλαμβάνει την υλοποίηση του Εθνικού Κέντρου Επιχειρήσεων για την ασφάλεια στον Κυβερνοχώρο (SOC), καθώς και την παροχή προηγμένων υπηρεσιών ασφάλειας (SOC και DDoS) σε υποδομές ζωτικής σημασίας του συστήματος G-Cloud, με στόχο τη συστηματική και συνεχή βελτίωση της ασφάλειας και τον περιορισμό των απειλών κατά της κυβερνοασφάλειας για τις κεντρικές υποδομές του δημόσιου τομέα και τα πληροφοριακά συστήματα που λειτουργούν μέσω αυτού. Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Τρίτη, 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2024.

Επένδυση: Διαλειτουργικότητα και ανάπτυξη υπηρεσιών διαδικτύου (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16779)

Η επένδυση συνίσταται στην ανάπτυξη κεντρικής διαλειτουργικής υποδομής για την ολοκληρωμένη διαχείριση των υπηρεσιών και στην ανάπτυξη και παροχή διεπαφών στη δημόσια διοίκηση που θα διευκολύνουν την ανταλλαγή πληροφοριών μεταξύ κυβερνητικών φορέων και την παροχή διαδραστικών επιγραμμικών υπηρεσιών. Η επένδυση περιλαμβάνει α) την εφαρμογή διαδικτυακών υπηρεσιών και την τεκμηρίωσή τους· β) την ενσωμάτωση των υπηρεσιών στον ιστότοπο gov.gr· γ) τον καθορισμό και την εκτέλεση των απαιτούμενων δοκιμών ελέγχου· δ) την πιλοτική λειτουργία των υπηρεσιών διαδικτύου· ε) τη θέση σε λειτουργία των υπηρεσιών διαδικτύου (τελική εφαρμογή μετά την πιλοτική φάση)· στ) την υποστήριξη των νέων υπηρεσιών διαδικτύου. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2024.

Μεταρρύθμιση: Διασύνδεση και διαλειτουργικότητα μητρώων, συστημάτων και υπηρεσιών για την ανταλλαγή δεδομένων μεταξύ εθνικών δημόσιων οργανισμών (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16782)

Στόχος της μεταρρύθμισης είναι η ανάπτυξη ενός ολοκληρωμένου πλαισίου και ενός χάρτη πορείας για τη διασύνδεση και τη διαλειτουργικότητα μητρώων και υπηρεσιών για την ανταλλαγή δεδομένων μεταξύ δημόσιων οργανισμών, σύμφωνα με το νέο Ευρωπαϊκό Πλαίσιο Διαλειτουργικότητας (ΕΠΔ). Η μεταρρύθμιση διευκολύνει την παροχή διαλειτουργικών, εξατομικευμένων και φιλικών προς τον χρήστη ψηφιακών δημόσιων υπηρεσιών σε πολίτες και επιχειρήσεις. Η μεταρρύθμιση εισάγει οργανωτικές, διαδικαστικές και νομοθετικές αλλαγές για α) την εναρμόνιση του υφιστάμενου ελληνικού εθνικού πλαισίου διαλειτουργικότητας (eGIF) με την τρέχουσα έκδοση του Ευρωπαϊκού Πλαισίου Διαλειτουργικότητας (ΕΠΔ), β) τη σύνδεση των σχετικών εθνικών, περιφερειακών και τοπικών πηγών δεδομένων και ψηφιακών υποδομών με το ευρωπαϊκό σύστημα ανταλλαγής δικαιολογητικών σύμφωνα με την αρχή «μόνο άπαξ», το οποίο θεσπίστηκε με τον κανονισμό για τη δημιουργία ενιαίας ψηφιακής θύρας, και γ) την επανεξέταση και ανάλυση συστημάτων και δεδομένων με στόχο την ψηφιοποίηση πιστοποιητικών και επίσημων εγγράφων. Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Τρίτη, 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2024.

Επένδυση: Μελέτες ταξινόμησης δεδομένων για τα πληροφοριακά συστήματα του δημόσιου τομέα (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16965)

Η επένδυση αποσκοπεί στον καθορισμό του υποδείγματος για τις μελέτες ταξινόμησης δεδομένων σχετικά με τα πληροφοριακά συστήματα του δημόσιου τομέα που είναι εγκατεστημένα στο σύστημα κυβερνητικού νέφους του δημόσιου τομέα (G-Cloud), το οποίο διαχειρίζεται η Γενική Γραμματεία Πληροφοριακών Συστημάτων Δημόσιας Διοίκησης (ΓΓΠΣΔΔ). Η επένδυση συνίσταται στον σχεδιασμό και την τυποποίηση μελετών ταξινόμησης δεδομένων κεντρικών πληροφοριακών συστημάτων και στην εκπόνηση 220 αντίστοιχων μελετών για το σύνολο των ήδη εγκατεστημένων κεντρικών πληροφοριακών συστημάτων και εφαρμογών του δημόσιου τομέα. Το υπόδειγμα θα χρησιμοποιηθεί επίσης από όλα τα μελλοντικά πληροφοριακά συστήματα πριν από την εγκατάστασή τους στο G-Cloud. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Τρίτη, 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2024.

Επένδυση: Κέντρο Διαλειτουργικότητας (ΚΕΔ) επόμενης γενιάς (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16964)

Η επένδυση αποσκοπεί στον εκσυγχρονισμό του Κέντρου Διαλειτουργικότητας της Γενικής Γραμματείας Πληροφοριακών Συστημάτων Δημόσιας Διοίκησης (ΓΓΠΣΔΔ), ώστε να καταστεί δυνατή η επίτευξη διαθεσμικής και διασυστημικής διαλειτουργικότητας με υψηλή διαθεσιμότητα. Η επένδυση συνίσταται α) σε μελέτη σκοπιμότητας και ασφάλειας, β) στην παροχή και εγκατάσταση των απαιτούμενων αδειών για βάση δεδομένων και υβριδική πλατφόρμα εφαρμογών υπολογιστικού νέφους, γ) στον σχεδιασμό και την υλοποίηση του Κέντρου Διαλειτουργικότητας (ΚΕΔ) επόμενης γενιάς, δ) στην υλοποίηση νέων υπηρεσιών

διαδικτύου στο Κέντρο Διαλειτουργικότητας (ΚΕΔ) επόμενης γενιάς. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Δευτέρα, 30 Ιουνίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Ηλεκτρονικά μητρώα (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16824)

Η επένδυση συνίσταται στην καθιέρωση διαλειτουργικότητας και διεπαφών μεταξύ των υφιστάμενων μητρώων των κεντρικών φορέων δημόσιας διοίκησης, καθώς και στη συλλογή και επέκταση των μητρώων, προκειμένου να επιτευχθεί σταδιακά η ομαλή και ορθή λειτουργία των ψηφιακών δημόσιων υπηρεσιών, με τη χρήση διασυνδεδεμένων, επικαιροποιημένων μητρώων που περιέχουν καθαρές καταχωρίσεις δεδομένων. Για τον σκοπό αυτό, η επένδυση διευκολύνει: τη συλλογή και επέκταση των υφιστάμενων μητρώων, σε μία κεντρική πηγή για τη σταδιακή επίτευξη της ομαλής και ορθής λειτουργίας των ψηφιακών δημόσιων υπηρεσιών. Η διαδικασία αυτή περιλαμβάνει: α) δεδομένα σε ένα σημείο: τα μητρώα θα είναι προσβάσιμα μέσω μίας διεπαφής και θα υπάρχει δυνατότητα αναζήτησης· β) επικαιροποιημένα δεδομένα: όλα τα δεδομένα των μητρώων θα είναι επικαιροποιημένα και έτοιμα προς χρήση. Κάθε μητρώο θα είναι προσβάσιμο μέσω κοινής διεπαφής προγραμματισμού εφαρμογών (API)· γ) καθαρά δεδομένα: έως το τέλος του έργου, τα δεδομένα των μητρώων θα είναι καθαρά στο βέλτιστο δυνατό επίπεδο και θα εφαρμόζονται διαδικασίες και πολιτικές για καθαρά δεδομένα· δ) συνδεδεμένα μητρώα: θα διασφαλιστεί η διαλειτουργικότητα. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Μητρώο Τουριστικών Επιχειρήσεων e-ΜΗΤΕ (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16785)

Η επένδυση συνίσταται στην ανάπτυξη μιας ψηφιακής πλατφόρμας μητρώου για τις τουριστικές επιχειρήσεις (e-ΜΗΤΕ), η οποία έχει στόχο τη διασύνδεση με άλλα δημόσια μητρώα και πληροφοριακά συστήματα. Όλα τα δεδομένα και οι λειτουργίες του υπάρχοντος μητρώου (ΜΗΤΕ) θα μεταφερθούν στη νέα πλατφόρμα με σκοπό την παροχή καλύτερων και βελτιωμένων υπηρεσιών, την έκδοση νέων αδειών λειτουργίας και την ανανέωση των υφιστάμενων. Η επένδυση συνεπάγεται επίσης την ψηφιοποίηση του αρχείου (1 875 000 φακέλων της Διεύθυνσης Χωρικού Σχεδιασμού και Υποδομών), συμπεριλαμβανομένης της προσθήκης ετικετών meta και της αποθήκευσης. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Δευτέρα, 30 Ιουνίου 2025.

Μεταρρύθμιση: Ενσωμάτωση νέων τεχνολογιών και τάσεων με στόχο την παροχή προηγμένων υπηρεσιών δημόσιας διοίκησης, την αύξηση της αποδοτικότητας και της αποτελεσματικότητας και τη μείωση του κόστους λειτουργίας, αναβάθμισης και συντήρησης των συστημάτων (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16928)

Η μεταρρύθμιση συνίσταται στην ανάπτυξη ενός ολιστικού πλαισίου που αποσκοπεί στη μεταφορά τεχνολογικών εξελίξεων [υπολογιστικό νέφος, επιχειρηματική ευφυΐα, τεχνητή νοημοσύνη (AI), μηχανική μάθηση, τεχνολογία κατανεμημένου καθολικού (DLT)] στη δημόσια διοίκηση με σκοπό την αποδοτική συλλογή, επεξεργασία, παρουσίαση και αποθήκευση δεδομένων και, επομένως, τη διευκόλυνση της βελτίωσης των ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών, της κατάλληλης λήψης αποφάσεων και της αποδοτικής λειτουργίας και συντήρησης των συστημάτων και των υποδομών. Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Τετάρτη, 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Έξυπνες πόλεις (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16854)

Στόχος της επένδυσης είναι ο σταδιακός μετασχηματισμός 11 ελληνικών πόλεων σε «έξυπνες πόλεις» μέσω της ανάπτυξης νέων υποδομών, ψηφιακών πλατφορμών και πληροφοριακών συστημάτων. Οι λύσεις έξυπνης πόλης επιτρέπουν στις πόλεις να χρησιμοποιούν την τεχνολογία, τις πληροφορίες και τα ανοιχτά δεδομένα για τη βελτίωση των αστικών υποδομών και των ηλεκτρονικών υπηρεσιών, αλλά και για την τόνωση της οικονομικής ανάπτυξης με γνώμονα την κοινότητα. Η επένδυση αποσκοπεί επίσης στη στήριξη της

ανάδειξης δημοτικών μοντέλων έξυπνων πόλεων για τους υπόλοιπους δήμους, με τη λογική των γενικών σχεδίων υλοποίησης. Το μέτρο αποτελείται από δύο υποέργα: 1) την επενδυτική πρωτοβουλία για τις ελληνικές έξυπνες πόλεις, η οποία επενδύει σε 11 πόλεις, τέσσερις από τις οποίες έχουν ήδη επιλεγεί (Αθήνα, Θεσσαλονίκη, Πειραιάς και Τρίκαλα) και επτά ακόμη θα επιλεγούν βάσει προτάσεων που θα υποβάλουν οι δήμοι· 2) μηχανισμό στήριξης για την υλοποίηση και την παρακολούθηση των επιδόσεων της πρωτοβουλίας. Στο πλαίσιο του υποέργου 1, οι δικαιούχοι πρέπει να καταρτίσουν λεπτομερές σχέδιο υλοποίησης, μαζί με δεκαετή στρατηγική και σχέδιο δράσης για την έξυπνη πόλη, τα οποία θα συνδέονται με τοπικούς, περιφερειακούς και εθνικούς στρατηγικούς στόχους. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Παροχή υποδομής και υπηρεσίας κεντρικού υπολογιστικού νέφους (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16853)

Στόχος της επένδυσης είναι να ενισχυθεί η λειτουργία βασικών θεσμικών οργάνων του Υπουργείου Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης, δηλαδή της ΓΓΠΣΔΔ και της ΗΔΙΚΑ ΑΕ, μέσω της ανάπτυξης υποδομών και υπηρεσιών υπολογιστικού νέφους (σύμφωνα με τον νόμο 4727/2020) σύμφωνα με διεθνείς βέλτιστες πρακτικές για την υλοποίηση κυβερνητικών υποδομών και υπηρεσιών υπολογιστικού νέφους (G-Cloud). Στόχος του έργου είναι η δημιουργία μιας σύγχρονης υποδομής υβριδικού υπολογιστικού νέφους (H-Cloud), αποτελούμενης από δύο μισθωτές: έναν για το G-Cloud και έναν άλλο για το H-Cloud. Κάθε μισθωτής θα έχει την ιδιωτική συνιστώσα του νέφους και τη δημόσια συνιστώσα του νέφους σε ενιαίο περιβάλλον διαχείρισης και παροχής υπηρεσιών. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 30 Ιουνίου 2024.

Τα κέντρα δεδομένων του παρόχου υπηρεσιών υπολογιστικού νέφους θα πρέπει να συμμορφώνονται με τον «ευρωπαϊκό κώδικα δεοντολογίας σχετικά με την ενεργειακή απόδοση των κέντρων δεδομένων». Η απαίτηση είναι σύμφωνη με τον κανονισμό (ΕΕ) 2018/1999 του Ευρωπαϊκού Κοινοβουλίου και του Συμβουλίου, της 11ης Δεκεμβρίου 2018, για τη διακυβέρνηση της Ενεργειακής Ένωσης και της Δράσης για το Κλίμα, καθώς υποστηρίζει την πράσινη μετάβαση και συμβάλλει στην επίτευξη των επιδιώξεων της Ένωσης για το κλίμα έως το 2030 που ορίζονται στο άρθρο 2 παράγραφος 11, όπως τροποποιήθηκε με το άρθρο 10 του νόμου της ΕΕ για το κλίμα, και σύμφωνα με τον στόχο της κλιματικής ουδετερότητας της ΕΕ έως το 2050 και της ψηφιακής μετάβασης, συμβάλλοντας έτσι στην αύξηση της οικονομικής και κοινωνικής σύγκλισης, στην αποκατάσταση και προώθηση της βιώσιμης ανάπτυξης και στην ολοκλήρωση των οικονομιών της Ένωσης.

Επένδυση: Αναβάθμιση της υποδομής και των υπηρεσιών υπολογιστικού νέφους του Εθνικού Δικτύου Υποδομών Τεχνολογίας και Έρευνας (ΕΔΥΤΕ) (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16955)

Η επένδυση συνίσταται στην αναβάθμιση των υποδομών και των υπηρεσιών του ΕΔΥΤΕ μέσω: α) της αναβάθμισης του οικείου λογισμικού και των υπηρεσιών υπολογιστικού νέφους, οι οποίες απευθύνονται κυρίως σε μέλη της ερευνητικής και ακαδημαϊκής κοινότητας, β) της επέκτασης και αναβάθμισης του εθνικού υπολογιστικού συστήματος υψηλών επιδόσεων ARIS (φάση Β), καθώς και γ) της μίσθωσης υποδομής οπτικών ινών. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Τα κέντρα δεδομένων πρέπει να συμμορφώνονται με τον ευρωπαϊκό κώδικα δεοντολογίας σχετικά με την ενεργειακή απόδοση των κέντρων δεδομένων. Η απαίτηση είναι σύμφωνη με τον κανονισμό (ΕΕ) 2018/1999 του Ευρωπαϊκού Κοινοβουλίου και του Συμβουλίου, της 11ης Δεκεμβρίου 2018, για τη διακυβέρνηση της Ενεργειακής Ένωσης και της Δράσης για το Κλίμα, καθώς υποστηρίζει την πράσινη μετάβαση και συμβάλλει στην επίτευξη των επιδιώξεων της Ένωσης για το κλίμα έως το 2030 που ορίζονται στο άρθρο 2 παράγραφος 11,

όπως τροποποιήθηκε με το άρθρο 10 του νόμου της ΕΕ για το κλίμα, και σύμφωνα με τον στόχο της κλιματικής ουδετερότητας της ΕΕ έως το 2050 και της ψηφιακής μετάβασης, συμβάλλοντας έτσι στην αύξηση της οικονομικής και κοινωνικής σύγκλισης, στην αποκατάσταση και προώθηση της βιώσιμης ανάπτυξης και στην ολοκλήρωση των οικονομιών της Ένωσης.

Επένδυση: Ενίσχυση της επιχειρησιακής συνέχειας του δημόσιου τομέα (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16287)

Η επένδυση συνίσταται στον σχεδιασμό και την υλοποίηση όλων των απαιτούμενων δράσεων για τη διασφάλιση της επιχειρησιακής συνέχειας σε ολόκληρη τη δημόσια διοίκηση, έτσι ώστε να δίνεται στους υπαλλήλους οποιουδήποτε οργανισμού του δημόσιου τομέα η δυνατότητα να επιτελούν το έργο τους εξ αποστάσεως και με ασφαλή τρόπο. Περιλαμβάνει την παροχή των απαραίτητων εταιρικών συσκευών (φορητών υπολογιστών) και υποδομής δικτύου (εικονικού ιδιωτικού δικτύου — VPN) και την επέκταση των υπηρεσιών G-Cloud. Η επένδυση θα μελετήσει αρχικά τις ανάγκες σε ολόκληρο τον δημόσιο τομέα και θα καταρτίσει σχέδιο επιχειρησιακής συνέχειας όχι μόνο για την ενδεικτική ομάδα δημόσιων υπαλλήλων που θα καλυφθούν κατά την υλοποίηση του παρόντος έργου (που εκτιμώνται σε 71 500 υπαλλήλους) αλλά και για όλους τους δημόσιους υπαλλήλους (περίπου 550 000). Σύμφωνα με το σχέδιο επιχειρησιακής συνέχειας, η επένδυση θα διασφαλίσει την εκπλήρωση των προϋποθέσεων για επιχειρησιακή συνέχεια σε ολόκληρη τη δημόσια διοίκηση. Οι προϋποθέσεις αυτές περιλαμβάνουν α) την ύπαρξη εταιρικής συσκευής, στην οποία θα είναι εγκατεστημένα ενημερωμένα λειτουργικά συστήματα, καθώς και ενημερωμένα προγράμματα προστασίας από ιούς, β) πρόσβαση σε σύνδεση στο διαδίκτυο μέσω παρόχου υπηρεσιών διαδικτύου, γ) σύνδεση εικονικού ιδιωτικού δικτύου (VPN) μέσω του δικτύου ΣΥΖΕΥΞΙΣ, δ) με τη χρήση σύνδεσης VPN, ασφαλή πρόσβαση σε δεδομένα και εφαρμογές των δημόσιων υπηρεσιών που απαιτούνται για την εξ αποστάσεως εργασία των υπαλλήλων και, εάν αυτό δεν είναι δυνατόν, ανάπτυξη εναλλακτικών λύσεων, ε) τεχνική υποστήριξη. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Επέκταση του δικτύου ΣΥΖΕΥΞΙΣ II (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16956)

Η επένδυση συνίσταται στην επέκταση του Εθνικού Δικτύου Δημόσιου Τομέα (ΣΥΖΕΥΞΙΣ II) για την παροχή ενός συνόλου αναβαθμισμένων τηλεπικοινωνιακών υπηρεσιών στο σύνολο της γενικής κυβέρνησης, στη δημιουργία δικτύου του δημόσιου τομέα (επέκταση) για την παροχή ενός συνόλου αναβαθμισμένων τηλεπικοινωνιακών υπηρεσιών σε φορείς της γενικής κυβέρνησης για τρία διαδοχικά έτη και, ειδικότερα, στην παροχή κάλυψης σε περίπου 34 000 κτίρια, καθώς και ασύρματων τηλεπικοινωνιακών υπηρεσιών. Περιλαμβάνει την επέκταση του υφιστάμενου Εθνικού Δικτύου Δημόσιας Διοίκησης «ΣΥΖΕΥΞΙΣ», το οποίο επί του παρόντος καλύπτει μόνο 4 500 σημεία παρουσίας φορέων. Ως εκ τούτου, όλοι οι δημόσιοι φορείς θα διαθέτουν αναβαθμισμένες τηλεπικοινωνιακές υπηρεσίες με αυξημένες ταχύτητες πρόσβασης στο διαδίκτυο, ώστε να προσφέρουν καλύτερες συνδέσεις στους πολίτες. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Μεταρρύθμιση: Στρατηγική και πολιτικές για τη διακυβέρνηση δεδομένων στον δημόσιο τομέα (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16827)

Η μεταρρύθμιση αφορά α) την ανάπτυξη της στρατηγικής και των πολιτικών διακυβέρνησης των δεδομένων στο κυβερνητικό υπολογιστικό νέφος και β) τη θέσπιση του πλαισίου, της υποδομής, της ικανότητας και των δυνατοτήτων διακυβέρνησης των δημόσιων δεδομένων, της πολιτικής για ανοικτά και επαναχρησιμοποιήσιμα δεδομένα και της παροχής σχετικών υπηρεσιών στον δημόσιο και τον ιδιωτικό τομέα. Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Τετάρτη, 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Κεντρική επιχειρηματική νοημοσύνη – ανάλυση δεδομένων (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16842)

Στόχος της επένδυσης είναι να δώσει στη δημόσια διοίκηση τη δυνατότητα να μεγιστοποιήσει την αξία που αποκομίζει από τα δεδομένα της μέσω της εφαρμογής μιας κεντρικής πλατφόρμας επιχειρηματικής νοημοσύνης – ανάλυσης δεδομένων. Η πλατφόρμα θα δίνει στους οργανισμούς της δημόσιας διοίκησης τη δυνατότητα να αντλούν, να ενοποιούν και να ερμηνεύουν δεδομένα από οποιαδήποτε πηγή και να τα χρησιμοποιούν για την ανάλυση πληροφοριών που επηρεάζουν τις λειτουργίες και τις ροές εργασίας τους, διευκολύνοντας έτσι τη λήψη αποφάσεων. Αυτό θα επιτευχθεί μέσω α) του προσδιορισμού βασικών δεικτών επιδόσεων, β) της δημιουργίας λεξικού δεδομένων, γ) της δημιουργίας πλαισίου διακυβέρνησης δεδομένων, δ) του σχεδιασμού κατάλληλου αρχιτεκτονικού σχεδίου, αρχιτεκτονικής προσέγγισης, δομικών στοιχείων και σημείων ενοποίησης, ε) της διαμόρφωσης αποθήκης δεδομένων, στ) της ενοποίησης με το υποστηρικτικό πληροφοριακό σύστημα, ζ) της ανάπτυξης των απαιτούμενων εκθέσεων και αναλύσεων επιχειρηματικής νοημοσύνης και η) της τεχνικής υποστήριξης. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Κεντρικό σύστημα διαχείρισης εγγράφων (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16738)

Η επένδυση συνίσταται στην εφαρμογή ενός κεντρικού συστήματος διαχείρισης εγγράφων για τη συγκέντρωση, αποθήκευση και ανάκτηση έντυπων και ηλεκτρονικών εγγράφων. Το σύστημα αυτό διευκολύνει τη διαλειτουργικότητα μεταξύ των οργανισμών του δημόσιου τομέα και επιταχύνει τη διεκπεραίωση των υποθέσεων πολιτών και επιχειρήσεων και των αιτημάτων εξυπηρέτησης. Η επένδυση περιλαμβάνει α) την παροχή 20 000 επιπρόσθετων εγκεκριμένων ψηφιακών υπογραφών εξ αποστάσεως, β) την ανάπτυξη εφαρμογών διαλειτουργικότητας, τη δημιουργία μοναδικού κωδικού ταχείας απόκρισης (QR) ή αναγνωριστικού κωδικού που θα ενσωματωθεί στα έγγραφα, γ) την ανάπτυξη υποσυστημάτων για την κάλυψη κυβερνητικών αναγκών υπογραφής εγγράφων με ψηφιακές υπογραφές, δ) υπηρεσίες υποστήριξης (συμπεριλαμβανομένων υπηρεσιών για την εκπόνηση μελετών), υπηρεσίες κατάρτισης και υπηρεσίες βοήθειας. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Δευτέρα, 30 Ιουνίου 2025.

ΣΤ.2. Ορόσημα, στόχοι, δείκτες και χρονοδιάγραμμα για την παρακολούθηση και την υλοποίηση της μη επιστρεπτέας χρηματοδοτικής στήριξης

Κορυφαία επένδυση 3: Ψηφιοποίηση αρχείων και συναφών υπηρεσιών

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο ταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
93	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16778_Ψηφιοποίηση αρχείων και συναφών υπηρεσιών	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση σύμβασης/-εων για την ψηφιοποίηση αρχείων	Κοινοποίηση ανάθεσης σύμβασης/-εων που καλύπτει/-ουν και τα 9 υποέργα του έργου ψηφιοποίησης αρχείων				4ο τρίμηνο	2022	Ανάθεση της/των σύμβασης/-εων για καθένα από τα ακόλουθα 9 υποέργα, συμπεριλαμβανομένων όλων των συνιστωσών τους: • Υποέργο 1: Ψηφιοποίηση των αρχείων του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης • Υποέργο 2: Ψηφιοποίηση των αρχείων του συστήματος δημόσιας υγείας • Υποέργο 3: Ψηφιοποίηση των Γενικών Αρχείων του Κράτους • Υποέργο 4: Ψηφιοποίηση των αρχείων του συστήματος μετανάστευσης και ασύλου • Υποέργο 5: Ψηφιοποίηση των αρχείων απαλλοτριώσεων • Υποέργο 6: Ψηφιοποίηση των αρχείων των πολεοδομικών υπηρεσιών • Υποέργο 7Α — Ψηφιοποίηση των αρχείων του Κτηματολογίου • Υποέργο 7Β — Βελτίωση των ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών του Κτηματολογίου • Υποέργο 8 — Ψηφιοποίηση των αρχείων ναυτιλιακών υποθέσεων

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο ταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
										• Υποέργο 9: Ασφαλής αποθήκευση στον δημόσιο τομέα και τον «ευρύτερο» δημόσιο τομέα Οι προδιαγραφές περιλαμβάνουν χρονοδιαγράμματα και στόχους και αναφέρουν λεπτομερώς τα εξής για καθένα από τα 9 υποέργα: 1. ψηφιοποίηση των φυσικών αρχείων· 2. μεταφορά των ψηφιακών αρχείων σε υφιστάμενα συστήματα [συμπεριλαμβανομένων των φακέλων δικαιοσύνης στο Ολοκληρωμένο Σύστημα Διαχείρισης Δικαστικών Υποθέσεων Πολιτικής και Ποινικής Δικαιοσύνης (ΟΣΔΔΥ-ΠΠ) και στο Ολοκληρωμένο Σύστημα Διαχείρισης Δικαστικών Υποθέσεων για τη Διοικητική Δικαιοσύνη (ΟΣΔΔΥ-ΔΔ)· των τίτλων ιδιοκτησίας στο Σύστημα Πληροφορικής του Εθνικού Κτηματολογίου]· 3. ανάλυση, σχεδιασμό και υλοποίηση των κέντρων δεδομένων και της υποδομής που βρίσκεται σε τοπικούς φορείς, καθώς και της κατάλληλης ενιαίας θυρίδας [συμπεριλαμβανομένου του κεντρικού αποθετηρίου αρχείων ασθενών· του ολοκληρωμένου συστήματος γεωγραφικών πληροφοριών του ενιαίου ψηφιακού χάρτη απαλλοτριώσεων και αξιώσεων λόγω απαλλοτριώσεων· του συστήματος διαχείρισης εγγράφων και ψηφιακών αρχείων (DMS/DAS) για εγγραφές στο Κτηματολόγιο· της εγκατάστασης του λογισμικού διαχείρισης αρχείων]· 4. υποστηρικτικές υπηρεσίες (συμπεριλαμβανομένων νέων ηλεκτρονικών υπηρεσιών που σχετίζονται με την αναζήτηση και την ανάκτηση αρχείων για τους πολίτες· τη δημόσια διοίκηση· τους ερευνητές στα Γενικά Αρχεία του Κράτους).
94	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16778_Ψηφιοποίηση	Στόχος	Ψηφιοποίηση		Ποσοστό αρχείων	0	30 %	4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Ολοκλήρωση της ψηφιοποίησης τουλάχιστον του 30 % του συνόλου των αρχείων και στα 9 υποέργα,

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο ταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	αρχείων και συναφών υπηρεσιών		αρχείων — πρώτη φάση υλοποίησης		που ψηφιοποιήθηκαν, υποβλήθηκαν σε τοποθέτηση ετικετών meta και μεταφέρθηκαν σε υφιστάμενα συστήματα, και στα 9 υποέργα					υπολογιζόμενου σε αριθμό ψηφιοποιημένων σελίδων συνολικά.
95	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16778_Ψηφιοποίηση αρχείων και συναφών υπηρεσιών	Στόχος	Ψηφιοποίηση αρχείων — πλήρης εφαρμογή		Ποσοστό αρχείων που ψηφιοποιήθηκαν, υποβλήθηκαν σε τοποθέτηση ετικετών meta και μεταφέρθηκαν σε υφιστάμενα συστήματ	30 %	90 %	4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ψηφιοποίηση τουλάχιστον του 90 % των αρχείων και στα 9 υποέργα, υπολογιζόμενου σε αριθμό ψηφιοποιημένων σελίδων για κάθε υποέργο.

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο ταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
					α, και στα 9 υποέργα					

Βασική μεταρρύθμιση 5: Παροχή «πελατοκεντρικών» υπηρεσιών δημόσιας διοίκησης μέσω της απλούστευσης και της βελτίωσης των διαδικασιών — Διασύνδεση και διαλειτουργικότητα μητρώων, συστημάτων και υπηρεσιών

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
96	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16929_Παροχή «πελατοκεντρικών» υπηρεσιών δημόσιας διοίκησης, μέσω της απλούστευσης και της βελτίωσης των διαδικασιών, των βελτιώσεων στα συστήματα και της συμμόρφωσης με τις ευρωπαϊκές στρατηγικές και πολιτικές	Ορόσημο	Συγκρότηση του εθνικού μητρώου διαδικασιών και εφαρμογή εθνικού σχεδίου για την απλούστευση των διαδικασιών (πρώτη φάση)	Έκθεση του Υπουργείου Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης που βεβαιώνει την έναρξη λειτουργίας του εθνικού μητρώου διαδικασιών και την ολοκλήρωση των αξόνων εργασιών στο πλαίσιο της πρώτης φάσης του εθνικού προγράμματος απλούστευσης διαδικασιών				3ο τρίμηνο	2022	Έναρξη λειτουργίας του εθνικού μητρώου διαδικασιών («Δίαυλος», σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 90 του ν. 4727/2020) και ενσωμάτωση στη δικτυακή πύλη gov.gr· και ολοκλήρωση της πρώτης φάσης των αξόνων εργασιών απλούστευσης σύμφωνα με το χρονοδιάγραμμα που προβλέπεται στο 4ετές εθνικό πρόγραμμα απλούστευσης διαδικασιών, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της ψηφιοποίησης των διαδικασιών σύναψης δημόσιων συμβάσεων.
97	6 - 2.2.	Ορόσημο	Υλοποίηση του	Έκθεση του Υπουργείου				4ο	2023	Ολοκλήρωση της δεύτερης φάσης των αξόνων

	Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16929_Παροχή «πελατοκεντρικών» υπηρεσιών δημόσιας διοίκησης, μέσω της απλούστευσης και της βελτίωσης των διαδικασιών, των βελτιώσεων στα συστήματα και της συμμόρφωσης με τις ευρωπαϊκές στρατηγικές και πολιτικές		εθνικού σχεδίου απλούστευσης διαδικασιών (δεύτερη φάση)	Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης που βεβαιώνει την ολοκλήρωση της δεύτερης φάσης των αξόνων εργασιών απλούστευσης στο πλαίσιο του εθνικού προγράμματος απλούστευσης διαδικασιών				τρίμηνο		εργασιών απλούστευσης σύμφωνα με το χρονοδιάγραμμα που παρέχεται στο 4ετές εθνικό πρόγραμμα απλούστευσης διαδικασιών, συμπεριλαμβανομένων της ψηφιοποίησης των διαδικασιών εκτίμησης επιπτώσεων, της έναρξης ατομικών επιχειρήσεων, της απλούστευσης των διαδικασιών που σχετίζονται με τα σημαντικά γεγονότα της ζωής των πολιτών, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της γέννησης, του θανάτου και του διαζυγίου, της απλούστευσης των δικαστικών διαδικασιών που αφορούν δικηγόρους, των δικαστικών αποφάσεων, των ψηφιακών υπογραφών, των πιστοποιητικών που εκδίδονται από δικαστήρια, της ανανέωσης αδειών οδήγησης και της λειτουργίας του ιστοτόπου myfoto.gov.gr, καθώς και της ηλεκτρονικής κυκλοφορίας εγγράφων εντός της δημόσιας διοίκησης (όπως βεβαιώνονται από εγκυκλίους που έχουν εκδοθεί).
98	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16782_Διασύνδεση και διαλειτουργικότητα μητρώων, συστημάτων και υπηρεσιών για την ανταλλαγή δεδομένων μεταξύ εθνικών δημόσιων οργανισμών	Ορόσημο	Κανονιστική βάση για τη διασύνδεση και τη διαλειτουργικότητα των μητρώων	Έκθεση του Υπουργείου Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης που βεβαιώνει την έγκριση των κανονιστικών αλλαγών, συμπεριλαμβανομένου του συνόλου του πρωτογενούς και παράγωγου δικαίου για τη διασύνδεση και τη διαλειτουργικότητα μητρώων και υπηρεσιών				4ο τρίμηνο	2024	Έγκριση κανονιστικών αλλαγών για τη θέσπιση ευρείας ρυθμιστικής βάσης για τη διασύνδεση και τη διαλειτουργικότητα μητρώων και υπηρεσιών για την ανταλλαγή δεδομένων μεταξύ εθνικών δημόσιων οργανισμών σύμφωνα με το νέο Ευρωπαϊκό Πλαίσιο Διαλειτουργικότητας. Υποβολή έκθεσης από το Υπουργείο Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης σχετικά με την επιτυχημένη υλοποίηση του σχεδίου δράσης για την απλούστευση και τη βελτίωση των διαδικασιών, των βελτιώσεων στα συστήματα και της συμμόρφωσης με τις ευρωπαϊκές στρατηγικές και πολιτικές.
99	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16929_Παροχή «πελατοκεντρικών» υπηρεσιών δημόσιας διοίκησης, μέσω της απλούστευσης και της βελτίωσης των διαδικασιών, των βελτιώσεων στα συστήματα και της συμμόρφωσης με τις	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση της στρατηγικής για τη μείωση του διοικητικού φόρτου και του εθνικού σχεδίου για την απλούστευση των διαδικασιών (τελική φάση)	Έκθεση του Υπουργείου Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης που βεβαιώνει την ολοκλήρωση όλων των αξόνων εργασιών απλούστευσης και ψηφιοποίησης στο πλαίσιο του 4ετούς σχεδίου δράσης του εθνικού προγράμματος απλούστευσης διαδικασιών.				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Πλήρης εφαρμογή της μεσοπρόθεσμης στρατηγικής για τη μείωση του διοικητικού φόρτου και τη δημιουργία «πελατοκεντρικών» υπηρεσιών στο πλαίσιο της δημόσιας διοίκησης, καθώς και τη βελτίωση των διαδικασιών, τις βελτιώσεις στα συστήματα και τη συμμόρφωση με τις ευρωπαϊκές στρατηγικές και πολιτικές, μέσω της ολοκλήρωσης της τελικής φάσης των εργασιών στο πλαίσιο του 4ετούς εθνικού προγράμματος απλούστευσης των διαδικασιών. Περιλαμβάνει επίσης την πλήρη συγκρότηση του Παρατηρητηρίου για την παρακολούθηση του αντικτύπου της ρύθμισης και

	ευρωπαϊκές στρατηγικές και πολιτικές									του Εθνικού Μητρώου Διαδικασιών («Δίαυλος») (που πιστοποιείται με έκθεση του Υπουργείου Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης).

Ομάδα 9: Πρωτοβουλίες που σχετίζονται με ενισχυμένες «πελατοκεντρικές» και ασφαλείς ψηφιακές υπηρεσίες, με τη χρήση διαλειτουργικών πληροφοριακών συστημάτων και πολιτικών ανοικτών δεδομένων

Τα μέτρα που περιλαμβάνονται στην παρούσα ομάδα είναι τα εξής:

- Διαχείριση σχέσεων με πελάτες για τη γενική κυβέρνηση (αναγνωριστικό: 16810)
- Περαιτέρω εκσυγχρονισμός των υπηρεσιών μίας στάσης της δημόσιας διοίκησης (αναγνωριστικό: 16780)
- Νέο σύστημα δημόσιων συμβάσεων (αναγνωριστικό: 16736)
- Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του Υπουργείου Εξωτερικών (αναγνωριστικό: 16742)
- Προγράμματα αναβάθμισης ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων των στρατευσίμων (αναγνωριστικό: 16826)
- Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του Ελληνικού Οργανισμού Τουρισμού (αναγνωριστικό: 16791)
- Στρατηγική και πολιτικές κυβερνοασφάλειας για τον δημόσιο τομέα και δημιουργία Εθνικού Κέντρου Επιχειρήσεων για την ασφάλεια στον Κυβερνοχώρο (αναγνωριστικό: 16823)
- Διαλειτουργικότητα και ανάπτυξη υπηρεσιών διαδικτύου (αναγνωριστικό: 16779)
- Μελέτες ταξινόμησης των δεδομένων για τα πληροφοριακά συστήματα του δημόσιου τομέα (αναγνωριστικό: 16965)
- Κέντρο Διαλειτουργικότητας (ΚΕΔ) επόμενης γενιάς (αναγνωριστικό: 16964)
- Ηλεκτρονικά μητρώα (αναγνωριστικό: 16824)
- Παροχή προηγμένων υπηρεσιών ασφάλειας σε υποδομές ζωτικής σημασίας του κυβερνητικού υπολογιστικού νέφους (G-Cloud) (αναγνωριστικό: 16823)
- Μητρώο Τουριστικών Επιχειρήσεων e-ΜΗΤΕ (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16785)
- Κεντρικό σύστημα διαχείρισης εγγράφων (αναγνωριστικό: 16738)

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
100	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16779_Διαλειτουργικότητα και ανάπτυξη υπηρεσιών διαδικτύου	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση σύμβασης για το έργο «Διαλειτουργικότητα και ανάπτυξη υπηρεσιών διαδικτύου»	Κοινοποίηση ανάθεσης της σύμβασης				4ο τρίμηνο	2022	Ανάθεση της σύμβασης για το έργο «Διαλειτουργικότητα και ανάπτυξη υπηρεσιών διαδικτύου». Το Υπουργείο / η Γενική Γραμματεία Πληροφοριακών Συστημάτων Δημοσίου Τομέα / η Κοινωνία της Πληροφορίας ΑΕ θα εξετάσουν όλες τις προτάσεις που θα υποβληθούν και θα επιβεβαιώσουν αν οι αιτήσεις ανταποκρίνονται δεόντως στις απαιτήσεις της πρόσκλησης υποβολής προτάσεων. Μετά την επιλογή του κατάλληλου αναδόχου, το Υπουργείο θα προβεί στην ανάθεση της σύμβασης, η οποία θα καθορίζει τις υποχρεώσεις, τους ρόλους και τις αρμοδιότητες και των δύο συνεργαζόμενων μερών.
101	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16810_Σύστημα διαχείρισης σχέσεων με πελάτες (CRM) για τη γενική κυβέρνηση	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση σύμβασης για σύστημα διαχείρισης σχέσεων με πελάτες (CRM) για τη γενική κυβέρνηση	Κοινοποίηση ανάθεσης της σύμβασης				4ο τρίμηνο	2022	Ανάθεση της σύμβασης για σύστημα διαχείρισης σχέσεων με πελάτες (CRM) για τη γενική κυβέρνηση. Το Υπουργείο / η Γενική Γραμματεία Πληροφοριακών Συστημάτων Δημοσίου Τομέα / η Κοινωνία της Πληροφορίας ΑΕ θα εξετάσουν όλες τις προτάσεις που θα υποβληθούν και θα επιβεβαιώσουν αν οι αιτήσεις ανταποκρίνονται δεόντως στις απαιτήσεις της πρόσκλησης υποβολής προτάσεων. Μετά την επιλογή του κατάλληλου εξωτερικού εταίρου, το Υπουργείο θα προβεί στην ανάθεση της σύμβασης, η οποία θα καθορίζει τις υποχρεώσεις, τους ρόλους και τις αρμοδιότητες και των δύο συνεργαζόμενων μερών.
102	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση	Κοινοποίηση				4ο	2022	Ανάθεση της σύμβασης για τον εκσυγχρονισμό

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	— 16780_Περαιτέρω εκσυγχρονισμός των υπηρεσιών μίας στάσης της δημόσιας διοίκησης		σύμβασης για περαιτέρω εκσυγχρονισμό των υπηρεσιών μίας στάσης της δημόσιας διοίκησης	ανάθεσης της σύμβασης				τρίμηνο		των υπηρεσιών μίας στάσης της δημόσιας διοίκησης. Το Υπουργείο / η Γενική Γραμματεία Πληροφοριακών Συστημάτων Δημοσίου Τομέα / η Κοινωνία της Πληροφορίας ΑΕ θα διασφαλίσουν την εξέταση όλων των προτάσεων που θα υποβληθούν και θα επιβεβαιώσουν αν οι αιτήσεις ανταποκρίνονται δεόντως στις απαιτήσεις της πρόσκλησης υποβολής προτάσεων. Μετά την επιλογή του κατάλληλου εξωτερικού εταίρου, το Υπουργείο θα προβεί στην ανάθεση της σύμβασης, η οποία θα καθορίζει τις υποχρεώσεις, τους ρόλους και τις αρμοδιότητες και των δύο συνεργαζόμενων μερών.
103	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16736_Νέο σύστημα δημόσιων συμβάσεων	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση σύμβασης για νέο σύστημα δημόσιων συμβάσεων	Κοινοποίηση ανάθεσης της σύμβασης				4ο τρίμηνο	2022	Ανάθεση της σύμβασης για το έργο «Νέο σύστημα δημόσιων συμβάσεων». Το Υπουργείο / η Γενική Γραμματεία Πληροφοριακών Συστημάτων Δημοσίου Τομέα / η Κοινωνία της Πληροφορίας ΑΕ θα εξετάσουν όλες τις προτάσεις που θα υποβληθούν και θα επιβεβαιώσουν αν οι αιτήσεις ανταποκρίνονται δεόντως στις απαιτήσεις της πρόσκλησης υποβολής προτάσεων. Μετά την επιλογή του κατάλληλου αναδόχου, ο υπεύθυνος φορέας θα προβεί στην ανάθεση της σύμβασης, η οποία θα καθορίζει τις υποχρεώσεις, τους ρόλους και τις αρμοδιότητες και των δύο συνεργαζόμενων μερών.
104	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16823_Στρατηγική	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση σύμβασης για τη	Κοινοποίηση ανάθεσης της				4ο τρίμηνο	2022	Ανάθεση της σύμβασης για το έργο «Στρατηγική και πολιτικές κυβερνοασφάλειας

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	και πολιτικές κυβερνοασφάλειας για τον δημόσιο τομέα και προηγμένες υπηρεσίες ασφάλειας για εθνικές υποδομές ζωτικής σημασίας		στρατηγική κυβερνοασφάλειας	σύμβασης						για τον δημόσιο τομέα και προηγμένες υπηρεσίες ασφάλειας για εθνικές υποδομές ζωτικής σημασίας». Μετά την επιλογή του κατάλληλου εξωτερικού συμβούλου, το Υπουργείο θα προβεί στην ανάθεση της σύμβασης, η οποία θα καθορίζει τις υποχρεώσεις, τους ρόλους και τις αρμοδιότητες και των δύο συνεργαζόμενων μερών.
105	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16826_Προγράμματα αναβάθμισης ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων των στρατευσίμων	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση σύμβασης για προγράμματα αναβάθμισης ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων των στρατευσίμων	Κοινοποίηση ανάθεσης της σύμβασης				4ο τρίμηνο	2022	Ανάθεση της σύμβασης για τα προγράμματα αναβάθμισης ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων των στρατευσίμων. Το Υπουργείο θα εξετάσει όλες τις προτάσεις που θα υποβληθούν και θα επιβεβαιώσει αν οι αιτήσεις ανταποκρίνονται δεόντως στις απαιτήσεις της πρόσκλησης υποβολής προτάσεων. Μετά την επιλογή του κατάλληλου εξωτερικού εταίρου, το Υπουργείο θα προβεί στην ανάθεση της σύμβασης, η οποία θα καθορίζει τις υποχρεώσεις, τους ρόλους και τις αρμοδιότητες και των δύο συνεργαζόμενων μερών.
106	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16742_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του Υπουργείου Εξωτερικών	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση σύμβασης για τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό του Υπουργείου Εξωτερικών	Κοινοποίηση ανάθεσης της σύμβασης				4ο τρίμηνο	2022	Ανάθεση της σύμβασης για τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό του Υπουργείου Εξωτερικών. Το Υπουργείο θα εξετάσει όλες τις προτάσεις που θα υποβληθούν και θα επιβεβαιώσει αν οι αιτήσεις ανταποκρίνονται δεόντως στις απαιτήσεις της πρόσκλησης υποβολής προτάσεων. Μετά την επιλογή του κατάλληλου εξωτερικού εταίρου, το Υπουργείο θα προβεί στην ανάθεση της σύμβασης, η οποία θα καθορίζει τις υποχρεώσεις, τους ρόλους και τις αρμοδιότητες και των δύο

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
										συνεργαζόμενων μερών.
107	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16824_Ηλεκτρονικά μητρώα	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση σύμβασης για τα ηλεκτρονικά μητρώα	Κοινοποίηση ανάθεσης της σύμβασης				4ο τρίμηνο	2022	Ανάθεση της σύμβασης για το έργο «Ηλεκτρονικά μητρώα». Το Υπουργείο / η Γενική Γραμματεία Πληροφοριακών Συστημάτων Δημοσίου Τομέα / η Κοινωνία της Πληροφορίας ΑΕ θα εξετάσουν όλες τις προτάσεις που θα υποβληθούν και θα επιβεβαιώσουν αν οι αιτήσεις ανταποκρίνονται δεόντως στις απαιτήσεις της πρόσκλησης υποβολής προτάσεων. Μετά την επιλογή του κατάλληλου εξωτερικού εταίρου, το Υπουργείο θα προβεί στην ανάθεση της σύμβασης, η οποία θα καθορίζει τις υποχρεώσεις, τους ρόλους και τις αρμοδιότητες και των δύο συνεργαζόμενων μερών.
108	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16779_Διαλειτουργικότητα και ανάπτυξη υπηρεσιών διαδικτύου	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου «Διαλειτουργικότητα και ανάπτυξη υπηρεσιών διαδικτύου»	Έκθεση του Υπουργείου Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης που τεκμηριώνει την ολοκλήρωση του έργου για τη διαλειτουργικότητα των συστημάτων και την ολοκλήρωση των ανοικτών δεδομένων				4ο τρίμηνο	2024	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου: Διαλειτουργικότητα και ανάπτυξη υπηρεσιών διαδικτύου. Οι αντίστοιχες υποδομές και τα συστήματα θα αξιολογηθούν όσον αφορά τις νέες λειτουργίες. Αποδοχή / επιδόσεις (καταπόνηση κ.λπ.) / παλινδρόμηση. Επιπλέον, η αξιολόγηση θα περιλαμβάνει τον στόχο ανοικτών δεδομένων [την υλοποίηση του ελληνικού Μητρώου Μεταδεδομένων (όπως ορίζεται στο Μητρώο Διαλειτουργικότητας) και μιας κεντρικής Πύλης Εξυπηρέτησης των Βασικών Μητρώων, η οποία θα αποτελεί κεντρικό σημείο πρόσβασης στα βασικά μητρώα της χώρας].
109	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16810_Σύστημα διαχείρισης σχέσεων	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση της σύμβασης για το έργο «Σύστημα	Έκθεση του Υπουργείου Ψηφιακής				4ο τρίμηνο	2024	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου: Σύστημα διαχείρισης σχέσεων με πελάτες για τη γενική κυβέρνηση, το οποίο επιτρέπει τη διαχείριση των

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	με πελάτες (CRM) για τη γενική κυβέρνηση		διαχείρισης σχέσεων με πελάτες (CRM) για τη γενική κυβέρνηση».	Διακυβέρνησης που τεκμηριώνει την υλοποίηση ολοκληρωμένου συστήματος για τη διαχείριση του πλήρους κύκλου ζωής της σχέσης της δημόσιας διοίκησης με τους πολίτες και τις επιχειρήσεις						αλληλεπιδράσεων της δημόσιας διοίκησης με τους πολίτες και τις επιχειρήσεις.
110	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16780_Περαιτέρω εκσυγχρονισμός των υπηρεσιών μίας στάσης της δημόσιας διοίκησης	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου «Υπηρεσίες μίας στάσης»	Τελική έκθεση έργου του Υπουργείου Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης η οποία τεκμηριώνει την ολοκλήρωση του περαιτέρω εκσυγχρονισμού των υπηρεσιών μίας στάσης της δημόσιας διοίκησης.				4ο τρίμηνο	2024	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου: Περαιτέρω εκσυγχρονισμός των υπηρεσιών μίας στάσης της δημόσιας διοίκησης, συμπεριλαμβανομένου του περαιτέρω εκσυγχρονισμού των υπηρεσιών μίας στάσης της δημόσιας διοίκησης μέσω της απόκτησης και της χρήσης 6 000 ηλεκτρονικών υπολογιστών/εκτυπωτών/ταμπλετών που θα χρησιμοποιηθούν για τη διαδικασία ηλεκτρονικής υπογραφής, 200 συστημάτων διαχείρισης σειράς προτεραιότητας και έξυπνης κοινοποίησης, 1 000 τερματικών υποβολής σχολίων (feedback terminals), πλατφόρμας αξιολόγησης και κινητής εφαρμογής.
111	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16965_Μελέτες ταξινόμησης των δεδομένων για τα πληροφοριακά συστήματα του	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου «Μελέτες ταξινόμησης των δεδομένων»	Έκθεση του Υπουργείου Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης που τεκμηριώνει την ολοκλήρωση				4ο τρίμηνο	2024	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου: Μελέτες ταξινόμησης των δεδομένων για τα πληροφοριακά συστήματα του δημόσιου τομέα, στο πλαίσιο του οποίου θα παραδοθούν 220 μελέτες ταξινόμησης των δεδομένων.

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	δημόσιου τομέα			του έργου «Μελέτες ταξινόμησης των δεδομένων για τα πληροφοριακά συστήματα του δημόσιου τομέα»						
112	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16823_Στρατηγική και πολιτικές κυβερνοασφάλειας για τον δημόσιο τομέα και προηγμένες υπηρεσίες ασφάλειας για εθνικές υποδομές ζωτικής σημασίας	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου «Στρατηγική κυβερνοασφάλειας»	Έκθεση του Υπουργείου Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης που τεκμηριώνει την υλοποίηση της νέας στρατηγικής και των νέων πολιτικών κυβερνοασφάλειας στη δημόσια διοίκηση και των έργων που περιλαμβάνονται σε αυτές				4ο τρίμηνο	2024	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου «Νέα στρατηγική και πολιτικές κυβερνοασφάλειας στη δημόσια διοίκηση» για την υλοποίηση αλλαγών σε επίπεδο διεργασιών και διαδικασιών που αφορούν την κυβερνοασφάλεια, καθώς και για τη δημιουργία και θέση σε λειτουργία του Εθνικού Κέντρου Επιχειρήσεων Ασφάλειας (SOC) σύμφωνα με τη νέα στρατηγική.
113	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16738_Κεντρικό σύστημα διαχείρισης εγγράφων	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου «Κεντρικό σύστημα διαχείρισης εγγράφων»	Τελική έκθεση του Υπουργείου Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης που τεκμηριώνει την ολοκλήρωση του κεντρικού συστήματος διαχείρισης εγγράφων				2ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση του κεντρικού συστήματος διαχείρισης εγγράφων, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της χρήσης 130 000 εξ αποστάσεως ψηφιακών υπογραφών, το οποίο θα υποστηριχθεί από εφαρμογές και υπηρεσία υποστήριξης.

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
114	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16742_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του Υπουργείου Εξωτερικών	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού του Υπουργείου Εξωτερικών	Έκθεση του Υπουργείου Εξωτερικών που τεκμηριώνει την ολοκλήρωση όλων των υποέργων του έργου «Ψηφιοποίηση του Υπουργείου Εξωτερικών»				2ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού του Υπουργείου Εξωτερικών, συμπεριλαμβανομένων 1) του συστήματος στήριξης στρατηγικού και επιχειρησιακού σχεδιασμού, 2) της ψηφιοποίησης των διπλωματικών και ιστορικών αρχείων, 3) της πλατφόρμας του Παγκόσμιου Κέντρου Ψηφιακών Πληροφοριών, και 4) του εκσυγχρονισμού της υποδομής ασφάλειας κρυπτογράφησης πληροφοριακών συστημάτων και τηλεπικοινωνιών.
115	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16791_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του Ελληνικού Οργανισμού Τουρισμού	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση της ψηφιοποίησης του Ελληνικού Οργανισμού Τουρισμού	Έκθεση του Ελληνικού Οργανισμού Τουρισμού που τεκμηριώνει την ολοκλήρωση του έργου «Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του Ελληνικού Οργανισμού Τουρισμού»				2ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού του Ελληνικού Οργανισμού Τουρισμού, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της δημιουργίας 1) ψηφιακού τουριστικού χάρτη, 2) ψηφιακού αποθετηρίου πολιτιστικών πόρων της Ελλάδας και 3) νέου συστήματος τουριστικών πληροφοριών.
116	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16964_Κέντρο διαλειτουργικότητας (ΚΕΔ) επόμενης γενιάς	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του Κέντρου Διαλειτουργικότητας επόμενης γενιάς	Έκθεση του Υπουργείου Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης που τεκμηριώνει την ολοκλήρωση του έργου «Κέντρο Διαλειτουργικότητας επόμενης γενιάς».				2ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση του Κέντρου Διαλειτουργικότητας (ΚΕΔ) επόμενης γενιάς, συμπεριλαμβανομένων της ολοκλήρωσης της μελέτης σκοπιμότητας και ασφάλειας, της ίδρυσης του Κέντρου και της υλοποίησης σχετικών υπηρεσιών διαδικτύου.

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
117	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16785_Μητρώο Τουριστικών Επιχειρήσεων e-ΜΗΤΕ	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του ψηφιακού Μητρώου Τουριστικών Επιχειρήσεων	Τελική έκθεση του Υπουργείου Τουρισμού που τεκμηριώνει την έναρξη λειτουργίας της πλατφόρμας «Νέο e-ΜΗΤΕ»				2ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση της πλατφόρμας του Μητρώου Τουριστικών Επιχειρήσεων «e-ΜΗΤΕ».
118	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16826_Προγράμματα αναβάθμισης ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων των στρατευσίμων	Στόχος			Αριθμός στρατευσίμων που καταρτίστηκαν	0	150 000	2ο τρίμηνο	2025	Εκσυγχρονισμός του προγράμματος «Αναβάθμιση ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων» των στρατευσίμων, που προβλέπει την κατάρτιση 150 000 στρατευσίμων.
119	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16736_Νέο σύστημα δημόσιων συμβάσεων	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του νέου συστήματος δημόσιων συμβάσεων	Έκθεση του Υπουργείου Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης που τεκμηριώνει την υλοποίηση του έργου «Νέο σύστημα δημόσιων συμβάσεων»				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση του νέου συστήματος δημόσιων συμβάσεων που περιλαμβάνει τα εξής: 1) αναβάθμιση των εκδόσεων των λειτουργικών συστημάτων και ενσωμάτωση του νέου συστήματος στα υφιστάμενα συστήματα, 2) διαθεσιμότητα νέων λειτουργιών συστήματος και εκθέσεων συστήματος, 3) οριστικοποίηση του επανασχεδιασμού του Εθνικού Ηλεκτρονικού Συστήματος Δημοσίων Συμβάσεων και του Κεντρικού Ηλεκτρονικού Μητρώου Δημοσίων Συμβάσεων (ΚΗΜΔΗΣ), 4) διαθεσιμότητα υπηρεσιών διαλειτουργικότητας με το gov.gr˙ και θέση σε λειτουργία 5) μηχανισμού κρυπτογράφησης δεδομένων, 6) εικονικού βοηθού, 7) ηλεκτρονικού συστήματος αρχειοθέτησης, 8) νέου συστήματος για την Εθνική Κεντρική Αρχή Προμηθειών Υγείας (ΕΚΑΠΥ) και 9) συστήματος μοντελοποίησης κτιριακών πληροφοριών

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
										(BIM).
120	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16824_Ηλεκτρονικά μητρώα	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου «Ηλεκτρονικά μητρώα»	Έκθεση του Υπουργείου Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης που τεκμηριώνει την ολοκλήρωση του έργου «Ηλεκτρονικά Μητρώα»				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση των «Ηλεκτρονικών μητρώων», συμπεριλαμβανομένων της διαλειτουργικότητάς τους και των διεπαφών τους με τα υφιστάμενα μητρώα της δημόσιας διοίκησης.

Ομάδα 10: Πρωτοβουλίες που σχετίζονται με την ενσωμάτωση νέων τεχνολογιών στην ψηφιακή μετάβαση και τον εκσυγχρονισμό της δημόσιας διοίκησης

- Ενσωμάτωση νέων τεχνολογιών και τάσεων με στόχο την παροχή προηγμένων υπηρεσιών δημόσιας διοίκησης, αύξηση της αποδοτικότητας και της αποτελεσματικότητας και μείωση του κόστους λειτουργίας, αναβάθμισης και συντήρησης των συστημάτων (αναγνωριστικό: 16928)
- Έξυπνες πόλεις (αναγνωριστικό: 16854)
- Παροχή υποδομής και υπηρεσίας κεντρικού υπολογιστικού νέφους (αναγνωριστικό: 16853)
- Αναβάθμιση της υποδομής και των υπηρεσιών υπολογιστικού νέφους του Εθνικού Δικτύου Υποδομών Τεχνολογίας και Έρευνας (GRNET) (αναγνωριστικό: 16955)
- Ενίσχυση της επιχειρησιακής συνέχειας του δημόσιου τομέα (αναγνωριστικό: 16287)
- Επέκταση του δικτύου ΣΥΖΕΥΞΙΣ ΙΙ (αναγνωριστικό: 16956)
- Στρατηγική και πολιτικές για τη διακυβέρνηση δεδομένων στον δημόσιο τομέα (αναγνωριστικό: 16827)
- Κεντρική επιχειρηματική νοημοσύνη (EN) — Ανάλυση δεδομένων (αναγνωριστικό: 16842)

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
121	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16842_Κεντρική EN — Ανάλυση δεδομένων	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση σύμβασης για Κεντρική Επιχειρηματική Νοημοσύνη (EN)	Κοινοποίηση ανάθεσης της σύμβασης				4ο τρίμηνο	2022	Το Υπουργείο Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης αναθέτει σύμβαση για την Κεντρική EN — Ανάλυση δεδομένων, η οποία θα καλύπτει: α) την ανάπτυξη και επικύρωση πλαισίου διακυβέρνησης δεδομένων και λεξικού δεδομένων, καθώς και τον προσδιορισμό βασικών δεικτών επιδόσεων· β) τον προσδιορισμό βασικών δεικτών επιδόσεων· γ) λεξικό δεδομένων· δ) πλαίσιο διακυβέρνησης δεδομένων· ε) τον σχεδιασμό της αρχιτεκτονικής προσέγγισης και σημείων ενοποίησης· στ) τη διαμόρφωση αποθήκης δεδομένων· ζ) την ενοποίηση με τα υποστηρικτικά πληροφοριακά συστήματα· η) την ανάπτυξη των εκθέσεων και αναλύσεων EN· θ) την υποστήριξη των λειτουργιών του οικοσυστήματος EN για 3 έτη· ι) τα τέλη αδειών για 200 χρήστες με δικαιώματα υπερδιαχειριστή και 200 TB αποθήκευσης.
122	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16853_Παροχή υποδομής και υπηρεσίας κεντρικού υπολογιστικού νέφους	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση υποδομής και υπηρεσίας κεντρικού υπολογιστικού νέφους	Έκθεση του Υπουργείου Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης η οποία τεκμηριώνει την ολοκλήρωση της εγκατάστασης όλων των συνιστωσών του έργου και της παραμετροποίησης της υποδομής για το έργο				2ο τρίμηνο	2024	Πλήρης ολοκλήρωση της εγκατάστασης όλων των συνιστωσών του έργου και της παραμετροποίησης του έργου υποδομής και υπηρεσίας κεντρικού υπολογιστικού νέφους. Καθιέρωση και θέση σε λειτουργία του έργου υποδομής και υπηρεσίας κεντρικού υπολογιστικού νέφους. Η νέα υποδομή που θα εγκατασταθεί θα περιλαμβάνει εικονικές μηχανές και αντίστοιχα εικονικά δίκτυα (υποδομή ως υπηρεσία), πλατφόρμα ως

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
				υποδομής και υπηρεσίας κεντρικού υπολογιστικού νέφους.						υπηρεσία, συστοιχίες υπολογιστών τριών άκρων, τρεις ειδικές διεπαφές οπτικών ινών υψηλής ταχύτητας, καθώς και υπηρεσίες κατάρτισης και υποστήριξης για το συνολικό έργο. Τα κέντρα δεδομένων του παρόχου υπηρεσιών υπολογιστικού νέφους θα πρέπει να συμμορφώνονται με τον «ευρωπαϊκό κώδικα δεοντολογίας σχετικά με την ενεργειακή απόδοση των κέντρων δεδομένων».
123	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16854_Έξυπνες πόλεις	Στόχος	Πλήρης υλοποίηση έργων «Έξυπνες πόλεις»		Αριθμός πόλεων που υλοποίησαν υποδομές, πλατφόρμες και συστήματα για την υποστήριξη του μετασχηματισμού τους σε έξυπνες πόλεις		11	4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Υλοποίηση έργων για τη διευκόλυνση του μετασχηματισμού 11 ελληνικών πόλεων σε έξυπνες πόλεις μέσω επενδύσεων σε έξυπνες βιώσιμες πόλεις, καθώς και σε υποδομές και συστήματα για ένα βιώσιμο και πράσινο αστικό μέλλον. Οι επενδύσεις αυτές περιλαμβάνουν τα εξής: α) διαθεσιμότητα και χρήση ανοικτών δεδομένων που θα ενισχύσουν την ανάπτυξη καινοτόμων λύσεων και προϊόντων στην αγορά για έξυπνες πόλεις (όπως εφαρμογές του διαδικτύου των πραγμάτων, δεδομένα μεγάλου όγκου και υπολογιστικό νέφος· β) χρησιμοποίηση υφιστάμενων σταθερών και ασύρματων δικτύων· γ) δραστηριοποίηση της ερευνητικής και ακαδημαϊκής κοινότητας για την οργάνωση συμπληρωματικών καινοτόμων δράσεων· δ) πλατφόρμες που θα συμβάλουν στη δημιουργία χρονοσειρών ανοικτών δεδομένων για τις πόλεις· και ε) δημιουργία «ψηφιακού διδύμου», καθώς και άλλες «πολιτοκεντρικές» λύσεις και υπηρεσίες οι

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
										οποίες περιλαμβάνονται εξαρχής στις προσεγγίσεις συμμετοχής του πολίτη (στο πλαίσιο από κοινού σχεδιασμού).
124	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16928_Ενσωμάτωση νέων τεχνολογιών και τάσεων με στόχο την παροχή προηγμένων υπηρεσιών δημόσιας διοίκησης, αύξηση της αποδοτικότητας και της αποτελεσματικότητας και μείωση του κόστους λειτουργίας, αναβάθμισης και συντήρησης των συστημάτων	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση νέων τεχνολογιών για τη δημόσια διοίκηση	Έκθεση του Υπουργείου Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης στην οποία συνοψίζεται ο τρόπος με τον οποίο αντιμετωπίστηκαν οι ανάγκες και οι ελλείψεις όσον αφορά τις τεχνολογικές λύσεις στη δημόσια διοίκηση				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Εφαρμογή νέων τεχνολογιών και εργαλείων για τη διευκόλυνση της ψηφιακής μετάβασης και του εκσυγχρονισμού της δημόσιας διοίκησης, τη μείωση του λειτουργικού κόστους και την ενίσχυση της αξίας των παρεχόμενων δημόσιων υπηρεσιών.
125	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16955_Αναβάθμιση της υποδομής και των υπηρεσιών υπολογιστικού νέφους του Εθνικού Δικτύου Υποδομών Τεχνολογίας και Έρευνας (GRNET)	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του GRNET	Τελική έκθεση για την ολοκλήρωση της πλήρους υλοποίησης όλων των υποέργων για την αναβάθμιση της υποδομής και των υπηρεσιών υπολογιστικού νέφους του Εθνικού Δικτύου Υποδομών Τεχνολογίας και Έρευνας (GRNET) από το Υπουργείο Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση της αναβάθμισης της υποδομής και των υπηρεσιών υπολογιστικού νέφους του Εθνικού Δικτύου Υποδομών Τεχνολογίας και Έρευνας (GRNET) Προμήθεια υπερυπολογιστή / αντικατάσταση μέρους του υφιστάμενου εθνικού συστήματος Αναβαθμίσεις/τροποποιήσεις των κέντρων δεδομένων για την υποστήριξη του νέου υπερυπολογιστή Εγκατάσταση, διαμόρφωση, μετεγκατάσταση και πιλοτική λειτουργία λογισμικού, έλεγχος και αξιολόγηση των επιδόσεων του υλισμικού
126	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16287_Ενίσχυση της επιχειρησιακής συνέχειας του δημόσιου τομέα	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση της επιχειρησιακής συνέχειας του δημόσιου	Τελική έκθεση του Υπουργείου Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης που τεκμηριώνει την ολοκλήρωση του έργου				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου για την ενίσχυση της επιχειρησιακής συνέχειας του δημόσιου τομέα, συμπεριλαμβανομένων της οριστικοποίησης του σχεδίου επιχειρησιακής συνέχειας και της προμήθειας των εταιρικών

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
			τομέα	επιχειρησιακής συνέχειας του δημόσιου τομέα, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της προμήθειας των 71 500 εταιρικών φορητών υπολογιστών.						φορητών υπολογιστών.
127	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16956_Επέκταση του δικτύου ΣΥΖΕΥΞΙΣ II	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του δικτύου ΣΥΖΕΥΞΙΣ II	Συνοπτικό έγγραφο που επαληθεύει την υλοποίηση της νέας υποδομής, του μητρώου φορέων του Δικτύου Δημοσίου Τομέα, του Συστήματος Διαχείρισης Ασφάλειας, έρευνας, μηχανισμού παρακολούθησης και της προμήθειας εξοπλισμού στο πλαίσιο της επέκτασης του ΣΥΖΕΥΞΙΣ II από το Υπουργείο Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση της επέκτασης του ΣΥΖΕΥΞΙΣ II. Στο πρόγραμμα υλοποίησης περιλαμβάνονται τα ακόλουθα υποέργα: — Αναβάθμιση των διασυνδέσεων του Δικτύου Δημοσίου Τομέα — Σύνδεση / αποσύνδεση / μετεγκατάσταση / συγχώνευση και αναβάθμιση των υπηρεσιών των φορέων — Υποστήριξη / Συντήρηση Μητρώου Φορέων του Δικτύου Δημοσίου Τομέα [αποτύπωση υφιστάμενης κατάστασης (Site Survey)] — Ενέργειες δημοσιότητας και προώθησης του Δικτύου Δημοσίου Τομέα (ολοκλήρωση έως το τρίτο τρίμηνο του 2024) — Επόπτης ασφάλειας και Σύστημα Διαχείρισης Ασφάλειας Πληροφοριών (SIS) του Δικτύου Δημοσίου Τομέα — Παρακολούθηση, ποιοτικός έλεγχος, υποστήριξη υλοποίησης και συνδρομή στην τελική παραλαβή δομημένων καλωδιακών συστημάτων του Δικτύου Δημοσίου Τομέα — Υποστήριξη και παρακολούθηση των σταδίων αποτύπωσης της υφιστάμενης κατάστασης και ανάπτυξης του ΣΥΖΕΥΞΙΣ II — Προμήθεια εξοπλισμού για τη

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
										διακοπτόμενη παροχή ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας σε επιλεγμένους φορείς του Δημόσιου Τομέα — Δίκτυο Δημοσίου Τομέα — Υπηρεσίες σχεδιασμού επόμενης γενιάς του Δικτύου Δημοσίου Τομέα (PSN Next Gen) — Αναβάθμιση της υποδομής του Πανελλήνιου Σχολικού Δικτύου (SchoolNet).
128	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16827_Στρατηγική και πολιτικές για τη διακυβέρνηση δεδομένων στον δημόσιο τομέα	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση στρατηγικής για τη διακυβέρνηση δεδομένων	Έκθεση ολοκλήρωσης έργου του Υπουργείου Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης, στην οποία συνοψίζεται ο τρόπος με τον οποίο η στρατηγική και οι πολιτικές για τη διακυβέρνηση δεδομένων στον δημόσιο τομέα έχουν επιτύχει την ανάπτυξη στρατηγικής για τη διακυβέρνηση δεδομένων υπολογιστικού νέφους και σχετικού οικοσυστήματος για ανοικτά και επαναχρησιμοποιήσιμα δεδομένα στον δημόσιο και τον ιδιωτικό τομέα.				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου «Στρατηγική και πολιτικές για τη διακυβέρνηση δεδομένων στον δημόσιο τομέα» Στο πλαίσιο του έργου θα επιτευχθούν οι ακόλουθοι στόχοι: α) ανάπτυξη της στρατηγικής και των πολιτικών διακυβέρνησης δεδομένων στο κυβερνητικό υπολογιστικό νέφος και β) θέσπιση του πλαισίου, της υποδομής, της ικανότητας και των δυνατοτήτων διακυβέρνησης των δημόσιων δεδομένων, καθώς και της πολιτικής για ανοικτά και επαναχρησιμοποιήσιμα δεδομένα, και παροχή σχετικών υπηρεσιών στον δημόσιο και τον ιδιωτικό τομέα.
129	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16842_Κεντρική ΕΝ — Ανάλυση δεδομένων	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση Κεντρικής ΕΝ	Έκθεση έργου του Υπουργείου Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης στην				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση του ακόλουθου έργου: Κεντρική ΕΝ — Ανάλυση δεδομένων.

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
				οποία περιγράφεται ο τρόπος με τον οποίο δημιουργήθηκε, στο πλαίσιο του έργου «Κεντρική ΕΝ», κεντρική πλατφόρμα επιχειρηματικών πληροφοριών και ανάλυσης δεδομένων και ο τρόπος με τον οποίο χρησιμοποιείται από τη δημόσια διοίκηση.						Εφαρμογή λύσης ενιαίου «εθνικού πίνακα εργαλείων» για τις επιχειρηματικές πληροφορίες και αξιολόγηση των επιδόσεών του. Στο πλαίσιο του έργου θα επιτευχθεί ο ακόλουθος στόχος: υλοποίηση πλατφόρμας κεντρικών επιχειρηματικών πληροφοριών – ανάλυσης δεδομένων, η οποία θα δίνει στους οργανισμούς της δημόσιας διοίκησης τη δυνατότητα να συγκεντρώνουν, να ενοποιούν και να ερμηνεύουν δεδομένα από οποιαδήποτε πηγή και να τα χρησιμοποιούν για την ανάλυση των πληροφοριών που επηρεάζουν τις λειτουργίες και τις ροές εργασίας τους, καθώς και να διευκολύνουν τη χάραξη στρατηγικής και τη λήψη αποφάσεων.

Ζ. ΣΥΝΙΣΤΩΣΑ 2.3: ΨΗΦΙΟΠΟΙΗΣΗ ΤΩΝ ΕΠΙΧΕΙΡΗΣΕΩΝ

Η συγκεκριμένη συνιστώσα του ελληνικού σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας αφορά την παροχή κεφαλαίων σε ελληνικές μικρομεσαίες επιχειρήσεις για τη χρηματοδότηση επενδύσεων σε ψηφιακές τεχνολογίες και την αγορά συναφών υπηρεσιών. Αποσκοπεί στην αντιμετώπιση των σημερινών χαμηλών επιπέδων ψηφιακής ωριμότητας μεταξύ τους, μεταξύ άλλων λόγω των χαμηλών ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων, ενώ παράλληλα προωθεί την παραγωγικότητα και την ανάπτυξη καινοτόμων επιχειρήσεων. Ταυτόχρονα, αναμένεται να βοηθήσει τις επιχειρήσεις αυτές να προσαρμοστούν στις νέες προκλήσεις και να επωφεληθούν από τις αναδυόμενες επιχειρηματικές τάσεις. Ειδικότερα, η συνιστώσα προβλέπει τη δημιουργία ενιαίας ψηφιακής αγοράς, στην οποία θα έχουν πρόσβαση τόσο οι προμηθευτές των εν λόγω προϊόντων όσο και οι πάροχοι αυτών των υπηρεσιών. Η προώθηση της χρήσης ηλεκτρονικών πληρωμών και πωλήσεων, η αναβάθμιση των ταμειακών μηχανών και του οικοσυστήματος των POS, καθώς και η δημιουργία βιομηχανικών πλατφορμών δεδομένων αποτελούν βασικούς στόχους αυτής της συνιστώσας. Επιπλέον, η συνιστώσα προσφέρει φορολογικά κίνητρα που συμβάλλουν στη δημιουργία ενός ψηφιακού επιχειρηματικού οικοσυστήματος που ευνοεί τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό των μικρομεσαίων επιχειρήσεων. Προβλέπεται επίσης ένας κεντρικός μηχανισμός υποστήριξης για τις μικρομεσαίες επιχειρήσεις, ο οποίος θα διευκολύνει την παροχή προγραμμάτων κατάρτισης και ευαισθητοποίησης, ώστε να μπορέσουν οι επιχειρήσεις αυτές να αξιοποιήσουν στο έπακρο τα εργαλεία και τις υπηρεσίες που προσφέρονται μέσω της ψηφιακής αγοράς.

Τα μέτρα αναμένεται να ανταποκριθούν στην ψηφιακή μετάβαση και στις προκλήσεις που απορρέουν από αυτήν, καθώς αναμένεται να συμβάλουν στην υιοθέτηση των ψηφιακών τεχνολογιών και στην αναβάθμιση των ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων των μικρομεσαίων επιχειρήσεων στην Ελλάδα. Επιπλέον, τα μέτρα αναμένεται να διευκολύνουν επίσης την έξυπνη και βιώσιμη ανάπτυξη μέσω της περαιτέρω τόνωσης των ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων, συμβάλλοντας έτσι στην υλοποίηση της ειδικής ανά χώρα σύστασης για τις δημόσιες και ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις (CSR 3 2020). Αναμένεται ότι κανένα μέτρο στη συνιστώσα αυτή δεν θα βλάπτει σημαντικά τους περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους κατά την έννοια του άρθρου 17 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2020/852, λαμβανομένων υπόψη της περιγραφής των μέτρων και των μέτρων μετριασμού που προβλέπονται στο σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας σύμφωνα με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση για την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C58/01).

Ζ.1. Περιγραφή των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων που είναι επιλέξιμες για λήψη μη επιστρεπτέας χρηματοδοτικής στήριξης

Μεταρρύθμιση: Δημιουργία ψηφιακού οικοσυστήματος επιχειρήσεων και εισαγωγή φορολογικών κινήτρων για τη διευκόλυνση του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού των ΜΜΕ (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16973)

Η μεταρρύθμιση στοχεύει στη δημιουργία ενός ψηφιακού επιχειρησιακού οικοσυστήματος που προωθεί τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό των ΜΜΕ. Πιο συγκεκριμένα, περιλαμβάνει: α) τη δημιουργία ψηφιακής αγοράς για την προμήθεια και αγορά προηγμένων ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών και εργαλείων προσαρμοσμένων στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό των ΜΜΕ, καθώς και την αύξηση της ψηφιακής ευαισθητοποίησης των στελεχών των επιχειρήσεων, β) την άμεση ενθάρρυνση των επενδύσεων σε σύγχρονες ψηφιακές τεχνολογίες, με τη χρήση φορολογικών κινήτρων για υλικά και άυλα περιουσιακά στοιχεία, προκειμένου να αλλάξει το επιχειρησιακό περιβάλλον και γ) την αναβάθμιση των ταμειακών μηχανών και του οικοσυστήματος των σημείων πώλησης. Προκειμένου να διασφαλιστεί ότι το μέτρο συμμορφώνεται με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση σχετικά με την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C58/01), τα κριτήρια επιλεξιμότητας για τα

φορολογικά κίνητρα αποκλείουν τον ακόλουθο κατάλογο δραστηριοτήτων: i) δραστηριότητες που σχετίζονται με τα ορυκτά καύσιμα, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της μεταγενέστερης χρήσης[9]· ii) δραστηριότητες στο πλαίσιο του συστήματος εμπορίας δικαιωμάτων εκπομπής της ΕΕ (ΣΕΔΕ) για την επίτευξη των προβλεπόμενων εκπομπών αερίων του θερμοκηπίου που δεν είναι χαμηλότερες από τους σχετικούς δείκτες αναφοράς[10]· iii) δραστηριότητες που σχετίζονται με χώρους υγειονομικής ταφής αποβλήτων, αποτεφρωτήρες[11] και μονάδες μηχανικής βιολογικής επεξεργασίας[12]· και iv) δραστηριότητες κατά τις οποίες η μακροπρόθεσμη διάθεση αποβλήτων μπορεί να βλάψει το περιβάλλον. Βάσει των κριτηρίων επιλεξιμότητας θα απαιτείται επιπλέον να επιλέγονται μόνο οι δραστηριότητες που συμμορφώνονται με τη σχετική ενωσιακή και εθνική περιβαλλοντική νομοθεσία.

Τα κριτήρια επιλογής/επιλεξιμότητας θα στοχεύουν επίσης στην ενθάρρυνση των επενδύσεων στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό, και συγκεκριμένα στην αγορά προϊόντων και υπηρεσιών που σχετίζονται με τα εξής: ηλεκτρονικές πληρωμές, ηλεκτρονικές πωλήσεις και εφαρμογές ηλεκτρονικής τιμολόγησης, εργαλεία ψηφιακής διαφήμισης, συστήματα τηλεργασίας, επιχειρηματική αναλυτική, αναβάθμιση των ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων, υπηρεσίες δημιουργίας αντιγράφων ασφαλείας των δεδομένων και αποκατάστασης σε περίπτωση καταστροφής, τεχνητή νοημοσύνη, διαδίκτυο των πραγμάτων, ολοκληρωμένες λύσεις για ανέπαφη εξυπηρέτηση, συστήματα κυβερνοασφάλειας, υποδομές και υπηρεσίες υπολογιστικού νέφους, υποδείγματα και λογισμικό βιομηχανικών πλατφορμών δεδομένων, αναβάθμιση ταμειακών μηχανών και οικοσυστήματος POS. Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Δευτέρα, 30 Ιουνίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός των ΜΜΕ (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16706)

Η επένδυση αφορά την ανάπτυξη και παροχή κατάλληλων ψηφιακών εργαλείων (προϊόντων και υπηρεσιών) σε ελληνικές ΜΜΕ στους τομείς α) των ηλεκτρονικών πληρωμών και πωλήσεων, β) των βιομηχανικών πλατφορμών δεδομένων και γ) της αναβάθμισης των ταμειακών μηχανών και του οικοσυστήματος των POS. Ο στόχος αυτός θα επιτευχθεί με τη δημιουργία κεντρικού μηχανισμού υποστήριξης για τις ΜΜΕ, ο οποίος θα διευκολύνει την

[9] Εξαιρουμένων των έργων στο πλαίσιο του εν λόγω μέτρου για την παραγωγή ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας και/ή θερμότητας, καθώς και των σχετικών υποδομών μεταφοράς και διανομής, με χρήση φυσικού αερίου, τα οποία πληρούν τους όρους που καθορίζονται στο παράρτημα ΙΙΙ της τεχνικής καθοδήγησης σχετικά με την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C58/01).

[10] Όταν η υποστηριζόμενη δραστηριότητα επιτυγχάνει προβλεπόμενες εκπομπές αερίων του θερμοκηπίου που δεν είναι σημαντικά χαμηλότερες από τους σχετικούς δείκτες αναφοράς, θα πρέπει να παρέχεται εξήγηση των λόγων για τους οποίους αυτό δεν είναι εφικτό. Δείκτες αναφοράς που καθορίστηκαν για τη δωρεάν κατανομή όσον αφορά δραστηριότητες που εμπίπτουν στο πεδίο εφαρμογής του συστήματος εμπορίας δικαιωμάτων εκπομπής, όπως ορίζονται στον εκτελεστικό κανονισμό (ΕΕ) 2021/447 της Επιτροπής.

[11] Η εξαίρεση αυτή δεν ισχύει για δράσεις στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου σε μονάδες που ασχολούνται αποκλειστικά με την επεξεργασία μη ανακυκλώσιμων επικίνδυνων αποβλήτων, καθώς και σε υφιστάμενες μονάδες, όταν οι δράσεις στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου αποσκοπούν στην αύξηση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης, στη δέσμευση των καυσαερίων για αποθήκευση ή χρήση ή στην ανάκτηση υλικών από την αποτέφρωση τέφρας, υπό την προϋπόθεση ότι οι εν λόγω δράσεις στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου δεν οδηγούν σε αύξηση της δυναμικότητας επεξεργασίας αποβλήτων των μονάδων ή σε παράταση της διάρκειας ζωής των μονάδων· για τον σκοπό αυτόν παρέχονται αποδεικτικά στοιχεία σε επίπεδο μονάδας.

[12] Η εξαίρεση αυτή δεν ισχύει για δράσεις στο πλαίσιο του εν λόγω μέτρου σε υφιστάμενες μονάδες μηχανικής βιολογικής επεξεργασίας, όταν οι δράσεις στο πλαίσιο του εν λόγω αποσκοπούν στην αύξηση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης ή στη μετασκευή για εργασίες ανακύκλωσης διαχωρισμένων αποβλήτων σε βιοαπόβλητα λιπασματοποίησης και αναερόβιας αποδόμησης βιολογικών αποβλήτων, υπό την προϋπόθεση ότι οι δράσεις αυτές στο πλαίσιο του εν λόγω μέτρου δεν οδηγούν σε αύξηση της ικανότητας επεξεργασίας αποβλήτων των μονάδων ή σε παράταση της διάρκειας ζωής των μονάδων· για τον σκοπό αυτόν παρέχονται αποδεικτικά στοιχεία σε επίπεδο μονάδας.

παροχή προγραμμάτων κατάρτισης και ευαισθητοποίησης, ώστε να μπορέσουν οι επιχειρήσεις αυτές να αξιοποιήσουν στο έπακρο τα εργαλεία και τις υπηρεσίες που προσφέρονται μέσω της ψηφιακής αγοράς, ενώ απώτερος στόχος είναι η στήριξη του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού των ελληνικών ΜΜΕ, καθώς και η ενίσχυση της διαφάνειας και του υγιούς ανταγωνισμού μέσω των POS επόμενης γενιάς και των ταμειακών μηχανών. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Δευτέρα, 30 Ιουνίου 2025.

Για να διασφαλιστεί ότι το μέτρο συμμορφώνεται με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση σχετικά με την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C 58/01), τα κριτήρια επιλεξιμότητας που περιέχονται στους όρους αναφοράς των προσκλήσεων υποβολής προτάσεων για έργα αποκλείουν τον ακόλουθο κατάλογο δραστηριοτήτων: i) δραστηριότητες που σχετίζονται με τα ορυκτά καύσιμα, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της μεταγενέστερης χρήσης[13]· ii) δραστηριότητες στο πλαίσιο του συστήματος εμπορίας δικαιωμάτων εκπομπής της ΕΕ (ΣΕΔΕ) για την επίτευξη των προβλεπόμενων εκπομπών αερίων του θερμοκηπίου που δεν είναι χαμηλότερες από τους σχετικούς δείκτες αναφοράς[14]· iii) δραστηριότητες που σχετίζονται με χώρους υγειονομικής ταφής αποβλήτων, αποτεφρωτήρες[15] και μονάδες μηχανικής βιολογικής επεξεργασίας[16]· και iv) δραστηριότητες κατά τις οποίες η μακροπρόθεσμη διάθεση αποβλήτων μπορεί να βλάψει το περιβάλλον. Βάσει των όρων αναφοράς απαιτείται επιπλέον να επιλέγονται μόνο οι δραστηριότητες που συμμορφώνονται με τη σχετική ενωσιακή και εθνική περιβαλλοντική νομοθεσία.

Τα κριτήρια επιλογής/επιλεξιμότητας θα στοχεύουν επίσης στις ακόλουθες τεχνολογίες και υπηρεσίες, και συγκεκριμένα στις ηλεκτρονικές πληρωμές, στις ηλεκτρονικές πωλήσεις και στις εφαρμογές ηλεκτρονικής τιμολόγησης, στα εργαλεία ψηφιακής διαφήμισης, στα συστήματα τηλεργασίας, στην επιχειρηματική αναλυτική, στην αναβάθμιση των ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων, στις υπηρεσίες δημιουργίας αντιγράφων ασφαλείας των δεδομένων και αποκατάστασης σε περίπτωση καταστροφής, στην τεχνητή νοημοσύνη, στο διαδίκτυο των πραγμάτων, στην παροχή ολοκληρωμένων λύσεων για ανέπαφη εξυπηρέτηση, στα συστήματα κυβερνοασφάλειας, στις υποδομές και υπηρεσίες υπολογιστικού νέφους, στα υποδείγματα και το λογισμικό βιομηχανικών πλατφορμών δεδομένων, στην αναβάθμιση των ταμειακών μηχανών και του οικοσυστήματος των POS.

[13] Εξαιρουμένων των έργων στο πλαίσιο του εν λόγω μέτρου για την παραγωγή ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας και/ή θερμότητας, καθώς και των σχετικών υποδομών μεταφοράς και διανομής, με χρήση φυσικού αερίου, τα οποία πληρούν τους όρους που καθορίζονται στο παράρτημα ΙΙΙ της τεχνικής καθοδήγησης σχετικά με την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C58/01).

[14] Όταν η υποστηριζόμενη δραστηριότητα επιτυγχάνει προβλεπόμενες εκπομπές αερίων του θερμοκηπίου που δεν είναι σημαντικά χαμηλότερες από τους σχετικούς δείκτες αναφοράς, θα πρέπει να παρέχεται εξήγηση των λόγων για τους οποίους αυτό δεν είναι εφικτό. Δείκτες αναφοράς που καθορίστηκαν για τη δωρεάν κατανομή όσον αφορά δραστηριότητες που εμπίπτουν στο πεδίο εφαρμογής του συστήματος εμπορίας δικαιωμάτων εκπομπής, όπως ορίζονται στον εκτελεστικό κανονισμό (ΕΕ) 2021/447 της Επιτροπής.

[15] Η εξαίρεση αυτή δεν ισχύει για δράσεις στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου σε μονάδες που ασχολούνται αποκλειστικά με την επεξεργασία μη ανακυκλώσιμων επικίνδυνων αποβλήτων, καθώς και σε υφιστάμενες μονάδες, όταν οι δράσεις στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου αποσκοπούν στην αύξηση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης, στη δέσμευση των καυσαερίων για αποθήκευση ή χρήση ή στην ανάκτηση υλικών από την αποτέφρωση τέφρας, υπό την προϋπόθεση ότι οι εν λόγω δράσεις στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου δεν οδηγούν σε αύξηση της ικανότητας επεξεργασίας αποβλήτων των μονάδων ή σε παράταση της διάρκειας ζωής των μονάδων· για τον σκοπό αυτόν παρέχονται αποδεικτικά στοιχεία σε επίπεδο μονάδας.

[16] Η εξαίρεση αυτή δεν ισχύει για δράσεις στο πλαίσιο του εν λόγω μέτρου σε υφιστάμενες μονάδες μηχανικής βιολογικής επεξεργασίας, όταν οι δράσεις στο πλαίσιο του εν λόγω αποσκοπούν στην αύξηση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης ή στη μετασκευή για εργασίες ανακύκλωσης διαχωρισμένων αποβλήτων σε βιοαπόβλητα λιπασματοποίησης και αναερόβιας αποδόμησης βιολογικών αποβλήτων, υπό την προϋπόθεση ότι οι δράσεις αυτές στο πλαίσιο του εν λόγω μέτρου δεν οδηγούν σε αύξηση της ικανότητας επεξεργασίας αποβλήτων των μονάδων ή σε παράταση της διάρκειας ζωής των μονάδων· για τον σκοπό αυτόν παρέχονται αποδεικτικά στοιχεία σε επίπεδο μονάδας.

Ζ.2. Ορόσημα, στόχοι, δείκτες και χρονοδιάγραμμα για την παρακολούθηση και την υλοποίηση της μη επιστρεπτέας χρηματοδοτικής στήριξης

Κορυφαία επένδυση 4: Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός των ΜΜΕ

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
130	7 - 2.3. Ψηφιοποίηση των επιχειρήσεων — 16706_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός των ΜΜΕ	Ορόσημο	Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός των ΜΜΕ — προσκλήσεις υποβολής προτάσεων	Δημοσίευση πρόσκλησης υποβολής προτάσεων				1ο τρίμηνο	2022	Προκήρυξη όλων των ανταγωνιστικών προσκλήσεων υποβολής προτάσεων για τη χρηματοδότηση του συστήματος κουπονιών (voucher) για τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό των επιχειρήσεων (υποέργο 1), τις βιομηχανικές πλατφόρμες δεδομένων και τους χώρους δεδομένων (υποέργο 2), καθώς και την αναβάθμιση των ταμειακών μηχανών και του οικοσυστήματος των POS (υποέργο 4), των οποίων οι όροι αναφοράς περιλαμβάνουν κριτήρια επιλεξιμότητας που διασφαλίζουν ότι τα επιλεγμένα έργα συμμορφώνονται με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση σχετικά με την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C58/01) μέσω της χρήσης καταλόγου αποκλεισμού και της απαίτησης συμμόρφωσης με τη σχετική ενωσιακή και εθνική περιβαλλοντική νομοθεσία. Οι επενδύσεις θα στοχεύουν στις τεχνολογίες και υπηρεσίες που προωθούν την ψηφιοποίηση των μικρομεσαίων επιχειρήσεων, και

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
										συγκεκριμένα στις ηλεκτρονικές πληρωμές, στις ηλεκτρονικές πωλήσεις και στις εφαρμογές ηλεκτρονικής τιμολόγησης, στα εργαλεία ψηφιακής διαφήμισης, στα συστήματα τηλεργασίας, στην επιχειρηματική αναλυτική, στην αναβάθμιση των ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων, στις υπηρεσίες δημιουργίας αντιγράφων ασφαλείας των δεδομένων και αποκατάστασης σε περίπτωση καταστροφής, στην τεχνητή νοημοσύνη, στο διαδίκτυο των πραγμάτων, στην παροχή ολοκληρωμένων λύσεων για ανέπαφη εξυπηρέτηση, στα συστήματα κυβερνοασφάλειας, στις υποδομές και υπηρεσίες υπολογιστικού νέφους, στα υποδείγματα και στο λογισμικό βιομηχανικών πλατφορμών δεδομένων, στην αναβάθμιση των ταμειακών μηχανών και του οικοσυστήματος των POS.
131	7 - 2.3. Ψηφιοποίηση των επιχειρήσεων — 16706_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός των ΜΜΕ	Ορόσημο	Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός των ΜΜΕ — Παράδοση προϊόντων και υπηρεσιών	Έκθεση του Υπουργείου Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης με την οποία πιστοποιείται η πλήρης υλοποίηση και των 4 υποέργων, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των ακόλουθων				2ο τρίμηνο	2025	Επιλογή των δικαιούχων και παράδοση εξοπλισμού και υπηρεσιών σε ΜΜΕ στο πλαίσιο των ανταγωνιστικών προσκλήσεων υποβολής προτάσεων, σύμφωνα με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση σχετικά με την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C58/01) μέσω της χρήσης καταλόγου αποκλεισμού και της απαίτησης συμμόρφωσης με τη σχετική

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
				στόχων: της στήριξης 100 000 ΜΜΕ με κουπόνι ψηφιοποίησης (υποέργο 1), της στήριξης 1 000 ΜΜΕ με το σύστημα κουπονιών κατά τη μετάβασή τους αποκλειστικά στο υπολογιστικό νέφος (υποέργο 2)· της δημιουργίας 4 εμβληματικών βιομηχανικών πλατφορμών δεδομένων και του κόμβου Gaia X για τις ΜΜΕ (υποέργο 3). Ολοκλήρωση του υποέργου 4 με την αναβάθμιση 500 000 ταμειακών μηχανών και την αντικατάσταση 100 000 συστημάτων POS.						ενωσιακή και εθνική περιβαλλοντική νομοθεσία. Ειδικότερα, πρέπει να επιτευχθούν οι ακόλουθοι στόχοι: — στο πλαίσιο του υποέργου 1: στήριξη της ψηφιοποίησης 100 000 ΜΜΕ με χρηματοδότηση από σύστημα κουπονιών· — στο πλαίσιο του υποέργου 2: ολοκλήρωση υποδομής υπολογιστικού νέφους, χρηματοδοτική στήριξη 1 000 ΜΜΕ από το σύστημα κουπονιών αποκλειστικά για τη μετάβασή τους στο υπολογιστικό νέφος, παράδοση του υποδείγματος βιομηχανικών πλατφορμών δεδομένων (IDP), δημιουργία του ελληνικού κόμβου Gaia-X για τις ΜΜΕ και σύσταση 4 εμβληματικών βιομηχανικών πλατφορμών δεδομένων· — στο πλαίσιο του υποέργου 4: αναβάθμιση ή αντικατάσταση 500 000 ταμειακών μηχανών με λύσεις που βασίζονται σε υπολογιστή, αντικατάσταση 100 000 παλαιών συστημάτων POS (παροχή πιστοποιητικού από τους δικαιούχους σχετικά με την ενσωμάτωση νέας τεχνολογίας / προϊόντος / απόδειξης πληρωμής που πιστοποιεί την αγορά προϊόντων και υπηρεσιών).
132	7 - 2.3. Ψηφιοποίηση των	Ορόσημο	Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμ	Θέση σε ισχύ πρωτογενούς				2ο τρίμηνο	2025	Προσδιορισμός και υλοποίηση δράσεων για τη δημιουργία ενός ψηφιακού

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	επιχειρήσεων — 16973_Δημιουργία ψηφιακού επιχειρηματικού οικοσυστήματος και θέσπιση φορολογικών κινήτρων για τη διευκόλυνση του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού των ΜΜΕ		ός των ΜΜΕ Νομοθετική μεταρρύθμιση για την ενθάρρυνση της υιοθέτησης τεχνολογιών	νομοθεσίας και πράξεων παράγωγου δικαίου από την κυβέρνηση ως συναφών με τη θέσπιση φορολογικών κινήτρων για ψηφιακές επενδύσεις, και υποβολή εκθέσεων από το Υπουργείο Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης που τεκμηριώνουν τη δημιουργία ψηφιακού επιχειρηματικού οικοσυστήματος.						επιχειρηματικού οικοσυστήματος που προωθεί τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό των ΜΜΕ, ιδίως α) με τη δημιουργία ψηφιακής υποδομής μέσω της χρηματοδοτήσεων για την απόκτηση και την εφαρμογή ψηφιακών εργαλείων και διαδικασιών, καθώς και με την αύξηση της ψηφιακής ευαισθητοποίησης των στελεχών των επιχειρήσεων και β) με την άμεση ενθάρρυνση των επενδύσεων στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό, μέσω υπεραπόσβεσης για επενδύσεις σε υλικά και άυλα περιουσιακά στοιχεία, προκειμένου να αλλάξει το επιχειρησιακό περιβάλλον και να αυξηθούν οι επενδύσεις σε σύγχρονες ψηφιακές τεχνολογίες. Η νομοθεσία σχετικά με τα φορολογικά κίνητρα για τη στήριξη του οικολογικού προσανατολισμού της οικονομίας, της ενέργειας και της ψηφιακής μετάβασης θα τηρούν κριτήρια επιλεξιμότητας που θα διασφαλίζουν ότι τα επιλεγμένα έργα συμμορφώνονται με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση σχετικά με την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C58/01) μέσω της χρήσης καταλόγου αποκλεισμού και της απαίτησης συμμόρφωσης με τη σχετική ενωσιακή και εθνική περιβαλλοντική νομοθεσία.

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
										Οι επενδύσεις θα στοχεύουν στην ενθάρρυνση των επενδύσεων στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό, και συγκεκριμένα στην αγορά προϊόντων και υπηρεσιών που σχετίζονται με τα εξής: ηλεκτρονικές πληρωμές, ηλεκτρονικές πωλήσεις και εφαρμογές ηλεκτρονικής τιμολόγησης, εργαλεία ψηφιακής διαφήμισης, συστήματα τηλεργασίας, επιχειρηματική αναλυτική, αναβάθμιση των ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων, υπηρεσίες δημιουργίας αντιγράφων ασφαλείας των δεδομένων και αποκατάστασης σε περίπτωση καταστροφής, τεχνητή νοημοσύνη, διαδίκτυο των πραγμάτων, ολοκληρωμένες λύσεις για ανέπαφη εξυπηρέτηση, συστήματα κυβερνοασφάλειας, υποδομές και υπηρεσίες υπολογιστικού νέφους, υποδείγματα και λογισμικό βιομηχανικών πλατφορμών δεδομένων, αναβάθμιση ταμειακών μηχανών και οικοσυστήματος POS.

Η. ΣΥΝΙΣΤΩΣΑ 3.1: ΠΡΟΩΘΗΣΗ ΤΗΣ ΔΗΜΙΟΥΡΓΙΑΣ ΘΕΣΕΩΝ ΕΡΓΑΣΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΗΣ ΣΥΜΜΕΤΟΧΗΣ ΣΤΗΝ ΑΓΟΡΑ ΕΡΓΑΣΙΑΣ

Η συγκεκριμένη συνιστώσα του ελληνικού σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας περιλαμβάνει μέτρα για τον ανασχεδιασμό και την ενίσχυση των ενεργητικών πολιτικών για την αγορά εργασίας, τη βελτίωση της αποδοτικότητας των δημόσιων υπηρεσιών απασχόλησης και την παροχή αποτελεσματικού πλέγματος ασφαλείας κατά της ανεργίας, ενώ παράλληλα ενισχύει τα κίνητρα για επανένταξη στην αγορά εργασίας. Το μεγαλύτερο μέρος των μέτρων της συνιστώσας επικεντρώνεται σε ενεργητικές πολιτικές για την αγορά εργασίας, συμπεριλαμβανομένων προγραμμάτων ενεργοποίησης που επιδοτούν την απασχόληση στον ιδιωτικό τομέα και προωθούν την αναβάθμιση των δεξιοτήτων και την επανειδίκευση του εργατικού δυναμικού, καθώς και επενδύσεις για την τόνωση της ικανότητας της Δημόσιας Υπηρεσίας Απασχόλησης (ΟΑΕΔ) μέσω της ενίσχυσης των υπηρεσιών ψηφιοποίησης και συμβουλευτικής. Στο πλαίσιο της μεταρρύθμισης των παθητικών πολιτικών για την αγορά εργασίας, το σχέδιο αποσκοπεί στη βελτίωση της κάλυψης και της κατανομής των επιδομάτων ανεργίας, στην ενίσχυση του δικτύου κοινωνικής ασφάλειας, στην προώθηση της συμμετοχής στην αγορά εργασίας, μεταξύ άλλων και των ευάλωτων ομάδων, καθώς και στη βελτίωση της αποδοτικότητας και της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος κοινωνικής προστασίας. Η συνιστώσα συνάδει με τις ειδικές ανά χώρα συστάσεις για τη διασφάλιση της αποτελεσματικής στήριξης της συμμετοχής στον ενεργό εργασιακό βίο, τις επενδύσεις σε δεξιότητες και στην απασχολησιμότητα, καθώς και για τη βελτίωση της ψηφιοποίησης της δημόσιας διοίκησης (ειδικές ανά χώρα συστάσεις 2 2020 και 3 2020 και ειδική ανά χώρα σύσταση 2 2019). Επιπλέον, εστιάζοντας στην προώθηση των δεξιοτήτων και της απασχόλησης στον ψηφιακό και τον πράσινο τομέα, μεταξύ άλλων, η συνιστώσα υποστηρίζει την ψηφιακή και την πράσινη μετάβαση. Αναμένεται ότι κανένα μέτρο στη συνιστώσα αυτή δεν θα βλάπτει σημαντικά τους περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους κατά την έννοια του άρθρου 17 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2020/852, λαμβανομένων υπόψη της περιγραφής των μέτρων και των μέτρων μετριασμού που προβλέπονται στο σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας σύμφωνα με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση για την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C58/01).

Η.1. Περιγραφή των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων που είναι επιλέξιμες για λήψη μη επιστρεπτέας χρηματοδοτικής στήριξης

Μεταρρύθμιση: Εκσυγχρονισμός και απλούστευση του εργατικού δικαίου (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16744)

Στο πλαίσιο της μεταρρύθμισης θα τεθεί σε ισχύ συνολικός εργασιακός νόμος με τον οποίο θα εξορθολογιστούν βασικές πτυχές της αγοράς εργασίας με σκοπό τη βελτίωση της λειτουργίας της. Ειδικότερα, η μεταρρύθμιση θα έχει ως στόχο τον εκσυγχρονισμό α) του ατομικού εργατικού δικαίου, β) του συλλογικού εργατικού και συνδικαλιστικού δικαίου, γ) του πληροφοριακού συστήματος ΕΡΓΑΝΗ του Υπουργείου Εργασίας που χρησιμοποιείται για την παρακολούθηση της αγοράς εργασίας και τον εντοπισμό της αδήλωτης και της ελλιπώς δηλωμένης εργασίας, και δ) του πλαισίου για την ισορροπία επαγγελματικής και οικογενειακής ζωής. Πρωταρχικοί στόχοι της μεταρρύθμισης είναι η αύξηση των θέσεων εργασίας και της ανταγωνιστικότητας, η καταπολέμηση της αδήλωτης και της ελλιπώς δηλωμένης εργασίας, η βελτίωση της ισορροπίας επαγγελματικής και οικογενειακής ζωής και η γεφύρωση του χάσματος μεταξύ των φύλων όσον αφορά την απασχόληση. Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 30 Σεπτεμβρίου 2021.

Επένδυση: Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός συστημάτων εργασίας (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16750)

Η επένδυση επικεντρώνεται στον εκσυγχρονισμό της ικανότητας της δημόσιας διοίκησης να προσφέρει καλύτερες και ταχύτερες υπηρεσίες στους εργαζομένους και τους εργοδότες, με σκοπό τη μείωση της γραφειοκρατίας, τη βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας των μηχανισμών παρακολούθησης της αγοράς εργασίας, τη μείωση της αδήλωτης και της ελλιπώς δηλωμένης εργασίας και την απόκτηση έγκαιρων και ακριβών δεδομένων. Συγκεκριμένα, η επένδυση περιλαμβάνει την αναβάθμιση της ψηφιακής υποδομής του e-ΕΦΚΑ (Εθνικός Φορέας Κοινωνικής Ασφάλισης), συμπεριλαμβανομένου του συστήματος ψηφιακής απονομής σύνταξης (ΑΤΛΑΣ), και τη διασύνδεση των διαφορετικών πληροφοριακών συστημάτων (ΕΡΓΑΝΗ, ΕΦΚΑ και ΣΕΠΕ) στο πλαίσιο ενός ενιαίου συστήματος (ΑΡΙΑΔΝΗ). Τέλος, η επένδυση περιλαμβάνει τη δημιουργία ολοκληρωμένου πληροφοριακού συστήματος για θέματα υγιεινής και ασφάλειας στους χώρους εργασίας (ΗΡΙΔΑΝΟΣ). Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Τρίτη, 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2024.

Μεταρρύθμιση: Μεταρρύθμιση των ενεργητικών πολιτικών για την αγορά εργασίας (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου:) 16747)

Η μεταρρύθμιση των ενεργητικών πολιτικών για την αγορά εργασίας (ΕΠΑΕ) αποσκοπεί στη μεγιστοποίηση της αποτελεσματικότητάς τους μέσω του επανασχεδιασμού και της ενίσχυσης των προγραμμάτων επιδότησης μισθών και της σταδιακής μετάβασης σε ένα νέο μοντέλο υλοποίησης των ΕΠΑΕ. Η μεταρρύθμιση συνδυάζεται με σημαντικές επενδύσεις. Μεταξύ αυτών περιλαμβάνονται κυρίως τα εξής: α) πέντε στοχευμένα βραχυπρόθεσμα προγράμματα επιδότησης της απασχόλησης στον ιδιωτικό τομέα για 52 000 ανέργους (συμπεριλαμβανομένου προγράμματος που συνδυάζει την κατάρτιση και την υποστήριξη της απασχόλησης), β) εφαρμογή του νέου μοντέλου ανοικτού πλαισίου υλοποίησης των ΕΠΑΕ (το οποίο έχει δοκιμαστεί πιλοτικά) σε επιπλέον τρεις γεωγραφικές περιοχές (στους συμμετέχοντες θα προσφερθούν 22 500 προγράμματα κατάρτισης, 15 000 επιδοτήσεις απασχόλησης και 852 επιδοτήσεις επιχειρηματικότητας), γ) προσωρινή ενίσχυση του προσωπικού συμβούλων της Δημόσιας Υπηρεσίας Απασχόλησης (600 επιπλέον σύμβουλοι για 4 έτη) και δ) κατάρτιση του προσωπικού συμβούλων. Ειδικό μέρος των χορηγούμενων επιχορηγήσεων θα συμβάλει στις πράσινες δεξιότητες και σε θέσεις εργασίας στην πράσινη οικονομία. Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης και των επενδύσεων θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Μεταρρύθμιση: Μεταρρύθμιση των παθητικών πολιτικών για την αγορά εργασίας με σκοπό τη στήριξη της μετάβασης στην απασχόληση (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16746)

Η μεταρρύθμιση περιλαμβάνει δύο πιλοτικά έργα για τη μεταρρύθμιση του συστήματος ασφάλισης ανεργίας. Στο πλαίσιο αυτών των έργων θα εξεταστούν οι επιπτώσεις που θα έχουν στην αγορά εργασίας α) η αύξηση του επιπέδου και της κάλυψης του επιδόματος μακροχρόνιας ανεργίας και β) η τιμαριθμική αναπροσαρμογή του τυποποιημένου επιδόματος ανεργίας στο επίπεδο του τελευταίου καθαρού μισθού. Επιπλέον, το σχέδιο περιλαμβάνει μεταρρυθμίσεις μηδενικού κόστους με στόχο α) την περαιτέρω βελτίωση του πλαισίου αμοιβαίων υποχρεώσεων που ισχύει επί του παρόντος μεταξύ της Δημόσιας Υπηρεσίας Απασχόλησης και των ατόμων που αναζητούν εργασία, β) την ενοποίηση και τον εξορθολογισμό των επιδομάτων και παροχών ανεργίας για τη βελτίωση της αποδοτικότητας των δημόσιων δαπανών, και γ) την άρση των αντικινήτρων για την αναβάθμιση των δεξιοτήτων / επανειδίκευση των ανέργων με τη διατήρηση του δικαιώματός τους σε παροχές ανεργίας κατά τη συμμετοχή τους σε προγράμματα κατάρτισης. Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Τρίτη, 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2024.

Επένδυση: Αναδιάρθρωση και επαναπροσδιορισμός του ρόλου των τοπικών Κέντρων Προώθησης της Απασχόλησης (ΚΠΑ2) του ΟΑΕΔ (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16941)

Η επένδυση αποσκοπεί στη μεταρρύθμιση της Δημόσιας Υπηρεσίας Απασχόλησης (ΟΑΕΔ) της Ελλάδας προκειμένου να βελτιωθούν η ποιότητα των υπηρεσιών της, καθώς και η συνολική ικανότητα και αποτελεσματικότητά της. Η επένδυση περιλαμβάνει α) την οργανωτική μεταρρύθμιση της Δημόσιας Υπηρεσίας Απασχόλησης (ΟΑΕΔ) για την επικαιροποίηση του μοντέλου διακυβέρνησής της και την κατάρτιση νέου οργανογράμματος και συστήματος δημοσιονομικής διαχείρισης· β) τον επανασχεδιασμό και την ανακαίνιση των κτιρίων των 118 τοπικών Κέντρων Προώθησης της Απασχόλησης του ΟΑΕΔ (ΚΠΑ2), με ανανεωμένη εστίαση στις προσαρμοσμένες υπηρεσίες αντιστοίχισης, στη βελτιωμένη συμβουλευτική και την προσέγγιση των ανέργων· γ) νέα επικοινωνιακή στρατηγική του ΟΑΕΔ· δ) τη βελτίωση των μηχανισμών ποιοτικού ελέγχου της εξυπηρέτησης πελατών μέσω της μέτρησης και της παρακολούθησης των πτυχών της αποτελεσματικότητας, της αποδοτικότητας, της παραγωγικότητας και της ικανοποίησης των πελατών· ε) την εφαρμογή νέων μορφών υπηρεσιών κατάρτισης προφίλ και συμβουλευτικής. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός της Δημόσιας Υπηρεσίας Απασχόλησης (ΟΑΕΔ) (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16942)

Η επένδυση επικεντρώνεται στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό της Δημόσιας Υπηρεσίας Απασχόλησης (ΟΑΕΔ), με σκοπό την αύξηση της αποτελεσματικότητας των παρεχόμενων υπηρεσιών. Συγκεκριμένα, η επένδυση προβλέπει την ψηφιοποίηση των αρχείων του ΟΑΕΔ, την αγορά από τον ΟΑΕΔ ορισμένων νέων πληροφοριακών συστημάτων, τόσο εφαρμογών ιστού όσο και εγγενών εφαρμογών, καθώς και τον επανασχεδιασμό ορισμένων από τα τρέχοντα λειτουργικά του συστήματα. Η επένδυση περιλαμβάνει επίσης α) την επέκταση των ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών (μέσω της εφαρμογής ΟΑΕΔapp) που θα δώσει τη δυνατότητα στον ΟΑΕΔ να παρέχει ηλεκτρονικές υπηρεσίες στους ανέργους και τις επιχειρήσεις μέσω κινητών τηλεφώνων και ταμπλετών, και β) ένα εξαιρετικά εξελιγμένο και υπερσύγχρονο εργαλείο αντιστοίχισης που θα βοηθήσει τον ΟΑΕΔ να βελτιστοποιήσει τη διαδικασία αντιστοίχισης προσφοράς και ζήτησης εργασίας. Η ανωτέρω επένδυση θα οδηγήσει σε καλύτερο σύστημα διαχείρισης δεδομένων και λήψης αποφάσεων, στη μεγιστοποίηση των πόρων και σε μεγαλύτερη ικανοποίηση των πελατών. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Η.2. Ορόσημα, στόχοι, δείκτες και χρονοδιάγραμμα για την παρακολούθηση και την υλοποίηση της μη επιστρεπτέας χρηματοδοτικής στήριξης

Βασική μεταρρύθμιση 6: Εκσυγχρονισμός και απλούστευση εργατικού δικαίου και ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός συστημάτων εργασίας

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχο
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
133	8 - 3.1. Προώθηση της δημιουργίας θέσεων εργασίας και της συμμετοχής στην αγορά εργασίας — 16744_Εκσυγχρονισμός και απλούστευση εργατικού δικαίου	Ορόσημο	Έναρξη ισχύος εργασιακού νόμου	Διάταξη του νόμου που αναφέρει την έναρξη ισχύος				3ο τρίμηνο	2021	Έναρξη ισχύος του εργασιακού νόμου με τον οποίο εκσυγχρονιστεί α) το ατομικό εργατικό δίκαιο, β) το εργατικό και το συνδικαλιστικό δίκαιο, γ) το πληροφ σύστημα ΕΡΓΑΝΗ του Υπουργείου Εργασίας που χρη για την παρακολούθηση της αγοράς εργασίας και το της αδήλωτης και της ελλιπώς δηλωμένης εργασίας πλαίσιο για την ισορροπία επαγγελματικής και οικο ζωής.
134	8 - 3.1. Προώθηση της δημιουργίας θέσεων εργασίας και της συμμετοχής στην αγορά εργασίας — 16750_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός συστημάτων εργασίας	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση σύμβασης για πληροφοριακά συστήματα εργασίας	Κοινοποίηση της ανάθεσης συμβάσεων				4ο τρίμηνο	2022	Ολοκλήρωση της ανάθεσης συμβάσεων για τα ακόλ — Ενιαίο πληροφοριακό σύστημα για την παρακολο αγοράς εργασίας (ΑΡΙΑΔΝΗ) — Υγιεινή και Ασφάλεια στους χώρους εργασίας (Η — Διαδικασία καθορισμού του νόμιμου κατώτατου — Ψηφιοποίηση του ιστορικού ασφάλισης του Ενια Συντάξεων (e-ΕΦΚΑ) — Νέο ολοκληρωμένο πληροφοριακό σύστημα για (ΕΦΚΑ IITS) — Αναβάθμιση του συστήματος ψηφιακής απονομ (ΑΤΛΑΣ)
135	8 - 3.1. Προώθηση της δημιουργίας θέσεων εργασίας και της συμμετοχής στην αγορά εργασίας — 16942_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός της Δημόσιας Υπηρεσίας Απασχόλησης (ΟΑΕΔ)	Στόχος	Ψηφιοποίηση του ΟΑΕΔ Ψηφιοποιημένα αρχεία σε μεγέθη σελίδων Α3 και Α4		Αριθμός σελίδων Α3/Α4 ψηφιοποιημένων αρχείων του ΟΑΕΔ	0	8 000 000	4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Ολοκλήρωση ψηφιοποίησης 8 000 000 σελίδων Α3/ του ΟΑΕΔ, όπως επιβεβαιώνεται από έκθεση του ΟΑ
136	8 - 3.1. Προώθηση της δημιουργίας θέσεων	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του συστήματος	Έναρξη ισχύος παράγωγου				2ο τρίμηνο	2024	Ολοκλήρωση της αναβάθμισης του συστήματος ψη απονομής σύνταξης (ΑΤΛΑΣ) που επιτρέπει την καλ

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχο
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	εργασίας και της συμμετοχής στην αγορά εργασίας — 16750_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός συστημάτων εργασίας		ψηφιακής απονομής σύνταξης ΑΤΛΑΣ	δικαίου για τη θέσπιση του συστήματος						διεκπεραίωση των αιτήσεων συνταξιοδότησης και ε παροχών, με την έναρξη ισχύος του παράγωγου δικ θέσπιση του συστήματος
137	8 - 3.1. Προώθηση της δημιουργίας θέσεων εργασίας και της συμμετοχής στην αγορά εργασίας — 16750_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός συστημάτων εργασίας	Ορόσημο	Έναρξη ισχύος παράγωγου δικαίου για το ενιαίο πληροφοριακό σύστημα ΑΡΙΑΔΝΗ	Έναρξη ισχύος παράγωγου δικαίου για την έναρξη συλλογής δεδομένων σε εθνικό επίπεδο μέσω του συστήματος				4ο τρίμηνο	2024	Εφαρμογή του ενιαίου πληροφοριακού συστήματος παρακολούθηση της αγοράς εργασίας (ΑΡΙΑΔΝΗ) μ έναρξης ισχύος του παράγωγου δικαίου για την ένα συλλογής δεδομένων σε εθνικό επίπεδο μέσω του σ Μέσω του συστήματος θα διασφαλιστεί η ψηφιακή του χρόνου εργασίας (ηλεκτρονική κάρτα εργασίας, παρουσία) και θα δημιουργηθεί ενιαία πύλη για τα δεδομένα που αφορούν την απασχόληση και την κο ασφάλιση.

Θ. ΣΥΝΙΣΤΩΣΑ 3.2: ΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΣΗ, ΕΠΑΓΓΕΛΜΑΤΙΚΗ ΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΣΗ ΚΑΙ ΚΑΤΑΡΤΙΣΗ, ΚΑΙ ΔΕΞΙΟΤΗΤΕΣ

Η συγκεκριμένη συνιστώσα του ελληνικού σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας αποσκοπεί στη βελτίωση της ποιότητας, της αποδοτικότητας και της αποτελεσματικότητας των συστημάτων εκπαίδευσης και διά βίου μάθησης. Η συνιστώσα περιλαμβάνει επενδύσεις σε οριζόντια προγράμματα επανακατάρτισης σε ψηφιακές και πράσινες δεξιότητες και στον οικονομικό εγγραμματισμό για συνολικά 628 000 δικαιούχους. ΟΙ επενδύσεις αυτές συνοδεύονται από τη μεταρρύθμιση του συστήματος διά βίου μάθησης για τη βελτίωση της παροχής κατάρτισης, καθώς και από δέσμη μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων που εστιάζουν στα συστήματα επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης (ΕΕΚ) και μαθητείας, ώστε να βελτιωθεί η συνάφειά τους με την αγορά εργασίας. Όσον αφορά την ΕΕΚ, το σχέδιο αποσκοπεί στην αναβάθμιση των υποδομών και του εξοπλισμού ΕΕΚ, στον εκσυγχρονισμό των υφιστάμενων προγραμμάτων σπουδών και στην ανάπτυξη νέων επαγγελματικών προφίλ, μεταξύ άλλων στους τομείς της ενέργειας, του περιβάλλοντος και της ψηφιακής οικονομίας. Επιπλέον, το σχέδιο προβλέπει μια νέα στρατηγική για την αριστεία στα πανεπιστήμια, με στόχο τη βελτίωση των ερευνητικών τους επιδόσεων και της ποιότητας της εκπαίδευσης, μέσω επενδύσεων στην αναβάθμιση των ερευνητικών και εκπαιδευτικών υποδομών, της στήριξης ερευνητικών έργων και διδακτορικών προγραμμάτων, σε συνεργασία επίσης με τον ιδιωτικό τομέα, καθώς και προγραμμάτων επισκεπτών καθηγητών. Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις αυτές συνδυάζονται με επενδύσεις στην ψηφιοποίηση του εκπαιδευτικού συστήματος, μεγάλο μέρος των οποίων διατίθεται για διαδραστικά συστήματα μάθησης στα σχολεία πρωτοβάθμιας και δευτεροβάθμιας εκπαίδευσης και σε κουπόνια (voucher) για μαθητές και σπουδαστές από οικογένειες χαμηλού εισοδήματος για την αγορά εξοπλισμού πληροφορικής.

Η συνιστώσα συνάδει με τις ειδικές ανά χώρα συστάσεις για επενδύσεις στην εκπαίδευση, την απασχολησιμότητα και τις δεξιότητες και για τη βελτίωση της ψηφιοποίησης της δημόσιας διοίκησης (ειδικές ανά χώρα συστάσεις 3 2020 και 2 2019). Αναμένεται ότι κανένα μέτρο στη συνιστώσα αυτή δεν θα βλάπτει σημαντικά τους περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους κατά την έννοια του άρθρου 17 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2020/852, λαμβανομένων υπόψη της περιγραφής των μέτρων και των μέτρων μετριασμού που προβλέπονται στο σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας σύμφωνα με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση για την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C58/01).

Θ.1. Περιγραφή των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων που είναι επιλέξιμες για λήψη μη επιστρεπτέας χρηματοδοτικής στήριξης

Μεταρρύθμιση: Νέα στρατηγική για τη διά βίου μάθηση: εκσυγχρονισμός και αναβάθμιση του ελληνικού συστήματος αναβάθμισης δεξιοτήτων και επανειδίκευσης (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16913)

Η μεταρρύθμιση αποσκοπεί στη βελτίωση του πλαισίου διά βίου μάθησης με σκοπό την αύξηση της ποιότητας και της συνάφειάς του με την αγορά εργασίας. Ειδικότερα, η μεταρρύθμιση θα επιτρέψει την καλύτερη παρακολούθηση και κάλυψη των αναγκών ζήτησης της αγοράς εργασίας μέσω του εκσυγχρονισμού, της αναβάθμισης και της διασύνδεσης των υφιστάμενων συνόλων δεδομένων των διαφόρων υπουργείων και οργανισμών, συμπεριλαμβανομένου του Μηχανισμού Διάγνωσης της Αγοράς Εργασίας που θεσπίστηκε το 2016. Στο πλαίσιο της μεταρρύθμισης θα θεσπιστούν επίσης λογαριασμοί διά βίου μάθησης, οι οποίοι αναμένεται να χρησιμεύσουν ως το κύριο εργαλείο για την παροχή συνεχούς κατάρτισης ανάλογα με τις εξατομικευμένες ανάγκες, καθώς και ένας νέος εθνικός κατάλογος επιλέξιμων παρόχων κατάρτισης που θα επιβάλλει ελάχιστα κριτήρια ποιότητας για τους εκπαιδευτές με βάση τη συνεισφορά. Τέλος, η μεταρρύθμιση θα οδηγήσει στη δημιουργία μιας νέας δομής διακυβέρνησης, του Εθνικού Συμβουλίου για τις Δεξιότητες, το οποίο θα ενταχθεί στον ΟΑΕΔ και θα είναι υπεύθυνο για τον σχεδιασμό της ετήσιας επικαιροποίησης

της εθνικής στρατηγικής δεξιοτήτων. Η μεταρρύθμιση συνοδεύεται από επένδυση σε οριζόντια προγράμματα αναβάθμισης δεξιοτήτων που απευθύνονται σε διάφορες πληθυσμιακές ομάδες και αποσκοπούν στην παροχή α) βασικών και μεσαίου επιπέδου ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων, β) πράσινων δεξιοτήτων και γ) δεξιοτήτων στον τομέα του οικονομικού εγγραμματισμού. Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης και της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Μεταρρύθμιση: Στρατηγική αριστείας στα πανεπιστήμια και καινοτομία (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16289)

Η μεταρρύθμιση αποσκοπεί στην ενίσχυση των ερευνητικών επιδόσεων και της εξωστρέφειας των ελληνικών πανεπιστημίων, μεταξύ άλλων με την προσέλκυση ειδικευμένου και διακεκριμένου ακαδημαϊκού προσωπικού και ερευνητών, καθώς και στη βελτίωση της ποιότητας και της συνάφειας της εκπαίδευσης που προσφέρεται στους σπουδαστές με την αγορά εργασίας. Συγκεκριμένα, η μεταρρύθμιση προβλέπει α) πρόγραμμα χρηματοδότησης 70 ερευνητικών έργων (ομάδες ερευνητικής αριστείας) με στόχο να δοθούν κίνητρα σε εξέχοντες εθνικούς ή διεθνείς ακαδημαϊκούς για την εκτέλεση καινοτόμων και συνεργατικών ερευνητικών έργων με εταιρείες του ιδιωτικού τομέα στην Ελλάδα· β) πρόγραμμα χρηματοδότησης (επισκέπτες καθηγητές) που παρέχει κίνητρα σε 250 διακεκριμένους ακαδημαϊκούς ξένων πανεπιστημίων ή ερευνητικών ιδρυμάτων, το οποίο απευθύνεται κυρίως σε πανεπιστήμια εκτός ΕΕ, προκειμένου να συνεργαστούν με ελληνικά πανεπιστήμια για μέγιστη περίοδο τριών ετών και να συμμετάσχουν σε σχέδια συνεργατικής έρευνας με εταιρείες του ιδιωτικού τομέα από την Ελλάδα ή το εξωτερικό· γ) την αναβάθμιση των ερευνητικών και εκπαιδευτικών υποδομών επιλεγμένων ελληνικών πανεπιστημίων και πανεπιστημιακών μονάδων εφαρμοσμένων επιστημών και τεχνολογίας· δ) τη χρηματοδότηση 249 βιομηχανικών διδακτορικών προγραμμάτων διάρκειας τριών ετών σε συνεργασία με εταιρείες του ιδιωτικού τομέα· ε) την παροχή χρηματοδότησης σε μεμονωμένους ερευνητές ή ομάδες ερευνητών βάσει κριτηρίων αριστείας· στ) τη χρηματοδότηση της ανάπτυξης του Πιστοποιητικού Εκπαιδευτή, το οποίο είναι ένα πρόγραμμα για την πιστοποίηση της παιδαγωγικής και διδακτικής επάρκειας των σχολικών εκπαιδευτών (εξάμηνη παρακολούθηση μαθημάτων σε πανεπιστήμιο και εξάμηνη διδασκαλία σε σχολεία στο πλαίσιο δοκιμαστικής πρακτικής άσκησης για 30 000 υποψήφιους εκπαιδευτικούς) και ζ) τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό του εθνικού Δικτύου Ελληνικών Βιβλιοθηκών. Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Τετάρτη, 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Μεταρρύθμιση: Ενίσχυση του συστήματος μαθητείας (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16794)

Στόχος της μεταρρύθμισης είναι η επαναφορά των Επαγγελματικών Σχολών Μαθητείας της Δημόσιας Υπηρεσίας Απασχόλησης (ΟΑΕΔ ΕΠΑΣ) ως αναπόσπαστο μέρος της στρατηγικής της κυβέρνησης για την επαγγελματική εκπαίδευση και κατάρτιση (ΕΕΚ) και την απασχόληση των νέων. Συγκεκριμένα, η μεταρρύθμιση περιλαμβάνει τα εξής: 1) θέσπιση νέου νομικού πλαισίου για το εθνικό σύστημα ΕΕΚ· 2) σχεδιασμό και εφαρμογή νέου συστήματος για τη βελτίωση του ποιοτικού ελέγχου στις σχολές ΕΕΚ του ΟΑΕΔ (ΕΠΑΣ), την αξιολόγηση των αποτελεσμάτων του και την παρακολούθηση της προόδου και των επιδόσεων των σπουδαστών στην αγορά εργασίας· 3) απλοποίηση των μαθησιακών διαδικασιών και ενσωμάτωση νέων μεθοδολογιών και εργαλείων, όπως πλατφόρμες ηλεκτρονικής μάθησης και ψηφιακό περιεχόμενο εκπαίδευσης, τόσο για τους μαθητευόμενους όσο και για τους εκπαιδευτές· 4) αξιολόγηση, επανασχεδιασμό και επικαιροποίηση των υφιστάμενων προγραμμάτων σπουδών (με τη συμβολή των κοινωνικών εταίρων και των εργοδοτών) για την περαιτέρω ευθυγράμμιση με τις πραγματικές ανάγκες της αγοράς εργασίας· 5) ανανέωση και εκσυγχρονισμό της υποδομής ΕΕΚ (εργαστηρίων και εξοπλισμού)· 6) ανακαίνιση των κτιρίων των ΕΠΑΣ για τη βελτίωση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης και της χωρικής λειτουργικότητας· 7) ενσωμάτωση της τεχνολογίας εικονικής πραγματικότητας στις καθημερινές εκπαιδευτικές ενότητες· 8) προώθηση ad-hoc

συμπράξεων με εργοδότες και επιμελητήρια και δημιουργία πειραματικών ΕΠΑΣ· 9) κατασκευή σχολών για επαγγέλματα που σχετίζονται με την πράσινη μετάβαση· 10) επέκταση του υφιστάμενου δικτύου γραφείων σταδιοδρομίας· 11) εφαρμογή εκτενούς προγράμματος «εκπαίδευσης των εκπαιδευτών» στις ΕΠΑΣ· 12) χρηματοδότηση επικοινωνιακής εκστρατείας για την προώθηση του συστήματος μαθητείας. Ειδικό μέρος των χορηγούμενων επιχορηγήσεων θα συμβάλει στις πράσινες δεξιότητες και θέσεις εργασίας και στην πράσινη οικονομία. Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Τετάρτη, 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Οι ανακαινίσεις και τα μέτρα με σκοπό την ενεργειακή απόδοση α) επιτυγχάνουν κατά μέσο όρο, τουλάχιστον μεσαίας κλίμακας ανακαίνιση, όπως ορίζεται στη σύσταση (ΕΕ) 2019/786 της Επιτροπής για την ανακαίνιση κτιρίων, ή β) επιτυγχάνουν, κατά μέσο όρο, μείωση των άμεσων και έμμεσων εκπομπών αερίων του θερμοκηπίου κατά τουλάχιστον 30 % σε σύγκριση με τις εκ των προτέρων εκπομπές. Αναμένεται ότι το μέτρο αυτό δεν θα βλάπτει σημαντικά τους περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους κατά την έννοια του άρθρου 17 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2020/852, λαμβανομένων υπόψη της περιγραφής του μέτρου και των μέτρων μετριασμού που προβλέπονται στο σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας σύμφωνα με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση για την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C58/01). Ειδικότερα, σύμφωνα με το μέτρο, οι οικονομικοί φορείς που εκτελούν τις κατασκευαστικές εργασίες πρέπει να διασφαλίζουν ότι τουλάχιστον το 70 % (κατά βάρος) των μη επικίνδυνων αποβλήτων κατασκευών και κατεδαφίσεων {εξαιρουμένων των φυσικών υλικών που αναφέρονται στην κατηγορία 17 05 04 του ευρωπαϊκού καταλόγου αποβλήτων που καταρτίστηκε με την απόφαση 2000/532/ΕΚ, της 3ης Μαΐου 2000, για αντικατάσταση της απόφασης 94/3/ΕΚ για τη θέσπιση καταλόγου αποβλήτων σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 1 στοιχείο α) της οδηγίας 75/442/ΕΟΚ του Συμβουλίου και της απόφασης 94/904/ΕΚ του Συμβουλίου για την κατάρτιση καταλόγου επικίνδυνων αποβλήτων κατ' εφαρμογή του άρθρου 1 παράγραφος 4 της οδηγίας 91/689/ΕΟΚ του Συμβουλίου για τα επικίνδυνα απόβλητα [κοινοποιηθείσα υπό τον αριθμό Ε(2000) 1147]} που παράγονται στο εργοτάξιο προετοιμάζεται για επαναχρησιμοποίηση, ανακύκλωση και άλλες διαδικασίες ανάκτησης υλικών, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των εργασιών επίχωσης με τη χρήση αποβλήτων για την υποκατάσταση άλλων υλικών, σύμφωνα με την ιεράρχηση των αποβλήτων και το πρωτόκολλο της ΕΕ για τη διαχείριση των αποβλήτων κατασκευών και κατεδαφίσεων.

Μεταρρύθμιση: Παροχή δεξιοτήτων, επανειδίκευση και αναβάθμιση δεξιοτήτων του εργατικού δυναμικού μέσω αναμορφωμένου μοντέλου κατάρτισης (μεταρρύθμιση της επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης) (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16792)

Η μεταρρύθμιση έχει ως στόχο 1) τη βελτίωση του ποιοτικού ελέγχου (όπως συστήματα αξιολόγησης για την παρακολούθηση της προόδου και των επιδόσεων των ασκουμένων) στις μονάδες επαγγελματικής κατάρτισης της Δημόσιας Υπηρεσίας Απασχόλησης (ΟΑΕΔ), 2) την επικαιροποίηση των θεματικών ενοτήτων τους σύμφωνα με τις τρέχουσες και μελλοντικές ανάγκες της αγοράς εργασίας, στο πλαίσιο της συνολικής μεταρρύθμισης των ενεργητικών πολιτικών για την αγορά εργασίας (ΕΠΑΕ) του ΟΑΕΔ, 3) την προώθηση της ηλεκτρονικής μάθησης και της ψηφιοποίησης του εκπαιδευτικού περιεχομένου, 4) τη μεταρρύθμιση του «Λογαριασμού για την Απασχόληση και την Επαγγελματική Κατάρτιση» (ΛΑΕΚ) που χρηματοδοτεί προγράμματα επαγγελματικής κατάρτισης εργαζομένων. Η μεταρρύθμιση συνδυάζεται με επενδύσεις σε ανακαινίσεις εργαστηρίων και προμήθεια εξοπλισμού. Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Τετάρτη, 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Μεταρρύθμιση: Αναβάθμιση επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16934)

Η προτεινόμενη μεταρρύθμιση αποσκοπεί στην επιτάχυνση της εφαρμογής του νόμου 4763/2020. Οι προτεινόμενες δράσεις αναμένεται 1) να συμβάλουν στο να καταστεί η

επαγγελματική εκπαίδευση και κατάρτιση (ΕΕΚ) ελκυστική εκπαιδευτική πορεία 2) να ενισχύσουν τη σύνδεση μεταξύ της εκπαίδευσης και των αναγκών της αγοράς εργασίας και 3) να παράσχουν τις δεξιότητες που απαιτούνται για τη διττή πράσινη και ψηφιακή μετάβαση και να ενισχύσουν τις προοπτικές απασχόλησης, ιδίως των νέων. Η μεταρρύθμιση περιλαμβάνει τις ακόλουθες συνιστώσες: σχεδιασμό και ανάπτυξη πέντε θεματικών και δέκα πειραματικών ΙΕΚ (Ινστιτούτα Επαγγελματικής Κατάρτισης) μέσω της ανακαίνισης κτιρίων, της προμήθειας εξοπλισμού και υλικού, της ανάπτυξης νέων προγραμμάτων σπουδών και προγραμμάτων κατάρτισης και της παροχής συμπληρωματικής εκπαίδευσης/κατάρτισης για τους εκπαιδευτές· β) σχεδιασμό και ανάπτυξη 25 πρότυπων επαγγελματικών λυκείων (πρότυπα ΕΠΑΛ) μέσω της ανακαίνισης κτιρίων, της προμήθειας εξοπλισμού και υλικού, της ανάπτυξης νέων προγραμμάτων σπουδών και προγραμμάτων κατάρτισης και της παροχής συμπληρωματικής εκπαίδευσης/κατάρτισης για το διδακτικό προσωπικό τους (πρότυπα ΕΠΑΛ)· γ) επέκταση των ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών του Εθνικού Οργανισμού Πιστοποίησης Προσόντων και Επαγγελματικού Προσανατολισμού (ΕΟΠΠΕΠ) και ανάπτυξη πλατφόρμας ηλεκτρονικής μάθησης ΕΕΚ για τη μετατροπή του υφιστάμενου διδακτικού υλικού σε ενότητες ηλεκτρονικής μάθησης· δ) ανάπτυξη και πιστοποίηση 200 επαγγελματικών προφίλ, μεταξύ άλλων στους τομείς της ενέργειας, του περιβάλλοντος και της ψηφιακής οικονομίας. Όλα τα προγράμματα αποσκοπούν στην ενθάρρυνση της συμμετοχής των γυναικών στην ΕΕΚ και στην προώθηση των ηγετικών τους δεξιοτήτων. Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Τετάρτη, 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός της εκπαίδευσης (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16676)

Η επένδυση προβλέπει τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό της εκπαίδευσης όσον αφορά το περιεχόμενο, τις υποδομές και τις υπηρεσίες και συνοδεύεται από ολοκληρωμένη στρατηγική μεταρρύθμισης για την επικαιροποίηση των προγραμμάτων σπουδών, τον εξορθολογισμό των υπηρεσιών και την παρακολούθηση των εκπαιδευτικών αποτελεσμάτων. Η επένδυση περιλαμβάνει τις ακόλουθες συνιστώσες: ψηφιακό περιεχόμενο στα σχολεία· ψηφιακός εξοπλισμός στα σχολεία· επαγγελματική εξέλιξη των εκπαιδευτικών στα σχολεία και ψηφιακές υπηρεσίες σε σχολεία και πανεπιστήμια. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Αναβάθμιση επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης (ΕΕΚ): Προμήθεια εργαστηριακού εξοπλισμού για τα Εργαστηριακά Κέντρα των ΙΕΚ, ΕΠΑΛ, των Τμημάτων Μεταδευτεροβάθμιας Μαθητείας και των Σχολών Επαγγελματικής Κατάρτισης (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16933)

Με την επένδυση αυτή θα αναβαθμιστεί και θα εκσυγχρονιστεί η υποδομή των μονάδων επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης (ΕΕΚ) σε όλη την Ελλάδα, ιδίως όσον αφορά τα Ινστιτούτα Επαγγελματικής Κατάρτισης (ΙΕΚ), τα Επαγγελματικά Λύκεια (ΕΠΑΛ), τα Τμήματα Μεταδευτεροβάθμιας Μαθητείας και τις Σχολές Επαγγελματικής Κατάρτισης. Η επένδυση αυτή συμπληρώνει τη μεταρρύθμιση για την αναβάθμιση της επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Θ.2. Ορόσημα, στόχοι, δείκτες και χρονοδιάγραμμα για την παρακολούθηση και την υλοποίηση της μη επιστρεπτέας χρηματοδοτικής στήριξης

Κορυφαία επένδυση 5: Νέα στρατηγική για τη διά βίου μάθηση: Εκσυγχρονισμός και αναβάθμιση του ελληνικού συστήματος αναβάθμισης δεξιοτήτων και επανειδίκευσης

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/ στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
138	9 - 3.2. Εκπαίδευση, επαγγελματική εκπαίδευση και κατάρτιση, και δεξιότητες — 16913_Νέα στρατηγική για τη διά βίου μάθηση: Εκσυγχρονισμός και αναβάθμιση του ελληνικού συστήματος αναβάθμισης δεξιοτήτων και επανειδίκευσης	Ορόσημο	Έναρξη ισχύος νομοθεσίας σχετικά με τη στρατηγική για τη διά βίου μάθηση	Έναρξη ισχύος πρωτογενούς και παράγωγου δικαίου				2ο τρίμηνο	2022	Με βάση την εθνική στρατηγική για τη διά βίου μάθηση, θα τεθεί σε ισχύ πρωτογενές και παράγωγο δίκαιο για τον καθορισμό των βασικών στοιχείων του νέου πλαισίου διά βίου μάθησης (συμπεριλαμβανομένων διατάξεων για τη σύσταση του Εθνικού Συμβουλίου για τις Δεξιότητες ως κεντρικού εποπτικού οργάνου, για την κατάρτιση λογαριασμών παροχής δεξιοτήτων διά βίου μάθησης, εθνικού καταλόγου και πίνακα βαθμολογίας επιλέξιμων παρόχων κατάρτισης και μηχανισμού διάγνωσης της αγοράς εργασίας).
139	9 - 3.2. Εκπαίδευση, επαγγελματική εκπαίδευση και κατάρτιση, και δεξιότητες — 16913_Νέα στρατηγική για τη διά	Στόχος	Επικύρωση της ολοκλήρωσης μαθημάτων κατάρτισης στο πλαίσιο της στρατηγικής		Αριθμός ατόμων που έλαβαν πιστοποιητικό επιτυχούς συμμετοχής σε πρόγραμμα κατάρτισης	0	150 000	4ο τρίμηνο	2022	Ολοκλήρωση προγραμμάτων κατάρτισης στον τομέα των ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων, των πράσινων δεξιοτήτων και του οικονομικού εγγραμματισμού για τουλάχιστον 150 000 συμμετέχοντες, καθώς και επικύρωση και πιστοποίηση των δεξιοτήτων που αποκτήθηκαν για όλους τους επιτυχόντες συμμετέχοντες. Η επένδυση αυτή ανταποκρίνεται στην ανάγκη για ψηφιακές και πράσινες δεξιότητες, καθώς και για τον οικονομικό εγγραμματισμό των ακόλουθων πληθυσμιακών

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/ στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	βίου μάθηση: Εκσυγχρονισμός και αναβάθμιση του ελληνικού συστήματος αναβάθμισης δεξιοτήτων και επανειδίκευσης		διά βίου μάθησης							ομάδων: α) των ανέργων, κυρίως των νέων και των μακροχρόνια ανέργων, β) των εργαζομένων, κυρίως των εργαζομένων που διατρέχουν υψηλό κίνδυνο ανεργίας και εκείνων που έχουν μείνει πίσω όσον αφορά την τεχνολογία του χώρου εργασίας, γ) των εργαζομένων, κυρίως σε ΜΜΕ με περιορισμένη ικανότητα εσωτερικής κατάρτισης, δ) των δημόσιων υπαλλήλων, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των εκπαιδευτικών. Προσφέρονται οι εξής δεξιότητες: α) βασικές ψηφιακές δεξιότητες, β) μεσαίου επιπέδου ψηφιακές δεξιότητες, γ) πράσινες δεξιότητες και γ) δεξιότητες στον τομέα του οικονομικού εγγραμματισμού.
140	9 - 3.2. Εκπαίδευση, επαγγελματική εκπαίδευση και κατάρτιση, και δεξιότητες — 16913_Νέα στρατηγική για τη διά βίου μάθηση: Εκσυγχρονισμός και αναβάθμιση του ελληνικού συστήματος αναβάθμισης δεξιοτήτων και επανειδίκευσης	Στόχος	Επικύρωση της ολοκλήρωσης μαθημάτων κατάρτισης στο πλαίσιο της στρατηγικής διά βίου μάθησης		Αριθμός ατόμων που έλαβαν πιστοποιητικό επιτυχούς ολοκλήρωσης του προγράμματος κατάρτισης	150 000	500 000	4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση προγραμμάτων κατάρτισης στον τομέα των ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων, των πράσινων δεξιοτήτων και του οικονομικού εγγραμματισμού για 500 000 συμμετέχοντες (σωρευτικά, κύμα 1 και κύμα 2), καθώς και επικύρωση και πιστοποίηση των δεξιοτήτων που αποκτήθηκαν μέσω και των δύο κυμάτων προγραμμάτων κατάρτισης για όλους τους επιτυχόντες συμμετέχοντες. Από τον συνολικό αριθμό των συμμετεχόντων, τουλάχιστον το 33 % (167 000 συμμετέχοντες) θα έχουν παρακολουθήσει προγράμματα κατάρτισης για την απόκτηση πράσινων δεξιοτήτων και την εύρεση θέσεων εργασίας στην πράσινη οικονομία.

Ομάδα 11: Προώθηση της δημιουργίας θέσεων εργασίας και της συμμετοχής στην αγορά εργασίας / Εκπαίδευση, επαγγελματική εκπαίδευση και κατάρτιση, και δεξιότητες — ΟΑΕΔ — Μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις

- Αναδιάρθρωση και επαναπροσδιορισμός του ρόλου των τοπικών Κέντρων Προώθησης της Απασχόλησης (ΚΠΑ2) του ΟΑΕΔ (αναγνωριστικό: 16941)
- Μεταρρύθμιση των ενεργητικών πολιτικών για την αγορά εργασίας (αναγνωριστικό: 16747)
- Ενίσχυση του συστήματος μαθητείας (αναγνωριστικό: 16794)
- Μεταρρύθμιση των παθητικών πολιτικών για την αγορά εργασίας με σκοπό τη στήριξη της μετάβασης στην απασχόληση (αναγνωριστικό: 16746)
- Παροχή δεξιοτήτων, επανειδίκευση και αναβάθμιση δεξιοτήτων του εργατικού δυναμικού μέσω αναμορφωμένου μοντέλου κατάρτισης (μεταρρύθμιση της επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης) (αναγνωριστικό: 16792)

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
141	8 - 3.1. Προώθηση της δημιουργίας θέσεων εργασίας και της συμμετοχής στην αγορά εργασίας — 16941_Αναδιάρθρωση και επαναπροσδιορισμός του ρόλου των τοπικών Κέντρων Προώθησης της Απασχόλησης (ΚΠΑ2) του ΟΑΕΔ	Ορόσημο	Έναρξη ισχύος νομοθεσίας για την οργανωτική μεταρρύθμιση του ΟΑΕΔ	Έναρξη ισχύος της νομοθεσίας				3ο τρίμηνο	2021	Έναρξη ισχύος της οργανωτικής μεταρρύθμισης του Οργανισμού Απασχόλησης Εργατικού Δυναμικού (Ο αναδιάρθρωση, ανακαίνιση και επαναπροσδιορισμ ρόλου των οικείων τοπικών Κέντρων Προώθησης τη Απασχόλησης με σκοπό τη βελτίωση της ποιότητας, ικανότητας και της αποτελεσματικότητας των παρεχόμενων υπηρεσιών.
142	8 - 3.1. Προώθηση της δημιουργίας θέσεων εργασίας και της συμμετοχής στην αγορά εργασίας — 16746_Μεταρρύθμιση των παθητικών πολιτικών για την αγορά εργασίας με σκοπό τη στήριξη της μετάβασης στην απασχόληση	Ορόσημο	Έναρξη ισχύος νομοθεσίας για τη μεταρρύθμιση του πλαισίου αμοιβαίων υποχρεώσεων	Έναρξη ισχύος της νομοθεσίας				3ο τρίμηνο	2022	Έναρξη ισχύος νομοθεσίας για τη μεταρρύθμιση του πλαισίου αμοιβαίων υποχρεώσεων, το οποίο καθορ σχέση μεταξύ της Δημόσιας Υπηρεσίας Απασχόλησ (ΔΥΑ) και του ατόμου που αναζητά εργασία. Μεταξ άλλων, η μεταρρύθμιση θα περιλαμβάνει νέο ορισμ ενεργητικής αναζήτησης εργασίας και κυρώσεις για ανέργους που δεν συμμορφώνονται με τους νέους κανόνες.
143	9 - 3.2. Εκπαίδευση, επαγγελματική εκπαίδευση και κατάρτιση, και δεξιότητες — 16792_Παροχή δεξιοτήτων, επανειδίκευση και	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση σύμβασης για το σύστημα ελέγχου ποιότητας ΕΕΚ	Κοινοποίηση ανάθεσης της σύμβασης				2ο τρίμηνο	2023	Ανάθεση σύμβασης για το σύστημα ποιοτικού ελέγχ της επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης (Ε σκοπό τη βελτίωση του ποιοτικού ελέγχου των μον επαγγελματικής κατάρτισης του Οργανισμού Απασχόλησης Εργατικού Δυναμικού (ΟΑΕΔ), κυρίω της αξιολόγησης των αποτελεσμάτων του και της παρακολούθησης της προόδου και των επιδόσεων καταρτιζομένων στην αγορά εργασίας.

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	αναβάθμιση δεξιοτήτων του εργατικού δυναμικού μέσω αναμορφωμένου μοντέλου κατάρτισης (μεταρρύθμιση της επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης)									
144	8 - 3.1. Προώθηση της δημιουργίας θέσεων εργασίας και της συμμετοχής στην αγορά εργασίας — 16747_Μεταρρύθμιση των ενεργητικών πολιτικών για την αγορά εργασίας	Στόχος	Ολοκλήρωση των προγραμμάτων επανειδίκευσης, αναβάθμισης δεξιοτήτων και απασχόλησης στο πλαίσιο των ΕΠΑΕ		Αριθμός ανέργων (ηλικίας 25-45 ετών) που έλαβαν πιστοποιητικό επιτυχούς ολοκλήρωσης του προγράμματος κατάρτισης	0	13 500	4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Επιτυχής ολοκλήρωση συνολικού προγράμματος αναβάθμισης δεξιοτήτων / επανειδίκευσης και βραχυπρόθεσμης απασχόλησης για τουλάχιστον 13 ανέργους (ηλικίας 25-45 ετών) επί συνόλου 15 000 δικαιούχων 19 % των χορηγούμενων κονδυλίων αναμένεται να συμβάλει στις πράσινες δεξιότητες και θέσεις εργασ και στην πράσινη οικονομία.
145	9 - 3.2. Εκπαίδευση, επαγγελματική εκπαίδευση και κατάρτιση, και δεξιότητες — 16794_Ενίσχυση του συστήματος μαθητείας	Στόχος	Ολοκλήρωση ψηφιοποίησης μαθημάτων κατάρτισης / ηλεκτρονικής μάθησης και ολοκλήρωση ενεργειακά αποδοτικών ανακαινίσεων		Αριθμός ψηφιοποιημένων μαθημάτων κατάρτισης (μαθήματα ηλεκτρονικής μάθησης)	0	250	4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση ψηφιοποίησης τουλάχιστον 250 μαθη κατάρτισης των Επαγγελματικών Σχολών Μαθητεία (ΕΠΑΣ) του ΟΑΕΔ. Στόχος του μέτρου είναι η απλοποίηση των μαθησι διαδικασιών και η ενσωμάτωση νέων μεθοδολογιώ εργαλείων, όπως πλατφόρμες ηλεκτρονικής μάθησ ψηφιακό περιεχόμενο εκπαίδευσης, τόσο για τους μαθητευόμενους όσο και για τους εκπαιδευτές. Με την ολοκλήρωση των εργασιών κατασκευής και ανακαίνισης θα επιτευχθεί α) κατά μέσο όρο, τουλάχιστον μεσαίας κλίμακας ανακαίνιση, όπως ο

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
										στη σύσταση (ΕΕ) 2019/786 της Επιτροπής για την ανακαίνιση κτιρίων, ή β) κατά μέσο όρο, μείωση τω άμεσων και έμμεσων εκπομπών αερίων του θερμοκ κατά τουλάχιστον 30 % σε σύγκριση με τις εκ των προτέρων εκπομπές.
146	9 - 3.2. Εκπαίδευση, επαγγελματική εκπαίδευση και κατάρτιση, και δεξιότητες — 16792_Παροχή δεξιοτήτων, επανειδίκευση και αναβάθμιση δεξιοτήτων του εργατικού δυναμικού μέσω αναμορφωμένου μοντέλου κατάρτισης (μεταρρύθμιση της επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης)	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του συστήματος ελέγχου ποιότητας ΕΕΚ	Έκθεση του εθνικού Οργανισμού Απασχόλησης που επιβεβαιώνει την ολοκλήρωση του συστήματος ποιοτικού ελέγχου της ΕΕΚ				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση του συστήματος ελέγχου ποιότητας ΕΕ στόχο τη βελτίωση του ποιοτικού ελέγχου των μονά επαγγελματικής κατάρτισης του Εθνικού Οργανισμο Απασχόλησης (ΟΑΕΔ) 45 % των χορηγούμενων κονδυλίων αναμένεται να συμβάλει στις πράσινες δεξιότητες και θέσεις εργα και στην πράσινη οικονομία.

Ομάδα 12: Υπουργείο Παιδείας και Θρησκευμάτων — Μεταρρυθμίσεις και Επενδύσεις

- Αναβάθμιση επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης (ΕΕΚ): Προμήθεια εργαστηριακού εξοπλισμού για τα Εργαστηριακά Κέντρα των ΙΕΚ, ΕΠΑΛ, Τμημάτων Μεταδευτεροβάθμιας Μαθητείας και Σχολών Επαγγελματικής Κατάρτισης (αναγνωριστικό: 16933)
- Αναβάθμιση επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης (αναγνωριστικό: 16934)
- Στρατηγική αριστείας στα πανεπιστήμια και καινοτομία (αναγνωριστικό: 16289)
- Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός της εκπαίδευσης (αναγνωριστικό: 16676)

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
147	9 - 3.2. Εκπαίδευση, επαγγελματική εκπαίδευση και κατάρτιση, και δεξιότητες — 16289_Στρατηγική αριστείας στα πανεπιστήμια και καινοτομία	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση σύμβασης για ομάδες ερευνητικής αριστείας σε πανεπιστήμια	Κοινοποίηση της ανάθεσης συμβάσεων				4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Πανεπιστήμια αριστείας: — ανάθεση σύμβασης με τα επιλεγμένα πανεπιστήμια για την αναβάθμιση και βελτίωση των ερευνητικών και εκπαιδευτικών υποδομών τους (όπως εξοπλισμός ή ερευνητικά εργαστήρια), την επέκταση σε νέους ερευνητικούς τομείς και τη βελτίωση της παρεχόμενης κατάρτισης. Στόχος είναι η ενίσχυση των ελπιδοφόρων πανεπιστημίων και πανεπιστημιακών μονάδων εφαρμοσμένων επιστημών και τεχνολογίας και η αύξηση της ανταγωνιστικότητάς τους στις διεθνείς κατατάξεις. Στρατηγική αριστείας στα πανεπιστήμια και καινοτομία: Ανάθεση συμβάσεων για 70 συνεργατικά ερευνητικά έργα μεταξύ των πανεπιστημίων και του ιδιωτικού τομέα στο πλαίσιο της πρωτοβουλίας για τις ομάδες ερευνητικής αριστείας και την αριστεία.
148	9 - 3.2. Εκπαίδευση, επαγγελματική εκπαίδευση και κατάρτιση, και δεξιότητες — 16676_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός της εκπαίδευσης	Στόχος	Ολοκλήρωση εγκατάστασης διαδραστικών συστημάτων		Αριθμός εγκατεστημένων διαδραστικών συστημάτων μάθησης	0	36 000	4ο τρίμηνο	2024	Εγκατάσταση τουλάχιστον 36 000 διαδραστικών συστημάτων μάθησης (συμπεριλαμβανομένων λευκών πινάκων, φορητών υπολογιστών, διαδραστικών προβολέων και εσωτερικών καλωδίων) για αίθουσες διδασκαλίας σχολείων πρωτοβάθμιας και δευτεροβάθμιας εκπαίδευσης
149	9 - 3.2. Εκπαίδευση, επαγγελματική εκπαίδευση και	Στόχος	Ολοκλήρωση ανανέωσης/εκσυγχρονισμού των εργαστηριακών κέντρων ΕΕΚ		Αριθμός εργαστηρίων στις σχολές ΕΕΚ που	0	376	4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση της ανανέωσης και του πλήρους τεχνολογικού εκσυγχρονισμού της υποδομής εργαστηριακού εξοπλισμού για 376 εργαστήρια στις σχολές ΕΕΚ:

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	κατάρτιση, και δεξιότητες — 16933_Αναβάθμιση της επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης (ΕΕΚ): προμήθεια εργαστηριακού εξοπλισμού για τα Εργαστηριακά Κέντρα των ΙΕΚ, ΕΠΑΛ, Τμημάτων Μεταδευτεροβάθμιας Μαθητείας και Σχολών Επαγγελματικής Κατάρτισης				εκσυγχρονίστηκαν και ανανεώθηκαν πλήρως					— Ινστιτούτα Επαγγελματικής Κατάρτισης (ΙΕΚ) — Επαγγελματικά Λύκεια (ΕΠΑΛ) — Τμήματα Μεταδευτεροβάθμιας Μαθητείας των Σχολών Επαγγελματικής Κατάρτισης.
150	9 - 3.2. Εκπαίδευση, επαγγελματική εκπαίδευση και κατάρτιση, και δεξιότητες — 16289_Στρατηγική αριστείας στα πανεπιστήμια και καινοτομία	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση πρωτοβουλίας «Επισκέπτες Καθηγητές»:	Έκθεση της Εθνικής Αρχής Ανώτατης Εκπαίδευσης που επιβεβαιώνει την ολοκλήρωση της πρωτοβουλίας «Επισκέπτες Καθηγητές» και αξιολογεί τον αντίκτυπό της.				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση της πρωτοβουλίας «Επισκέπτες Καθηγητές» και αξιολόγησή της.
151	9 - 3.2. Εκπαίδευση, επαγγελματική εκπαίδευση και	Στόχος	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου «Εμπιστοσύνη στα Αστέρια μας» (Trust your stars)		Αριθμός έργων που ολοκληρώθηκαν	0	112	4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση, χρηματοοικονομικό κλείσιμο και αξιολόγηση 50 έργων μεμονωμένων ερευνητών και 62 συνεργατικών ερευνητικών έργων («Trust your Stars»).

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	κατάρτιση, και δεξιότητες — 16289_Στρατηγική αριστείας στα πανεπιστήμια και καινοτομία									
152	9 - 3.2. Εκπαίδευση, επαγγελματική εκπαίδευση και κατάρτιση, και δεξιότητες — 16934_Αναβάθμιση της επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση αναβάθμισης συστήματος ΕΕΚ, ΙΕΚ και Πρότυπων ΕΠΑΛ, ψηφιοποίησης ΕΟΠΠΕΠ και επαγγελματικών προφίλ	Έκθεση του Υπουργείου Παιδείας με την οποία επιβεβαιώνεται η ολοκλήρωση των έργων				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση των ακόλουθων έργων με στόχο την αναβάθμιση του συστήματος επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης: 1. σχεδιασμός και ανάπτυξη 5 θεματικών και 10 πειραματικών Ινστιτούτων Επαγγελματικής Κατάρτισης (ΙΕΚ), στο πλαίσιο των οποίων τα έργα θα περιλαμβάνουν την παροχή εξοπλισμού και υπηρεσιών, οικοδομικές παρεμβάσεις και εκπαίδευση εκπαιδευτών· 2. ίδρυση και/ή βαθμιαία μετατροπή 25 Προτύπων Επαγγελματικών Λυκείων (Πρότυπα ΕΠΑΛ), στο πλαίσιο των οποίων τα έργα θα περιλαμβάνουν την παροχή εξοπλισμού και υπηρεσιών, οικοδομικές παρεμβάσεις και κατάρτιση των εκπαιδευτικών των Πρότυπων ΕΠΑΛ· 3. ψηφιοποίηση του Εθνικού Οργανισμού Πιστοποίησης Προσόντων και Επαγγελματικού Προσανατολισμού (ΕΟΠΠΕΠ), συμπεριλαμβανομένης της ανάπτυξης πλατφόρμας ηλεκτρονικών εξετάσεων και πλατφόρμας ηλεκτρονικής μάθησης για την ΕΕΚ· 4. ανάπτυξη και πιστοποίηση από τον ΕΟΠΠΕΠ 200 επαγγελματικών προφίλ σε τομείς όπως η ενέργεια, το περιβάλλον και η ψηφιακή οικονομία.

Ι. ΣΥΝΙΣΤΩΣΑ 3.3: ΒΕΛΤΙΩΣΗ ΤΗΣ ΑΝΘΕΚΤΙΚΟΤΗΤΑΣ, ΤΗΣ ΠΡΟΣΒΑΣΙΜΌΤΗΤΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΗΣ ΒΙΩΣΙΜΌΤΗΤΑΣ ΤΗΣ ΥΓΕΙΟΝΟΜΙΚΗΣ ΠΕΡΙΘΑΛΨΗΣ

Η συγκεκριμένη συνιστώσα του ελληνικού σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας επικεντρώνεται στην αύξηση της ανθεκτικότητας του συστήματος υγειονομικής περίθαλψης μέσω διαφόρων παρεμβάσεων. Ορισμένα από αυτά τα μέτρα επικεντρώνονται στη βελτίωση τόσο των υλικών όσο και των ψηφιακών υποδομών, καθώς και σε λειτουργικές βελτιώσεις για τον εκσυγχρονισμό και την αναβάθμιση του νοσοκομειακού συστήματος και του δικτύου των Κέντρων Υγείας. Άλλα μέτρα αποσκοπούν στη στήριξη και την ενίσχυση της πρόσβασης, της αποτελεσματικότητας και της ανθεκτικότητας του τομέα υγειονομικής περίθαλψης. Ειδικότερα, περιλαμβάνονται μέτρα για την ενίσχυση της δημόσιας υγείας και της πρόληψης, την αύξηση της ικανότητας του συστήματος υγειονομικής περίθαλψης να παρέχει υπηρεσίες ψυχικής υγείας και κατ' οίκον φροντίδας, τη στήριξη της μετάβασης σε ισχυρότερο τομέα πρωτοβάθμιας υγειονομικής περίθαλψης, καθώς και για τον εξορθολογισμό της φαρμακευτικής δαπάνης και τη στήριξη της Ε&Α στον φαρμακευτικό τομέα. Το πρόγραμμα για την ψηφιοποίηση των συστημάτων και υπηρεσιών υγειονομικής περίθαλψης έχει ως στόχο να προωθήσει την αποδοτικότητα, να βελτιώσει την πρόσβαση και να αυξήσει τη συνολική διαφάνεια και ποιότητα των δημόσιων δαπανών στο σύστημα. Αναμένεται ότι κανένα μέτρο στη συνιστώσα αυτή δεν θα βλάπτει σημαντικά τους περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους κατά την έννοια του άρθρου 17 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2020/852, λαμβανομένων υπόψη της περιγραφής των μέτρων και των μέτρων μετριασμού που προβλέπονται στο σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας σύμφωνα με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση για την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C58/01).

Ι.1. Περιγραφή των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων που είναι επιλέξιμες για λήψη μη επιστρεπτέας χρηματοδοτικής στήριξης

Μεταρρύθμιση: Μεταρρυθμίσεις και επιτάχυνση των επενδύσεων στον τομέα της υγειονομικής περίθαλψης — Μείωση του clawback και εξορθολογισμός των δαπανών υγειονομικής περίθαλψης (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16816)

Με τη μεταρρύθμιση του συστήματος clawback (αυτόματες επιστροφές) θα εισαχθεί στον υπολογισμό του clawback ο επιμερισμός του κινδύνου με τον καθορισμό δεσμευτικού στόχου μείωσης του clawback κατά τα επόμενα έτη, δηλαδή ελάχιστης μείωσης των ποσών του clawback κατά 50 000 000 EUR (2022), 150 000 000 EUR (2023), 300 000 000 EUR (2024) και 400 000 000 EUR (2025) αντίστοιχα, από τα επίπεδα του 2020, που θα επιτευχθεί με την πλήρη εφαρμογή των ήδη εγκριθέντων και των νέων μέτρων ενίσχυσης της αποτελεσματικότητας και σε πλήρη συμμόρφωση με τους κανόνες της ΕΕ για τις κρατικές ενισχύσεις. Επιπλέον, το μέτρο προβλέπει τη χρηματοδότηση δαπανών για κλινικές δοκιμές, δαπανών για Ε&Α ή άλλων επενδυτικών δαπανών από τις υπόχρεες για την επιστροφή εταιρείες, η οποία περιορίζεται στην τριετία 2021-2023, μέσω μερικού συμψηφισμού των οικείων επιστροφών clawback. Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Τρίτη, 30 Ιουνίου 2026.

Μεταρρύθμιση: Μεταρρύθμιση του συστήματος πρωτοβάθμιας υγειονομικής περίθαλψης (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16755)

Η μεταρρύθμιση αυτή προβλέπει 1) υλοποίηση αναβάθμισης και ενεργειακά αποδοτικών ανακαινίσεων, καθώς και ενεργειακά αποδοτικών μέτρων όσον αφορά τις δημόσιες υποδομές και τον ιατροτεχνολογικό εξοπλισμό τουλάχιστον του 50 % του συνόλου των Κέντρων Υγείας στη χώρα (156 από σύνολο 312), 2) υλοποίηση διοικητικής και οργανωτικής αναδιάρθρωσης για τη δημιουργία ενοποιημένου μοντέλου περίθαλψης και επανεκπαίδευση του προσωπικού ώστε να δρα αποτελεσματικά σαν φροντίδα πρώτης γραμμής, 3) επέκταση

της διαθεσιμότητας ενεργών (τα μαθήματα έχουν ήδη ξεκινήσει) προγραμμάτων σπουδών για την οικογενειακή ιατρική, έτσι ώστε αυτά να προσφέρονται από τουλάχιστον το 75 % των ιατρικών σχολών, και εισαγωγή στοιχείου οικογενειακής ιατρικής σε όλα τα προγράμματα σπουδών ιατρικής έως το τέταρτο τρίμηνο του 2022 και 4) στήριξη της ανάπτυξης ολοκληρωμένου συστήματος περίθαλψης με την καθιέρωση πλαισίου για τη διαχείριση των χρόνιων νοσημάτων. Η μεταρρύθμιση της πρωτοβάθμιας περίθαλψης αλληλεπιδρά με τη δευτεροβάθμια περίθαλψη (ιδίως την πρόσβαση στη νοσοκομειακή περίθαλψη) και αναμένεται να οδηγήσει σε βελτίωση των υπηρεσιών υγείας προς τους πολίτες και να υποστηρίξει την αρχή της ισότιμης πρόσβασης σε υπηρεσίες υγείας, την αποτελεσματικότητα και την κοινωνική συνοχή. Αναμένεται ότι το μέτρο αυτό δεν θα βλάπτει σημαντικά τους περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους κατά την έννοια του άρθρου 17 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2020/852, λαμβανομένων υπόψη της περιγραφής του μέτρου και των μέτρων μετριασμού που προβλέπονται στο σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας σύμφωνα με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση για την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C58/01). Ειδικότερα, σύμφωνα με το μέτρο, οι οικονομικοί φορείς που εκτελούν τις κατασκευαστικές εργασίες πρέπει να διασφαλίζουν ότι τουλάχιστον το 70 % (κατά βάρος) των μη επικίνδυνων αποβλήτων κατασκευών και κατεδαφίσεων {εξαιρουμένων των φυσικών υλικών που αναφέρονται στην κατηγορία 17 05 04 του ευρωπαϊκού καταλόγου αποβλήτων που καταρτίστηκε με την απόφαση 2000/532/ΕΚ, της 3ης Μαΐου 2000, για αντικατάσταση της απόφασης 94/3/ΕΚ για τη θέσπιση καταλόγου αποβλήτων σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 1 στοιχείο α) της οδηγίας 75/442/ΕΟΚ του Συμβουλίου και της απόφασης 94/904/ΕΚ του Συμβουλίου για την κατάρτιση καταλόγου επικίνδυνων αποβλήτων κατ' εφαρμογή του άρθρου 1 παράγραφος 4 της οδηγίας 91/689/ΕΟΚ του Συμβουλίου για τα επικίνδυνα απόβλητα [κοινοποιηθείσα υπό τον αριθμό Ε(2000) 1147]} που παράγονται στο εργοτάξιο προετοιμάζεται για επαναχρησιμοποίηση, ανακύκλωση και άλλες διαδικασίες ανάκτησης υλικών, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των εργασιών επίχωσης με τη χρήση αποβλήτων για την υποκατάσταση άλλων υλικών, σύμφωνα με την ιεράρχηση των αποβλήτων και το πρωτόκολλο της ΕΕ για τη διαχείριση των αποβλήτων κατασκευών και κατεδαφίσεων. Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Τετάρτη, 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Μεταρρύθμιση: Υλοποίηση εθνικού προγράμματος πρόληψης της δημόσιας υγείας «Σπύρος Δοξιάδης» (ΕΠΠ «ΣΔ») (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16783)

Η μεταρρύθμιση αναμένεται να αναβαθμίσει την ποιότητα ζωής του πληθυσμού και την ανθεκτικότητα του συστήματος υγειονομικής περίθαλψης με τη δημιουργία ευρύτατου συστήματος πρόληψης, πρωτοβάθμιας, δευτερογενούς και τριτοβάθμιας. Το σύστημα αυτό καλύπτει διάφορα στοιχεία σε πιλοτική βάση ως εξής: παρεμβάσεις και προγράμματα προσυμπτωματικού ελέγχου (screening), που αποσκοπούν στη μείωση της νοσηρότητας των νόσων με υψηλό επιπολασμό στον ελληνικό πληθυσμό: εθνικό πρόγραμμα για την προώθηση της σωματικής άσκησης και της υγιεινής διατροφής, εθνικό πρόγραμμα αντιμετώπισης του αλκοόλ, παρεμβάσεις για την πρόληψη των ψυχοκοινωνικών προβλημάτων στα παιδιά και εφαρμογή προγράμματος οδοντιατρικής πρόληψης παιδιών· παρεμβάσεις για την έγκαιρη ανίχνευση υφιστάμενων, αλλά όχι κλινικά ορατών νόσων: εφαρμογή του εθνικού προγράμματος προσυμπτωματικού ελέγχου, με βάση την εισαγωγή προληπτικών διαγνωστικών εξετάσεων για τον καρκίνο και τις καρδιαγγειακές παθήσεις και του εθνικού προγράμματος προληπτικού ελέγχου νεογνών· παρεμβάσεις με στόχο την πρόληψη της αναπηρίας, την αποκατάσταση βλαβών, καθώς και την πρόληψη των υποτροπών μέσω κλινικά ορατού εθνικού προγράμματος ψυχοκοινωνικής ένταξης και αποκατάστασης για άτομα με σοβαρά ψυχοκοινωνικά προβλήματα και παρηγορητικής φροντίδας για καρκινοπαθείς· τον λειτουργικό και επιχειρησιακό εκσυγχρονισμό του συστήματος δημόσιας υγείας. Τέλος, στόχος του προγράμματος είναι η μείωση των συμπεριφορών που συνιστούν παράγοντα κινδύνου, με θετικές επιπτώσεις όχι μόνο στην ποιότητα ζωής του πληθυσμού, αλλά και στη συνολική πρόσβαση, αποτελεσματικότητα και ανθεκτικότητα του συστήματος

υγείας χάρη στη μείωση της πίεσης στις νοσοκομειακές υπηρεσίες. Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Τετάρτη, 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Μεταρρύθμιση: Μεταρρύθμιση στους τομείς της ψυχικής υγείας και των εθισμών (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16820)

Με τη μεταρρύθμιση αυτή θα διασφαλιστεί η πρόσβαση σε ποιοτικές υπηρεσίες ψυχικής υγείας συγκεκριμένων πληθυσμών που πάσχουν από ψυχικά νοσήματα και εθισμούς, με στόχο την αποτροπή της περιθωριοποίησης ή της ιδρυματοποίησής τους. Το πρόγραμμα αναμένεται να επεκτείνει τις υπηρεσίες ψυχικής υγείας για ασθενείς με άνοια και νόσο Alzheimer, καθώς και για ασθενείς με αυτισμό και για ασθενείς στην ηλικιακή ομάδα παιδιών, εφήβων και νεαρών ενηλίκων. Θα συνοδευτεί από την ανάπτυξη διαδικτυακών εφαρμογών και την ψηφιοποίηση των υπηρεσιών ψυχικής υγείας, καθώς και από δράσεις για την υποστήριξη τοξικομανών και δράσεις για την υποστήριξη εξαρτημένων ατόμων. Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Κυριακή, 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2023.

Μεταρρύθμιση: Οργανωτικές μεταρρυθμίσεις στο σύστημα υγείας (ΚΕΤΕΚΝΥ, ΟΔΙΠΥ) (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16756)

Στόχος της μεταρρύθμισης αυτής είναι ο εξορθολογισμός των αποζημιώσεων των ιατρικών πράξεων των νοσοκομείων μέσω 1) της ενίσχυσης του Ελληνικού Ινστιτούτου Διαγνωστικά Ομοιογενών Ομάδων (DRG) (ΚΕΤΕΚΝΥ) και 2) της δημιουργίας πλαισίου που θα εξασφαλίσει τη δημιουργία αξιόπιστων, ποιοτικών διαδικασιών και μετρήσεων της απόδοσης που σχετίζονται με τη φροντίδα των ασθενών, τις ανάγκες υγείας και την παροχή φροντίδας για την υποστήριξη του ελληνικού Οργανισμού Διασφάλισης της Ποιότητας στην Υγεία (ΟΔΙΠΥ) και των δραστηριοτήτων του. Η δημιουργία εθνικού χάρτη υγείας που καταγράφει τη ζήτηση και την προσφορά υπηρεσιών στο σύστημα υγείας και θεσπίζει πλαίσιο για την αξιολόγηση της ποιότητας αναμένεται να εξασφαλίσει μεγαλύτερη διαφάνεια και αποτελεσματικότητα στο σύστημα υγείας. Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Δευτέρα, 30 Ιουνίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Υποδομές υγείας (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16795)

Η επένδυση περιλαμβάνει ολοκληρωμένες παρεμβάσεις εκσυγχρονισμού των υλικοτεχνικών υποδομών των νοσοκομείων σε ολόκληρη την Ελλάδα, συμπεριλαμβανομένων της ενεργειακά αποδοτικής ανακαίνισης κτιρίων και της προμήθειας νέου ιατροτεχνολογικού εξοπλισμού. Με την επένδυση θα ενισχυθεί το ιατρικό και νοσηλευτικό προσωπικό του Εθνικού Συστήματος Υγείας με τα απαραίτητα εργαλεία για τη βελτίωση της ποιότητας και της αποτελεσματικότητας των παρεχόμενων υπηρεσιών υγείας. Αναμένεται ότι το μέτρο αυτό δεν θα βλάπτει σημαντικά τους περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους κατά την έννοια του άρθρου 17 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2020/852, λαμβανομένων υπόψη της περιγραφής του μέτρου και των μέτρων μετριασμού που προβλέπονται στο σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας σύμφωνα με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση για την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C58/01). Ειδικότερα, σύμφωνα με το μέτρο, οι οικονομικοί φορείς που εκτελούν τις κατασκευαστικές εργασίες πρέπει να διασφαλίζουν ότι τουλάχιστον το 70 % (κατά βάρος) των μη επικίνδυνων αποβλήτων κατασκευών και κατεδαφίσεων {εξαιρουμένων των φυσικών υλικών που αναφέρονται στην κατηγορία 17 05 04 του ευρωπαϊκού καταλόγου αποβλήτων που καταρτίστηκε με την απόφαση 2000/532/ΕΚ, της 3ης Μαΐου 2000, για αντικατάσταση της απόφασης 94/3/ΕΚ για τη θέσπιση καταλόγου αποβλήτων σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 1 στοιχείο α) της οδηγίας 75/442/ΕΟΚ του Συμβουλίου και της απόφασης 94/904/ΕΚ του Συμβουλίου για την κατάρτιση καταλόγου επικίνδυνων αποβλήτων κατ' εφαρμογή του άρθρου 1 παράγραφος 4 της οδηγίας 91/689/ΕΟΚ του Συμβουλίου για τα επικίνδυνα απόβλητα [κοινοποιηθείσα υπό τον αριθμό Ε(2000) 1147]} που παράγονται στο εργοτάξιο προετοιμάζεται για επαναχρησιμοποίηση, ανακύκλωση και άλλες διαδικασίες ανάκτησης υλικών, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των εργασιών επίχωσης με τη χρήση αποβλήτων για την

υποκατάσταση άλλων υλικών, σύμφωνα με την ιεράρχηση των αποβλήτων και το πρωτόκολλο της ΕΕ για τη διαχείριση των αποβλήτων κατασκευών και κατεδαφίσεων. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του τομέα της υγείας (DigHealth) (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16752)

Με την επένδυση θα βελτιστοποιηθούν η ποιότητα της υγειονομικής περίθαλψης και η ασφάλεια των ασθενών με νέες καινοτόμες υπηρεσίες, ενώ παράλληλα θα μπορέσουν να ελεγχθούν οι δαπάνες υγειονομικής περίθαλψης με την αποθάρρυνση της υπερβολικής χρήσης προϊόντων και φαρμάκων, τη βελτίωση της διαχείρισης των νοσοκομείων, της εμπειρίας των ασθενών και των διαδικασιών δημόσιων συμβάσεων και την ενίσχυση των λειτουργικών δυνατοτήτων του συστήματος, της διαλειτουργικότητας και των ψηφιακών δυνατοτήτων του ΕΟΠΥΥ (Εθνικός Οργανισμός Παροχής Υπηρεσιών Υγείας). Η επένδυση καλύπτει την υλοποίηση πέντε υποέργων: ανάπτυξη και θέση σε λειτουργία Εθνικού Ηλεκτρονικού Φακέλου Υγείας του Πολίτη, πλήρη ανάπτυξη του προγράμματος ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού για τη διαχείριση του καρκίνου, επέκταση της ικανότητας του Εθνικού Δικτύου Τηλεϊατρικής (ΕΔΙΤ), βελτίωση της ψηφιακής ετοιμότητας των νοσοκομείων και ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό του ΕΟΠΥΥ. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Ίδρυση Κέντρου Ακτινοθεραπείας στο Γενικό Νοσοκομείο Νοσημάτων Θώρακος Αθηνών «Σωτηρία» (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16757)

Η ίδρυση και η κατασκευή Κέντρου Ακτινοθεραπείας στο Νοσοκομείο «Σωτηρία» θα βοηθήσει στην κάλυψη των αναγκών των ασθενών με καρκίνο και στην αυξημένη ζήτηση Τμημάτων Ακτινοθεραπείας στη χώρα. Η επένδυση αυτή θα καλύψει τη δημιουργία νέου τμήματος ακτινοθεραπείας, νέων κτιριακών υποδομών για τη στέγαση των εξωτερικών ιατρείων, των κέντρων κλινικής αριστείας και των μονάδων εξειδικευμένης φροντίδας, τη διασύνδεση των υφιστάμενων κτιρίων (Μέγα Λαϊκό και 300 Ανδρών)· τη διασύνδεση του Τμήματος Επειγόντων Περιστατικών με τον Χειρουργικό Τομέα και άλλα κτίρια· την ανακαίνιση κλινικών και εργαστηρίων, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των υποδομών και του εξοπλισμού. Αναμένεται ότι το μέτρο αυτό δεν θα βλάπτει σημαντικά τους περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους κατά την έννοια του άρθρου 17 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2020/852, λαμβανομένων υπόψη της περιγραφής του μέτρου και των μέτρων μετριασμού που προβλέπονται στο σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας σύμφωνα με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση για την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C58/01). Ειδικότερα, σύμφωνα με το μέτρο, οι οικονομικοί φορείς που εκτελούν τις κατασκευαστικές εργασίες πρέπει να διασφαλίζουν ότι τουλάχιστον το 70 % (κατά βάρος) των μη επικίνδυνων αποβλήτων κατασκευών και κατεδαφίσεων {εξαιρουμένων των φυσικών υλικών που αναφέρονται στην κατηγορία 17 05 04 του ευρωπαϊκού καταλόγου αποβλήτων που καταρτίστηκε με την απόφαση 2000/532/ΕΚ, της 3ης Μαΐου 2000, για αντικατάσταση της απόφασης 94/3/ΕΚ για τη θέσπιση καταλόγου αποβλήτων σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 1 στοιχείο α) της οδηγίας 75/442/ΕΟΚ του Συμβουλίου και της απόφασης 94/904/ΕΚ του Συμβουλίου για την κατάρτιση καταλόγου επικίνδυνων αποβλήτων κατ' εφαρμογή του άρθρου 1 παράγραφος 4 της οδηγίας 91/689/ΕΟΚ του Συμβουλίου για τα επικίνδυνα απόβλητα [κοινοποιηθείσα υπό τον αριθμό Ε(2000) 1147]} που παράγονται στο εργοτάξιο προετοιμάζεται για επαναχρησιμοποίηση, ανακύκλωση και άλλες διαδικασίες ανάκτησης υλικών, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των εργασιών επίχωσης με τη χρήση αποβλήτων για την υποκατάσταση άλλων υλικών, σύμφωνα με την ιεράρχηση των αποβλήτων και το πρωτόκολλο της ΕΕ για τη διαχείριση των αποβλήτων κατασκευών και κατεδαφίσεων. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Δημιουργία συστήματος κατ' οίκον περίθαλψης και νοσηλείας (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16753)

Η επένδυση αφορά τη δημιουργία συστήματος κατ' οίκον περίθαλψης για στοχευμένες ομάδες ασθενών με χρόνιες αναπηρίες. Η κατ' οίκον φροντίδα συνδυάζεται με παράλληλη οργανωμένη υποστήριξη από μονάδες υγειονομικής περίθαλψης και αφορά παιδιά, εφήβους και ενήλικες με σοβαρά χρόνια προβλήματα υγείας που προκαλούν μακροχρόνιες ή μόνιμες αναπηρίες. Έτσι βελτιώνεται η ποιότητα ζωής των ασθενών, ενώ παράλληλα απελευθερώνονται πόροι για το Εθνικό Σύστημα Υγείας. Η επένδυση καλύπτει την υλοποίηση πέντε υποέργων: 1) έρευνα εκτίμησης των αναγκών που εστιάζει στον προσδιορισμό ορθών πρακτικών, την καταγραφή των αναγκών και της τρέχουσας κατάστασης στην Ελλάδα και τη διατύπωση πρότασης για τη θεσμοθέτηση της κατ' οίκον περίθαλψης· 2) υλοποίηση εφαρμογών τηλεϊατρικής ως εργαλείων παρακολούθησης για την υποστήριξη των ασθενών· 3) δημιουργία και εφαρμογή εθνικού μητρώου για τους ασθενείς που νοσηλεύονται κατ' οίκον· 4) καθορισμό τυποποιημένων θεραπευτικών πρωτοκόλλων, καθώς και προτύπων ποιότητας και ασφάλειας και 5) δημιουργία οκτώ τόπων αναφοράς (ένας σε κάθε υγειονομική περιφέρεια). Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Δευτέρα, 30 Ιουνίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Έργο ανέγερσης κτιρίου για τη στέγαση των Εργαστηρίων Κυτταρικής και Γενετικής Θεραπείας και Αιματολογικής Κλινικής του Γενικού Νοσοκομείου Θεσσαλονίκης «Παπανικολάου» (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16793)

Η επένδυση προβλέπει τη δημιουργία νέων κτιρίων για τη στέγαση των Εργαστηρίων Κυτταρικής και Γενετικής Θεραπείας και Αιματολογικής Κλινικής του Νοσοκομείου Παπανικολάου, για να συμβαδίσει η παροχή υπηρεσιών με τις αυξημένες απαιτήσεις φροντίδας ασθενών (κακοήθεις αιματολογικές ασθένειες) και την αυξανόμενη ζήτηση για σύγχρονες τεχνολογίες· Προβλέπεται επίσης η αναβάθμιση του υπάρχοντος κτιρίου για τη μεταφορά των εργαστηρίων και της μονάδας ημερήσιας φροντίδας. Το νεόδμητο κτίριο θα συμμορφώνεται με την απαίτηση για πρωτογενή ενεργειακή ζήτηση (ΟΕΥΠ) η οποία είναι τουλάχιστον κατά 20 % χαμηλότερη από την απαίτηση ΚΣΜΚΕ (κτίριο με σχεδόν μηδενική κατανάλωση ενέργειας, εθνικές οδηγίες). Αναμένεται ότι το μέτρο αυτό δεν θα βλάπτει σημαντικά τους περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους κατά την έννοια του άρθρου 17 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2020/852, λαμβανομένων υπόψη της περιγραφής του μέτρου και των μέτρων μετριασμού που προβλέπονται στο σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας σύμφωνα με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση για την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C58/01). Ειδικότερα, σύμφωνα με το μέτρο, οι οικονομικοί φορείς που εκτελούν τις κατασκευαστικές εργασίες πρέπει να διασφαλίζουν ότι τουλάχιστον το 70 % (κατά βάρος) των μη επικίνδυνων αποβλήτων κατασκευών και κατεδαφίσεων {εξαιρουμένων των φυσικών υλικών που αναφέρονται στην κατηγορία 17 05 04 του ευρωπαϊκού καταλόγου αποβλήτων που καταρτίστηκε με την απόφαση 2000/532/ΕΚ, της 3ης Μαΐου 2000, για αντικατάσταση της απόφασης 94/3/ΕΚ για τη θέσπιση καταλόγου αποβλήτων σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 1 στοιχείο α) της οδηγίας 75/442/ΕΟΚ του Συμβουλίου και της απόφασης 94/904/ΕΚ του Συμβουλίου για την κατάρτιση καταλόγου επικίνδυνων αποβλήτων κατ' εφαρμογή του άρθρου 1 παράγραφος 4 της οδηγίας 91/689/ΕΟΚ του Συμβουλίου για τα επικίνδυνα απόβλητα [κοινοποιηθείσα υπό τον αριθμό Ε(2000) 1147]} που παράγονται στο εργοτάξιο προετοιμάζεται για επαναχρησιμοποίηση, ανακύκλωση και άλλες διαδικασίες ανάκτησης υλικών, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των εργασιών επίχωσης με τη χρήση αποβλήτων για την υποκατάσταση άλλων υλικών, σύμφωνα με την ιεράρχηση των αποβλήτων και το πρωτόκολλο της ΕΕ για τη διαχείριση των αποβλήτων κατασκευών και κατεδαφίσεων. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

I.2. Ορόσημα, στόχοι, δείκτες και χρονοδιάγραμμα για την παρακολούθηση και την υλοποίηση της μη επιστρεπτέας χρηματοδοτικής στήριξης

Βασική μεταρρύθμιση 7: Μεταρρυθμίσεις και επιτάχυνση των επενδύσεων στον τομέα της υγειονομικής περίθαλψης — Μείωση του clawback και εξορθολογισμός των δαπανών υγειονομικής περίθαλψης (αναγνωριστικό: 16816)

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
153	10 - 3.3. Βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας, της προσβασιμότητας και της βιωσιμότητας της υγειονομικής περίθαλψης — 16816_Μεταρρυθμίσεις και επιτάχυνση των επενδύσεων στον τομέα της υγειονομικής περίθαλψης — Μείωση του clawback και εξορθολογισμός των δαπανών υγειονομικής περίθαλψης	Ορόσημο	Έναρξη ισχύος νομοθεσίας για το clawback	Έναρξη ισχύος της αναθεωρημένης νομοθεσίας που εισάγει τον επιμερισμό του κινδύνου και τους δεσμευτικούς στόχους για την ελάχιστη μείωση του clawback σύμφωνα με το χρονοδιάγραμμα που παρουσιάζεται στην περιγραφή.				3ο τρίμηνο	2021	Έναρξη ισχύος νομικού πλαισίου (πρωτογενές δίκαιο) για τον επιμερισμό του κινδύνου κατά τον υπολογισμό του clawback με τον καθορισμό δεσμευτικού στόχου μείωσης του clawback κατά τα επόμενα έτη. Η μεταρρύθμιση αποσκοπεί στην ελάχιστη μείωση των ποσών του clawback κατά 50 000 000 EUR (2022), 150 000 000 EUR (2023), 300 000 000 EUR (2024) και 400 000 000 EUR (2025), αντίστοιχα, από τα επίπεδα του 2020. Στον βαθμό που δεν επιτυγχάνεται αυτή η μείωση, η διαφορά μεταξύ της στοχευμένης μείωσης και της πραγματικής μείωσης για κάθε έτος δεν θα επιστρέφεται από τη φαρμακευτική βιομηχανία και το σχετικό ποσό θα βαρύνει τον κρατικό προϋπολογισμό μέχρι τη στοχευμένη μείωση των ποσών του clawback.
154	10 - 3.3. Βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας, της προσβασιμότητας και της βιωσιμότητας της υγειονομικής περίθαλψης — 16816_Μεταρρυθμίσεις και επιτάχυνση των επενδύσεων στον τομέα της υγειονομικής περίθαλψης — Μείωση του clawback και εξορθολογισμός των δαπανών υγειονομικής	Στόχος	Μείωση του clawback κατά 50 000 000 — 1ο στάδιο		Μείωση του ποσού του clawback σε σύγκριση με τα επίπεδα του 2020 (σε εκατ. EUR)	0	50	2ο τρίμηνο	2023	Επιβολή μέτρων βελτίωσης της αποδοτικότητας που έχουν ήδη θεσπιστεί για την επίτευξη μείωσης του φαρμακευτικού clawback του 2022 τόσο για τα εξωνοσοκομειακά όσο και για τα ενδονοσοκομειακά φάρμακα κατά 50 000 000 EUR σε σύγκριση με τα επίπεδα του 2020, με σκοπό τη στήριξη της ανθεκτικότητας του συστήματος υγειονομικής περίθαλψης. Στον βαθμό που δεν επιτυγχάνεται αυτή η μείωση, η διαφορά μεταξύ της στοχευμένης μείωσης και της πραγματικής μείωσης για κάθε έτος δεν θα επιστρέφεται από τη φαρμακευτική βιομηχανία και το σχετικό ποσό θα βαρύνει τον κρατικό προϋπολογισμό μέχρι 50 000 000 EUR.

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	περίθαλψης									
155	10 - 3.3. Βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας, της προσβασιμότητας και της βιωσιμότητας της υγειονομικής περίθαλψης — 16816_Μεταρρυθμίσεις και επιτάχυνση των επενδύσεων στον τομέα της υγειονομικής περίθαλψης — Μείωση του clawback και εξορθολογισμός των δαπανών υγειονομικής περίθαλψης	Στόχος	Μείωση του clawback κατά 150 000 000 — 2ο στάδιο		Μείωση του ποσού του clawback σε σύγκριση με τα επίπεδα του 2020 (σε εκατ. EUR)	0	150	2ο τρίμηνο	2024	Επιβολή μέτρων βελτίωσης της αποδοτικότητας που έχουν ήδη θεσπιστεί για την επίτευξη μείωσης του φαρμακευτικού clawback του 2023 τόσο για τα εξωνοσοκομειακά όσο και για τα ενδονοσοκομειακά φάρμακα κατά 150 000 000 EUR σε σύγκριση με τα επίπεδα του 2020, με σκοπό τη στήριξη της ανθεκτικότητας του συστήματος υγειονομικής περίθαλψης. Στον βαθμό που δεν επιτυγχάνεται αυτή η μείωση, η διαφορά μεταξύ της στοχευμένης μείωσης και της πραγματικής μείωσης για κάθε έτος δεν θα επιστρέφεται από τη φαρμακευτική βιομηχανία και το σχετικό ποσό θα βαρύνει τον κρατικό προϋπολογισμό μέχρι 150 000 000 EUR.
156	10 - 3.3. Βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας, της προσβασιμότητας και της βιωσιμότητας της υγειονομικής περίθαλψης — 16816_Μεταρρυθμίσεις και επιτάχυνση των επενδύσεων στον τομέα της υγειονομικής περίθαλψης — Μείωση του clawback και εξορθολογισμός των δαπανών υγειονομικής περίθαλψης	Στόχος	Αποδεικτικό επένδυσης στη φαρμακευτική E&A 2021-23		Επένδυση (σε εκατ. EUR), η οποία εφαρμόζεται μέσω του συμψηφισμού ισοδύναμου ποσού με τις επιστροφές clawback	150	250	2ο τρίμηνο	2024	Πραγματοποίηση επενδύσεων σε φαρμακευτική E&A για ποσό ύψους 250 000 000 EUR. Οι επενδύσεις θα εφαρμοστούν μέσω του συμψηφισμού ισοδύναμου ποσού με τις επιστροφές clawback των προηγούμενων τριών ετών (100 000 000 EUR το 2021, 75 000 000 EUR το 2022, 75 000 000 EUR το 2023) έως συνολικό ποσό που δεν θα υπερβαίνει τα 250 000 000 EUR.
157	10 - 3.3. Βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας, της	Στόχος	Μείωση του clawback κατά		Μείωση του ποσού του	250	300	2ο τρίμηνο	2025	Επιβολή μέτρων βελτίωσης της αποδοτικότητας που έχουν ήδη θεσπιστεί για την επίτευξη μείωσης του

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	προσβασιμότητας και της βιωσιμότητας της υγειονομικής περίθαλψης — 16816_Μεταρρυθμίσεις και επιτάχυνση των επενδύσεων στον τομέα της υγειονομικής περίθαλψης — Μείωση του clawback και εξορθολογισμός των δαπανών υγειονομικής περίθαλψης		300 000 000 — 3ο στάδιο		clawback σε σύγκριση με τα επίπεδα του 2020 (σε εκατ. EUR)					φαρμακευτικού clawback του 2024 τόσο για τα εξωνοσοκομειακά όσο και για τα ενδονοσοκομειακά φάρμακα κατά 300 000 000 EUR σε σύγκριση με τα επίπεδα του 2020, με σκοπό τη στήριξη της ανθεκτικότητας του συστήματος υγειονομικής περίθαλψης. Στον βαθμό που δεν επιτυγχάνεται αυτή η μείωση, η διαφορά μεταξύ της στοχευμένης μείωσης και της πραγματικής μείωσης για κάθε έτος δεν θα επιστρέφεται από τη φαρμακευτική βιομηχανία και το σχετικό ποσό θα βαρύνει τον κρατικό προϋπολογισμό μέχρι 300 000 000 EUR.
158	10 - 3.3. Βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας, της προσβασιμότητας και της βιωσιμότητας της υγειονομικής περίθαλψης — 16816_Μεταρρυθμίσεις και επιτάχυνση των επενδύσεων στον τομέα της υγειονομικής περίθαλψης — Μείωση του clawback και εξορθολογισμός των δαπανών υγειονομικής περίθαλψης	Στόχος	Μείωση του clawback κατά 400 000 000 — 4ο στάδιο		Μείωση του ποσού του clawback σε σύγκριση με τα επίπεδα του 2020 (σε εκατ. EUR)	300	400	2ο τρίμηνο	2026	Επιβολή μέτρων βελτίωσης της αποδοτικότητας που έχουν ήδη θεσπιστεί για την επίτευξη μείωσης του φαρμακευτικού clawback του 2025 τόσο για τα εξωνοσοκομειακά όσο και για τα ενδονοσοκομειακά φάρμακα κατά 400 000 000 EUR σε σύγκριση με τα επίπεδα του 2020, με σκοπό τη στήριξη της ανθεκτικότητας του συστήματος υγειονομικής περίθαλψης. Στον βαθμό που δεν επιτυγχάνεται αυτή η μείωση, η διαφορά μεταξύ της στοχευμένης μείωσης και της πραγματικής μείωσης για κάθε έτος δεν θα επιστρέφεται από τη φαρμακευτική βιομηχανία και το σχετικό ποσό θα βαρύνει τον κρατικό προϋπολογισμό μέχρι 400 000 000 EUR.

Ομάδα 13: Βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας, της προσβασιμότητας και της βιωσιμότητας της υγειονομικής περίθαλψης

- Οργανωτικές μεταρρυθμίσεις στο σύστημα υγείας (ΚΕΤΕΚΝΥ, ΟΔΙΠΥ) (αναγνωριστικό: 16756)
- Μεταρρύθμιση στους τομείς της ψυχικής υγείας και των εθισμών (αναγνωριστικό: 16820)
- Μεταρρύθμιση του συστήματος πρωτοβάθμιας υγειονομικής περίθαλψης (αναγνωριστικό: 16755)
- Υλοποίηση εθνικού προγράμματος πρόληψης της δημόσιας υγείας «Σπύρος Δοξιάδης» (αναγνωριστικό: 16783)

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
159	10 - 3.3. Βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας, της προσβασιμότητας και της βιωσιμότητας της υγειονομικής περίθαλψης — 16755_Μεταρρύθμιση του συστήματος πρωτοβάθμιας υγειονομικής περίθαλψης	Ορόσημο	Ενεργοποίηση προγραμμάτων σπουδών στην οικογενειακή ιατρική στο πλαίσιο της πρωτοβάθμιας φροντίδας υγείας	Αποδεικτικό έναρξης μαθημάτων για όλα τα προσφάτως ενεργοποιημένα ακαδημαϊκά προγράμματα σπουδών στην οικογενειακή ιατρική και της προσθήκης ενότητας για την οικογενειακή ιατρική σε όλα τα ιατρικά προγράμματα σπουδών.				4ο τρίμηνο	2022	Επέκταση του αριθμού των ενεργών ακαδημαϊκών προγραμμάτων σπουδών στην οικογενειακή ιατρική σε τουλάχιστον 75 % των ιατρικών σχολών στην Ελλάδα και προσθήκη υποχρεωτικής ενότητας στην οικογενειακή ιατρική σε όλα τα ιατρικά προγράμματα σπουδών. Περιλαμβάνεται τεκμηρίωση, σε επίπεδο επηρεαζόμενων πανεπιστημίων, στην οποία θα επισημαίνεται η νέα αρχιτεκτονική των πτυχίων: 1) νεοσύστατα προγράμματα σπουδών και 2) προσθήκη της υποχρεωτικής ενότητας στην οικογενειακή ιατρική στα υφιστάμενα προγράμματα σπουδών.
160	10 - 3.3. Βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας, της προσβασιμότητας και της βιωσιμότητας της	Στόχος	Ψυχική υγεία — 50 ανοικτές μονάδες — 1ο στάδιο από τα		Αριθμός Μονάδων Ψυχικής Υγείας που	0	50	4ο τρίμηνο	2022	Σύσταση και πλήρης λειτουργία 50 Μονάδων Ψυχικής Υγείας (υλοποίηση μέσω ανακαίνισης των υφιστάμενων μονάδων) με τη στήριξη του Εθνικού Στρατηγικού Σχεδίου για την Υποστήριξη της Ψυχικής Υγείας (από σύνολο 106 Μονάδων

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	υγειονομικής περίθαλψης — 16820_Μεταρρύθμιση στους τομείς της ψυχικής υγείας και των εθισμών		2		ολοκληρώθηκαν και τέθηκαν σε λειτουργία					Ψυχικής Υγείας)
161	10 - 3.3. Βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας, της προσβασιμότητας και της βιωσιμότητας της υγειονομικής περίθαλψης — 16755_Μεταρρύθμιση του συστήματος πρωτοβάθμιας υγειονομικής περίθαλψης	Ορόσημο	Πρωτοβάθμια υγειονομική περίθαλψη — ανάθεση συμβάσεων για τα Κέντρα Υγείας	Κοινοποίηση ανάθεσης συμβάσεων.				4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Κοινοποίηση ανάθεσης συμβάσεων που αποστέλλεται από το Υπουργείο Υγείας σε αναδόχους για την ανακαίνιση τουλάχιστον 156 Κέντρων Υγείας (50 % του συνόλου των Κέντρων Υγείας στην Ελλάδα) που θα αναβαθμιστούν μέσω ενεργειακά αποδοτικών ανακαινίσεων και ενεργειακά αποδοτικών μέτρων όσον αφορά τη δημόσια υποδομή και τον ιατροτεχνολογικό εξοπλισμό. Η κοινοποίηση της ανάθεσης θα συνοδεύεται από δείγμα σύμβασης όπου θα καθορίζεται το χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης που θα τηρεί ως ημερομηνία ολοκλήρωσης το 4ο τρίμηνο του 2025, και από έκθεση στην οποία θα επισημαίνονται τα κύρια χαρακτηριστικά των εργασιών που πρόκειται να εκτελεστούν.
162	10 - 3.3. Βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας, της προσβασιμότητας και της βιωσιμότητας της υγειονομικής περίθαλψης — 16820_Μεταρρύθμιση στους τομείς της ψυχικής υγείας και των εθισμών	Στόχος	Ψυχική υγεία — 106 ανοικτές μονάδες — 2ο στάδιο από τα 2		Αριθμός Μονάδων Ψυχικής Υγείας που ολοκληρώθηκαν και τέθηκαν σε λειτουργία	50	106	4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Σύσταση και πλήρης λειτουργία 56 επιπλέον Μονάδων Ψυχικής Υγείας (υλοποίηση μέσω ανακαίνισης των υφιστάμενων μονάδων) με τη στήριξη του Εθνικού Στρατηγικού Σχεδίου για την Υποστήριξη της Ψυχικής Υγείας (από σύνολο 106 Μονάδων Ψυχικής Υγείας) όπως πιστοποιείται από εκθέσεις που τεκμηριώνουν την ολοκλήρωση και την έναρξη λειτουργίας των υποέργων 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 και 6.
163	10 - 3.3. Βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας, της προσβασιμότητας και της βιωσιμότητας της	Ορόσημο	Σύστημα υγείας — ολοκλήρωση του Ελληνικού	Αποδεικτικό ολοκλήρωσης των υποέργων 1, 2, 3 για το				2ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση της επέκτασης της διαλειτουργικότητας, του πιλοτικού έργου για τις συμβουλευτικές πλατφόρμες ιατρικής κωδικοποίησης της Διεθνούς ταξινόμησης των νόσων (ICD) και της Ελληνικής Ταξινόμησης Ιατρικών Πράξεων (ΕΤΙΠ) και

Άξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	υγειονομικής περίθαλψης — 16756_Οργανωτικές μεταρρυθμίσεις στο σύστημα υγείας (ΚΕΤΕΚΝΥ, ΟΔΙΠΥ)		Ινστιτούτου DRG ΚΕΤΕΚΝΥ και του νέου Οργανισμού Διασφάλισης της Ποιότητας στην Υγεία ΟΔΙΠΥ (εξαιρουμένης της κατάρτισης)	ΚΕΤΕΚΝΥ και των υποέργων 1, 2, 3 και 5 για τον ΟΔΙΠΥ με την υποβολή των ανωτέρω παραδοτέων και, για την ανακαίνιση (υποέργο 5 του ΟΔΙΠΥ), έκθεση ολοκλήρωσης της ανακαίνισης των κτιρίων						της πιλοτικής πλατφόρμας συλλογής οικονομικών και λογιστικών δεδομένων (υποέργα 1, 2, 3 ΚΕΤΕΚΝΥ), καθώς και της εθνικής στρατηγικής και του προτεινόμενου νομοθετικού πλαισίου για τη διασφάλιση της ποιότητας, την ασφάλεια των ασθενών και τη συμμετοχή των ασθενών στην παροχή υπηρεσιών υγειονομικής περίθαλψης· του εθνικού χάρτη υγείας· της εθνικής στρατηγικής και του προτεινόμενου νομοθετικού πλαισίου για την ποιότητα των πολιτικών περίθαλψης και ασφάλειας και την ανακαίνιση κτιρίου εντός του Νοσοκομείου Νοσημάτων Θώρακος «Σωτηρία» (Σπηλιοπούλειο), το οποίο θα χρησιμοποιηθεί ως έδρα του Εθνικού Οργανισμού Διασφάλισης της Ποιότητας στην Υγεία (ΟΔΙΠΥ) και του ελληνικού Κεντρικού Συμβουλίου Υγείας (ΚΕΣΥ).
164	10 - 3.3. Βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας, της προσβασιμότητας και της βιωσιμότητας της υγειονομικής περίθαλψης — 16756_Οργανωτικές μεταρρυθμίσεις στο σύστημα υγείας (ΚΕΤΕΚΝΥ, ΟΔΙΠΥ)	Στόχος	Σύστημα υγείας — πλήρης εκπαίδευση ΚΕΤΕΚΝΥ ΟΔΙΠΥ		Αριθμός επαγγελματιών του τομέα της υγείας που ολοκλήρωσαν τα προγράμματα εκπαίδευσης και έχουν λάβει επίσημη πιστοποίηση στην κλινική κωδικοποίηση και στην τιμολόγηση, καθώς και στην αξιολόγηση της συμμόρφωσης	0	4 500	2ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση της κατάρτισης και πιστοποίησης 4 500 επαγγελματιών του τομέα της υγείας στους τομείς της κλινικής κωδικοποίησης και τιμολόγησης (υποέργο 4 ΚΕΤΕΚΝΥ) και της αξιολόγησης της συμμόρφωσης με βάση το νέο Κοινό Πλαίσιο Αξιολόγησης (υποέργο 4 ΟΔΙΠΥ) αναλογικά προς τις ανάγκες που προσδιορίστηκαν για το ΚΕΤΕΚΝΥ και τον ΟΔΙΠΥ
165	10 - 3.3. Βελτίωση της	Ορόσημο	Εθνικό	Αποδεικτικό				4ο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση του 100 % των έργων του εθνικού

Άξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	ανθεκτικότητας, της προσβασιμότητας και της βιωσιμότητας της υγειονομικής περίθαλψης — 16783_Υλοποίηση εθνικού προγράμματος πρόληψης της δημόσιας υγείας «Σπύρος Δοξιάδης» (ΕΠΠ «ΣΔ»)		πρόγραμμα πρόληψης της δημόσιας υγείας «Σπύρος Δοξιάδης» — ολοκλήρωση όλων των έργων	ολοκλήρωσης όλων των έργων όπως πιστοποιείται από εκθέσεις για όλους τους τομείς (πρωτογενής, δευτερογενής, τριτογενής, και λειτουργικός εκσυγχρονισμός του συστήματος δημόσιας υγείας) που καλύπτουν όλες τις δράσεις και τον πληθυσμό που καλύπτει κάθε δράση.				τρίμηνο		προγράμματος πρόληψης της δημόσιας υγείας «Σπύρος Δοξιάδης» (ΕΠΠ «ΣΔ») 1. Πρωτογενής πρόληψη: όπως πιστοποιείται από έκθεση σχετικά με την ολοκλήρωση της υλοποίησης i) του εθνικού προγράμματος για την προώθηση της σωματικής άσκησης και της υγιεινής διατροφής, ii) του εθνικού προγράμματος αντιμετώπισης του αλκοόλ, iii) του εθνικού προγράμματος εμβολιασμού, iv) παρεμβάσεων για την πρόληψη των ψυχοκοινωνικών προβλημάτων στα παιδιά και v) της οδοντιατρικής πρόληψης. 2. Δευτερογενής πρόληψη: όπως πιστοποιείται από έκθεση σχετικά με την ολοκλήρωση της υλοποίησης i) του Εθνικού Προγράμματος Προσυμπτωματικού Ελέγχου για την πρώιμη ανίχνευση ασθενειών υψηλού επιπολασμού, ii) του Εθνικού Προγράμματος Συστηματικού Προγεννητικού και Περιγεννητικού Ελέγχου. 3. Τριτογενής πρόληψη: όπως πιστοποιείται από μελέτες σχετικά με την εθνική στρατηγική και το νομικό πλαίσιο για την παρηγορητική φροντίδα για καρκινοπαθείς. 4. Λειτουργικός εκσυγχρονισμός του συστήματος δημόσιας υγείας: όπως πιστοποιείται από εκθέσεις σχετικά με την εφαρμογή i) της λειτουργικής αναδιοργάνωσης του συστήματος παρακολούθησης της υγείας του πληθυσμού, ii) της αποδοτικότητας και της αποτελεσματικότητας των υπηρεσιών δημόσιας υγείας, iii) της αποτελεσματικότητας των μηχανισμών ταχείας αντίδρασης για την αντιμετώπιση εκτάκτων κινδύνων και απειλών, iv) της βελτίωσης της αποτελεσματικότητας των μηχανισμών περιβαλλοντικής υγείας, v) της βελτίωσης της ποιότητας και της επιστημονικής εγκυρότητας των παρεχόμενων υπηρεσιών, vi) της πληροφορικής οργάνωσης για τη δημόσια υγεία, vii) της εξωστρέφειας.

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
166	10 - 3.3. Βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας, της προσβασιμότητας και της βιωσιμότητας της υγειονομικής περίθαλψης — 16755_Πράσινες επενδύσεις — Μεταρρύθμιση του συστήματος πρωτοβάθμιας υγειονομικής περίθαλψης	Στόχος	ΠΦΥ — Πλήρης ανακαίνιση Κέντρων Υγείας		Αριθμός Κέντρων Υγείας (τουλάχιστον) στα οποία η ανακαίνιση της υποδομής έχει ολοκληρωθεί πλήρως και τα οποία έχουν τεθεί σε λειτουργία	0	156	4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση της ανακαίνισης των υποδομών για τη βελτίωση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης τουλάχιστον 156 Κέντρων Υγείας (50 % του συνόλου των Κέντρων Υγείας στην Ελλάδα).

Ομάδα 14: Βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας, της προσβασιμότητας και της βιωσιμότητας της υγειονομικής περίθαλψης

- Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του τομέα της υγείας (αναγνωριστικό: 16752)
- Ανακαίνιση νοσοκομείων και αναβάθμιση υποδομών του ΕΣΥ (αναγνωριστικό: 16795)
- Ίδρυση Κέντρου Ακτινοθεραπείας στο Γενικό Νοσοκομείο Νοσημάτων Θώρακος Αθηνών «Σωτηρία» (αναγνωριστικό: 16757)
- Έργο ανέγερσης κτιρίου για τη στέγαση των Εργαστηρίων Κυτταρικής και Γενετικής Θεραπείας και Αιματολογικής Κλινικής του Γενικού Νοσοκομείου Θεσσαλονίκης «Παπανικολάου» (αναγνωριστικό: 16793)
- Δημιουργία συστήματος κατ' οίκον περίθαλψης και νοσηλείας και (αναγνωριστικό: 16753)

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)	Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης	Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου

					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
167	10 - 3.3. Βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας, της προσβασιμότητας και της βιωσιμότητας της υγειονομικής περίθαλψης — 16752_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του τομέα της υγείας (DigHealth)	Ορόσημο	Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός της υγειονομικής περίθαλψης - Εθνικός Ηλεκτρονικός Φάκελος Υγείας (υποέργο 1)	Έκθεση που πιστοποιεί την ολοκλήρωση όλων των σημαντικών στοιχείων του υποέργου 1 ((Ηλεκτρονικός Φάκελος Υγείας — βλ. περιγραφή)				4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Ολοκλήρωση (πλήρης ανάπτυξη και υλοποίηση) τουλάχιστον όλων των ακόλουθων στοιχείων του υποέργου 1 για τη στήριξη του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού του συστήματος υγειονομικής περίθαλψης ώστε να τεθεί σε εφαρμογή ο Εθνικός Ηλεκτρονικός Φάκελος Υγείας: 1) κλινικά έγγραφα, 2) υπηρεσίες ορολογίας, 3) εθνικό πλαίσιο διαλειτουργικότητας ηλεκτρονικής υγείας, 4) συγκέντρωση όλων των εργαστηριακών αποτελεσμάτων στον ηλεκτρονικό φάκελο υγείας, 5) συλλογή επιστολών αποποίησης ευθύνης.
168	10 - 3.3. Βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας, της προσβασιμότητας και της βιωσιμότητας της υγειονομικής περίθαλψης — 16752_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του τομέα της υγείας (DigHealth)	Ορόσημο	Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός — ψηφιακό πρόγραμμα για τον καρκίνο — υποέργο 2	Έκθεση που πιστοποιεί την ολοκλήρωση όλων των σημαντικών στοιχείων του υποέργου 2 (πρόγραμμα ψηφιακής υγείας κατά του καρκίνου — βλ. περιγραφή) και την πλήρη ολοκλήρωση του υποέργου 1				2ο τρίμηνο	2024	Πλήρης έναρξη λειτουργίας του Εθνικού Ηλεκτρονικού Φακέλου Υγείας (πλήρης ολοκλήρωση του υποέργου 1) και ολοκλήρωση των κύριων στοιχείων του προγράμματος ψηφιακής υγείας κατά του καρκίνου (υποέργο 2) για την υποστήριξη του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού του συστήματος υγειονομικής περίθαλψης. Για τον σκοπό αυτόν απαιτείται να αναπτυχθούν και να εφαρμοστούν πλήρως τουλάχιστον τα ακόλουθα στοιχεία: 1) Εθνικός Ηλεκτρονικός Φάκελος Υγείας και 2) πληροφοριακό σύστημα για τη θεραπεία του καρκίνου (το σύστημα περιλαμβάνει θεραπευτικά πρωτόκολλα για τη χημειοθεραπεία, από τα οποία 36 βρίσκονται ήδη υπό ανάπτυξη), 3) μητρώα ασθενών, 4) υλοποίηση του Εθνικού Μητρώου Καρκίνου. Επιπλέον, το πληροφοριακό σύστημα για τη θεραπεία του καρκίνου πρέπει να έχει εγκατασταθεί σε τουλάχιστον 8 (από τα 12) νοσοκομεία.
169	10 - 3.3. Βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας, της προσβασιμότητας και της βιωσιμότητας της υγειονομικής περίθαλψης — 16753_Δημιουργία συστήματος κατ' οίκον περίθαλψης και	Ορόσημο	Κατ' οίκον περίθαλψη — έναρξη λειτουργίας μονάδων	Εκθέσεις που πιστοποιούν την έναρξη λειτουργίας των 8 επιχειρησιακών μονάδων που παρέχουν κατ' οίκον περίθαλψη και την ολοκλήρωση όλων των				2ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ίδρυση 8 στελεχωμένων και λειτουργικών μονάδων που παρέχουν κατ' οίκον περίθαλψη (2 στην Αθήνα, 1 στη Θεσσαλονίκη, 1 στην Αλεξανδρούπολη, 1 στην Πάτρα, 1 στα Ιωάννινα, 1 στο Ηράκλειο και 1 στη Λάρισα) και ολοκλήρωση των ακόλουθων υποέργων: α) έρευνας σχετικά με την «αξιολόγηση της τρέχουσας κατάστασης και των αναγκών» (υποέργο 1) β) εφαρμογής τηλεϊατρικής: εγκατάσταση και θέση σε λειτουργία συσκευών και εξοπλισμού για πιλοτικό κέντρο κατ' οίκον περίθαλψης, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της κατάρτισης (υποέργο 2)

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	νοσηλείας			σχετικών υποέργων						γ) εθνικού μητρώου ασθενών που νοσηλεύονται κατ' οίκον (υποέργο 3) δ) κριτηρίων αξιολόγησης και βασικών δεικτών επιδόσεων (ΒΔΕ) (υποέργο 4)
170	10 - 3.3. Βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας, της προσβασιμότητας και της βιωσιμότητας της υγειονομικής περίθαλψης — 16795_Ανακαίνιση των νοσοκομείων και αναβάθμιση υποδομών του ΕΣΥ	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση αναβάθμισης υποδομών του ΕΣΥ	Έκθεση που πιστοποιεί την ολοκλήρωση των έργων υποδομής για την ανακαίνιση των νοσοκομείων και την αναβάθμιση των υποδομών του ΕΣΥ.				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση της κατασκευής και αναβάθμισης των υποδομών, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των ηλεκτρομηχανολογικών και ηλεκτροτεχνικών υποδομών, των εγκαταστάσεων στέγασης και των υποδομών με εξοπλισμό, καθώς και του ιατροτεχνολογικού εξοπλισμού και των συσκευών, και σύναψη συμβάσεων για συμφωνίες επιπέδου υπηρεσιών (ΣΕΥ) και διαχείριση εγκαταστάσεων για το σύνολο των 80 επηρεαζόμενων νοσοκομείων στις επτά περιφέρειες.
171	10 - 3.3. Βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας, της προσβασιμότητας και της βιωσιμότητας της υγειονομικής περίθαλψης — 16757_Ίδρυση Κέντρου Ακτινοθεραπείας στο Γενικό Νοσοκομείο Νοσημάτων Θώρακος Αθηνών «Σωτηρία»	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση Κέντρου Ακτινοθεραπειας στο «Σωτηρία»	Έκθεση που πιστοποιεί την ολοκλήρωση των έργων υποδομής για την ίδρυση Κέντρου Ακτινοθεραπείας στο Γενικό Νοσοκομείο Νοσημάτων Θώρακος Αθηνών «Σωτηρία».				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση του νέου τμήματος ακτινοθεραπείας και των νέων κτιριακών υποδομών στο νοσοκομείο «Σωτηρία»· αναβάθμιση κτιριακών υποδομών, γέφυρα για τη διασύνδεση του Τμήματος Επειγόντων Περιστατικών με τον Χειρουργικό Τομέα και με άλλα κτίρια· ανακαίνιση εργαστηριακών τμημάτων και κλινικών.
172	10 - 3.3. Βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας, της προσβασιμότητας	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση νοσοκομείου «Παπανικολάου»	Έκθεση που πιστοποιεί την ολοκλήρωση των έργων υποδομής				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση νέου τριώροφου κτιρίου για τη στέγαση όλων των εξειδικευμένων εργαστηρίων και της ειδικής νοσηλευτικής μονάδας· αναδιάρθρωση του ισογείου του υφιστάμενου κτιρίου ώστε να υπάρχει επαρκής χώρος για τα

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	και της βιωσιμότητας της υγειονομικής περίθαλψης — 16793_Έργο ανέγερσης κτιρίου για τη στέγαση των Εργαστηρίων Κυτταρικής και Γενετικής Θεραπείας και Αιματολογικής Κλινικής του Γενικού Νοσοκομείου Θεσσαλονίκης «Παπανικολάου»			για την κατασκευή κτιρίου για τη στέγαση των Εργαστηρίων Κυτταρικής και Γενετικής Θεραπείας και Αιματολογικής Κλινικής του Γενικού Νοσοκομείου Θεσσαλονίκης «Παπανικολάου».						εξωτερικά ιατρεία και την ημερήσια φροντίδα στο Νοσοκομείο Παπανικολάου και επίτευξη πρωτογενούς ενεργειακής ζήτησης (ΟΕΥΠ) η οποία είναι τουλάχιστον κατά 20 % χαμηλότερη από την απαίτηση ΚΣΜΚΕ (κτίριο με σχεδόν μηδενική κατανάλωση ενέργειας, εθνικές οδηγίες).
173	10 - 3.3. Βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας, της προσβασιμότητας και της βιωσιμότητας της υγειονομικής περίθαλψης — 16752_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του τομέα της υγείας (DigHealth)	Ορόσημο	Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός — ολοκλήρωση όλων των υποέργων	Έκθεση που πιστοποιεί την ολοκλήρωση και την πλήρη θέση σε λειτουργία των πέντε υποέργων που υποστηρίζουν τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό του συστήματος υγειονομικής περίθαλψης και καλύπτουν όλα τα στοιχεία κάθε υποέργου.				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση όλων των προγραμματισμένων μέτρων για την υλοποίηση των πέντε (5) υποέργων που υποστηρίζουν τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό του συστήματος υγειονομικής περίθαλψης: α) του Εθνικού Ηλεκτρονικού Φακέλου Υγείας ασθενών (υποέργο 1) β) του προγράμματος ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού για τη διαχείριση του καρκίνου, συμπεριλαμβανομένου των μητρώων ασθενών (υποέργο 2) γ) της τηλεϊατρικής, συμπεριλαμβανομένων σταθμών, νέων υποδομών και εργαλείων τηλεϊατρικής (υποέργο 3) δ) της ψηφιακής ετοιμότητας των νοσοκομείων, η οποία περιλαμβάνει: συστήματα ηλεκτρονικών ιατρικών φακέλων, απογραφή ιατρικού εξοπλισμού, υλοποίηση DRG, ηλεκτρονική συνταγογράφηση για εσωτερικούς ασθενείς / εφαρμογή θεραπευτικών πρωτοκόλλων στο νοσοκομειακό περιβάλλον, σύστημα ηλεκτρονικών ραντεβού, ψηφιακή αναβάθμιση του Εθνικού Κέντρου

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
										Άμεσης Βοήθειας (ΕΚΑΒ) και του Οργανισμού Φαρμάκων (ΕΟΦ) (υποέργο 4) ε) της ολοκλήρωσης όλων των στοιχείων του ολοκληρωμένου πληροφοριακού συστήματος του ΕΟΠΥΥ (Εθνικός Οργανισμός Παροχής Υπηρεσιών Υγείας), όλων των στοιχείων διαχείρισης και παρακολούθησης δαπανών, όλων των στοιχείων των ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών προς τους παρόχους υπηρεσιών υγείας και τους πολίτες, όλων των στοιχείων διαχείρισης δεδομένων και ανάλυσης, καθώς και της διαλειτουργικότητας και αγοράς 250 αδειών διαχείρισης επιχειρησιακών πόρων (ERP) για το σύστημα δημοσιονομικής διαχείρισης και την εκκαθάριση (υποέργο 5).

ΙΑ. ΣΥΝΙΣΤΩΣΑ 3.4: ΑΥΞΗΣΗ ΤΗΣ ΠΡΟΣΒΑΣΗΣ ΣΕ ΑΠΟΤΕΛΕΣΜΑΤΙΚΕΣ ΚΑΙ ΧΩΡΙΣ ΑΠΟΚΛΕΙΣΜΟΥΣ ΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΚΕΣ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΕΣ

Η συγκεκριμένη συνιστώσα του ελληνικού σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας αποσκοπεί στην προώθηση της κοινωνικής ένταξης με ιδιαίτερη έμφαση στις ευάλωτες ομάδες, ενώ παράλληλα στηρίζει τη συμμετοχή των γυναικών στην αγορά εργασίας. Μεγάλο μέρος της συνιστώσας είναι αφιερωμένο στην προσχολική εκπαίδευση και φροντίδα, ιδίως με τη μορφή επιδοτήσεων για τη δημιουργία 1 000 νέων μονάδων παιδικής μέριμνας σε δήμους και 120 μονάδων σε μεγάλες επιχειρήσεις. Το σχέδιο προβλέπει επίσης μέτρα ενεργοποίησης της αγοράς εργασίας για ευάλωτες ομάδες, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των δικαιούχων Ελάχιστου Εγγυημένου Εισοδήματος, των προσφύγων, των αστέγων, των Ρομά και των ατόμων με διαταραχές του φάσματος του αυτισμού. Βασικά στοιχεία του σχεδίου είναι επίσης ένα μεγάλης κλίμακας πρόγραμμα κατάρτισης για εργαζόμενους του ιδιωτικού και του δημόσιου τομέα σε θέματα επίγνωσης της διαφορετικότητας και διάφορα μικρά πιλοτικά έργα, όπως η αποϊδρυματοποίηση παιδιών, η στήριξη των ατόμων με αναπηρία και η κοινωνική στέγαση. Η συνιστώσα συνάδει με τις ειδικές ανά χώρα συστάσεις για την αγορά εργασίας και την κοινωνική πολιτική (ειδικές ανά χώρα συστάσεις 2 2020 και 1 2019), και για τις επενδύσεις (ειδικές ανά χώρα συστάσεις 3 2020 και 2 2019). Αναμένεται ότι κανένα μέτρο στη συνιστώσα αυτή δεν θα βλάπτει σημαντικά τους περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους κατά την έννοια του άρθρου 17 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2020/852, λαμβανομένων υπόψη της περιγραφής των μέτρων και των μέτρων μετριασμού που προβλέπονται στο σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας σύμφωνα με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση για την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C58/01).

ΙΑ.1. Περιγραφή των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων που είναι επιλέξιμες για λήψη μη επιστρεπτέας χρηματοδοτικής στήριξης

Μεταρρύθμιση: Παιδική προστασία (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16919)

Το μέτρο περιλαμβάνει τη μεταρρύθμιση των προγραμμάτων μαθημάτων και του εκπαιδευτικού προγράμματος για βρέφη/παιδιά ηλικίας 3 μηνών έως 4 ετών με στόχο την προώθηση της γνωστικής τους ανάπτυξης. Η μεταρρύθμιση συνοδεύεται από επενδύσεις σε εκπαιδευτικό υλικό και εργαλεία αξιολόγησης της γνωστικής ανάπτυξης για 3 000 κέντρα παιδικής μέριμνας. Το μέτρο περιλαμβάνει επίσης επενδύσεις που επιτρέπουν α) την επαγγελματική αναδοχή ανηλίκων με σοβαρές αναπηρίες (άνω του 67 %) και/ή σοβαρά προβλήματα ψυχικής υγείας· β) τη μεταφορά εφήβων από τις Μονάδες Παιδικής Προστασίας (ΜΠΠ) σε διαμερίσματα υποστηριζόμενης αυτόνομης διαβίωσης με στόχο την αποϊδρυματοποίηση, την ανάπτυξη δεξιοτήτων και τη βελτίωση της απασχολησιμότητας· γ) τη δημιουργία ή την επέκταση βρεφονηπιακών σταθμών για πολύ μικρά παιδιά, από 2 μήνες έως 2,5 έτη· και δ) τη δημιουργία Κέντρων Δημιουργικής Απασχόλησης Παιδιών με ένταξη των τομέων των θετικών επιστημών, της τεχνολογίας, της μηχανικής και των μαθηματικών (STEM) για παιδιά ηλικίας 12-15 ετών. Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης και των επενδύσεων θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Μεταρρύθμιση: Αναπηρία (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16904)

Η μεταρρύθμιση περιλαμβάνει δύο υποέργα που αποσκοπούν στην ενίσχυση της κοινωνικής ένταξης, της ανεξάρτητης διαβίωσης, της απασχολησιμότητας και της προσχολικής παρέμβασης σε άτομα με αναπηρία. Τα υποέργα αυτά αφορούν κυρίως α) την ενίσχυση της ανεξάρτητης διαβίωσης των ατόμων με αναπηρία, την προσβασιμότητα και την υποστήριξη υποδομών για άτομα με προβλήματα κινητικότητας και αισθητήρια προβλήματα, την παροχή βοήθειας για την ανεξάρτητη διαβίωση των ατόμων με αναπηρία, συμπεριλαμβανομένης διαδικασίας αξιολόγησης της επιλεξιμότητας, με βάση τόσο ιατρική όσο και λειτουργική αξιολόγηση της αναπηρίας από διεπιστημονική επιτροπή αξιολόγησης: αρχικό πιλοτικό πρόγραμμα και επακόλουθη ανάπτυξη σε εθνική κλίμακα· β) υποστήριξη της κοινωνικής

ένταξης και πρόωρη παιδική παρέμβαση για τα άτομα με διαταραχές του φάσματος του αυτισμού (ASD) (πιλοτικό πρόγραμμα). Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Τετάρτη, 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Κοινωνική ένταξη (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16922)

Η επένδυση αυτή περιλαμβάνει τρία υποέργα:

1) Η κοινωνική επανένταξη των πλέον ευάλωτων ομάδων επικεντρώνεται στη στήριξη των πλέον ευάλωτων ομάδων (δικαιούχων Ελάχιστου Εγγυημένου Εισοδήματος, Ρομά και αστέγων) με στόχο την (επαν)ένταξή τους στην αγορά εργασίας.

2) Η ψηφιακή κατάρτιση των ηλικιωμένων και των ατόμων με αναπηρία περιλαμβάνει προγράμματα γνωριμίας, εξοικείωσης και εκπαίδευσης των ηλικιωμένων και των ατόμων με αναπηρία σε νέες τεχνολογίες, κυρίως όσον αφορά την ψηφιακή πληροφόρηση, την ψηφιακή επικοινωνία, καθώς και τις διαδικτυακές δεξιότητες και τις δεξιότητες στα μέσα κοινωνικής δικτύωσης (όπως η πραγματοποίηση ηλεκτρονικών πληρωμών, η υποβολή αιτήσεων μέσω ψηφιακών πλατφορμών, η χρήση μέσων κοινωνικής δικτύωσης).

3) Η κοινωνική στέγαση επικεντρώνεται στην παροχή στεγαστικής στήριξης στις πλέον ευάλωτες ομάδες που απειλούνται ή αντιμετωπίζουν έλλειψη στέγης.

Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Τετάρτη, 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του συστήματος κοινωνικής υποστήριξης (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16925)

Με την επένδυση θα αναπτυχθούν τα ψηφιακά εργαλεία που θα επιτρέψουν: 1) την απλούστευση της πρόσβασης των πολιτών σε υπηρεσίες και παροχές κοινωνικής φροντίδας, με ιδιαίτερη έμφαση στα άτομα με αναπηρία, 2) τον καλύτερο προσδιορισμό των αναγκών για την αποφυγή της σπατάλης πόρων και την κατανομή του προϋπολογισμού κοινωνικής πρόνοιας με τον δικαιότερο δυνατό τρόπο, 3) την αποτελεσματικότερη παρακολούθηση των δημόσιων και ιδιωτικών παρόχων κοινωνικής μέριμνας και 4) την αναβάθμιση των δεξιοτήτων ή την επανειδίκευση των παρόχων υπηρεσιών στα δημόσια ιδρύματα πρόνοιας.

Η επένδυση περιλαμβάνει τις ακόλουθες συνιστώσες: α) τη δημιουργία Ενιαίας Ψηφιακής Πύλης για την πρόσβαση στην κοινωνική προστασία στην οποία θα ενσωματωθούν οι υφιστάμενες ηλεκτρονικές αιτήσεις παροχών κοινωνικής πρόνοιας σε χρήμα· β) τη δημιουργία ενιαίας Εθνικής Πύλης Παροχών Αναπηρίας, η οποία θα επιτρέπει στους δικαιούχους να έχουν επιγραμμική πρόσβαση σε προσωπικά δεδομένα και παροχές και να εκδίδουν πιστοποιητικά· γ) την καθιέρωση Κάρτας Αναπηρίας· δ) τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό του Οργανισμού Προνοιακών Επιδομάτων και Κοινωνικής Αλληλεγγύης (ΟΠΕΚΑ)· ε) την παροχή ψηφιακής κατάρτισης στους εργαζομένους στις υπηρεσίες κοινωνικής πρόνοιας· στ) την κατάρτιση πλήρους καταλόγου της δημόσιας ακίνητης περιουσίας που σχετίζεται με τις υπηρεσίες κοινωνικής προστασίας. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Πέμπτη, 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2026.

Μεταρρύθμιση: Βελτιστοποίηση των κοινωνικών παροχών (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16726)

Η μεταρρύθμιση περιλαμβάνει τις ακόλουθες συνιστώσες:

1) Καθιέρωση προπληρωμένων καρτών για την καταβολή κοινωνικών παροχών από τον Οργανισμό Προνοιακών Επιδομάτων και Κοινωνικής Αλληλεγγύης (ΟΠΕΚΑ) και τον Οργανισμό Απασχόλησης Εργατικού Δυναμικού (ΟΑΕΔ)

2) Παροχή κινήτρων στους δικαιούχους για τη χρήση προπληρωμένων καρτών για την αγορά συγκεκριμένων αγαθών και υπηρεσιών

3) Ειδικούς ελέγχους για τη χορήγηση κοινωνικών παροχών σε μη μόνιμους κατοίκους της χώρας, με βάση τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό του συστήματος κοινωνικής προστασίας και τη δημιουργία της «Ενιαίας Ψηφιακής Πύλης για την πρόσβαση στην κοινωνική προστασία»

Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Τετάρτη, 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Επίγνωση της διαφορετικότητας (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16685)

Η επένδυση περιλαμβάνει δύο διασυνδεδεμένα υποέργα που αποσκοπούν στην αύξηση της επίγνωσης της διαφορετικότητας: α) ανάπτυξη και υλοποίηση προγραμμάτων κατάρτισης σε θέματα διαφορετικότητας για τους εργαζομένους τόσο στον ιδιωτικό όσο και στον δημόσιο τομέα, με στόχο την καταπολέμηση των διακρίσεων σε σχέση με όλες τις διαστάσεις της διαφορετικότητας στον χώρο εργασίας· και β) ανάπτυξη συγκεκριμένου μηχανισμού για τη συλλογή κατάλληλων στατιστικών στοιχείων σχετικά με την ισότητα και τις διακρίσεις. Ο ρόλος του Παρατηρητηρίου Ισότητας των Φύλων —λειτουργικού βραχίονα του Υπουργείου Εργασίας και Κοινωνικών Υποθέσεων— θα ενισχυθεί με σκοπό την εκπόνηση ολοκληρωμένων εκθέσεων που θα αξιολογούν την κατάσταση όσον αφορά τις ίσες ευκαιρίες· Επιπλέον, θα αναπτυχθεί μηχανισμός πιστοποίησης και σύστημα βράβευσης για επιχειρήσεις/οργανισμούς που προωθούν ορθές πρακτικές όσον αφορά τη διαφορετικότητα και την ένταξη. Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης και της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Δευτέρα, 31 Μαρτίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Δημιουργία μονάδων παιδικής μέριμνας εντός μεγάλων επιχειρήσεων (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16945)

Η επένδυση παρέχει χρηματοδότηση για τη δημιουργία και τον εξοπλισμό μονάδων παιδικής μέριμνας στους χώρους 120 εταιρειών (50 μονάδες παιδικής μέριμνας εντός επιχειρήσεων με περισσότερους από 100 εργαζομένους και 70 μονάδες εντός επιχειρήσεων με περισσότερους από 250 εργαζομένους). Αποσκοπεί στην ενίσχυση της ισορροπίας μεταξύ επαγγελματικής και οικογενειακής ζωής και στην προώθηση μέτρων που στηρίζουν ενεργά την απασχόληση των νέων γονέων. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Προώθηση της ένταξης του πληθυσμού των προσφύγων στην αγορά εργασίας (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16688)

Στόχος της επένδυσης είναι η προώθηση της ένταξης του πληθυσμού των προσφύγων στην αγορά εργασίας. Ο στόχος αυτός θα επιτευχθεί με τους εξής τρόπους: α) την περαιτέρω ανάπτυξη και διατήρηση ενός βιώσιμου, αποτελεσματικού, ευέλικτου και προσαρμοσμένου στις ανάγκες των δικαιούχων και των επιχειρήσεων μηχανισμού ένταξης στην αγορά εργασίας, και β) την υλοποίηση συμπληρωματικών και διασυνδεδεμένων δραστηριοτήτων, όσον αφορά τόσο την κατάλληλη προετοιμασία των προσφύγων όσο και τη διαρθρωμένη συνεργασία με επιχειρήσεις και άλλους ενδιαφερόμενους φορείς. Το έργο θα συνάδει με το σχέδιο συμφωνίας εταιρικής σχέσης (2021-2027) και θα είναι συμπληρωματικό ως προς άλλα έργα που χρηματοδοτούνται από την ΕΕ. Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης και της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του συστήματος μετανάστευσης και ασύλου (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου: 16763)

Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα έχει ως αποτέλεσμα τη σημαντική βελτίωση της ποιότητας των υπηρεσιών προς τους ενδιαφερόμενους δικαιούχους. Μέσω της ψηφιοποίησης του συστήματος μετανάστευσης και ασύλου θα αντιμετωπιστούν τα ακόλουθα κρίσιμα ζητήματα:

1) ενιαία διαχείριση ολόκληρου του κύκλου ζωής των διαδικασιών που σχετίζονται με τις προσφυγικές ροές, από την πρώτη υποδοχή έως την ολοκλήρωση της εξέτασης μιας υπόθεσης ασύλου,

2) ολοκληρωμένη συλλογή πληροφοριών σε πραγματικό χρόνο από όλες τις εμπλεκόμενες αρχές,

3) ασφαλής και έγκυρη ταυτοποίηση των προσώπων που εισέρχονται στη χώρα, μέσω διαδικασιών που περιλαμβάνουν τη λήψη βιομετρικών δεδομένων και την έκδοση «έξυπνου» δελτίου ταυτότητας, και

4) εφαρμογή ιστού και κινητών τηλεφώνων για την αλληλεπίδραση και την επικοινωνία με τους πρόσφυγες.

Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης και της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Τρίτη, 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2024.

ΙΑ.2. Ορόσημα, στόχοι, δείκτες και χρονοδιάγραμμα για την παρακολούθηση και την υλοποίηση της μη επιστρεπτέας χρηματοδοτικής στήριξης

Ομάδα 15: Αύξηση της πρόσβασης σε αποτελεσματικές και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς κοινωνικές πολιτικές

- Παιδική προστασία (αναγνωριστικό: 16919)
- Αναπηρία (αναγνωριστικό: 16904)
- Μονάδες παιδικής μέριμνας εντός μεγάλων επιχειρήσεων (αναγνωριστικό: 16945)
- Βελτιστοποίηση των κοινωνικών παροχών (16726)

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
4	11 - 3.4. Αύξηση της πρόσβασης σε αποτελεσματικές και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς κοινωνικές πολιτικές — 16904_Αναπηρία	Ορόσημο	Νομοθεσία για την παροχή προσωπικής βοήθειας σε άτομα με αναπηρία και ανάπτυξη της πρώτης φάσης του πιλοτικού προγράμματος	Έναρξη ισχύος πρωτογενούς και δευτερογενούς δικαίου (παραπομπή στην Επίσημη Εφημερίδα) και δημοσίευση πρόσκλησης υποβολής αιτήσεων για το πρόγραμμα προσωπικής βοήθειας.				1ο τρίμηνο	2022	Προσωπική βοήθεια: Έναρξη ισχύος του νόμου για την αποϊδρυματοποίηση της φροντίδας ατόμων με αναπηρία κ πρόσκληση υποβολής αιτήσεων για συμμετοχή στην πρώτ φάση πιλοτικού προγράμματος, συμπεριλαμβανομένης διαδικασίας επιλεξιμότητας που βασίζεται σε ιατρική και λειτουργική αξιολόγηση της αναπηρίας από διεπιστημονικ επιτροπή αξιολόγησης
5	11 - 3.4. Αύξηση της πρόσβασης σε αποτελεσματικές και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς κοινωνικές πολιτικές — 16726_Βελτιστοποίηση	Ορόσημο	Προπληρωμένες κάρτες για τη βελτιστοποίηση των κοινωνικών παροχών	Έκθεση ΟΠΕΚΑ και ΟΑΕΔ που πιστοποιεί την ολοκλήρωση της καθιέρωσης προπληρωμένων καρτών για την				4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Ολοκλήρωση καθιέρωσης προπληρωμένων καρτών για την καταβολή κοινωνικών παροχών από τον Οργανισμό Προνοιακών Επιδομάτων και Κοινωνικής Αλληλεγγύης (ΟΠΕΚΑ) και τον Οργανισμό Απασχόλησης Εργατικού Δυναμικού (ΟΑΕΔ)

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	των κοινωνικών παροχών			καταβολή των κοινωνικών επιδομάτων που παρέχουν οι δύο αυτές υπηρεσίες						
6	11 - 3.4. Αύξηση της πρόσβασης σε αποτελεσματικές και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς κοινωνικές πολιτικές — 16904_Αναπηρία	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του δεύτερου σταδίου αξιολόγησης της παροχής προσωπικής βοήθειας σε άτομα με αναπηρία	Έκθεση συνοδευόμενη από παράρτημα με στατιστικά στοιχεία που πιστοποιεί την ολοκλήρωση των δύο πιλοτικών προγραμμάτων με τουλάχιστον 1 800 δικαιούχους. Έκθεση αξιολόγησης του πιλοτικού προγράμματος και του συστήματος αξιολόγησης με πλήρη στατιστικά στοιχεία και συστάσεις.				4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Ολοκλήρωση της δεύτερης φάσης του πιλοτικού προγράμματος για την προσωπική βοήθεια, συμπεριλαμβανομένης διαδικασίας λειτουργικής αξιολόγησης της αναπηρίας· και ολοκλήρωση της αξιολόγησης της αποτελεσματικότητας το συστήματος ιατρικής και λειτουργικής αξιολόγησης αναπηρίας για το πρόγραμμα προσωπικής βοήθειας και πιθανή ευρύτερη επέκτασή του.
7	11 - 3.4. Αύξηση της πρόσβασης σε αποτελεσματικές και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς κοινωνικές πολιτικές — 16919_Παιδική προστασία	Στόχος	Αποϊδρυματοποίηση ανηλίκων: ολοκλήρωση επαγγελματικής αναδοχής ανηλίκων με αναπηρία		Αριθμός ανηλίκων που τοποθετήθηκαν υπό τη φροντίδα επαγγελματιών αναδόχων	0	160	4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Επαγγελματική αναδοχή 160 ανηλίκων με σοβαρές αναπηρίες (ποσοστό αναπηρίας άνω του 67 %) και/ή σοβα προβλήματα ψυχικής υγείας.

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
8	11 - 3.4. Αύξηση της πρόσβασης σε αποτελεσματικές και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς κοινωνικές πολιτικές — 16919_Παιδική προστασία	Στόχος	Ολοκλήρωση διαμερισμάτων ανεξάρτητης διαβίωσης για την αποϊδρυματοποίηση εφήβων		Αριθμός εφήβων που τοποθετήθηκαν σε διαμερίσματα ημιανεξάρτητης διαβίωσης	0	200	4ο τρίμηνο	2023	1) Τοποθέτηση 200 εφήβων στα διαμερίσματα και υποστηριζόμενη διαβίωση 2) Ανάπτυξη της ικανότητας αυτοσυντήρησης και βαθμιαία αυτονομία με στόχο την ομαλή μετάβαση στην ενήλικη ζω και στην ετοιμότητα για ένταξη στην αγορά εργασίας
9	11 - 3.4. Αύξηση της πρόσβασης σε αποτελεσματικές και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς κοινωνικές πολιτικές — 16904_Αναπηρία	Ορόσημο	Ανάπτυξη του προγράμματος προσωπικής βοήθειας για άτομα με αναπηρία σε εθνική κλίμακα.	Έναρξη ισχύος του πρωτογενούς και του παράγωγου δικαίου για την ανάπτυξη σε εθνική κλίμακα. Έκθεση συνοδευόμενη από παράρτημα με στατιστικά στοιχεία που πιστοποιεί την ολοκλήρωση της ανάπτυξης.				3ο τρίμηνο	2024	Ανάπτυξη του προγράμματος προσωπικής βοήθειας για άτομα με αναπηρία σε εθνική κλίμακα, συμπεριλαμβανομένης διαδικασίας ιατρικής και λειτουργικής αξιολόγησης
0	11 - 3.4. Αύξηση της πρόσβασης σε αποτελεσματικές και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς κοινωνικές πολιτικές — 16919_Παιδική προστασία	Στόχος	Ολοκλήρωση της στελέχωσης των κέντρων παιδικής μέριμνας		Αριθμός θέσεων σε βρεφονηπιακούς σταθμούς	12 500	62 500	4ο τρίμηνο	2024	Ολοκλήρωση και στελέχωση τουλάχιστον 50 000 νέων θέσεων σε βρεφονηπιακούς σταθμούς Οι δικαιούχοι οντότητες θα υποβάλλουν αιτήσεις επιστροφής εξόδων καταθέτοντας όλα τα αναγκαία έγγραφα. Οι εξωτερικοί ελεγκτές θα ελέγχουν τις δαπάνες και θα διενεργούν επίσης λογιστικούς ελέγχους και επισκέψεις για να εξακριβώνουν αν έχουν δημιουργηθεί ο νέες θέσεις

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
1	11 - 3.4. Αύξηση της πρόσβασης σε αποτελεσματικές και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς κοινωνικές πολιτικές — 16945_Δημιουργία μονάδων παιδικής μέριμνας εντός μεγάλων επιχειρήσεων	Στόχος	Ολοκλήρωση μονάδων παιδικής μέριμνας εντός μεγάλων επιχειρήσεων		Αριθμός εγκαταστάσεων παιδικής μέριμνας εντός μεγάλων επιχειρήσεων	0	120	4ο τρίμηνο	2024	Ολοκλήρωση και στελέχωση τουλάχιστον 120 εγκαταστάσεων παιδικής μέριμνας εντός μεγάλων επιχειρήσεων: οι επιχειρήσεις τις οποίες στοχεύει αυτό το μέτρο είναι 50 επιχειρήσεις με περισσότερους από 100 εργαζομένους (μεσαίες) και 70 επιχειρήσεις με περισσότερους από 250 εργαζομένους (μεγάλες).

Ομάδα 16: Αύξηση της πρόσβασης σε αποτελεσματικές και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς κοινωνικές πολιτικές — Μετανάστευση και άσυλο

- Ψηφιοποίηση του συστήματος μετανάστευσης και ασύλου (αναγνωριστικό: 16763)
- Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του συστήματος κοινωνικής υποστήριξης (αναγνωριστικό: 16925)
- Επίγνωση της διαφορετικότητας (αναγνωριστικό: 16685)
- Κοινωνική ένταξη (αναγνωριστικό: 16922)
- Προώθηση της ένταξης του πληθυσμού των προσφύγων στην αγορά εργασίας (αναγνωριστικό: 16688)

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
182	11 - 3.4. Αύξηση	Στόχος	Ολοκλήρωση της		Αριθμός	0	80 000	4ο	2023	Ολοκλήρωση της παράδοσης από τη διαχειριστική

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	της πρόσβασης σε αποτελεσματικές και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς κοινωνικές πολιτικές — 16925_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του συστήματος κοινωνικής υποστήριξης		παράδοσης των καρτών αναπηρίας από τη διαχειριστική αρχή		καρτών αναπηρίας που παραδόθηκαν στους δικαιούχους			τρίμηνο		αρχή 80 000 καρτών αναπηρίας στους δικαιούχους. Οι κάρτες αναπηρίας θα περιλαμβάνουν ειδικά δικαιώματα/παροχές και θα διευκολύνουν τα άτομα με αναπηρία στην καθημερινή τους ζωή Αποδοχή παραδοτέων της σύμβασης (ανάπτυξη καρτών αναπηρίας) από τον διαχειριστή / αναθέτουσα αρχή και επιβεβαίωση από τη διαχειριστική αρχή της παράδοσης 80 000 καρτών αναπηρίας στους δικαιούχους
183	11 - 3.4. Αύξηση της πρόσβασης σε αποτελεσματικές και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς κοινωνικές πολιτικές — 16922_Κοινωνική ένταξη	Στόχος	Ολοκλήρωση της κοινωνικής ένταξης αστέγων δικαιούχων Ελάχιστου Εγγυημένου Εισοδήματος		Αριθμός δικαιούχων Ελάχιστου Εγγυημένου Εισοδήματος και αστέγων με πιστοποιημένη συμμετοχή	0	7 000	4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Επιτυχής ολοκλήρωση προγράμματος κατάρτισης και στήριξης της απασχόλησης για 7 000 δικαιούχους Ελάχιστου Εγγυημένου Εισοδήματος και αστέγους και πιστοποίηση των δεξιοτήτων που αποκτήθηκαν από τον Εθνικό Οργανισμό
184	11 - 3.4. Αύξηση της πρόσβασης σε αποτελεσματικές και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς κοινωνικές πολιτικές — 16685_Επίγνωση της	Στόχος	Ολοκλήρωση κατάρτισης των διευθυντικών στελεχών που έχουν άμεση επαφή με το κοινό σχετικά με την επίγνωση της διαφορετικότητας		Αριθμός διευθυντικών στελεχών και υπαλλήλων εξυπηρέτησης κοινού με πιστοποιημένη συμμετοχή	0	680 000	4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Ολοκλήρωση κατάρτισης σχετικά με τη διαφορετικότητα που απευθύνεται σε 680 000 διευθυντικά στελέχη και υπαλλήλους εξυπηρέτησης κοινού και πιστοποίηση Το πρόγραμμα κατάρτισης θα έχει ως στόχο την αύξηση της επίγνωσης σχετικά με τις διάφορες διαστάσεις και τα οφέλη της διαφορετικότητας. Θα είναι κατάλληλα σχεδιασμένο και διαφοροποιημένο ανάλογα με την ομάδα-στόχο

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	διαφορετικότητας									(ανώτερα διευθυντικά στελέχη, μεσαία διευθυντικά στελέχη, στελέχη εξυπηρέτησης κοινού και στελέχη τμημάτων υποστήριξης). Η συμμετοχή θα είναι απομακρυσμένη (μέσω πλατφόρμας) και ασύγχρονη.
185	11 - 3.4. Αύξηση της πρόσβασης σε αποτελεσματικές και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς κοινωνικές πολιτικές — 16763_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του συστήματος μετανάστευσης και ασύλου	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση της ψηφιοποίησης του συστήματος μετανάστευσης και ασύλου	Επιβεβαίωση αποδοχής παραδοτέου από τον διαχειριστή έργου / την αναθέτουσα αρχή				4ο τρίμηνο	2024	Ολοκλήρωση της ψηφιοποίησης του συστήματος μετανάστευσης και ασύλου μέσω αποδοχής από τον διαχειριστή έργου / την αναθέτουσα αρχή των παραδοτέων της σύμβασης για α) την Ψηφιοποίηση και το Σύστημα Διαχείρισης Εγγράφων Αρχείου Μετανάστευσης Κεντρικής Υπηρεσίας του Υπουργείου Μετανάστευσης και Ασύλου και Αποκεντρωμένων Διοικήσεων και β) την παροχή ολοκληρωμένων ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών μετανάστευσης
186	11 - 3.4. Αύξηση της πρόσβασης σε αποτελεσματικές και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς κοινωνικές πολιτικές — 16922_Κοινωνική ένταξη	Στόχος	Ολοκλήρωση ανακαίνισης διαμερισμάτων κοινωνικής στέγασης		Αριθμός διαμερισμάτων που ανακαινίστηκαν και είναι έτοιμα να παραδοθούν στους δικαιούχους	0	100	4ο τρίμηνο	2024	Ολοκλήρωση προγράμματος ανακαίνισης 100 διαμερισμάτων (70 στον Δήμο Αθηνών και 30 στον Δήμο Θεσσαλονίκης) για 250 δικαιούχους. Το μέτρο αποσκοπεί στην παροχή στεγαστικής στήριξης στις πλέον ευάλωτες ομάδες που απειλούνται ή αντιμετωπίζουν έλλειψη στέγης.
187	11 - 3.4. Αύξηση της πρόσβασης σε αποτελεσματικές και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς κοινωνικές	Στόχος	Ένταξη προσφύγων στην αγορά εργασίας		Αριθμός προσφύγων που έχουν ολοκληρώσει πρόγραμμα πρακτικής	0	14 580	4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση προγραμμάτων πρακτικής άσκησης σε επιχειρήσεις για τουλάχιστον 14 580 πρόσφυγες Έκθεση του ΟΑΕΔ και του Υπουργείου

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	πολιτικές — 16688: Προώθηση της ένταξης του πληθυσμού των προσφύγων στην αγορά εργασίας				άσκησης					Μετανάστευσης και Ασύλου με την οποία επιβεβαιώνεται η επιτυχής ολοκλήρωση του έργου για τον ανωτέρω αριθμό προσφύγων Η πρακτική άσκηση θα βοηθήσει τους πρόσφυγες να αποκτήσουν εργασιακή εμπειρία και θα διευκολύνει την επακόλουθη ένταξή τους στην αγορά εργασίας.

ΙΒ. ΣΥΝΙΣΤΩΣΑ 4.1: ΦΟΡΟΛΟΓΙΚΑ ΕΡΓΑΛΕΙΑ ΠΙΟ ΦΙΛΙΚΑ ΓΙΑ ΤΗΝ ΑΝΑΠΤΥΞΗ ΚΑΙ ΒΕΛΤΙΩΣΗ ΤΗΣ ΦΟΡΟΛΟΓΙΚΗΣ ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΗΣ ΕΙΣΠΡΑΞΗΣ ΦΟΡΩΝ

Η συγκεκριμένη συνιστώσα του ελληνικού σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας περιλαμβάνει στοχευμένες μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις προκειμένου να συνεχιστούν η βελτίωση της λειτουργίας της υπηρεσίας δημόσιων εσόδων και η καταπολέμηση της φοροδιαφυγής. Πρώτον, η συνιστώσα αυτή περιλαμβάνει μεταρρυθμίσεις της φορολογικής πολιτικής, για να διευκολυνθεί η κωδικοποίηση της φορολογικής νομοθεσίας, καθώς και για να θεσπιστούν κίνητρα για την ενίσχυση των ηλεκτρονικών συναλλαγών, την προώθηση πράσινων και ψηφιακών ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και την αύξηση του μεγέθους των επιχειρήσεων. Δεύτερον, η συνιστώσα περιλαμβάνει μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις που αποσκοπούν στον μετασχηματισμό της υπηρεσίας δημόσιων εσόδων, μέσω διαδικασιών ψηφιοποίησης, και εισάγει νομοθετικές πρωτοβουλίες για την καταπολέμηση του λαθρεμπορίου και την προώθηση της επιτάχυνσης των επιστροφών ΦΠΑ.

Η συνιστώσα συμβάλλει στην ψηφιακή μετάβαση, μέσω της αντικατάστασης και της αναβάθμισης των βασικών ψηφιακών συστημάτων της Ανεξάρτητης Αρχής Δημοσίων Εσόδων (ΑΑΔΕ), της καθιέρωσης αυτοματοποιημένων διαδικασιών γραφείου και εργασίας, της ψηφιοποίησης των λογιστικών και άλλων ελέγχων, καθώς και της επικαιροποίησης και βελτίωσης των ηλεκτρονικών υπηρεσιών για τους φορολογούμενους.

Η συνιστώσα στηρίζει την εφαρμογή των ειδικών ανά χώρα συστάσεων όσον αφορά τις δημόσιες και ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις (ειδική ανά χώρα σύσταση 3 2020) και τις διαρθρωτικές μεταρρυθμίσεις για τη βελτίωση της λειτουργίας της οικονομίας (ειδική ανά χώρα σύσταση 4 2020). Αναμένεται ότι κανένα μέτρο στη συνιστώσα αυτή δεν θα βλάπτει σημαντικά τους περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους κατά την έννοια του άρθρου 17 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2020/852, λαμβανομένων υπόψη της περιγραφής των μέτρων και των μέτρων μετριασμού που προβλέπονται στο σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας σύμφωνα με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση για την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C58/01).

ΙΒ.1. Περιγραφή των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων που είναι επιλέξιμες για λήψη μη επιστρεπτέας χρηματοδοτικής στήριξης

Επένδυση: Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός των φορολογικών ελέγχων (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16611)

Η ΑΑΔΕ θα αναβαθμίσει τη χρήση των εσωτερικών δεδομένων της και θα εισαγάγει εργαλεία τεχνητής νοημοσύνης προκειμένου να βελτιωθεί η είσπραξη των δημόσιων εσόδων, να αυξηθεί η αποτελεσματικότητα των φορολογικών ελέγχων και να καταπολεμηθεί το λαθρεμπόριο. Το έργο περιλαμβάνει την υιοθέτηση ισχυρής αρχιτεκτονικής δεδομένων, την ανάπτυξη κοινού αποθετηρίου μεταδεδομένων, την προμήθεια κατάλληλων λύσεων λογισμικού, την ανάπτυξη τεχνικών και εργαλείων τεχνητής νοημοσύνης και τη χρήση της μηχανικής μάθησης για την εξόρυξη μεγάλων δεδομένων. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Μεταρρύθμιση: Κωδικοποίηση και απλούστευση της φορολογικής νομοθεσίας (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16643)

Το Υπουργείο Οικονομικών και η ΑΑΔΕ θα απλουστεύσουν και θα επικαιροποιήσουν τη νομοθεσία για τους κύριους φορολογικούς κώδικες, τον κώδικα τελωνείων και όλες τις σχετικές διατάξεις του παράγωγου δικαίου σύμφωνα με τις βέλτιστες πρακτικές της ΕΕ. Σύμφωνα με τον βασικό νόμο 4389/2016 για την ΑΑΔΕ, η ΑΑΔΕ θα αναλάβει την

επικαιροποίηση και τον εκσυγχρονισμό του Κώδικα Φορολογικής Διαδικασίας, των αποφάσεων του Διοικητή και των εγκυκλίων της υπηρεσίας εσόδων, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της σύνταξης των τροποποιήσεων που απαιτούνται για την ψηφιοποίηση και απλούστευση της φορολογικής διοίκησης. Το Υπουργείο Οικονομικών και η ΑΑΔΕ θα παράσχουν επίσης σύστημα διαχείρισης περιεχομένου και ειδική ιστοσελίδα για την ενημέρωση των φορολογουμένων, έτσι ώστε να ενισχυθούν η διαφάνεια, η ασφάλεια δικαίου, η φορολογική συμμόρφωση και το επιχειρηματικό περιβάλλον. Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Κυριακή, 30 Ιουνίου 2024.

Μεταρρύθμιση: Προώθηση της επιτάχυνσης των επιστροφών ΦΠΑ (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16610)

Η ΑΑΔΕ θα απλουστεύσει τις διοικητικές διαδικασίες των επιστροφών ΦΠΑ για τις επιχειρήσεις, μέσω της εφαρμογής αυτοματοποιημένων διαδικασιών επιστροφής ΦΠΑ, της ηλεκτρονικής υποβολής και της διευκόλυνσης της διαδικασίας ανάλυσης κινδύνου για τις αιτήσεις επιστροφής. Με τη νέα διαδικασία αναμένεται να περιοριστεί η ανθρώπινη παρέμβαση μέσω ψηφιακών συναλλαγών και να αντιμετωπιστούν οι καθυστερήσεις στις επιστροφές ΦΠΑ. Η μεταρρύθμιση πρέπει να είναι σύμφωνη με την οδηγία σχετικά με την επιστροφή του ΦΠΑ (οδηγία 2008/9/ΕΚ του Συμβουλίου). Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Κυριακή, 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2023.

Μεταρρύθμιση: Θέσπιση μέτρων και κινήτρων για την αύξηση των ηλεκτρονικών συναλλαγών (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16616)

Η μεταρρύθμιση αποσκοπεί στη μείωση του διοικητικού βάρους για τις επιχειρήσεις και στη βελτίωση της φορολογικής συμμόρφωσης μέσω της προώθησης των ηλεκτρονικών συναλλαγών. Η ΑΑΔΕ θα κάνει χρήση της πλατφόρμας myDATA για την τήρηση ηλεκτρονικών βιβλίων, την ηλεκτρονική τιμολόγηση και τη διασύνδεση όλων των φορολογικών ταμειακών μηχανών με τα πληροφοριακά συστήματά της, προκειμένου να διευκολυνθεί η αυτόματη συμπλήρωση των φορολογικών δηλώσεων και να ενισχυθεί η αποτελεσματικότητα των φορολογικών ελέγχων. Η εφαρμογή των φορολογικών κινήτρων της μεταρρύθμισης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2023.

Μεταρρύθμιση: Υπεραπόσβεση δαπανών ΜΜΕ για την πράσινη οικονομία, την ενέργεια και την ψηφιακή μετάβαση (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16863)

Η μεταρρύθμιση περιλαμβάνει φορολογικά κίνητρα για την υπεραπόσβεση δαπανών με σκοπό την ενίσχυση των επενδύσεων εξοπλισμού μικρομεσαίων επιχειρήσεων που αφορούν στην προσαρμογή στην κλιματική αλλαγή, στην προώθηση της κυκλικής οικονομίας και στην ψηφιοποίηση. Θα συνάδει πλήρως με τους κανόνες της ΕΕ για τις κρατικές ενισχύσεις. Η εφαρμογή των φορολογικών κινήτρων της μεταρρύθμισης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Τρίτη, 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2024.

Μεταρρύθμιση: Νέο πλαίσιο καταπολέμησης του λαθρεμπορίου, κυρίως για τα προϊόντα που υπόκεινται σε ειδικούς φόρους κατανάλωσης (καπνικά, αλκοόλ και ενέργεια) (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16656)

Η μεταρρύθμιση αποσκοπεί στη στήριξη της καταπολέμησης του λαθρεμπορίου, ιδίως για τα προϊόντα που υπόκεινται σε ειδικούς φόρους κατανάλωσης (καπνικά, αλκοόλ, ενέργεια) μέσω του εκσυγχρονισμού των συστημάτων παρακολούθησης, των διαδικασιών ελέγχου και του εξοπλισμού των τελωνείων, προκειμένου να αυξηθεί η αποτελεσματικότητα των ελέγχων των φορτίων. Για τον σκοπό αυτόν απαιτείται επίσης η αναβάθμιση των πληροφοριακών συστημάτων της ΑΑΔΕ που είναι απαραίτητα για την απόκτηση πληροφοριών από

ευρωπαϊκές και εθνικές βάσεις δεδομένων. Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Τετάρτη, 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Μεταρρύθμιση: Ηλεκτρονικές ταμειακές μηχανές και POS (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16614)

Η ΑΑΔΕ θα αναπτύξει πλαίσιο για τη διευκόλυνση της διασύνδεσης των ταμειακών μηχανών με τα τερματικά σημείων πώλησης (POS) και τα πληροφοριακά της συστήματα. Το έργο περιλαμβάνει: i) την κατάρτιση προδιαγραφών για τη διασύνδεση των ταμειακών μηχανών με τα τερματικά POS, ώστε να πιστοποιείται ότι κάθε συναλλαγή POS θα καταγράφεται στην ταμειακή μηχανή και τα παραγόμενα δεδομένα θα διαβιβάζονται σε σχεδόν πραγματικό χρόνο στην ΑΑΔΕ· και ii) την ανάπτυξη υποδομών και εφαρμογών για την παρακολούθηση των συναλλαγών των ταμειακών μηχανών και την υποστήριξη του μηχανισμού ελέγχου. Μετά την ολοκλήρωσή του, το μέτρο αναμένεται να περιορίσει τις δυνατότητες φοροδιαφυγής και, τελικά, να μειώσει το έλλειμμα ΦΠΑ. Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Κυριακή, 30 Ιουνίου 2024.

Επένδυση: Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός φορολογικών και τελωνειακών αρχών (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16291)

Η επένδυση αποσκοπεί στην επίτευξη του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού της υπηρεσίας εσόδων και των σχετικών υπηρεσιών, ο οποίος αναμένεται να ενισχύσει την ικανότητα της ΑΑΔΕ και να βελτιώσει τις συνολικές επιδόσεις της. Με την επένδυση θα αναβαθμιστεί η ποιότητα των υπηρεσιών που παρέχονται σε ιδιώτες και επιχειρήσεις και, τελικά, οι φόροι θα καταστούν πιο φιλικοί προς την ανάπτυξη, με αποτέλεσμα να βελτιωθούν η φορολογική διοίκηση και η είσπραξη των φόρων. Με την επένδυση αυτή ενοποιούνται 14 υποέργα ψηφιακής υποδομής που θα υλοποιηθούν από την ΑΑΔΕ, τα οποία κατατάσσονται σε τέσσερις τομείς παρέμβασης:

1) αντικατάσταση των βασικών ψηφιακών συστημάτων και επέκταση της λειτουργικότητας της παροχής υπηρεσιών, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της εφαρμογής μηχανισμών για τη διαλειτουργικότητα των πληροφοριακών συστημάτων της ΑΑΔΕ με τα συστήματα τραπεζικών πληροφοριών·
2) αυτοματοποίηση των διαδικασιών γραφείου και εργασίας·
3) ψηφιοποίηση των λογιστικών και άλλων ελέγχων· και
4) αναβάθμιση των υπηρεσιών για τους φορολογούμενους.

Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

ΙΒ.2. Ορόσημα, στόχοι, δείκτες και χρονοδιάγραμμα για την παρακολούθηση και την υλοποίηση της μη επιστρεπτέας χρηματοδοτικής στήριξης

Βασική μεταρρύθμιση 8: Ηλεκτρονικές ταμειακές μηχανές και POS

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
188	12 - 4.1. Φορολογικά εργαλεία πιο φιλικά για την ανάπτυξη και βελτίωση της φορολογικής διοίκησης και της είσπραξης φόρων — 16614_Ηλεκτρονικές ταμειακές μηχανές και POS (μεταρρύθμιση)	Ορόσημο	Ανεξάρτητη Αρχή Δημοσίων Εσόδων (ΑΑΔΕ): Ηλεκτρονικές ταμειακές μηχανές και σημεία πώλησης (POS) — Έναρξη ισχύος του νομικού πλαισίου	Έναρξη ισχύος του νόμου				1ο τρίμηνο	2022	Έναρξη ισχύος απόφασης του Διοικητή της Ανεξάρτητης Αρχής Δημοσίων Εσόδων για τις τεχνικές απαιτήσεις (με βάση το άρθρο 12 του νόμου 4308/2014) και Κοινής Υπουργικής Απόφασης για την ηλεκτρονική διαβίβαση δεδομένων στην Ανεξάρτητη Αρχή Δημοσίων Εσόδων (με βάση το άρθρο 15 του νόμου 4174/2013), στην οποία καθορίζονται τα βασικά χαρακτηριστικά που είναι αναγκαία για τη διασύνδεση των ηλεκτρονικών ταμειακών μηχανών και των συστημάτων σημείων πώλησης (POS) με την Ανεξάρτητη Αρχή Δημοσίων Εσόδων, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της επανεξέτασης των κυρώσεων για τις ταμειακές μηχανές (άρθρο 54 του νόμου 4174/2013).
189	12 - 4.1. Φορολογικά εργαλεία πιο φιλικά για την ανάπτυξη και βελτίωση της φορολογικής διοίκησης και της είσπραξης φόρων — 16614_Ηλεκτρονικές ταμειακές μηχανές και POS (μεταρρύθμιση)	Στόχος	Ανεξάρτητη Αρχή Δημοσίων Εσόδων: Ηλεκτρονικές ταμειακές μηχανές και σημεία πώλησης (POS) — ανάπτυξη και διασύνδεση		Αριθμός επιχειρήσεων	0	500 000	2ο τρίμηνο	2024	Ανάπτυξη της πλατφόρμας — όλες οι επιχειρήσεις που υπόκεινται στο νομικό πλαίσιο έχουν διασυνδέσει τις ηλεκτρονικές ταμειακές τους μηχανές και τα συστήματα σημείων πώλησης με την Ανεξάρτητη Αρχή Δημοσίων Εσόδων. Έκθεση της Ανεξάρτητης Αρχής Δημοσίων Εσόδων με την οποία πιστοποιείται η ολοκλήρωση της μεταρρύθμισης και στην οποία επισημαίνεται ο συνολικός αριθμός των επιχειρήσεων που έχουν διασυνδέσει τις ηλεκτρονικές ταμειακές μηχανές τους και τα συστήματα σημείων πώλησης με την Ανεξάρτητη Αρχή Δημοσίων Εσόδων. Οι επιλέξιμες ταμειακές μηχανές θα είναι τουλάχιστον 500 000.

Ομάδα 17: Μέτρα φορολογικής διοίκησης

- Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός των φορολογικών ελέγχων (αναγνωριστικό: 16611)
- Προώθηση της επιτάχυνσης των επιστροφών ΦΠΑ (αναγνωριστικό: 16610)
- Νέο πλαίσιο καταπολέμησης του λαθρεμπορίου, κυρίως για τα προϊόντα που υπόκεινται σε ειδικούς φόρους κατανάλωσης (καπνικά, αλκοόλ και ενέργεια) (αναγνωριστικό: 16656)
- Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός φορολογικών και τελωνειακών αρχών (αναγνωριστικό: 16291)

Αξων ριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
0	12 - 4.1. Φορολογικά εργαλεία πιο φιλικά για την ανάπτυξη και βελτίωση της φορολογικής διοίκησης και της είσπραξης φόρων — 16656_Νέο πλαίσιο καταπολέμησης του λαθρεμπορίου, κυρίως για τα προϊόντα που	Ορόσημο	Καταπολέμηση του λαθρεμπορίου — χάρτης πορείας κανονιστικών αποφάσεων	Έκθεση της Ανεξάρτητης Αρχής Δημοσίων Εσόδων η οποία περιλαμβάνει χάρτη πορείας για τις αποφάσεις/εγκυκλίους που αφορούν την καταπολέμηση του λαθρεμπορίου.				1ο τρίμηνο	2022	Η Ανεξάρτητη Αρχή Δημοσίων Εσόδων εγκρίνει χάρτη πορείας (συμπεριλαμβανομένου χρονοδιαγράμματος) για την έκδοση τω αποφάσεων/εγκυκλίων που αφορούν τη μεταρρύθμιση του νομικού πλαισίου για την καταπολέμηση του λαθρεμπορίου. Η Ανεξάρτητη Αρχή Δημοσίων Εσόδων εκδίδει έκθεση σχετικά με τον χάρτη πορείας για την έκδοση των αποφάσεων/εγκυκλίων, στην οποία περιγράφονται λεπτομερώς τα βήματα που είναι αναγκαία για τον επανασχεδιασμό των επιχειρησιακών πληροφοριακών συστημάτων ICISnet και ELENXIS, με στόχο την αποτελεσματική ιεράρχηση των κινδύνων μη συμμόρφωσης και δημιουργία των καλύτερων δυνατών προφίλ ελέγχου, με την αξιοποίηση πληροφοριών από την Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση και τις εθνικές βάσεις δεδομένων.

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	υπόκεινται σε ειδικούς φόρους κατανάλωσης (καπνικά, αλκοόλ και ενέργεια)									
1	12 - 4.1. Φορολογικά εργαλεία πιο φιλικά για την ανάπτυξη και βελτίωση της φορολογικής διοίκησης και της είσπραξης φόρων — 16656_Νέο πλαίσιο καταπολέμησης του λαθρεμπορίου, κυρίως για τα προϊόντα που υπόκεινται σε ειδικούς φόρους κατανάλωσης (καπνικά, αλκοόλ και ενέργεια)	Ορόσημο	Καταπολέμηση του λαθρεμπορίου — έκδοση κανονιστικών αποφάσεων	Έναρξη ισχύος κανονιστικών αποφάσεων / εγκυκλίων.				3ο τρίμηνο	2022	Έναρξη ισχύος 15 κανονιστικών αποφάσεων / εγκυκλίων που θα εκδοθούν από την Ανεξάρτητη Αρχή Δημοσίων Εσόδων για τον σχεδιασμό νέου ολοκληρωμένου συστήματος καταπολέμησης το λαθρεμπορίου. Σύμφωνα με τον χάρτη πορείας που θα καταρτιστεί έως τις 31 Μαρτίου 2022, η απόφαση / οι εγκύκλιοι που θα τεθούν σε ισχύ θα αφορούν την προετοιμασία νέου ολοκληρωμένου συστήματος το οποίο θα υποστηρίζει τη διαδικασία ελέγχου με την παρακολούθηση των τελωνειακών συναλλαγών και διαδικασιών σε πραγματικό χρόνο. Το σύστημα αυτό θα λειτουργεί με στόχο την καλύτερη και ταχύτερη στόχευση των διωκτικών τελωνειακών υπηρεσιών με κεντρική εποπτεία και στα σημεία υψηλού ενδιαφέροντος.
2	12 - 4.1. Φορολογικά εργαλεία πιο φιλικά για την ανάπτυξη και βελτίωση της φορολογικής	Ορόσημο	Φορολογικοί έλεγχοι — MyData και τραπεζικές πληροφορίες	Έκθεση της Ανεξάρτητης Αρχής Δημοσίων Εσόδων με την οποία πιστοποιείται: α) η πλήρης ενεργοποίηση του συστήματος MyData·				2ο τρίμηνο	2023	Η ενεργοποίηση του συστήματος MyData και η διασύνδεση και χρήση τραπεζικών πληροφοριών τρίτων αναμένεται να βελτιώσουν τη συμμόρφωση των επιχειρήσεων με τους φορολογικούς κανόνες, τις επιδόσεις της Ανεξάρτητης Αρχής Δημοσίων Εσόδων σε σχέση με την είσπραξη δημόσιων εσόδων, καθώς και τον έλεγχο και την καταπολέμηση του λαθρεμπορίου.

Αξονων ριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	διοίκησης και της είσπραξης φόρων — 16611_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός των φορολογικών ελέγχων			β) η ολοκλήρωση του έργου διασύνδεσης και χρήσης τραπεζικών πληροφοριών τρίτων από την Ανεξάρτητη Αρχή Δημοσίων Εσόδων.						
3	12 - 4.1. Φορολογικά εργαλεία πιο φιλικά για την ανάπτυξη και βελτίωση της φορολογικής διοίκησης και της είσπραξης φόρων — 16610_Προώθηση της επιτάχυνσης των επιστροφών ΦΠΑ	Ορόσημο	Πλήρως αυτοματοποιημένες επιστροφές ΦΠΑ — έναρξη λειτουργίας του πληροφοριακού συστήματος	Έκθεση της Ανεξάρτητης Αρχής Δημοσίων Εσόδων με την οποία πιστοποιείται η έναρξη λειτουργίας του νέου πληροφοριακού συστήματος.				4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Εφαρμογή της πλήρως αυτοματοποιημένης διαδικασίας επιστροφής ΦΠΑ και της ηλεκτρονικής πλατφόρμας που θα επιτρέπει να συμπληρώνονται ηλεκτρονικά όλες οι αιτήσεις επιστροφής, όταν δεν εμπίπτουν στο δείγμα ελέγχου μέσω της διαδικασίας ανάλυσης κινδύνου (τουλάχιστον 90 % του συνόλου των αιτήσεων ετησίως).
4	12 - 4.1. Φορολογικά εργαλεία πιο φιλικά για την ανάπτυξη και βελτίωση της φορολογικής διοίκησης και της είσπραξης φόρων — 16611_Ψηφιακός	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού των φορολογικών ελέγχων	Έκθεση της Ανεξάρτητης Αρχής Δημοσίων Εσόδων με την οποία πιστοποιείται η έναρξη λειτουργίας της πλατφόρμας διαχείρισης υποθέσεων.				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση της έναρξης λειτουργίας της πλατφόρμας διαχείρισ υποθέσεων για τους φορολογικούς ελέγχους, η οποία θα χρησιμοποιεί το σύστημα επιχειρηματικών πληροφοριών / ανάλυσης δεδομένων που υποστηρίζει τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό με στόχο την ενίσχυση της ικανότητα της Ανεξάρτητης Αρχής Δημοσίων Εσόδων να εκπληρώνει τις υποχρεώσεις της ως πλήρως ανεξάρτητης αρχής (σύμφωνα με τ νόμο εξουσιοδότησης 4389/2016 για τη σύσταση της Ανεξάρτητ Αρχής Δημοσίων Εσόδων).

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	μετασχηματισμός των φορολογικών ελέγχων									
5	12 - 4.1. Φορολογικά εργαλεία πιο φιλικά για την ανάπτυξη και βελτίωση της φορολογικής διοίκησης και της είσπραξης φόρων — 16291_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός φορολογικών και τελωνειακών αρχών	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση των παραδοτέων της πρώτης φάσης του ολοκληρωμένου ηλεκτρονικού περιβάλλοντος φορολογίας και ελεγκτικών υπηρεσιών της Ανεξάρτητης Αρχής Δημοσίων Εσόδων στο πλαίσιο του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού της	Έκθεση της Ανεξάρτητης Αρχής Δημοσίων Εσόδων με την οποία πιστοποιείται η ολοκλήρωση των παραδοτέων της πρώτης φάσης του ολοκληρωμένου ηλεκτρονικού περιβάλλοντος.				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση των παραδοτέων της πρώτης φάσης του ολοκληρωμένου ηλεκτρονικού περιβάλλοντος (που αντικαθιστά TAXIS, TAXISnet και Elenxis) για την υποστήριξη όλων των φορολογικών και ελεγκτικών διαδικασιών της Ανεξάρτητης Αρχής Δημοσίων Εσόδων, των πολιτών και των επιχειρήσεων, η οποία συμβάλλει στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό. Τα παραδοτέα αυτά συνίστανται σε όλες τις απαιτούμενες μελέτες έργων, τον πλήρη επανασχεδιασμό και την υλοποίηση της βάσης δεδομένων, την παροχή διεπαφών δεδομένων και την ανάπτυξη υποσυστημάτων πρώτης φάσης (συμπεριλαμβανομένων του φορολογικού μητρώου, του λογιστικού συστήματος). Το έργο ενισχύει την ικανότητα της Ανεξάρτητης Αρχής Δημοσίων Εσόδων να εκπληρώνει τις υποχρεώσεις της ως πλήρως ανεξάρτητης αρχής (σύμφωνα με τον νόμο εξουσιοδότησης 4389/2016 για τη σύστα της Ανεξάρτητης Αρχής Δημοσίων Εσόδων).
6	12 - 4.1. Φορολογικά εργαλεία πιο φιλικά για την ανάπτυξη και βελτίωση της φορολογικής διοίκησης και της είσπραξης φόρων — 16291_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός φορολογικών και τελωνειακών αρχών	Ορόσημο	Έναρξη λειτουργίας του συστήματος παρακολούθησης κίνησης επαγγελματικών οχημάτων και εμπορευματοκιβωτίων	Έκθεση της Ανεξάρτητης Αρχής Δημοσίων Εσόδων με την οποία πιστοποιείται η έναρξη λειτουργίας του συστήματος παρακολούθησης κίνησης επαγγελματικών οχημάτων και εμπορευματοκιβωτίων.				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση της εφαρμογής συστήματος παρακολούθησης κίνησης επαγγελματικών οχημάτων και εμπορευματοκιβωτίων μ βάση τα δίκτυα του διαδικτύου των πραγμάτων (τεχνολογία 5G) για την εκτέλεση εργασιών παρακολούθησης που υποστηρίζουν τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό, με στόχο την ενίσχυση της ικανότητας της Ανεξάρτητης Αρχής Δημοσίων Εσόδων να εκπληρώνει τις υποχρεώσεις της ως πλήρως ανεξάρτητης αρχής (σύμφωνα με τον νόμο εξουσιοδότησης 4389/2016 για τη σύστα της Ανεξάρτητης Αρχής Δημοσίων Εσόδων), μέσω της εγκατάστασης συστήματος παρακολούθησης κίνησης επαγγελματικών οχημάτων και εμπορευματοκιβωτίων.

Ομάδα 18: Φορολογική πολιτική

- Κωδικοποίηση και απλούστευση της φορολογικής νομοθεσίας και των φορολογικών κανόνων και διαδικασιών (αναγνωριστικό: 16643)
- Θέσπιση μέτρων και κινήτρων για την αύξηση των ηλεκτρονικών συναλλαγών (αναγνωριστικό: 16973)
- Υπεραπόσβεση δαπανών ΜΜΕ για την πράσινη οικονομία, την ενέργεια και την ψηφιοποίηση (αναγνωριστικό: 16863)
- Καθεστώς παροχής κινήτρων για την παραγωγικότητα και την εξωστρέφεια των επιχειρήσεων (αύξηση του μεγέθους των επιχειρήσεων) (αναγνωριστικό: 16598)

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
197	12 - 4.1. Φορολογικά εργαλεία πιο φιλικά για την ανάπτυξη και βελτίωση της φορολογικής διοίκησης και της είσπραξης φόρων — 16863_Υπεραπόσβεση δαπανών για την πράσινη οικονομία, την ενέργεια και την ψηφιακή μετάβαση	Ορόσημο	Υπεραπόσβεση για πράσινες και ψηφιακές επενδύσεις των ΜΜΕ	Έναρξη ισχύος πρωτογενούς και παράγωγου δικαίου για υπεραπόσβεση για πράσινες και ψηφιακές επενδύσεις των ΜΜΕ				4ο τρίμηνο	2021	Έναρξη ισχύος πρωτογενούς και παράγωγου δικαίου για τη θέσπιση υπεραπόσβεσης, για φορολογικούς σκοπούς, των επιλέξιμων δαπανών των ΜΜΕ για επενδύσεις στην πράσινη οικονομία και στην ψηφιοποίηση
198	12 - 4.1. Φορολογικά εργαλεία πιο φιλικά για την ανάπτυξη και βελτίωση της φορολογικής διοίκησης και της είσπραξης φόρων — 16616_Θέσπιση μέτρων και κινήτρων για την αύξηση των ηλεκτρονικών	Ορόσημο	Νομοθεσία για την ενθάρρυνση των ηλεκτρονικών συναλλαγών	Έναρξη ισχύος πρωτογενούς και παράγωγου δικαίου, που παρέχει κίνητρα για την ενίσχυση των ηλεκτρονικών συναλλαγών				4ο τρίμηνο	2021	Έναρξη ισχύος τροποποίησης του πρωτογενούς και του παράγωγου νομικού πλαισίου που παρέχει ειδικά κίνητρα για την ενίσχυση των ηλεκτρονικών συναλλαγών

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	συναλλαγών									
199	12 - 4.1. Φορολογικά εργαλεία πιο φιλικά για την ανάπτυξη και βελτίωση της φορολογικής διοίκησης και της είσπραξης φόρων — 16643_Κωδικοποίηση και απλούστευση της φορολογικής νομοθεσίας	Ορόσημο	Πρόγραμμα κωδικοποίησης φορολογικής νομοθεσίας	Δημοσίευση παράγωγου δικαίου που προβλέπει τη σύσταση επιτροπών και χρονοδιάγραμμα για την κωδικοποίηση της φορολογικής νομοθεσίας.				3ο τρίμηνο	2021	Αναλυτικό πρόγραμμα παραδοτέων στον τομέα της κωδικοποίησης της φορολογικής νομοθεσίας, συμπεριλαμβανομένων της σύστασης των σχετικών επιτροπών, αναλυτικού χρονοδιαγράμματος του Υπουργείου Οικονομικών και της ΑΑΔΕ για την κωδικοποίηση της φορολογικής νομοθεσίας και ρυθμίσεων διαβούλευσης.
200	18 - 4.7. Βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και προώθηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και εμπορίου — 16598_Καθεστώς παροχής κινήτρων για την παραγωγικότητα και την εξωστρέφεια των επιχειρήσεων (αύξηση του μεγέθους των επιχειρήσεων)	Ορόσημο	Νομοσχέδιο για την ενθάρρυνση της εξωστρέφειας των επιχειρήσεων	Σχέδια πρωτογενούς και παράγωγου δικαίου για την ενθάρρυνση της εξωστρέφειας των επιχειρήσεων.				3ο τρίμηνο	2021	Σχέδια πρωτογενούς και παράγωγου δικαίου, για σκοπούς διαβούλευσης, που προβλέπουν τη βελτίωση του νομικού πλαισίου για την παροχή φορολογικών και οικονομικών κινήτρων, καθώς και κινήτρων σε θέματα αδειοδοτήσεων για συγχωνεύσεις, μετατροπές και εξαγορές
201	18 - 4.7. Βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και προώθηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και εμπορίου — 16598_Καθεστώς παροχής κινήτρων για	Ορόσημο	Νομοθεσία για την ενθάρρυνση της εξωστρέφειας των επιχειρήσεων	Έναρξη ισχύος της νομοθεσίας για την ενθάρρυνση της εξωστρέφειας των επιχειρήσεων				1ο τρίμηνο	2022	Έναρξη ισχύος των σχετικών τροποποιήσεων που προβλέπουν τη βελτίωση του νομικού πλαισίου για την παροχή φορολογικών και οικονομικών κινήτρων, καθώς και κινήτρων σε θέματα αδειοδοτήσεων, για συγχωνεύσεις, μετατροπές και εξαγορές

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	την παραγωγικότητα και την εξωστρέφεια των επιχειρήσεων (αύξηση του μεγέθους των επιχειρήσεων)									
202	4,1. Φορολογικά εργαλεία πιο φιλικά για την ανάπτυξη και βελτίωση της φορολογικής διοίκησης και της είσπραξης φόρων — 16643_Κωδικοποίηση και απλούστευση της φορολογικής νομοθεσίας	Ορόσημο	Αύξηση της ικανότητας κωδικοποίησης της φορολογικής νομοθεσίας	Δημοσίευση παράγωγου δικαίου για τη σύσταση μονάδας κωδικοποίησης φορολογικής νομοθεσίας στο Υπουργείο Οικονομικών και Διεύθυνσης Παροχής Υπηρεσιών στην ΑΑΔΕ.				2ο τρίμηνο	2022	Σύσταση ειδικής φορολογικής μονάδας στο Υπουργείο Οικονομικών, η οποία θα είναι αρμόδια για την ενοποίηση και τη συνέπεια της πρωτογενούς φορολογικής νομοθεσίας και των υπουργικών αποφάσεων. Σύσταση Διεύθυνσης Παροχής Υπηρεσιών στην ΑΑΔΕ, η οποία θα είναι, μεταξύ άλλων, αρμόδια για την ενοποίηση του παράγωγου δικαίου, τον συντονισμό των αρμοδιοτήτων της ΑΑΔΕ όσον αφορά τον Κώδικα Φορολογικής Διαδικασίας και την επικαιροποίηση και συντήρηση της δημόσιας βάσης φορολογικών δεδομένων
203	12 - 4.1. Φορολογικά εργαλεία πιο φιλικά για την ανάπτυξη και βελτίωση της φορολογικής διοίκησης και της είσπραξης φόρων — 16643_Κωδικοποίηση και απλούστευση της φορολογικής νομοθεσίας	Ορόσημο	Νέα κωδικοποίηση του Κώδικα Φορολογίας Εισοδήματος και του Κώδικα Φορολογικής Διαδικασίας	Θέσπιση κωδικοποιημένου πρωτογενούς και παράγωγου φορολογικού δικαίου για τον Κώδικα Φορολογίας Εισοδήματος και τον Κώδικα Φορολογικής Διοίκησης				2ο τρίμηνο	2023	Θέσπιση κωδικοποιημένου Κώδικα Φορολογίας Εισοδήματος και Κώδικα Φορολογικής Διοίκησης (πρωτογενές και παράγωγο δίκαιο) για την απλούστευση και επικαιροποίηση της νομοθεσίας υπό το πρίσμα της ψηφιοποίησης και των βέλτιστων πρακτικών της ΕΕ
204	12 - 4.1. Φορολογικά εργαλεία πιο φιλικά για την ανάπτυξη και βελτίωση της φορολογικής διοίκησης και της	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση της αρχικής κωδικοποίησης της φορολογικής νομοθεσίας και του	α*:* 1. Θέσπιση κωδικοποιημένου πρωτογενούς και παράγωγου φορολογικού δικαίου. 2. Παροχή αποδείξεων				2ο τρίμηνο	2024	α. Θέσπιση της κωδικοποίησης του πρωτογενούς και του παράγωγου δικαίου για την απλούστευση και την επικαιροποίηση της νομοθεσίας υπό το πρίσμα της ψηφιοποίησης και των βέλτιστων πρακτικών της ΕΕ, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των εξής: - του Κώδικα ΦΠΑ

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	είσπραξης φόρων — 16643_Κωδικοποίηση και απλούστευση της φορολογικής νομοθεσίας		πληροφοριακού συστήματος για τους φορολογούμενους	πληρωμής και αποτελεσμάτων των ελέγχων των επενδύσεων στην κωδικοποίηση. β: 1. Δημοσίευση παράγωγου δικαίου και περιεκτικού οδηγού με συνδέσμους προς το σύστημα διαχείρισης περιεχομένου και τον ιστότοπο για τους φορολογούμενους. 2. Παροχή αποδείξεων πληρωμής και αποτελεσμάτων των ελέγχων των επενδύσεων στο σύστημα διαχείρισης περιεχομένου.						- των τελών χαρτοσήμου - των φόρων περιουσίας - του Κώδικα Είσπραξης Δημοσίων Εσόδων (ΚΕΔΕ) - του Εθνικού Τελωνειακού Κώδικα β. Δημιουργία συστήματος διαχείρισης περιεχομένου και ειδικού ιστοτόπου πληροφοριών για τους φορολογούμενους.

ΙΓ. ΣΥΝΙΣΤΩΣΑ 4.2: ΕΚΣΥΓΧΡΟΝΙΣΜΟΣ ΤΗΣ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΑΣ ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΗΣ, ΜΕΤΑΞΥ ΑΛΛΩΝ ΜΕΣΩ ΤΗΣ ΕΠΙΤΑΧΥΝΣΗΣ ΤΗΣ ΥΛΟΠΟΙΗΣΗΣ ΤΩΝ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΩΝ ΕΠΕΝΔΥΣΕΩΝ, ΤΗΣ ΒΕΛΤΙΩΣΗΣ ΤΟΥ ΠΛΑΙΣΙΟΥ ΓΙΑ ΤΙΣ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΕΣ ΣΥΜΒΑΣΕΙΣ, ΤΗΣ ΛΗΨΗΣ ΜΕΤΡΩΝ ΑΝΑΠΤΥΞΗΣ ΙΚΑΝΟΤΗΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΗΣ ΚΑΤΑΠΟΛΕΜΗΣΗΣ ΤΗΣ ΔΙΑΦΘΟΡΑΣ

Η συγκεκριμένη συνιστώσα του ελληνικού σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας περιλαμβάνει ένα σύνολο εκτεταμένων μεταρρυθμίσεων, καθώς και επενδύσεις στη λειτουργία της δημόσιας διοίκησης με σκοπό τη βελτίωση του σχεδιασμού και της εφαρμογής της πολιτικής. Η συνιστώσα περιλαμβάνει μέτρα για τον εκσυγχρονισμό της δημόσιας διοίκησης μέσω ειδικών δράσεων για την ενίσχυση του σχεδιασμού και του συντονισμού της πολιτικής και της διαχείρισης των ανθρώπινων πόρων. Άλλα μέτρα αποσκοπούν στην αντιμετώπιση της έλλειψης προετοιμασίας των έργων για δημόσιες επενδύσεις (συμπεριλαμβανομένης της διαφθοράς) και στην περαιτέρω ενίσχυση του τομέα της διαχείρισης των δημόσιων οικονομικών. Οι εν λόγω μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις στηρίζουν την αντιμετώπιση των προκλήσεων που συνδέονται με την ψηφιακή δημόσια διοίκηση. Η συνιστώσα στηρίζει την εφαρμογή των ειδικών ανά χώρα συστάσεων όσον αφορά τις δημόσιες και ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις (ειδική ανά χώρα σύσταση 3 2020) και τις διαρθρωτικές μεταρρυθμίσεις για τη βελτίωση της λειτουργίας της οικονομίας (ειδική ανά χώρα σύσταση 4 2020). Αναμένεται ότι κανένα μέτρο στη συνιστώσα αυτή δεν θα βλάπτει σημαντικά τους περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους κατά την έννοια του άρθρου 17 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2020/852, λαμβανομένων υπόψη της περιγραφής των μέτρων και των μέτρων μετριασμού που προβλέπονται στο σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας σύμφωνα με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση για την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C58/01).

ΙΓ.1. Περιγραφή των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων που είναι επιλέξιμες για λήψη μη επιστρεπτέας χρηματοδοτικής στήριξης

Μεταρρύθμιση: Μεταρρύθμιση της δημόσιας διοίκησης (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16972)

Η μεταρρύθμιση αυτή αποσκοπεί στη συνέχιση των προσπαθειών εκσυγχρονισμού της δημόσιας διοίκησης και επένδυσης στους ανθρώπινους πόρους της με την υλοποίηση των ακόλουθων δράσεων:

1) της έναρξης ισχύος του αναθεωρημένου νομοθετικού πλαισίου για τον εξορθολογισμό της κατανομής των αρμοδιοτήτων μεταξύ κεντρικού, περιφερειακού και τοπικού επιπέδου και των αντίστοιχων πλαισίων διακυβέρνησης·

2) της θέσπισης πλαισίου στρατηγικού προγραμματισμού του ανθρώπινου δυναμικού με τη χρήση εργαλείου τεχνητής νοημοσύνης·

3) του εκσυγχρονισμού των διαδικασιών πρόσληψης με βάση τον επικαιροποιημένο νόμο εξουσιοδότησης (νόμος 4765/2021) που δίνει τη δυνατότητα στο Ανώτατο Συμβούλιο Επιλογής Προσωπικού (ΑΣΕΠ) να εφαρμόζει πλήρως ψηφιοποιημένες διαδικασίες επιλογής·

4) της αναβάθμιση δεξιοτήτων / επανειδίκευσης στη δημόσια διοίκηση για τουλάχιστον 250 000 δημόσιους υπαλλήλους·

5) της θέσπισης συστήματος ανταμοιβών για τους δημόσιους υπαλλήλους συνδεδεμένου με σύστημα διαχείρισης στόχων, το οποίο θα είναι πλήρως συμβατό με το ενιαίο μισθολόγιο (νόμος 4354/2015), χωρίς καμία εξαίρεση. Τα αποτελέσματα του πιλοτικού συστήματος που στοχεύει σε έως 6 000 δημόσιους υπαλλήλους θα συμβάλουν σε μια ευρύτερη μελέτη για την παροχή καθοδήγησης όσον αφορά τη θέσπιση συστήματος ανταμοιβών που θα τεθεί σε εφαρμογή έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2023.

Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Τετάρτη, 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Μεταρρύθμιση: Καταπολέμηση του παρεμπορίου και προστασία της πνευματικής ιδιοκτησίας (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16703)

Η μεταρρύθμιση αποσκοπεί στην ενίσχυση της αντιμετώπισης του παρεμπορίου μέσω της ενίσχυσης της Διυπηρεσιακής Μονάδας Ελέγχου της Αγοράς (ΔΙΜΕΑ) με κατάρτιση του προσωπικού, κατάλληλα πληροφοριακά συστήματα και εξοπλισμό ΤΠ. Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Τετάρτη, 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Μεταρρύθμιση: Ενίσχυση του εθνικού πλαισίου για την καταπολέμηση της διαφθοράς (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16952)

Η μεταρρύθμιση αυτή αποσκοπεί στον εντοπισμό και την πρόληψη της διαφθοράς και περιλαμβάνει τις ακόλουθες δράσεις που πρέπει να υλοποιηθούν από την Εθνική Αρχή Διαφάνειας: i) ενίσχυση του ελεγκτικού πλαισίου για τον εντοπισμό περιπτώσεων απάτης και διαφθοράς· ii) ρυθμιστικές παρεμβάσεις σε βασικούς τομείς πολιτικής, και συγκεκριμένα στους τομείς της προστασίας των καταγγελτών, των ομάδων συμφερόντων και των συγκρούσεων συμφερόντων· iii) ενίσχυση του συστήματος εσωτερικού ελέγχου και δημιουργία εθνικού Δικτύου Συμβούλων Ακεραιότητας στη δημόσια διοίκηση· iv) ανάπτυξη κωδίκων ηθικής και δεοντολογίας και αναθεώρηση των πειθαρχικών διαδικασιών· v) πρωτοβουλίες για την αύξηση της ευαισθητοποίησης σχετικά με την καταπολέμηση της απάτης και της διαφθοράς· vi) έγκριση του Εθνικού Σχεδίου Δράσης για την Καταπολέμηση της Διαφθοράς για την περίοδο 2022-2025· και (vii) έργα για τη χρηματοδότηση της ψηφιακής ικανότητας και της ικανότητας υποδομών της υπηρεσίας. Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Τετάρτη, 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Μεταρρύθμιση: Ενίσχυση του δικτύου κρατικών ενισχύσεων (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16701)

Με τη μεταρρύθμιση αυτή θα αναθεωρηθεί το ελληνικό νομικό πλαίσιο για τις κρατικές ενισχύσεις και θα ενισχυθεί η ικανότητα του Δικτύου Μονάδων Κρατικών Ενισχύσεων σε όλα τα υπουργεία, κυρίως μέσω της αναβάθμισης του Κεντρικού Πληροφοριακού Συστήματος Κρατικών Ενισχύσεων, της δημιουργίας ψηφιακής βιβλιοθήκης για τις υποθέσεις κρατικών ενισχύσεων, της πλατφόρμας ενδοδικτυακής επικοινωνίας και εργαλείων ανάλυσης δεδομένων. Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Τρίτη, 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2024.

Μεταρρύθμιση: Βελτίωση του πλαισίου AML/CFT (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16702)

Η μεταρρύθμιση αφορά την εφαρμογή των εφαρμοστέων νομοθετικών πράξεων σχετικά με την καταπολέμηση της νομιμοποίησης εσόδων από εγκληματικές δραστηριότητες / της χρηματοδότησης της τρομοκρατίας (AML/CFT), στο πλαίσιο της αντιμετώπισης του οικονομικού εγκλήματος. Περιλαμβάνει τη δημιουργία ψηφιακής πλατφόρμας για τη συλλογή των στατιστικών δεδομένων που τηρούν οι δικαστικές και εποπτικές αρχές και οι αρχές επιβολής του νόμου, καθώς και τη βελτίωση του ειδικού μητρώου για την τήρηση αρχείων με πληροφορίες σχετικά με τους πραγματικούς δικαιούχους. Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Παρασκευή, 30 Ιουνίου 2023.

Μεταρρύθμιση: Μεταρρύθμιση λογιστικού συστήματος (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16974)

Η μεταρρύθμιση περιλαμβάνει τη σταδιακή μετάβαση από την τροποποιημένη ταμειακή λογιστική στη λογιστική σε δεδουλευμένη βάση και την εκπόνηση ενοποιημένων οικονομικών καταστάσεων εντός της γενικής κυβέρνησης. Θα περιλαμβάνει την υιοθέτηση πολιτικών λογιστικής σε δεδουλευμένη βάση, την κατάρτιση του αρμόδιου προσωπικού και τον σχεδιασμό και την εισαγωγή του Συστήματος Ενδοεπιχειρησιακού Σχεδιασμού Δημόσιου Τομέα (GOV-ERP). Στόχος του νέου πληροφοριακού συστήματος είναι η επέκταση και η τεχνολογική αναβάθμιση του ισχύοντος Ολοκληρωμένου Πληροφοριακού Συστήματος

Δημοσιονομικής Πολιτικής (ΟΠΣΔΠ) προκειμένου να καλυφθούν οι ανάγκες διαχείρισης των δημόσιων οικονομικών στην κεντρική διοίκηση. Το αποτέλεσμα θα είναι ένα νέο Ολοκληρωμένο Πληροφοριακό Σύστημα Δημοσιονομικής Διαχείρισης (GOV-ERP). Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Τετάρτη, 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Μεταρρύθμιση: Σύγχρονο θεσμικό πλαίσιο για τις κρατικές επιχειρήσεις (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16657)

Με τη μεταρρύθμιση αυτή δημιουργείται σύγχρονο νομικό πλαίσιο για τη λειτουργία και τη διαχείριση των δημόσιων επιχειρήσεων και των οργανισμών. Το πλαίσιο αυτό θα περιέχει οδηγίες εταιρικής διακυβέρνησης και ειδικούς κανόνες σχετικά με τη διαχείριση των κρατικών εταιρειών, όπως κανόνες για τον διορισμό προέδρου, διευθυνόντων συμβούλων και εκτελεστικών διευθυντών από το διοικητικό συμβούλιο, καθώς και πρόβλεψη για ίδρυση επιτροπών εσωτερικού ελέγχου προκειμένου να διασφαλιστεί η διαφάνεια. Στο πλαίσιο της μεταρρύθμισης θα δημιουργηθεί επίσης ψηφιακό μητρώο για την καταγραφή όλων των επιχειρήσεων, οργανισμών και άλλων νομικών οντοτήτων στις οποίες συμμετέχει το κράτος, προκειμένου να προωθηθούν η αποτελεσματική παρακολούθηση και ο έλεγχος της συμμετοχής του κράτους. Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Σάββατο, 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2022.

Μεταρρύθμιση: Αποτελεσματική καταπολέμηση της διαφθοράς (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16978)

Στο πλαίσιο της μεταρρύθμισης το νομικό πλαίσιο της Ελλάδας θα αποτελέσει αντικείμενο σειράς τροποποιήσεων, προκειμένου να βελτιωθεί η νομική αντιμετώπιση της διαφθοράς. Ειδικότερα, θα καλυφθούν τέσσερις τομείς: i) οι δηλώσεις περιουσιακών στοιχείων· ii) η προστασία των προσώπων που καταγγέλλουν παραβιάσεις του ενωσιακού δικαίου· iii) ο Ποινικός Κώδικας και ο Κώδικας Ποινικής Δικονομίας· και iv) η κωδικοποίηση της νομοθεσίας που αφορά τα πολιτικά κόμματα. Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Παρασκευή, 30 Σεπτεμβρίου 2022.

Επένδυση: Μετασχηματισμός δημοσιονομικής διαχείρισης και εποπτείας στη γενική κυβέρνηση και ηλεκτρονική τιμολόγηση (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16705)

Με την επένδυση θα βελτιωθεί η αποτελεσματικότητα της διαχείρισης των δημόσιων οικονομικών α) με τη δημιουργία σύγχρονου και πλήρως λειτουργικού Συστήματος Ενδοεπιχειρησιακού Σχεδιασμού (ERP) Δημόσιου Τομέα για την κεντρική κυβέρνηση· β) με την επέκταση της λειτουργίας των συστημάτων ERP για φορείς της γενικής κυβέρνησης, γ) με την επιτάχυνση της ανάπτυξης της ηλεκτρονικής τιμολόγησης στις διαδικασίες μετά την ανάθεση των δημόσιων συμβάσεων. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Εκσυγχρονισμός του ελληνικού Ταμείου Παρακαταθηκών και Δανείων (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16940)

Με την επένδυση θα αυξηθεί η επιχειρησιακή αποτελεσματικότητα του ελληνικού Ταμείου Παρακαταθηκών και Δανείων (ΤΠΔ) με τη βελτίωση των ψηφιακών δυνατοτήτων του, ιδίως μέσω της ολοκλήρωσης των ακόλουθων υποέργων: i) της ψηφιοποίησης των αρχείων δανείου και των συναφών φακέλων και αρχείων, και της ενσωμάτωσης σε νέο Σύστημα Διαχείρισης Εγγράφων· ii) της εφαρμογής Ολοκληρωμένου Συστήματος Πληροφοριών (IIS) (iii) της παροχής Πληροφοριακού Συστήματος Ενδοεπιχειρησιακού Σχεδιασμού (ERP). iv) της παροχής υπηρεσιών διαχειριζόμενης εκτύπωσης· και v) Συστήματος Διαχείρισης Ανθρωπίνου Δυναμικού (ΣΔΑΔ). Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Δευτέρα, 30 Ιουνίου 2025.

Μεταρρύθμιση: Επαγγελματοποίηση του τομέα των δημόσιων συμβάσεων (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16711)

Με τη μεταρρύθμιση θα βελτιωθεί το πλαίσιο για τις δημόσιες συμβάσεις στην Ελλάδα και θα στηριχθεί η αντιμετώπιση των υφιστάμενων αδυναμιών μέσω των ακόλουθων στοιχείων:

1) της ολοκλήρωσης της εφαρμογής και των τεσσάρων πυλώνων της εθνικής στρατηγικής για τις δημόσιες συμβάσεις 2021-2025, η οποία περιλαμβάνει τα εξής: i) τη μεταρρύθμιση του ρυθμιστικού πλαισίου για τις δημόσιες συμβάσεις, συμπεριλαμβανομένων της θέσπισης παράγωγου δικαίου για την πλήρη εφαρμογή του νέου νομικού πλαισίου για τις δημόσιες συμβάσεις και δράσεων για την περαιτέρω απλούστευση και βελτίωση του ρυθμιστικού πλαισίου, καθώς και για τη διασφάλιση της αποτελεσματικής εφαρμογής και της ανθεκτικότητας του συστήματος δημόσιων συμβάσεων· ii) τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό του τομέα των δημόσιων συμβάσεων και των διατερματικών ηλεκτρονικών δημόσιων συμβάσεων, συμπεριλαμβανομένων της αξιολόγησης και του επανασχεδιασμού των πληροφοριακών συστημάτων, της ανάλυσης δεδομένων και των συνεργειών δημόσιου/ιδιωτικού τομέα (που υποστηρίζονται από δράσεις στο πλαίσιο του μέτρου «16736 Νέα συστήματα για τις δημόσιες συμβάσεις»)· iii) ευρύτερους στρατηγικούς στόχους και πρωτοβουλίες πολιτικής, όπως οι πράσινες δημόσιες συμβάσεις, το πρόγραμμα «Procure2Innovate», ο εκσυγχρονισμός των υποδομών, η πρόσβαση των ΜΜΕ στις δημόσιες συμβάσεις, οι δημόσιες συμβάσεις ως εργαλείο μόχλευσης, η αποδοτική χρήση των πόρων και οι κοινωνικές δημόσιες συμβάσεις· iv) πλαίσιο διακυβέρνησης για τις δημόσιες συμβάσεις (εποπτεία, παρακολούθηση της εφαρμογής, έλεγχος και επαγγελματοποίηση του προσωπικού που συμμετέχει στις δημόσιες συμβάσεις).

2) της παροχής κατάρτισης και καθοδήγησης στο προσωπικό που συμμετέχει στις δημόσιες συμβάσεις, της καθιέρωσης υπεύθυνων φορέων και διαδικασιών πιστοποίησης για τους εν λόγω επαγγελματίες, της υλοποίησης νέων δράσεων, όπως η δημιουργία χωριστών επαγγελματικών αξόνων εργασίας και η υιοθέτηση δέσμης κινήτρων, τα προσόντα / η σταδιοδρομία του προσωπικού αυτού, καθώς και της αναδιοργάνωσης των δομών και των αρμοδιοτήτων των αναθετουσών αρχών. Το καθεστώς παροχής κινήτρων θα συνάδει πλήρως με το ενιαίο μισθολόγιο (νόμος 4354/2015), χωρίς καμία εξαίρεση.

Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Τετάρτη, 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Μεταρρύθμιση: Ενίσχυση του σχεδιασμού και του συντονισμού πολιτικής (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16981)

Με τη μεταρρύθμιση θα ενισχυθούν ο συντονισμός, ο σχεδιασμός και η ανάπτυξη πολιτικής της κεντρικής διοίκησης. Οι ειδικές δράσεις που θα εφαρμοστούν είναι i) η θέσπιση μηχανισμού παρακολούθησης της προόδου σε ό,τι αφορά τη θέσπιση παράγωγου δικαίου, όπως ορίζεται στο πρωτογενές δίκαιο· ii) η δημιουργία ηλεκτρονικής πλατφόρμας προκειμένου να διευκολυνθεί η ολοκλήρωση της εκτίμησης των επιπτώσεων, η οποία συμπληρώνει κάθε νομοσχέδιο· και iii) η δρομολόγηση προγράμματος κατάρτισης και σχετικής διαδικασίας πιστοποίησης για τους δημόσιους υπαλλήλους με στόχο τη βελτίωση της ποιότητας των εκτιμήσεων των επιπτώσεων που εκπονούνται. Το πρόγραμμα κατάρτισης θα περιλαμβάνει τουλάχιστον 100 δημόσιους υπαλλήλους για την έναρξή του, η οποία θα πραγματοποιηθεί το τέταρτο τρίμηνο του 2022. Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Παρασκευή, 30 Ιουνίου 2023.

ΙΓ.2. Ορόσημα, στόχοι, δείκτες και χρονοδιάγραμμα για την παρακολούθηση και την υλοποίηση της μη επιστρεπτέας χρηματοδοτικής στήριξης

Βασική μεταρρύθμιση 9: Μεταρρύθμιση της δημόσιας διοίκησης

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
205	13 - 4.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης, μεταξύ άλλων μέσω της επιτάχυνσης της υλοποίησης των δημόσιων επενδύσεων, της βελτίωσης του πλαισίου για τις δημόσιες συμβάσεις, της λήψης μέτρων ανάπτυξης ικανοτήτων και της καταπολέμησης της διαφθοράς — 16972_Μεταρρύθμιση της δημόσιας διοίκησης	Ορόσημο	Δημόσια διοίκηση — δρομολόγηση συστήματος αμοιβής βάσει επιδόσεων	Έναρξη ισχύος πρωτογενούς δικαίου για τη δημιουργία πιλοτικού συστήματος ανταμοιβών.				2ο τρίμηνο	2022	Έναρξη ισχύος πρωτογενούς δικαίου για τη δρομολόγηση συστήματος αμοιβής βάσει επιδόσεων για καθορισμένο αριθμό πιλοτικών οντοτήτων και για έως 6 000 δημόσιους υπαλλήλους, το οποίο θα ενσωματωθεί στην ευρύτερη μεταρρύθμιση με την εισαγωγή συστήματος διαχείρισης των στόχων (βλ. ορόσημο 4ο τρίμηνο 2023). Το πιλοτικό σύστημα θα καλύψει τους δημόσιους υπαλλήλους που συμμετέχουν στην εφαρμογή του σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας. Τα βασικά χαρακτηριστικά του συστήματος θα είναι σύμφωνα με το ενιαίο μισθολόγιο (νόμος 4354/2015).
206	13 - 4.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης, μεταξύ άλλων μέσω της επιτάχυνσης της υλοποίησης των δημόσιων επενδύσεων, της βελτίωσης του	Ορόσημο	Δημόσια διοίκηση — νομοθετικό πλαίσιο για την αποσαφήνιση των εντολών	Έναρξη ισχύος νομοθετικών διατάξεων που τροποποιούν το νομοθετικό πλαίσιο των φορέων της γενικής κυβέρνησης σε κεντρικό, περιφερειακό και				3ο τρίμηνο	2022	Έναρξη ισχύος αναθεωρημένου πρωτογενούς και παράγωγου δικαίου για τη θέσπιση συστήματος κατανομής αρμοδιοτήτων στο πλαίσιο της πολυεπίπεδης διακυβέρνησης με στόχο την αποσαφήνιση των αρμοδιοτήτων μεταξύ όλων των επιπέδων δημόσιας διοίκησης και την αντιμετώπιση των αλληλεπικαλύψεων. Το αναθεωρημένο νομικό πλαίσιο θα καθορίζει τους τομείς αρμοδιότητας κάθε φορέα σε επίπεδο σχεδιασμού και υλοποίησης, μεταξύ άλλων όσον αφορά καθήκοντα όπως η διασφάλιση πόρων και οι αρμοδιότητες

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	πλαισίου για τις δημόσιες συμβάσεις, της λήψης μέτρων ανάπτυξης ικανοτήτων και της καταπολέμησης της διαφθοράς — 16972_Μεταρρύθμιση της δημόσιας διοίκησης			τοπικό επίπεδο.						παρακολούθησης και αξιολόγησης.
207	13 - 4.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης, μεταξύ άλλων μέσω της επιτάχυνσης της υλοποίησης των δημόσιων επενδύσεων, της βελτίωσης του πλαισίου για τις δημόσιες συμβάσεις, της λήψης μέτρων ανάπτυξης ικανοτήτων και της καταπολέμησης της διαφθοράς — 16972_Μεταρρύθμιση της δημόσιας διοίκησης	Ορόσημο	Δημόσια διοίκηση — νέο σύστημα ανταμοιβών	Έναρξη ισχύος του πρωτογενούς δικαίου για τη θέσπιση του συστήματος ανταμοιβών.				4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Έναρξη ισχύος πρωτογενούς δικαίου για τη θέσπιση συστήματος διαχείρισης στόχων το οποίο αποσκοπεί στη δίκαιη και συνεπή ανταμοιβή των δημόσιων οργανισμών μετά την επίτευξη προκαθορισμένων στόχων. Τα βασικά χαρακτηριστικά του συστήματος θα είναι σύμφωνα με το ενιαίο μισθολόγιο (νόμος 4354/2015).
208	13 - 4.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης, μεταξύ άλλων μέσω	Στόχος	Δημόσια διοίκηση — ολοκλήρωση κατάρτισης		Αριθμός δημόσιων υπαλλήλων που		250 000	4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση προγραμμάτων κατάρτισης για την αναβάθμιση των δεξιοτήτων και την επανειδίκευση τουλάχιστον 250 000 δημόσιων υπαλλήλων βάσει της πραγματοποιηθείσας εκτίμησης αναγκών.

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	της επιτάχυνσης της υλοποίησης των δημόσιων επενδύσεων, της βελτίωσης του πλαισίου για τις δημόσιες συμβάσεις, της λήψης μέτρων ανάπτυξης ικανοτήτων και της καταπολέμησης της διαφθοράς — 16972_Μεταρρύθμιση της δημόσιας διοίκησης		δημόσιων υπαλλήλων		ολοκλήρωσαν τα προγράμματα κατάρτισης.					

Ομάδα 19: Καταπολέμηση της νομιμοποίησης εσόδων από εγκληματικές δραστηριότητες και της διαφθοράς

- Βελτίωση του πλαισίου AML/CFT (αναγνωριστικό: 16702)
- Καταπολέμηση του παρεμπορίου και προστασία της πνευματικής ιδιοκτησίας (αναγνωριστικό: 16703)
- Ενίσχυση του εθνικού πλαισίου για την καταπολέμηση της διαφθοράς (αναγνωριστικό: 16952)
- Αποτελεσματική καταπολέμηση της διαφθοράς (αναγνωριστικό: 16978)

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
09	13 - 4.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης, μεταξύ άλλων μέσω της επιτάχυνσης της υλοποίησης δημόσιων επενδύσεων, της βελτίωσης του πλαισίου για τις δημόσιες συμβάσεις, της λήψης μέτρων ανάπτυξης ικανοτήτων και της καταπολέμησης της διαφθοράς — 16978_Αποτελεσματική καταπολέμηση της διαφθοράς	Ορόσημο	Δηλώσεις περιουσιακών στοιχείων και πολιτικά κόμματα	Έναρξη ισχύος νέας νομοθεσίας				3ο τρίμηνο	2022	Έναρξη ισχύος της νέας νομοθεσίας σχετικά με τα εξής: i) δηλώσεις περιουσιακών στοιχείων· (ii) και κωδικοποίηση της νομοθεσίας για τα πολιτικά κόμματα.
10	13 - 4.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης, μεταξύ άλλων μέσω της επιτάχυνσης της υλοποίησης των δημόσιων επενδύσεων, της βελτίωσης του πλαισίου για τις δημόσιες συμβάσεις, της λήψης μέτρων ανάπτυξης ικανοτήτων και της καταπολέμησης της διαφθοράς — 16952_Ενίσχυση του	Ορόσημο	Εθνικό Σχέδιο Δράσης για την Καταπολέμηση της Διαφθοράς	Έγκριση του Εθνικού Σχεδίου Δράσης για την Καταπολέμηση της Διαφθοράς από την Εθνική Αρχή Διαφάνειας για την περίοδο 2022-2025·				3ο τρίμηνο	2022	Έγκριση του Εθνικού Σχεδίου Δράσης για την Καταπολέμηση της Διαφθοράς από την Εθνική Αρχή Διαφάνειας για την περίοδο 2022-2025, το οποίο περιλαμβάνει τον προσδιορισμό: i) δράσεων για την ενίσχυση της διαφάνειας και της λογοδοσίας στο σύνολο της δημόσιας διοίκησης· ii) στοχευμένων παρεμβάσεων για τον εντοπισμό και την πρόληψη της διαφθοράς σε τομείς υψηλού κινδύνου (συμπεριλαμβανομένων, για παράδειγμα, της υγείας, των δημόσιων οικονομικών, των επενδύσεων)· iii) αναγκαίων ρυθμιστικών παρεμβάσεων σε επιλεγμένους τομείς πολιτικής.

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
	εθνικού πλαισίου για την καταπολέμηση της διαφθοράς μέσω στοχευμένων παρεμβάσεων στους τομείς του εντοπισμού, της πρόληψης και της ευαισθητοποίησης									
11	13 - 4.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης, μεταξύ άλλων μέσω της επιτάχυνσης της υλοποίησης των δημόσιων επενδύσεων, της βελτίωσης του πλαισίου για τις δημόσιες συμβάσεις, της λήψης μέτρων ανάπτυξης ικανοτήτων και της καταπολέμησης της διαφθοράς — 16952_Ενίσχυση του εθνικού πλαισίου για την καταπολέμηση της διαφθοράς μέσω στοχευμένων παρεμβάσεων στους τομείς του εντοπισμού, της πρόληψης και της ευαισθητοποίησης	Ορόσημο	Εφαρμογή του νόμου για τους εσωτερικούς ελέγχους	— Έκθεση της Εθνικής Αρχής Διαφάνειας σχετικά με τα συστήματα εσωτερικού ελέγχου που έχουν θεσπιστεί — Έκδοση κανονιστικών πράξεων — Έκδοση Κοινής Υπουργικής Απόφασης				4ο τρίμηνο	2022	Εφαρμογή του νέου νόμου για τους εσωτερικούς ελέγχους στη δημόσια διοίκηση, που περιλαμβάνει: i) τη σύσταση μονάδων εσωτερικού ελέγχου στα αρμόδια υπουργεία· ii) την έκδοση των κανονιστικών πράξεων για τη σύσταση μονάδων εσωτερικού ελέγχου και επιτροπών ελέγχου σε οργανισμούς τοπικής αυτοδιοίκησης (πρώτου και δεύτερου βαθμού), πανεπιστήμια, νοσοκομεία, μονάδες υγείας, ανεξάρτητες αρχές και νομικά πρόσωπα οργανισμών τοπικής αυτοδιοίκησης· iii) την έκδοση Κοινής Υπουργικής Απόφασης για τον καθορισμό των κριτηρίων συνεργασίας των μονάδων εσωτερικού ελέγχου με εξωτερικούς εμπειρογνώμονες. Η Εθνική Αρχή Διαφάνειας σε συνεργασία με το Υπουργείο Εσωτερικών εποπτεύει και παρέχει καθοδήγηση στους φορείς της γενικής κυβέρνησης για τη δημιουργία συνεκτικού και λειτουργικού συστήματος εσωτερικού ελέγχου. Η Εθνική Αρχή Διαφάνειας διευκολύνει την πιλοτική αυτοαξιολόγηση των βασικών στοιχείων του συστήματος εσωτερικού ελέγχου. Το ελληνικό Ελεγκτικό Συνέδριο συμπεριέλαβε στο ετήσιο πρόγραμμα εργασίας του ελέγχους για την αξιολόγηση των ρυθμίσεων εσωτερικού ελέγχου σε όλους τους φορείς της γενικής κυβέρνησης.
12	13 - 4.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης, μεταξύ άλλων μέσω της επιτάχυνσης της υλοποίησης των δημόσιων επενδύσεων,	Ορόσημο	Ενισχυμένο πλαίσιο για την καταπολέμηση της νομιμοποίησης εσόδων από εγκληματικές	Δημιουργία πλατφόρμας για τη συλλογή στατιστικών δεδομένων· ολοκλήρωση των βελτιώσεων στο ειδικό μητρώο πραγματικών				2ο τρίμηνο	2023	i) Δημιουργία της πλατφόρμας για τη συλλογή των στατιστικών δεδομένων που τηρούν οι εθνικές αρμόδιες αρχές (δηλαδή οι δικαστικές και εποπτικές αρχές και οι αρχές επιβολής του νόμου) υπό τη διαχείριση της Διεύθυνσης Οικονομικής Πολιτικής του Υπουργείου Οικονομικών της Ελλάδας, το οποίο ενεργεί ως Κεντρικός Συντονιστικός Φορέας, σύμφωνα με τον νόμο 4557/2018 (εθνικός νόμος για την πρόληψη και την καταστολή

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
	της βελτίωσης του πλαισίου για τις δημόσιες συμβάσεις, της λήψης μέτρων ανάπτυξης ικανοτήτων και της καταπολέμησης της διαφθοράς — 16702_Βελτίωση του πλαισίου AML/CFT		δραστηριότητες (AML) και της χρηματοδότησης της τρομοκρατίας (CFT)	δικαιούχων						της νομιμοποίησης εσόδων από εγκληματικές δραστηριότητες)· ii βελτίωση του ειδικού μητρώου για την τήρηση αρχείων με πληροφορίες σχετικά με τους πραγματικούς δικαιούχους, ώστε να διευκολύνονται η άμεση πρόσβαση των αρμόδιων αρχών στις εν λόγω πληροφορίες και η διασύνδεση με τα αντίστοιχα μητρώα των κρατών μελών της ΕΕ μέσω της σχετικής πλατφόρμας της ΕΕ. Το μητρώο ανήκει στη Διεύθυνση Οικονομικής Πολιτικής του ελληνικού Υπουργείου Οικονομικών, το οποίο ενεργεί ως Κεντρικός Συντονιστικός Φορέας, σύμφωνα με τον νόμο 4557/2018 (εθνικός νόμος για την πρόληψη και την καταστολή της νομιμοποίησης εσόδων από εγκληματικές δραστηριότητες) και φιλοξενείται από τη Γενική Γραμματεία Πληροφοριακών Συστημάτων (ΓΓΠΣ) του Υπουργείου Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης.
13	13 - 4.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης, μεταξύ άλλων μέσω της επιτάχυνσης της υλοποίησης των δημόσιων επενδύσεων, της βελτίωσης του πλαισίου για τις δημόσιες συμβάσεις, της λήψης μέτρων ανάπτυξης ικανοτήτων και της καταπολέμησης της διαφθοράς — 16703_Καταπολέμηση του παρεμπορίου και προστασία της πνευματικής ιδιοκτησίας	Ορόσημο	Καταπολέμηση του παρεμπορίου — Πληροφοριακό σύστημα και σταθμοί ελέγχων	Το πληροφοριακό σύστημα έχει τεθεί σε λειτουργία και 10 νέοι πλήρως εξοπλισμένοι σταθμοί ελέγχων (συμπεριλαμβανομένου του απαιτούμενου εξοπλισμού) είναι πλήρως λειτουργικοί				2ο τρίμηνο	2025	Τίθεται σε λειτουργία ολοκληρωμένο και διαλειτουργικό πληροφοριακό σύστημα που επιτρέπει την αποτελεσματική διαχείριση των ελέγχων που διενεργούνται σε ολόκληρη τη χώρα για την καταπολέμηση του λαθρεμπορίου και τον έλεγχο της διακίνησης αγαθών και υπηρεσιών, στο πλαίσιο τόσο του εσωτερικού όσο και του εξωτερικού εμπορίου. Για να διασφαλιστεί η πλήρης αξιοποίηση του νέου πληροφοριακού συστήματος, θα ενισχυθεί η επιχειρησιακή ικανότητα της Διυπηρεσιακής Μονάδας Ελέγχου της Αγοράς (ΔΙΜΕΑ), συμπεριλαμβανομένης της περιφερειακής υποδομής, μέσω της πρόσβασης στον απαιτούμενο υλικοτεχνικό εξοπλισμό που συνδέεται με τη βάση δεδομένων εποπτείας της αγοράς του πληροφοριακού συστήματος, έτσι ώστε να καταστεί δυνατή η χρήση του σε επιτόπιους ελέγχους και η άμεση επιβολή προστίμων. — Ολοκλήρωση συνιστώσας για τη δημιουργία νέων σταθμών ελέγχων με σκοπό την καταπολέμηση του παρεμπορίου μέσω 10 προκατασκευασμένων οικίσκων (ISOBOX) με τον απαιτούμενο εξοπλισμό, συμπεριλαμβανομένων τριών σαρωτών (HXM MobileScanTM ή ισοδύναμου).

Ομάδα 20: Βελτίωση της δημόσιας διοίκησης

- GOV-ERP (αναγνωριστικό: 16705)
- Μεταρρύθμιση του λογιστικού συστήματος (αναγνωριστικό: 16974)
- Σύγχρονο θεσμικό πλαίσιο για τις κρατικές επιχειρήσεις (αναγνωριστικό: 16657)
- Ενίσχυση του δικτύου κρατικών ενισχύσεων (αναγνωριστικό: 16701)
- Εκσυγχρονισμός του ελληνικού Ταμείου Παρακαταθηκών και Δανείων (αναγνωριστικό: 16940)
- Επαγγελματοποίηση του τομέα των δημόσιων συμβάσεων (αναγνωριστικό: 16711)

ών ός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	13 - 4.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης, μεταξύ άλλων μέσω της επιτάχυνσης της υλοποίησης των δημόσιων επενδύσεων, της βελτίωσης του πλαισίου για τις δημόσιες συμβάσεις, της λήψης μέτρων ανάπτυξης ικανοτήτων και της καταπολέμησης της διαφθοράς — 16701_Ενίσχυση του δικτύου κρατικών ενισχύσεων	Ορόσημο	Ενισχυμένο δίκτυο κρατικών ενισχύσεων	Έναρξη ισχύος του ενισχυμένου πλαισίου για τις κρατικές ενισχύσεις				4ο τρίμηνο	2022	Έναρξη ισχύος των τροποποιήσεων του νομικού πλαισ κρατικών ενισχύσεων για τη λειτουργία του Κεντρικού Δικτύου Κρατικών Ενισχύσεων (CESANET) προκειμένου ενισχυθούν οι αρμοδιότητες της Κεντρικής Μονάδας Κρατικών Ενισχύσεων και των Αποκεντρωμένων Μονά Κρατικών Ενισχύσεων
	13 - 4.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης, μεταξύ άλλων μέσω της επιτάχυνσης της υλοποίησης των δημόσιων	Ορόσημο	Σχεδιασμός και συντονισμός πολιτικής — εκτίμηση των επιπτώσεων	Δρομολόγηση προγράμματος κατάρτισης με 100 δημόσιους υπαλλήλους που				4ο τρίμηνο	2022	Μετά τη δημιουργία της ηλεκτρονικής πλατφόρμας γι εκτίμηση των επιπτώσεων, θα δρομολογηθούν πρόγρ κατάρτισης και σχετική διαδικασία πιστοποίησης με τ εγγραφή τουλάχιστον 100 δημόσιων υπαλλήλων, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των δημόσιων υπαλλήλων πο

ών ός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
	επενδύσεων, της βελτίωσης του πλαισίου για τις δημόσιες συμβάσεις, της λήψης μέτρων ανάπτυξης ικανοτήτων και της καταπολέμησης της διαφθοράς — 16981_Ενίσχυση του σχεδιασμού και του συντονισμού πολιτικής			επελέγησαν να συμμετάσχουν.						επιλεγούν για τον «εκτελεστικό κλάδο» (νόμος 4622/2 άρθρο 104) με στόχο τη βελτίωση της ποιότητας των εκτιμήσεων των επιπτώσεων που εκπονούνται και τη διευκόλυνση της χρήσης της ηλεκτρονικής πλατφόρμα
	13 - 4.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης, μεταξύ άλλων μέσω της επιτάχυνσης της υλοποίησης των δημόσιων επενδύσεων, της βελτίωσης του πλαισίου για τις δημόσιες συμβάσεις, της λήψης μέτρων ανάπτυξης ικανοτήτων και της καταπολέμησης της διαφθοράς — 16711_Επαγγελματοποίηση του τομέα των δημόσιων συμβάσεων	Ορόσημο	Επαγγελματοποίηση του τομέα των δημόσιων συμβάσεων — νέα νομοθεσία	Έναρξη ισχύος νέας νομοθεσίας· ολοκλήρωση εμπεριστατωμένης μελέτης				2ο τρίμηνο	2024	i) Έναρξη ισχύος νέας νομοθεσίας που προβλέπει επαγγελματικούς άξονες εργασίας για το προσωπικό π ασχολείται με τις δημόσιες συμβάσεις, ειδικές ομάδες δεξιοτήτων και τη θέσπιση οικονομικών και μη οικονο κινήτρων σε πλήρη συμφωνία με το ενιαίο μισθολόγιο (νόμος 4354/2015) χωρίς καμία εξαίρεση· ii) υποβολή εμπεριστατωμένης μελέτης για την αναδιοργάνωση τη δομής και των αρμοδιοτήτων των αρμόδιων φορέων π συνάπτουν δημόσιες συμβάσεις.
	13 - 4.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης, μεταξύ άλλων μέσω της επιτάχυνσης της υλοποίησης των δημόσιων επενδύσεων, της βελτίωσης του πλαισίου για τις δημόσιες συμβάσεις, της λήψης μέτρων ανάπτυξης ικανοτήτων και της καταπολέμησης της διαφθοράς — 16940_Εκσυγχρονισμός του	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση όλων των υποέργων του ελληνικού Ταμείου Παρακαταθηκών και Δανείων	Έκθεση του ελληνικού Ταμείου Παρακαταθηκών και Δανείων με την οποία πιστοποιείται η ολοκλήρωση των υποέργων.				2ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση όλων των υποέργων του ελληνικού Ταμε Παρακαταθηκών και Δανείων: i) ψηφιοποίηση αρχείω σύστημα διαχείρισης εγγράφων· ii) Ολοκληρωμένο Πληροφοριακό Σύστημα· iii) πληροφοριακό σύστημα Β υπηρεσίες διαχειριζόμενης εκτύπωσης· v) Σύστημα Διαχείρισης Ανθρωπίνου Δυναμικού.

ών ός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
	ελληνικού Ταμείου Παρακαταθηκών και Δανείων									
	13 - 4.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης, μεταξύ άλλων μέσω της επιτάχυνσης της υλοποίησης των δημόσιων επενδύσεων, της βελτίωσης του πλαισίου για τις δημόσιες συμβάσεις, της λήψης μέτρων ανάπτυξης ικανοτήτων και της καταπολέμησης της διαφθοράς — 16711_Επαγγελματοποίηση του τομέα των δημόσιων συμβάσεων	Ορόσημο	Εφαρμογή της εθνικής στρατηγικής για τις δημόσιες συμβάσεις 2021-2025	Πλήρης εφαρμογή της εθνικής στρατηγικής για τις δημόσιες συμβάσεις				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Εφαρμογή του συνόλου της εθνικής στρατηγικής για τ δημόσιες συμβάσεις, η οποία περιλαμβάνει: i) θέσπισ ρυθμίσεων διακυβέρνησης και αναδιοργάνωση ενδιαφερόμενων μερών· ii) θέσπιση πλαισίου παρακολούθησης· iii) έναρξη ισχύος εξουσιοδοτικής παράγωγης νομοθεσίας και άλλων δράσεων για την π θέση σε λειτουργία του πλαισίου· iv) ανάληψη βασικ πρωτοβουλιών όπως οι πράσινες δημόσιες συμβάσει πρόγραμμα Procure2Innovate, το πλαίσιο για την πιστοποίηση των ιδιωτικών συστημάτων ηλεκτρονικώ δημόσιων συμβάσεων.
	13 - 4.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης, μεταξύ άλλων μέσω της επιτάχυνσης της υλοποίησης των δημόσιων επενδύσεων, της βελτίωσης του πλαισίου για τις δημόσιες συμβάσεις, της λήψης μέτρων ανάπτυξης ικανοτήτων και της καταπολέμησης της διαφθοράς — 16974_Μεταρρύθμιση του λογιστικού συστήματος	Ορόσημο	Μεταρρύθμιση του λογιστικού συστήματος: ενοποιημένες οικονομικές καταστάσεις	Ολοκλήρωση της εκπόνησης ενοποιημένων οικονομικών καταστάσεων.				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Εκπόνηση ενοποιημένων οικονομικών καταστάσεων γ όλους τους υποτομείς της γενικής κυβέρνησης, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των οργανισμών τοπικής αυτοδιοίκησης. Για να επιτευχθούν αυτά τα αποτελέσματα, απαιτούν ακόλουθες δράσεις: • Σχεδιασμός, υλοποίηση και λειτουργία των λειτο δημοσιονομικής και οικονομικής διαχείριση υποβολής εκθέσεων της κεντρικής διοίκησης, καθ συλλογή και παρακολούθηση των δημοσιονομικ οικονομικών στοιχείων όλων των άλλων φορέ γενικής κυβέρνησης εκτός της κεντρικής διοίκησης • Εισαγωγή της ηλεκτρονικής τιμολόγησης στο GOV- • Εκπαίδευση των στελεχών των οικονομικών υπη των φορέων του Δημοσίου στο Λογιστικό Σχέδ Γενικής Κυβέρνησης (GGAF) και στα ζητήματ σχετίζονται με τη δημόσια χρηματοοικονομική δια

ών ός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
										(PFM) • Εκπόνηση ενοποιημένων οικονομικών καταστάσεω
	13 - 4.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης, μεταξύ άλλων μέσω της επιτάχυνσης της υλοποίησης των δημόσιων επενδύσεων, της βελτίωσης του πλαισίου για τις δημόσιες συμβάσεις, της λήψης μέτρων ανάπτυξης ικανοτήτων και της καταπολέμησης της διαφθοράς — 16705_Ενίσχυση του σχεδιασμού και του συντονισμού πολιτικής — Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός δημοσιονομικής διαχείρισης και εποπτείας στη γενική κυβέρνηση και ηλεκτρονική τιμολόγηση	Ορόσημο	Πλήρης θέση σε λειτουργία πληροφοριακού συστήματος	Ενδοεπιχειρησιακού Σχεδιασμού Δημόσιου Τομέα (GOV-ERP).				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Υλοποίηση του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού του πλ δημοσιονομικής διαχείρισης και εποπτείας με την θέση σε λειτουργία του συστήματος Ενδοεπιχειρη Σχεδιασμού Δημόσιου Τομέα (GOV-ERP). Για να επιτευχθεί αυτό το αποτέλεσμα, θα πρέ ολοκληρωθούν τα υποέργα: Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός δημοσιονομικής διαχ και εποπτείας των κρατικών φορέων της κυβέρνησης. Σύνδεση των συστημάτων ERP της γενικής κυβέρνη την ελληνική ηλεκτρονική τιμολόγηση, προκειμέν διασφαλιστεί: — η συνδεσιμότητα των συστημάτων ERP με το ηλεκτρονικής τιμολόγησης· — η συνδεσιμότητα των παρόχων υπηρεσιών ηλεκτ τιμολόγησης με το δίκτυο ηλεκτρονικής τιμολόγησης.
	13 - 4.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης, μεταξύ άλλων μέσω της επιτάχυνσης της υλοποίησης των δημόσιων επενδύσεων, της βελτίωσης του πλαισίου για τις δημόσιες συμβάσεις, της λήψης μέτρων ανάπτυξης ικανοτήτων και της καταπολέμησης της διαφθοράς — 16711_Επαγγελματοποίηση του τομέα των δημόσιων	Στόχος	Ολοκλήρωση των προγραμμάτων αναβάθμισης δεξιοτήτων / επανειδίκευσης για τις δημόσιες συμβάσεις		Αριθμός δημόσιων υπαλλήλων που εκπαιδεύτηκαν και πιστοποιήθηκαν	0	6 000	4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση προγραμμάτων αναβάθμισης δεξιοτήτων / επανειδίκευσης για επαγγελματίες του τ των δημόσιων συμβάσεων και χορήγηση πιστοποίηση

ων ός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
	συμβάσεων									

ΙΔ. ΣΥΝΙΣΤΩΣΑ 4.3: ΒΕΛΤΙΩΣΗ ΤΗΣ ΑΠΟΤΕΛΕΣΜΑΤΙΚΟΤΗΤΑΣ ΤΟΥ ΣΥΣΤΗΜΑΤΟΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΣΥΝΗΣ

Η συγκεκριμένη συνιστώσα του ελληνικού σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας περιλαμβάνει μια σειρά μεταρρυθμίσεων ευρέος φάσματος, καθώς και επενδύσεις που αποσκοπούν στην ενίσχυση της αποδοτικότητας και της αποτελεσματικότητας του ελληνικού συστήματος δικαιοσύνης με την έναρξη της φιλόδοξης αναθεώρησης του δικαστικού χάρτη της χώρας, την αντιμετώπιση των αναγκών σε υποδομές, τη θέσπιση μέτρων για την αύξηση των ψηφιακών ικανοτήτων του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης, τον εκσυγχρονισμό της λειτουργίας των δικαστηρίων, τη σύσταση δικαστικής αστυνομίας και τη διεύρυνση και αναβάθμιση της εκπαίδευσης (αρχικής και δια βίου) των δικαστών και των δικαστικών υπαλλήλων. Τα μέτρα αναμένεται να στηρίξουν την αντιμετώπιση των προκλήσεων που αναφέρονται στις ειδικές ανά χώρα συστάσεις όσον αφορά τις δημόσιες και ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις (ειδική ανά χώρα σύσταση 2 2019, ειδική ανά χώρα σύσταση 3 2020) και τις διαρθρωτικές μεταρρυθμίσεις για τη βελτίωση της λειτουργίας της οικονομίας (ειδική ανά χώρα σύσταση 4 2020). Αναμένεται ότι κανένα μέτρο στη συνιστώσα αυτή δεν θα βλάπτει σημαντικά τους περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους κατά την έννοια του άρθρου 17 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2020/852, λαμβανομένων υπόψη της περιγραφής των μέτρων και των μέτρων μετριασμού που προβλέπονται στο σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας σύμφωνα με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση για την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C58/01).

ΙΔ.1. Περιγραφή των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων που είναι επιλέξιμες για λήψη μη επιστρεπτέας χρηματοδοτικής στήριξης

Επένδυση: Κατασκευή νέων και ανακαίνιση δικαστικών κτιρίων (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16292)

Το μέτρο συνίσταται σε μια στοχευμένη επένδυση για την κατασκευή και την ανακαίνιση παλαιών που αποτελούν μέρος του δικαστικού συστήματος, στενά συνδεδεμένη με την αναθεώρηση του δικαστικού χάρτη, με σκοπό να μεγιστοποιηθεί η αποτελεσματικότητα της δικαιοσύνης και να αποφευχθούν οι περιττές προσπάθειες και δαπάνες. Όλα τα ακίνητα που ανήκουν ή χρησιμοποιούνται από το δικαστικό σώμα καταχωρίζονται σε ηλεκτρονικό μητρώο ταυτότητας με σκοπό να διευκολύνεται η παρακολούθηση και ο σχεδιασμός. Όλα τα νεόδμητα κτίρια συμμορφώνονται με την απαίτηση για πρωτογενή ενεργειακή ζήτηση (ΟΕΥΠ) η οποία είναι τουλάχιστον κατά 20 % χαμηλότερη από την απαίτηση ΚΣΜΚΕ (κτίριο με σχεδόν μηδενική κατανάλωση ενέργειας, εθνικές οδηγίες). Αναμένεται ότι το μέτρο αυτό δεν θα βλάπτει σημαντικά τους περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους κατά την έννοια του άρθρου 17 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2020/852, λαμβανομένων υπόψη της περιγραφής του μέτρου και των μέτρων μετριασμού που προβλέπονται στο σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας σύμφωνα με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση για την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C58/01). Ειδικότερα, σύμφωνα με το μέτρο, οι οικονομικοί φορείς που εκτελούν τις κατασκευαστικές εργασίες πρέπει να διασφαλίζουν ότι τουλάχιστον το 70 % (κατά βάρος) των μη επικίνδυνων αποβλήτων κατασκευών και κατεδαφίσεων {εξαιρουμένων των φυσικών υλικών που αναφέρονται στην κατηγορία 17 05 04 του ευρωπαϊκού καταλόγου αποβλήτων που καταρτίστηκε με την απόφαση 2000/532/ΕΚ, της 3ης Μαΐου 2000, για αντικατάσταση της απόφασης 94/3/ΕΚ για τη θέσπιση καταλόγου αποβλήτων σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 1 στοιχείο α) της οδηγίας 75/442/ΕΟΚ του Συμβουλίου και της απόφασης 94/904/ΕΚ του Συμβουλίου για την κατάρτιση καταλόγου επικίνδυνων αποβλήτων κατ' εφαρμογή του άρθρου 1 παράγραφος 4 της οδηγίας 91/689/ΕΟΚ του Συμβουλίου για τα επικίνδυνα απόβλητα [κοινοποιηθείσα υπό τον αριθμό Ε(2000) 1147]} που παράγονται στο εργοτάξιο προετοιμάζεται για επαναχρησιμοποίηση, ανακύκλωση και άλλες διαδικασίες ανάκτησης υλικών, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των εργασιών επίχωσης με τη χρήση αποβλήτων για την υποκατάσταση άλλων υλικών, σύμφωνα με την ιεράρχηση των

αποβλήτων και το πρωτόκολλο της ΕΕ για τη διαχείριση των αποβλήτων κατασκευών και κατεδαφίσεων.

Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Μεταρρύθμιση: Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του τομέα δικαιοσύνης (e-justice) (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16727)

Ο ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του ελληνικού συστήματος δικαιοσύνης πραγματοποιείται υπό την εποπτεία του Υπουργείου Δικαιοσύνης και συνίσταται σε μια δέσμη δράσεων η οποία θα αυξήσει τις δυνατότητες πληροφορικής όσον αφορά την ψηφιοποίηση των εγγράφων, την ενίσχυση του συστήματος τήρησης αρχείων των δικαστηρίων, την απλούστευση, την τυποποίηση και την επιτάχυνση των διαδικασιών μέσω της ψηφιοποίησης, και τη διαλειτουργικότητα των πληροφοριακών συστημάτων των δικαστηρίων με εκείνα του Υπουργείου Δικαιοσύνης, καθώς και άλλων εθνικών και διεθνών αρχών και/ή βάσεων δεδομένων. Από την παρούσα μεταρρύθμιση καλύπτονται όλοι οι κλάδοι του δικαστικού σώματος (αστικό, ποινικό και διοικητικό, καθώς και το Ελεγκτικό Συνέδριο). Μετά την ολοκλήρωσή της, οι δικαστές και οι δικαστικοί υπάλληλοι θα διαθέτουν εργαλεία και υποδομές που θα τους παρέχουν τη δυνατότητα να αυξήσουν την αποτελεσματικότητα όσον αφορά τη διαχείριση του φόρτου εργασίας και την ταχύτητα απονομής της δικαιοσύνης χωρίς να διακυβεύεται η ποιότητά της.

Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Τετάρτη, 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Μεταρρύθμιση: Δεξιότητες και ψηφιακές δεξιότητες των δικαστών και των δικαστικών υπαλλήλων (δικαστικού προσωπικού) (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16733)

Η Εθνική Σχολή Δικαστών θα υποστεί ορισμένες θεσμικές αλλαγές όσον αφορά τη λειτουργία και το πρόγραμμα σπουδών της· θα αναθεωρηθούν επίσης τα κριτήρια επιλογής των υποψηφίων με σκοπό να προσφέρεται ένα πιο επιλεκτικό και ανταγωνιστικό περιβάλλον σπουδών, ενώ θα δέχεται και άλλες κατηγορίες φοιτητών (δικαστικούς λειτουργούς και δικαστές του Ελεγκτικού Συνεδρίου)· θα προσφέρονται επίσης πρόσθετα μαθήματα με στόχο την παροχή νέων δεξιοτήτων, με έμφαση στις διαχειριστικές και ψηφιακές δεξιότητες, καθώς και σε θέματα σχετικά με την άσκηση των δικαστικών καθηκόντων, όπως η δεοντολογία, η διαχείριση χρόνου, η ψυχολογία, η οικονομική θεωρία και ανάλυση, η διοίκηση δικαστηρίων και οι νέες τεχνολογίες· η μεταρρύθμιση περιλαμβάνει την παροχή υποχρεωτικής διά βίου κατάρτισης των δικαστών σε θέματα που είναι αναγκαία για την εκτέλεση των καθηκόντων τους από εκπαιδευτές που θα προκύψουν επίσης από την Εθνική Σχολή Δικαστών. Τέλος, θα δημιουργηθεί μια νέα Εθνική Σχολή Δικαστικών Λειτουργών με σκοπό να παρέχει εκπαίδευση και δια βίου κατάρτιση σε δικαστικούς υπαλλήλους σχετικά με θέματα που είναι αναγκαία για την εκτέλεση των καθηκόντων τους, τη διαχείριση και την οργάνωση των υπηρεσιών τους, τις ψηφιακές δεξιότητες, το δικονομικό και το ουσιαστικό δίκαιο.

Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Τρίτη, 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2024.

Μεταρρύθμιση: Επιτάχυνση της απονομής δικαιοσύνης (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16575)

Η παρούσα μεταρρύθμιση θα επιταχύνει την απονομή δικαιοσύνης και θα συμβάλει στον οικονομικό και θεσμικό μετασχηματισμό της χώρας. Το σημαντικότερο στοιχείο της μεταρρύθμισης συνίσταται στην προβαλλόμενη αναθεώρηση του δικαστικού χάρτη σε ολόκληρη τη χώρα, με αποτέλεσμα την ορθολογική αναδιοργάνωση των δικαστικών περιφερειών σε ολόκληρη την Ελλάδα και τη δημιουργία, κατάργηση ή αναδιανομή δικαστικών δομών στις εν λόγω περιφέρειες, με βάση αντικειμενικά κριτήρια και την εκτεταμένη συλλογή δεδομένων που αφορούν όλα τα δικαστήρια σε ολόκληρη τη χώρα. Η μεταρρύθμιση του δικαστικού χάρτη καλύπτει όλους τους κλάδους του δικαστικού σώματος (αστικό, ποινικό και διοικητικό). Πρόσθετες δράσεις ενισχύουν την αποδοτικότητα και την αποτελεσματικότητα της δικαιοσύνης:

- η δημιουργία δικαστικής αστυνομίας με σκοπό τη στήριξη και την ενίσχυση της λειτουργίας της δικαιοσύνης, μέσω της συνεισφοράς τεχνογνωσίας στην έρευνα σύνθετων εγκλημάτων (συμπεριλαμβανομένων των οικονομικών εγκλημάτων, της διαφθοράς και της νομιμοποίησης εσόδων από παράνομες δραστηριότητες) και της παροχής ευρέος φάσματος υπηρεσιών δικαστικής αρωγής (συμβάλλοντας στη διεξαγωγή προκαταρκτικών εξετάσεων και ερευνών, στην εκτέλεση αποφάσεων και στην επίδοση εγγράφων και διαδικαστικών πράξεων, στην εκτέλεση ενταλμάτων, στη διατήρηση της τάξης στα δικαστήρια, στην υποβολή αιτήσεων δικαστικής συνδρομής και στην απάντηση σε αυτές, καθώς και στην εκτέλεση εντολών που της ανατίθενται από τα αρμόδια δικαστήρια και τις εισαγγελικές αρχές),
- η διοργάνωση επιμορφωτικών σεμιναρίων για προέδρους δικαστηρίου σχετικά με τις γενικές αρχές διοίκησης των δικαστηρίων,
- τροποποίηση του δικονομικού δικαίου στα διοικητικά δικαστήρια με σκοπό την απλούστευση, την ψηφιοποίηση και την επίσπευση δικών,
- η καθιέρωση πιλοτικών δικών σε πολιτικά δικαστήρια,
- η θέσπιση μηχανισμών φιλτραρίσματος όσον αφορά το παραδεκτό των ένδικων μέσων,
- η αναδιαμόρφωση της μεθόδου υπολογισμού των δικαστικών εξόδων, και
- η θέσπιση προσωρινού καθεστώτος για την παροχή χρηματοοικονομικών κινήτρων σε δικαστικούς υπαλλήλους, με βάση αντικειμενικά μετρήσιμους δείκτες ατομικών επιδόσεων και σε πλήρη συμφωνία με το ενιαίο μισθολόγιο (νόμος 4354/2015), χωρίς καμία εξαίρεση με σκοπό την επιτάχυνση της εκτέλεσης εργασιών και καθηκόντων που αφορούν τα δικαστήρια και την εξάλειψη καθυστερήσεων σε δικαστικές υποθέσεις.

Για την ολοκλήρωση της μεταρρύθμισης, θα εγκριθεί δέσμη μέτρων για τη θέσπιση και την ενίσχυση φορέων εναλλακτικής επίλυσης διαφορών μέσω της παροχής κατάρτισης σε νομικούς συμβούλους, της επέκτασης των διαδικασιών διαμεσολάβησης σε ποινικές και διοικητικές διαφορές, της παροχής χρηματοοικονομικών κινήτρων στα μέρη για την επιλογή μεθόδων εναλλακτικής επίλυσης διαφορών σε δικαστικές διαδικασίες, της ενίσχυσης του μηχανισμού της διαιτησίας και της παροχής χρηματοοικονομικών κινήτρων στα κέντρα διαιτησίας και διαμεσολάβησης με σκοπό τη δημιουργία φιλικών προς τον χρήστη ψηφιακών συστημάτων.

Τέλος, η δημιουργία ανεξάρτητης υπηρεσίας για τη συστηματική συλλογή, επεξεργασία, συγκέντρωση, παρουσίαση και παρακολούθηση των δικαστικών δεδομένων διασφαλίζει την κατάλληλη εποπτεία και παρακολούθηση της λειτουργίας και των επιδόσεων του δικαστικού συστήματος.

Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

ΙΔ.2. Ορόσημα, στόχοι, δείκτες και χρονοδιάγραμμα για την παρακολούθηση και την υλοποίηση της μη επιστρεπτέας χρηματοδοτικής στήριξης

Ομάδα 21: Βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης

Τα μέτρα που περιλαμβάνονται στην παρούσα ομάδα είναι τα εξής:

- Κατασκευή νέων και ανακαίνιση δικαστικών κτιρίων (αναγνωριστικό: 16292)
- Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του τομέα δικαιοσύνης (e-justice) (αναγνωριστικό: 16727)
- Δεξιότητες και ψηφιακές δεξιότητες των δικαστών και των δικαστικών υπαλλήλων (δικαστικού προσωπικού) (αναγνωριστικό 16733)
- Επιτάχυνση της απονομής δικαιοσύνης (αναγνωριστικό: 16575)

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
222	14 - 4.3. Βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης — 16292_Νέα δικαστικά κτίρια	Ορόσημο	Προσδιορισμός — Επιλέξιμα κτίρια	Συμπλήρωση καταλόγου				3ο τρίμηνο	2021	Κατάρτιση καταλόγου των κτιρίων που δεν θίγονται από την αναθεώρηση του δικαστικού χάρτη.
223	14 - 4.3. Βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης — 16575 Επιτάχυνση της απονομής δικαιοσύνης	Ορόσημο	Τεχνική υποστήριξη — Εργαλείο επιδόσεων του δικαστικού συστήματος	Ανάθεση σύμβασης για την παροχή τεχνικής υποστήριξης				3ο τρίμηνο	2022	Ανάθεση σύμβασης για την παροχή τεχνικής υποστήριξης όσον αφορά την ανάπτυξη του εργαλείου επιδόσεων του δικαστικού συστήματος με βάση στρατηγικούς στόχους, τη θέσπιση αντικειμενικών βασικών δεικτών επιδόσεων (χρόνος για την ολοκλήρωση ενός καθήκοντος, ατομικές επιδόσεις από άποψη χρόνου, επικοινωνία, κίνητρα κ.λπ.) ανά τμήμα και/ή κατηγορία υπαλλήλων και την παροχή ακριβών και αντικειμενικών δεδομένων σχετικά με την κατανομή των επιμισθίων· τα επιμίσθια καταβάλλονται το πρώτο τρίμηνο μετά το τέλος του σχετικού έτους, με βάση τις επιδόσεις του εν λόγω έτους. Το εργαλείο έχει προσωρινό χαρακτήρα και συνάδει απολύτως με το ενιαίο μισθολόγιο

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
										(νόμος 4354/2015), χωρίς να προβλέπει εξαίρεση για την εξάλειψη των καθυστερήσεων σε δικαστικές υποθέσεις.
224	14 - 4.3. Βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης — 16733_Δεξιότητες και ψηφιακές δεξιότητες των δικαστών και των δικαστικών υπαλλήλων (δικαστικού προσωπικού)	Στόχος	Κατάρτιση — Δικαστές και δικαστικοί υπάλληλοι		Αριθμός δικαστών που είναι εγγεγραμμένοι στην Εθνική Σχολή Δικαστών	0	10	1ο τρίμηνο	2022	10 δικαστικοί εγγεγραμμένοι στην Εθνική Σχολή Δικαστών
225	14 - 4.3. Βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης — 16575 Επιτάχυνση της απονομής δικαιοσύνης	Ορόσημο	Δικαστική αστυνομία — Παράγωγο δίκαιο	Έναρξη ισχύος της νομοθεσίας				3ο τρίμηνο	2022	Έναρξη ισχύος όλων των πράξεων παράγωγου δικαίου (με τη μορφή προεδρικών διαταγμάτων ή υπουργικών αποφάσεων, κατά περίπτωση) που απαιτούνται για την πλήρη εφαρμογή του νόμου σχετικά με τη δικαστική αστυνομία με σκοπό τη στήριξη του έργου των δικαστικών και εισαγγελικών αρχών με: • την παροχή επιστημονικής και τεχνικής συνδρομής σε δικαστές και εισαγγελείς σχετικά με ζητήματα που απαιτούν τεχνική ή επαγγελματική εμπειρογνωσία· • τη διεξαγωγή προκαταρκτικών εξετάσεων και ερευνών· • την εκτέλεση ενταλμάτων· • την παροχή συνδρομής στην υποβολή αιτήσεων δικαστικής συνδρομής ή στην απάντηση σε αυτές· • την επίδοση εγγράφων και διαδικαστικών πράξεων· • την εκτέλεση δικαστικών αποφάσεων· • τη διαφύλαξη και τήρηση της τάξης στα δικαστήρια·

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
										• άλλες διαδικαστικές πράξεις που της ανατίθενται από τα αρμόδια δικαστήρια και τις εισαγγελικές αρχές
226	14 - 4.3. Βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης — 16575 Επιτάχυνση της απονομής δικαιοσύνης	Ορόσημο	Δικαστικός χάρτης — πρωτογενές δίκαιο — διοικητικό	Έναρξη ισχύος της νομοθεσίας				4ο τρίμηνο	2022	Έναρξη ισχύος πρωτογενούς δικαίου για την αναθεώρηση του δικαστικού χάρτη όσον αφορά τη διοικητική δικαιοσύνη
227	14 - 4.3. Βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης — 16292_Νέα δικαστικά κτίρια	Ορόσημο	Κατασκευή και ανακαίνιση δικαστικών κτιρίων — Προσαρμογή καταλόγου — Έναρξη διαδικασιών υποβολής προσφορών	Κατάλογος έργων ανακαίνισης σύμφωνα με τον σχετικό νόμο για την αναθεώρηση του δικαστικού χάρτη, σύμφωνα με το ορόσημο 14 4.3/4ο τρίμηνο 2022· έναρξη διαδικασιών υποβολής προσφορών				4ο τρίμηνο	2022	Προσαρμογή του καταλόγου των έργων σύμφωνα με την αναθεώρηση του δικαστικού χάρτη, όπως εγκρίθηκε στον νόμο. Έναρξη διαδικασιών υποβολής προσφορών σχετικά με τα διοικητικά δικαστήρια. Οι όροι της διαδικασίας υποβολής προσφορών ορίζουν ότι τα νεόδμητα κτίρια πληρούν πρωτογενή ενεργειακή ζήτηση (ΟΕΥΠ) η οποία είναι τουλάχιστον κατά 20 % χαμηλότερη από την απαίτηση ΚΣΜΚΕ (κτίριο με σχεδόν μηδενική κατανάλωση ενέργειας, εθνικές οδηγίες).
228	14 - 4.3. Βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης — 16733_Δεξιότητες και ψηφιακές δεξιότητες των δικαστών και των δικαστικών υπαλλήλων (δικαστικού προσωπικού)	Στόχος	Κατάρτιση — Δικαστές και δικαστικοί υπάλληλοι		Αριθμός δικαστών που είναι εγγεγραμμένοι στην Εθνική Σχολή Δικαστών	10	25	1ο τρίμηνο	2023	14 επιπλέον δικαστικοί λειτουργοί εγγεγραμμένοι στην Εθνική Σχολή Δικαστών, 1 δικαστής του Ελεγκτικού Συνεδρίου, εγγεγραμμένος στην Εθνική Σχολή Δικαστών. Έτσι, ο συνολικός αριθμός των δικαστών που συμμετέχουν σε κατάρτιση ανέρχεται σε 25.
229	14 - 4.3. Βελτίωση της	Ορόσημο	Αναβάθμιση συστημάτων	Εκθέσεις ελέγχου των έργων για την				2ο τρίμηνο	2023	Παραλαβή επίσημων αποδεικτικών στοιχείων με κατάλληλη τεκμηρίωση (πιστοποιήσεις ολοκλήρωσης, πρωτόκολλα

Άξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης — 16727 Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του τομέα δικαιοσύνης (e-justice)		τήρησης αρχείων & πληροφοριακών συστημάτων για την απονομή δικαιοσύνης	επιβεβαίωση της τήρησης των συμβατικών υποχρεώσεων						ποιοτικής και ποσοτικής παραλαβής και εκδοθέντα τιμολόγια) της προσήκουσας και εμπρόθεσμης εκτέλεσης όλων των συμβατικών υποχρεώσεων που πρέπει να έχουν ολοκληρωθεί μέχρι την εν λόγω ημερομηνία, σύμφωνα με τα χρονοδιαγράμματα του έργου, τα οποία καλύπτουν όλα τα στοιχεία των δύο υποέργων [συστήματα τήρησης αρχείων δικαστηρίων και αναβαθμίσεις των πληροφοριακών συστημάτων για την απονομή δικαιοσύνης (ΟΣΔΔΥ-ΠΠ, ΟΣΔΔΥ-ΔΔ, Ελεγκτικό Συνέδριο, Εθνικό Ποινικό Μητρώο)], με κατάλληλα μέσα (όπως εκθέσεις ελέγχου των έργων, πιστοποιητικά ποσοτικής/ποιοτικής παράδοσης και παραστατικά εκταμίευσης).
230	14 - 4.3. Βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης — 16575 Επιτάχυνση της απονομής δικαιοσύνης	Ορόσημο	Έγκριση — Εργαλείο επιδόσεων των δικαστικών υπαλλήλων	Έναρξη ισχύος πρωτογενούς και παράγωγου δικαίου				2ο τρίμηνο	2023	Θέσπιση πρωτογενούς και παράγωγου δικαίου για τη δημιουργία ενός προσωρινού συστήματος επιμισθίων που θα πρέπει να βασίζεται στην ανάπτυξη του εργαλείου επιδόσεων των δικαστικών υπαλλήλων το οποίο θα θέτει στρατηγικούς στόχους και θα θεσπίζει αντικειμενικούς βασικούς δείκτες επιδόσεων (όπως χρόνος για την ολοκλήρωση ενός καθήκοντος, ατομικές επιδόσεις από άποψη χρόνου, επικοινωνία και κίνητρα) ανά τμήμα και/ή κατηγορία υπαλλήλων και θα παρέχει ακριβή και αντικειμενικά δεδομένα σχετικά με την κατανομή των επιμισθίων· τα επιμίσθια θα πρέπει να καταβάλλονται το πρώτο τρίμηνο μετά το τέλος του σχετικού έτους, με βάση τις επιδόσεις του εν λόγω έτους.
231	14 - 4.3. Βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης — 16292_Νέα δικαστικά κτίρια	Ορόσημο	Συμβάσεις	Ανάθεση συμβάσεων				2ο τρίμηνο	2023	Ανάθεση συμβάσεων για κατασκευαστικά έργα που δεν θίγονται από την αναθεώρηση του δικαστικού χάρτη. Οι όροι της ανάθεσης ορίζουν ότι τα νέα κτίρια που θα κατασκευαστούν πληρούν πρωτογενή ενεργειακή ζήτηση (ΠΕΖ) η οποία είναι τουλάχιστον κατά 20 % χαμηλότερη από την απαίτηση ΚΣΜΚΕ (κτίριο με σχεδόν μηδενική κατανάλωση ενέργειας, εθνικές οδηγίες).
232	14 - 4.3. Βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας	Ορόσημο	Αναθεώρηση του δικαστικού	Έναρξη ισχύος της νομοθεσίας				4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Έναρξη ισχύος πρωτογενούς δικαίου για την αναθεώρηση του δικαστικού χάρτη όσον αφορά την πολιτική και ποινική

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης — 16575 Επιτάχυνση της απονομής δικαιοσύνης		χάρτη — πρωτογενές δίκαιο — αστικό και ποινικό							δικαιοσύνη
233	14 - 4.3. Βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης — 16292_Νέα δικαστικά κτίρια	Ορόσημο	Κατασκευή και ανακαίνιση δικαστικών κτιρίων — Έναρξη διαδικασιών υποβολής προσφορών	Έναρξη διαδικασιών υποβολής προσφορών				4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Προσαρμογή του καταλόγου των έργων σύμφωνα με τον νόμο για την αναθεώρηση του δικαστικού χάρτη. Έναρξη διαδικασίας υποβολής προσφορών για τα έργα που αφορούν πολιτικά και ποινικά δικαστήρια τα οποία περιλαμβάνονται στον αναθεωρημένο κατάλογο ανακαινίσεων. Οι όροι της διαδικασίας υποβολής προσφορών ορίζουν ότι τα νέα κτίρια που θα κατασκευαστούν πληρούν πρωτογενή ενεργειακή ζήτηση (ΟΕΥΠ) η οποία είναι τουλάχιστον κατά 20 % χαμηλότερη από την απαίτηση ΚΣΜΚΕ (κτίριο με σχεδόν μηδενική κατανάλωση ενέργειας, εθνικές οδηγίες).
234	14 - 4.3. Βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης — 16575 Επιτάχυνση της απονομής δικαιοσύνης	Ορόσημο	Λειτουργία δικαστικής αστυνομίας	Πλήρης επιχειρησιακή και λειτουργική ικανότητα της δικαστικής αστυνομίας σε κεντρικό και περιφερειακό επίπεδο				4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Έναρξη λειτουργίας της δικαστικής αστυνομίας ως προς όλες τις αρμοδιότητές της, τόσο σε επίπεδο κεντρικής διοίκησης όσο και σε περιφερειακό επίπεδο εντός των δικαστηρίων
235	14 - 4.3. Βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης — 16733_Δεξιότητες και ψηφιακές δεξιότητες των δικαστών και των δικαστικών υπαλλήλων (δικαστικού	Ορόσημο	Κατάρτιση — Δικαστές και δικαστικοί υπάλληλοι	Έκθεση για την πιστοποίηση της εφαρμογής των αλλαγών στο πρόγραμμα σπουδών της Εθνικής Σχολής Δικαστών και της εγγραφής του 65 % των δικαστών και δικαστικών υπαλλήλων				4ο τρίμηνο	2024	Πλήρης υλοποίηση όλων των έργων που περιλαμβάνονται στη μεταρρύθμιση σχετικά με τις δεξιότητες και τις ψηφιακές δεξιότητες των δικαστών και των δικαστικών υπαλλήλων, με: 1. το 65 % των δικαστών και των δικαστικών υπαλλήλων να έχουν εγγραφεί σε διά βίου κατάρτιση και να έχουν παρακολουθήσει τουλάχιστον ένα επιμορφωτικό πρόγραμμα (σεμινάριο) 3. την Εθνική Σχολή Δικαστικών Λειτουργών σε πλήρη

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	προσωπικού)			σε διά βίου κατάρτιση						λειτουργία 4. όλες τις αλλαγές στα κριτήρια επιλογής και στο πρόγραμμα σπουδών σε εφαρμογή Αλλαγές στο εκπαιδευτικό πρόγραμμα της Εθνικής Σχολής Δικαστών με στόχο ειδικότερα την ενίσχυση της πρακτικής κατάρτισης και την προσφορά μαθημάτων δεοντολογίας, διαχείρισης χρόνου, ψυχολογίας, οικονομικής θεωρίας και ανάλυσης, διαχείρισης των δικαστηρίων και νέων τεχνολογιών. Παροχή δια βίου κατάρτισης σε δικαστές η οποία εκτείνεται σε διάφορους τομείς του δικαίου και σε διαχειριστικές ή διαδικαστικές πτυχές που αφορούν τα δικαστικά καθήκοντα (διαχείριση δικαστηρίων, διαχείριση υποθέσεων, επικοινωνία και συνεργασία με εθνικές και αλλοδαπές αρχές)· η εν λόγω κατάρτιση αποτελεί προϋπόθεση για την επαγγελματική εξέλιξη. Η κατάρτιση των δικαστικών υπαλλήλων καλύπτει θέματα που είναι αναγκαία για τα καθήκοντά τους, δηλαδή διαχείριση και οργάνωση των υπηρεσιών τους, ψηφιακές δεξιότητες, δικονομικό και ουσιαστικό δίκαιο.
236	14 - 4.3. Βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης — 16575 Επιτάχυνση της απονομής δικαιοσύνης	Ορόσημο	Αναθεώρηση του δικαστικού χάρτη — Πρόοδος	Έκθεση προόδου που αντικατοπτρίζει και επαληθεύει τα ποσοστά όπως αποδεικνύονται από επίσημες δηλώσεις των αντίστοιχων διοικήσεων των δικαστηρίων που επιβεβαιώνουν την έναρξη λειτουργίας και τη λειτουργικότητα των μεταρρυθμισμένων οντοτήτων.				4ο τρίμηνο	2024	Αναθεώρηση του δικαστικού χάρτη Πλήρης λειτουργίας τουλάχιστον του 70 % των επηρεαζόμενων οντοτήτων (δικαστηρίων) όσον αφορά τη διοικητική δικαιοσύνη· πλήρης λειτουργίας τουλάχιστον του 40 % των επηρεαζόμενων οντοτήτων (δικαστηρίων) όσον αφορά την πολιτική και την ποινική δικαιοσύνη
237	14 - 4.3. Βελτίωση της	Ορόσημο	Έργα	Έκθεση με την οποία				4ο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση όλων των υπολειπόμενων νέων κτιρίων και

Άξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης — 16292_Νέα δικαστικά κτίρια		κατασκευής και ανακαίνισης — Ηλεκτρονική ταυτοποίηση — ολοκλήρωση	επαληθεύεται ότι ολοκληρώθηκαν πλήρως όλα τα κατασκευαστικά έργα και παραδόθηκαν στους χρήστες Έκθεση για την επιβεβαίωση της έναρξης πλήρους λειτουργίας και λειτουργικότητας της πλατφόρμας ηλεκτρονικής ταυτοποίησης				τρίμηνο		ανακαινίσεων που θα δρομολογηθούν κατά το πρώτο τρίμηνο 2023 σύμφωνα με τις ανάγκες του αναθεωρημένου δικαστικού χάρτη Ολοκλήρωση και πλήρης έναρξη διαδικτυακής λειτουργίας της πλατφόρμας ηλεκτρονικής ταυτοποίησης δικαστικών κτιρίων
238	14 - 4.3. Βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης — 16575 Επιτάχυνση της απονομής δικαιοσύνης	Ορόσημο	Αναθεώρηση του δικαστικού χάρτη — Πλήρης υλοποίηση	Έκθεση προόδου που επιβεβαιώνει την έναρξη λειτουργίας και τη λειτουργικότητα όλων των μεταρρυθμισμένων οντοτήτων βάσει επίσημων εγγράφων				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Αναθεώρηση του δικαστικού χάρτη Πλήρης υλοποίηση της αναθεώρησης των δικαστικών χαρτών για κάθε τομέα της διοικητικής, πολιτικής και ποινικής δικαιοσύνης, όπως αποδεικνύεται από επίσημες δηλώσεις των αντίστοιχων διοικήσεων των δικαστηρίων που επιβεβαιώνουν την έναρξη λειτουργίας και τη λειτουργικότητα των μεταρρυθμισμένων οντοτήτων.
239	14 - 4.3. Βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης — 16727_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του τομέα δικαιοσύνης (e-justice)	Ορόσημο	Τήρηση αρχείων και αναβαθμίσεις πληροφοριακών συστημάτων	Πλήρως λειτουργικά συστήματα τήρησης αρχείων ηχητικών δεδομένων σε όλα τα αστικά και ποινικά δικαστήρια Έργα σχετικά με το ΟΣΔΔΥ-ΠΠ Β' Φάση, το				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ηλεκτρονική δικαιοσύνη: παραλαβή παραδοτέων για την «Αναβάθμιση και επέκταση των πληροφοριακών συστημάτων του τομέα δικαιοσύνης» όσον αφορά: 1. την αναβάθμιση του συστήματος τήρησης αρχείων των δικαστηρίων 2. την αναβάθμιση και υποστήριξη των πληροφοριακών συστημάτων του τομέα δικαιοσύνης για τα πολιτικά, ποινικά και διοικητικά δικαστήρια, το Ελεγκτικό Συνέδριο

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
				ΟΣΔΔΥ-ΔΔ, το Ελεγκτικό Συνέδριο και το Εθνικό Ποινικό Μητρώο που υλοποιήθηκαν πλήρως, παραδόθηκαν και τέθηκαν σε λειτουργία						και το Εθνικό Ποινικό Μητρώο Τα υποέργα περιλαμβάνουν τα εξής: - Αναβάθμιση του συστήματος τήρησης αρχείων των δικαστηρίων - Υπηρεσίες αναβάθμισης και υποστήριξης για το «Ολοκληρωμένο Σύστημα Διαχείρισης Δικαστικών Υποθέσεων για την Πολιτική και Ποινική Διαδικασία (ΟΣΔΔΥ-ΠΠ Α' Φάση)» και την ανάπτυξη του συστήματος σε όλα τα πολιτικά και ποινικά δικαστήρια της χώρας (ΟΣΔΔΥ-ΠΠ Β' Φάση) - Υπηρεσίες αναβάθμισης και υποστήριξης για το «Ολοκληρωμένο Σύστημα Διαχείρισης Δικαστικών Υποθέσεων για το Συμβούλιο της Επικρατείας και όλα τα Διοικητικά Δικαστήρια (ΟΣΔΔΥ-ΔΔ) (www.adjustice.gr)». – Υπηρεσίες αναβάθμισης και υποστήριξης για το σύστημα Εθνικού Ποινικού Μητρώου (ΕΠΜ) - Υπηρεσίες αναβάθμισης και υποστήριξης του Συστήματος Διαχείρισης Υποθέσεων («ΣΔΥ») του Ελληνικού Ελεγκτικού Συνεδρίου (ΕΛΣΥΝ)

ΙΕ. ΣΥΝΙΣΤΩΣΑ 4.4: ΕΝΙΣΧΥΣΗ ΤΟΥ ΧΡΗΜΑΤΟΠΙΣΤΩΤΙΚΟΥ ΤΟΜΕΑ ΚΑΙ ΤΩΝ ΚΕΦΑΛΑΙΑΓΟΡΩΝ

Η συγκεκριμένη συνιστώσα του ελληνικού σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας αποσκοπεί στην ενίσχυση της ικανότητας του χρηματοπιστωτικού συστήματος να υποστηρίζει την ανάπτυξη της οικονομίας, μέσω της παροχής χρηματοδότησης σε επιχειρήσεις και ιδιώτες για την ανάπτυξη νέων δραστηριοτήτων. Στηρίζει την αντιμετώπιση των υψηλών μη εξυπηρετούμενων υποχρεώσεων (NPEs) και μη εξυπηρετούμενων δανείων (NPLs) στον ελληνικό τραπεζικό τομέα, βελτιώνοντας παράλληλα την πρόσβαση σε πληροφορίες αναφορικά με τα πιστοληπτικά προφίλ επιχειρήσεων και ιδιωτών στην αγορά.

Η συνιστώσα στηρίζει επίσης την αντιμετώπιση του ιδιωτικού χρέους και την ενίσχυση των κεφαλαιαγορών. Οι διαρθρωτικές αλλαγές σε αυτούς τους δύο τομείς συμβάλλουν στην ανάπτυξη και αυξάνουν την οικονομική ανθεκτικότητα της Ελλάδας στην περίπτωση μελλοντικών κλυδωνισμών.

Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις της συγκεκριμένης συνιστώσας συνίστανται στα εξής:

- Ενισχυμένη εποπτεία και αξιοπιστία των κεφαλαιαγορών
- Ενίσχυση της ικανότητας του χρηματοπιστωτικού συστήματος να υπερνικά τις προϋπάρχουσες προκλήσεις και να χρηματοδοτεί την πραγματική οικονομία
- Αναβάθμιση των ψηφιακών υποδομών που είναι αναγκαίες για την εφαρμογή του νέου ενιαίου πλαισίου αφερεγγυότητας για την αναδιάρθρωση του χρέους και τη δεύτερη ευκαιρία
- Προώθηση νέων δανείων — Ίδρυση παρατηρητηρίου πιστωτικής επέκτασης

Ορισμένες από τις μεταρρυθμίσεις αυτές περιλαμβάνουν δράσεις για την αντιμετώπιση των πληροφοριακών κενών τα οποία εμποδίζουν την επιτυχή ροή πιστώσεων και την αποτελεσματική παρακολούθηση κινδύνων. Οι μεταρρυθμίσεις αυτές συνίστανται στην ανάπτυξη μητρώου παρακολούθησης του ιδιωτικού χρέους, στην ανάπτυξη δημόσιου γραφείου πιστώσεων, κεντρικού μητρώου πιστώσεων και παρατηρητηρίου πιστωτικής επέκτασης. Οι εν λόγω δράσεις συμβάλλουν επίσης στην ψηφιακή μετάβαση της ελληνικής οικονομίας, δεδομένου ότι βασίζονται στην τεχνολογία των πληροφοριών.

Τα μέτρα στο πλαίσιο της συγκεκριμένης συνιστώσας προωθούν την οικονομική και θεσμική ανθεκτικότητα, ενισχύουν την ετοιμότητα για την αντιμετώπιση κρίσεων και τη θεσμική ικανότητα και, ως εκ τούτου, στηρίζουν την εφαρμογή της ειδικής ανά χώρα σύστασης σχετικά με τις «Διαρθρωτικές μεταρρυθμίσεις για τη βελτίωση της λειτουργίας της οικονομίας» (ειδική ανά χώρα σύσταση 1 του 2019 και ειδική ανά χώρα σύσταση 4 του 2020). Αναμένεται ότι κανένα μέτρο στη συνιστώσα αυτή δεν θα βλάπτει σημαντικά τους περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους κατά την έννοια του άρθρου 17 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2020/852, λαμβανομένων υπόψη της περιγραφής των μέτρων και των μέτρων μετριασμού που προβλέπονται στο σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας σύμφωνα με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση για την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C58/01).

ΙΕ.1. Περιγραφή των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων που είναι επιλέξιμες για λήψη μη επιστρεπτέας χρηματοδοτικής στήριξης

Μεταρρύθμιση: Ενισχυμένη εποπτεία και αξιοπιστία των κεφαλαιαγορών (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16581)

Η μεταρρύθμιση αποσκοπεί στην ενίσχυση της εποπτείας των κεφαλαιαγορών με 1) επενδύσεις στον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό των ψηφιακών ικανοτήτων της Επιτροπής Κεφαλαιαγοράς και στην ψηφιοποίηση των εσωτερικών διαδικασιών και της οργάνωσής της,

και 2) την κωδικοποίηση και τον εκσυγχρονισμό του κανονιστικού και νομοθετικού πλαισίου για τις κεφαλαιαγορές με σκοπό την ενίσχυση της ικανότητας εποπτείας της κεφαλαιαγοράς. Η μεταρρύθμιση θα αρχίσει να ισχύει από το πρώτο τρίμηνο του 2021 και η επένδυση στο πληροφοριακό σύστημα έως το τέταρτο τρίμηνο του 2025.

Μεταρρύθμιση: Ενίσχυση της ικανότητας του χρηματοπιστωτικού συστήματος να υπερνικά τις προϋπάρχουσες προκλήσεις και να χρηματοδοτεί την πραγματική οικονομία (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16957)

Η συγκεκριμένη μεταρρύθμιση αποτελείται από τρία μέρη. Πρώτον, αφορά τη δημιουργία και λειτουργία Γραφείου Δημοσίων Πιστώσεων. Θα παρέχει αποτελέσματα για την πιστοληπτική ικανότητα των οφειλετών και θα άρει την ασύμμετρη πληροφόρηση μεταξύ οντοτήτων του δημόσιου τομέα και των τραπεζών, βάσει δημόσιων δεδομένων και πληροφοριών. Θα περιλαμβάνει επίσης την ολοκλήρωση ενός πληροφοριακού συστήματος για τη διενέργεια αξιολογήσεων φερεγγυότητας. Δεύτερον, η μεταρρύθμιση αφορά την εφαρμογή της εθνικής στρατηγικής διαχείρισης του ιδιωτικού χρέους και την ανάπτυξη μητρώου παρακολούθησης του ιδιωτικού χρέους, το οποίο θα ολοκληρωθεί έως το τέταρτο τρίμηνο του 2025. Η εθνική στρατηγική περιλαμβάνει συνολικά 33 έργα, τα οποία διαιρούνται σε τρεις άξονες παρέμβασης. Κάθε άξονας παρέμβασης στοχεύει σε διαφορετική πτυχή της εξυγίανσης της διαχείρισης ιδιωτικού χρέους και συλλογικά σύμφωνα με την εθνική στρατηγική. Ο πρώτος και ο τρίτος άξονας περιλαμβάνουν παρεμβάσεις για την ενεργό μείωση του υπολοίπου του ιδιωτικού χρέους μέσω της βελτίωσης της διαδικασίας αφερεγγυότητας και της ενδυνάμωσης της αγοράς μη εξυπηρετούμενων δανείων, αντίστοιχα. Ο δεύτερος άξονας αποτελείται από παρεμβάσεις που αποσκοπούν στην αποτροπή της μελλοντικής διόγκωσης ιδιωτικού χρέους. Η βασική επένδυση στο πλαίσιο της εν λόγω επιμέρους μεταρρύθμισης είναι η ανάπτυξη ενός πληροφοριακού συστήματος για το μητρώο παρακολούθησης του ιδιωτικού χρέους.

Η τρίτη επιμέρους μεταρρύθμιση αφορά τη δημιουργία Κεντρικού Μητρώου Πιστώσεων το οποίο θα συμπληρώνει το καθεστώς προστασίας περιουσιακών στοιχείων «Ηρακλής», ενισχύοντας τη δευτερογενή αγορά μη εξυπηρετούμενων δανείων. Το Κεντρικό Μητρώο Πιστώσεων θα στεγάζεται στην Τράπεζα της Ελλάδος και θα καταγράφει αναλυτικά το ιστορικό πληρωμών κάθε μεμονωμένου δανείου των πελατών όλων των τραπεζών και χρηματοπιστωτικών ιδρυμάτων και τα είδη των εξασφαλίσεων που έχουν παρασχεθεί. Το Κεντρικό Μητρώο Πιστώσεων θα λειτουργεί συμπληρωματικά και σε πλήρη εναρμόνιση με το υφιστάμενο σύστημα Τειρεσίας (ιδιωτικό γραφείο πιστώσεων), καθώς και με το προτεινόμενο Γραφείο Δημοσίων Πιστώσεων και το μητρώο παρακολούθησης ιδιωτικού χρέους. Θα επιτρέπει την πρόσβαση σε πιστωτικές πληροφορίες, αντιμετωπίζοντας τις αδυναμίες της αγοράς λόγω ασύμμετρης πληροφόρησης, διευκολύνοντας έτσι την πρόσβαση σε πιστώσεις. Με την αύξηση των πληροφοριών σχετικά με το πιστωτικό ιστορικό υποψήφιων οφειλετών, το Κεντρικό Μητρώο Πιστώσεων θα αντιμετωπίσει το πρόβλημα της δυσμενούς επιλογής που αντιμετωπίζουν τα χρηματοπιστωτικά ιδρύματα κατά τη χορήγηση νέων δανείων σε υποψήφιους δανειστές για τους οποίους διαθέτουν ελλιπείς πληροφορίες. Αυτό, με τη σειρά του, θα έχει θετικό αντίκτυπο στην ποσότητα και την ποιότητα των επενδυτικών δαπανών. Επιπλέον, το Κεντρικό Μητρώο Πιστώσεων θα έχει ευεργετικά αποτελέσματα στον βαθμό ανταγωνισμού μεταξύ των χρηματοπιστωτικών ιδρυμάτων, με αποτέλεσμα τη μείωση του κόστους κεφαλαίου για τις ελληνικές επιχειρήσεις και τους μεμονωμένους πελάτες. Τέλος, παρέχοντας ακριβείς και έγκαιρες πληροφορίες σχετικά με μεμονωμένα δάνεια, το Κεντρικό Μητρώο Πιστώσεων διευκολύνει σε μεγάλο βαθμό την ικανότητα των επενδυτών να τιμολογούν τον κίνδυνο στη δευτερογενή αγορά μη εξυπηρετούμενων δανείων. Με τον τρόπο αυτόν θα αυξηθούν οι αποτιμήσεις των μη εξυπηρετούμενων δανείων, θα ενισχυθούν τα ποσοστά ανάκτησης και, ως εκ τούτου, οι τράπεζες θα έχουν τη δυνατότητα να επιλύουν ταχύτερα και αποτελεσματικότερα τις

προκλήσεις των παλαιών μη εξυπηρετούμενων δανείων όσον αφορά τη χρήση κεφαλαίων. Όλα τα παραπάνω θα πρέπει να έχουν ολοκληρωθεί έως το τέταρτο τρίμηνο του 2025.

Μεταρρύθμιση: Αναβάθμιση των ψηφιακών υποδομών που είναι αναγκαίες για την εφαρμογή του νέου ενιαίου πλαισίου αφερεγγυότητας για την αναδιάρθρωση του χρέους και τη «δεύτερη ευκαιρία» (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16580)

Η μεταρρύθμιση αποσκοπεί στην αναβάθμιση των αναγκαίων ψηφιακών υποδομών που απαιτούνται για τη στήριξη των διαδικασιών έγκαιρης προειδοποίησης και προληπτικής αναδιάρθρωσης χρέους που προβλέπονται στο νέο ενοποιημένο/κωδικοποιημένο νομικό πλαίσιο για τη διαχείριση του χρέους ιδιωτών και νομικών οντοτήτων.

Η συγκεκριμένη μεταρρύθμιση θα ολοκληρωθεί έως το τέταρτο τρίμηνο του 2024.

Μεταρρύθμιση: Προώθηση νέων δανείων — Ίδρυση παρατηρητηρίου πιστωτικής επέκτασης (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16576)

Η μεταρρύθμιση αφορά τη δημιουργία ενός παρατηρητηρίου πιστωτική επέκτασης, το οποίο θα συλλέγει λεπτομερή στοιχεία σχετικά με τη ρευστότητα που παρέχουν οι τράπεζες σε ιδιώτες και νομικά πρόσωπα, με σκοπό τον καλύτερο σχεδιασμό και την εφαρμογή στοχευμένων δημόσιων πολιτικών που αποσκοπούν στην αύξηση της πρόσβασης σε χρηματοδότηση. Το Παρατηρητήριο θα παρακολουθεί τη ρευστότητα της αγοράς, σε ανεξάρτητη βάση, καθώς και σε σχέση με την πιστωτική επέκταση, στο πλαίσιο της στήριξης της οικονομίας και της αξιοποίησης των χρηματοδοτικών εργαλείων για την κάλυψη αναγκών ρευστότητας των ιδιωτών και των επιχειρήσεων.

Η επένδυση στο πλαίσιο της παρούσας μεταρρύθμισης περιλαμβάνει επίσης τον σχεδιασμό της ανάπτυξης και την έναρξη λειτουργίας ενός πληροφοριακού συστήματος συλλογής δεδομένων, το οποίο θα λειτουργεί ως εργαλείο για την παρακολούθηση της πιστωτικής επέκτασης και τη βελτίωση της ετοιμότητας του κράτους και των σχετικών πολιτικών του. Θα πρέπει να ολοκληρωθεί έως το τέταρτο τρίμηνο του 2024.

ΙΕ.2. Ορόσημα, στόχοι, δείκτες και χρονοδιάγραμμα για την παρακολούθηση και την υλοποίηση της μη επιστρεπτέας χρηματοδοτικής στήριξης

Ομάδα 22: Ενίσχυση του χρηματοπιστωτικού τομέα και των κεφαλαιαγορών

- Ενισχυμένη εποπτεία και αξιοπιστία των κεφαλαιαγορών (αναγνωριστικό: 16581)
- Ενίσχυση της ικανότητας του χρηματοπιστωτικού συστήματος να υπερνικά τις προϋπάρχουσες προκλήσεις και να χρηματοδοτεί την πραγματική οικονομία (αναγνωριστικό: 16957)
- Εφαρμογή του νέου ενιαίου πλαισίου αφερεγγυότητας για την αναδιάρθρωση του χρέους και δεύτερη ευκαιρία (αναγνωριστικό: 16580)
- Προώθηση νέων δανείων — Ίδρυση παρατηρητηρίου πιστωτικής επέκτασης (αναγνωριστικό: 16576)

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
40	15 - 4.4. Ενίσχυση του χρηματοπιστωτικού τομέα και των κεφαλαιαγορών — 16581_Ενισχυμένη εποπτεία και αξιοπιστία των κεφαλαιαγορών	Ορόσημο	Κεφαλαιαγορές, εποπτεία, ψηφιοποίηση των εποπτικών διαδικασιών, Ένωση Κεφαλαιαγορών	Έναρξη ισχύος της νομοθεσίας (παραπομπή στην Επίσημη Εφημερίδα)				4ο τρίμηνο	2021	Έναρξη ισχύος νέου νόμου σχετικά με την Επιτροπ Κεφαλαιαγοράς, ο οποίος θα τροποποιεί τις εσωτερικέ διαδικασίες και την οργάνωση
41	15 - 4.4. Ενίσχυση του χρηματοπιστωτικού τομέα και των κεφαλαιαγορών — 16580_Εφαρμογή του νέου ενιαίου πλαισίου αφερεγγυότητας για την αναδιάρθρωση του χρέους και δεύτερη ευκαιρία	Ορόσημο	Εποπτεία, ψηφιοποίηση των εποπτικών διαδικασιών, Ένωση Κεφαλαιαγορών, κεφαλαιαγορές, προληπτική αναδιάρθρωση χρέους	Εκθέσεις που πιστοποιούν την έναρξη λειτουργίας των σχετικών συστημάτων, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των συνδέσμων προς δικτυακούς τόπους, κατά περίπτωση				4ο τρίμηνο	2024	Αναβάθμιση του μηχανισμού έγκαιρης προειδοποίησης και προληπτικής αναδιάρθρωσης χρέους που παρέχει σε ιδιώτες και επιχειρήσεις τη δυνατότητα αποτροπής της υπερχρέωσης και αντιμετώπισης της διευθέτησης χρέους με χρήση εξωδικαστικών διαδικασιών. Ο ανάδοχος θα αναβαθμίσει τα πληροφοριακά συστήματα έγκαιρης προειδοποίησης και προληπτικής αναδιάρθρωσης χρέους, τα οποία διαχειρίζεται το Υπουργείο Οικονομικών/ΕΓΔΙΧ μετά από αξιολόγηση της λειτουργίας τους.

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
42	15 - 4.4. Ενίσχυση του χρηματοπιστωτικού τομέα και των κεφαλαιαγορών — 16576_Προώθηση νέων δανείων — Ίδρυση παρατηρητηρίου πιστωτικής επέκτασης	Ορόσημο	Κεφαλαιαγορές, εποπτεία, ψηφιοποίηση των εποπτικών διαδικασιών, Ένωση Κεφαλαιαγορών	Εκθέσεις που πιστοποιούν την έναρξη λειτουργίας των συστημάτων, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των συνδέσμων προς δικτυακούς τόπους, κατά περίπτωση				4ο τρίμηνο	2024	Το πληροφοριακό σύστημα του παρατηρητηρίου πιστωτικής επέκτασης θα ολοκληρωθεί και θα τεθεί σε λειτουργία, θα αποτελείται από ένα πληροφοριακό σύστημα συλλογής δεδομένων, το οποίο θα παρακολουθεί την πιστωτική επέκταση και, ως εκ τούτου, θα βελτιώσει την ετοιμότητα των αποφάσεων χάραξης πολιτικής του κράτους.
43	15 - 4.4. Ενίσχυση του χρηματοπιστωτικού τομέα και των κεφαλαιαγορών — 16581_Ενισχυμένη εποπτεία και αξιοπιστία των κεφαλαιαγορών	Ορόσημο	Κεφαλαιαγορές, εποπτεία, ψηφιοποίηση των εποπτικών διαδικασιών, Ένωση Κεφαλαιαγορών	Έναρξη λειτουργίας του πληροφοριακού συστήματος της Ένωσης Κεφαλαιαγορών				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	1. Ολοκλήρωση του ανασχεδιασμού και του χάρτη πορείας προς τ νέα οργανωτική δομή, τη διαχείριση δεδομένων, την κατάρτισ του προσωπικού, 2. Ανάπτυξη και/ή απόκτηση υποδομών κ εφαρμογών πληροφορικής για τη συστηματική παραλαβ αποθήκευση, ανάκτηση και διαχείριση συναλλαγών όσον αφορ τα δεδομένα χρηματιστηριακών αγορών και τις συμπληρωματικέ πληροφορίες για τη δημιουργία και διαχείριση προειδοποιήσεω και εκθέσεων ελέγχου· 3. Εισαγωγή πληροφοριακού συστήματο μεγάλης κλίμακας και ενσωμάτωση όλων των δεδομένων πο συλλέγονται επί του παρόντος (και στο μέλλον) από το προσωπικ της Επιτροπής Κεφαλαιαγοράς, ώστε να καταστεί δυνατή πολυδιάστατη ανάλυση, επανεξέταση και επισκόπηση τω τρεχουσών συνθηκών της αγοράς με σκοπό να διευκολύνεται συντονισμός των διαδικασιών και των παρεμβάσεων
44	15 - 4.4. Ενίσχυση του χρηματοπιστωτικού τομέα και των κεφαλαιαγορών — 16957_Ενίσχυση της ικανότητας του χρηματοπιστωτικού συστήματος να υπερνικά τις προϋπάρχουσες	Ορόσημο	Εξυγίανση χρέους, εξυγίανση μη εξυπηρετούμενων δανείων, πωλήσεις μη εξυπηρετούμενων δανείων, χρηματοπιστωτική σταθερότητα, Γραφείο	Έκθεση με την οποία επαληθεύεται η ολοκλήρωση των 33 έργων που προγραμματίζονται στο πλαίσιο της στρατηγικής				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Η εθνική στρατηγική διαχείρισης του ιδιωτικού χρέους έχει τεθεί σε εφαρμογή και είναι πλήρως λειτουργική, ειδικότερα με τη δημιουργία του Γραφείου Δημοσίων Πιστώσεων και του μητρώου παρακολούθησης του ιδιωτικού χρέους. Το Κεντρικό Μητρώο Πιστώσεων συνδέεται στενά με τα ανωτέρω έργα, συμπληρώνει την εθνική στρατηγική για τη μείωση των μη εξυπηρετούμενων δανείων, την αύξηση της διαφάνειας και την ανάκτηση της εμπιστοσύνης των επενδυτών. Οι εν λόγω δράσεις αποσκοπούν στην αποτροπή της μελλοντικής διόγκωσης ιδιωτικού χρέους και στην ενίσχυση της αγοράς μη εξυπηρετούμενων δανείων, μεταξύ

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	προκλήσεις και να χρηματοδοτεί την πραγματική οικονομία		Δημοσίων Πιστώσεων, φερεγγυότητα, στρατηγική για τα μη εξυπηρετούμενα δάνεια, μητρώο παρακολούθησης του ιδιωτικού χρέους							άλλων με την άρση της ασύμμετρης πληροφόρησης, διευκολύνοντας τη λήψη αποφάσεων σχετικά με τις πιστώσεις και αυξάνοντας τη διαφάνεια του ιστορικού πληρωμών και του επιπέδου των παρεχόμενων εξασφαλίσεων. Γραφείο Δημόσιων Πιστώσεων: ανάπτυξη του πληροφοριακού συστήματος αξιολόγησης της φερεγγυότητας και ολοκλήρωση της πιλοτικής λειτουργίας του. Έναρξη λειτουργίας του πληροφοριακού συστήματος για το μητρώο παρακολούθησης του ιδιωτικού χρέους. Επιτυχής ολοκλήρωση της εθνικής στρατηγικής για τα μη εξυπηρετούμενα δάνεια, συμπεριλαμβανομένων δράσεων που διευκολύνουν τις συναλλαγές μη εξυπηρετούμενων δανείων: i) εκπόνηση, διαβούλευση και θέσπιση νέας νομοθεσίας για την εξάλειψη των φορολογικών αντικινήτρων όσον αφορά τις μεταβιβάσεις μη εξυπηρετούμενων δανείων, ii) θέσπιση κοινού υποδείγματος δεδομένων για τις συναλλαγές μη εξυπηρετούμενων δανείων, iii) θέσπιση κοινού υποδείγματος για τον έλεγχο και την αξιολόγηση χαρτοφυλακίων, iv) σχεδιασμός πλατφόρμας συναλλαγών για χαρτοφυλάκια μη εξυπηρετούμενων δανείων με σκοπό να παρέχεται σε πωλητές και αγοραστές βοήθεια όσον αφορά την ανταλλαγή πληροφοριών και την υποβολή προσφορών με αποτελεσματικό και εμπιστευτικό τρόπο. Δημιουργία των απαραίτητων υποδομών πληροφορικής για το Κεντρικό Μητρώο Πιστώσεων. Το Κεντρικό Μητρώο Πιστώσεων είναι μια εθνική βάση δεδομένων, η οποία στεγάζεται στην Τράπεζα της Ελλάδος, υποστηρίζοντας έτσι τις υποχρεώσεις και το καθήκοντά της όσον αφορά την εποπτεία του χρηματοπιστωτικού τομέα και τη διασφάλιση της χρηματοπιστωτικής σταθερότητας. Η Τράπεζα της Ελλάδος (ΤτΕ) ενεργεί ως υπεύθυνος επεξεργασίας δεδομένων και διασφαλίζει την εφαρμογή αυστηρών πρωτοκόλλων ασφάλειας και προστασίας των δεδομένων με

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
										σκοπό τη διαφύλαξη των πληροφοριών των δανειοληπτών που υποβάλλονται από τους δανειστές στο Κεντρικό Μητρώο Πιστώσεων. Άλλες υπηρεσίες του Υπουργείου Οικονομικών (Ειδική Γραμματεία Διαχείρισης Ιδιωτικού Χρέους) επωφελούνται επίσης από την πιθανή διαλειτουργικότητα του συστήματος (στον βαθμό που απαιτείται) με το Γραφείο Δημοσίων Πιστώσεων και το μητρώο παρακολούθησης ιδιωτικού χρέους. Το Υπουργείο Δικαιοσύνης (ως συναρμόδιο για το ηλεκτρονικό μητρώο εξασφαλίσεων) θα μπορεί επίσης να αντλεί οφέλη. Το Υπουργείο Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης θα μπορούσε να αποτελέσει βασικό παράγοντα στον σχεδιασμό και τη λειτουργία του Κεντρικού Μητρώου Πιστώσεων.

ΙΣΤ. ΣΥΝΙΣΤΩΣΑ 4.5: ΠΡΟΩΘΗΣΗ ΤΗΣ ΕΡΕΥΝΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΗΣ ΚΑΙΝΟΤΟΜΙΑΣ

Οι βασικοί στόχοι της παρούσας συνιστώσας του ελληνικού σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας είναι η αύξηση των δημόσιων και ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων για την έρευνα και την ανάπτυξη (Ε&Α), η ενίσχυση των δεσμών μεταξύ της επιστήμης και των επιχειρήσεων και η ανάπτυξη πρωτοποριακών υποδομών για Ε&Α με σκοπό τη βελτίωση των επιδόσεων της Ελλάδας στον τομέα της έρευνας και της καινοτομίας. Αυτό αναμένεται να επιτευχθεί μέσω στοχευμένων μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων με σκοπό την αύξηση των δημόσιων και ιδιωτικών δαπανών Ε&Α, την αναβάθμιση των ερευνητικών υποδομών της χώρας, την προώθηση της χρηματοδότησης στον τομέα της έρευνας, την αύξηση της διεθνοποίησης του ελληνικού οικοσυστήματος έρευνας και την ανάπτυξη συνεργασιών στον τομέα της έρευνας. Η συνιστώσα περιλαμβάνει επίσης την ανάπτυξη ενός πληροφοριακού συστήματος πολιτικής προστασίας, το οποίο θα ενημερώνει σε πραγματικό χρόνο τις αρμόδιες αρχές σχετικά με φυσικά φαινόμενα και φυσικές καταστροφές, στηρίζοντας παράλληλα τη μεταξύ τους συνεργασία. Η εν λόγω επένδυση διευκολύνει επίσης τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό με τη ανάπτυξη προηγμένων ψηφιακών τεχνολογιών και την ψηφιοποίηση των μεθόδων πολιτικής προστασίας, καθώς και την προώθηση της πράσινης μετάβασης, μετριάζοντας τις επιπτώσεις της κλιματικής αλλαγής προκειμένου να διασφαλίζεται η πολιτική προστασία. Η συνιστώσα υποστηρίζει την εφαρμογή των ειδικών ανά χώρα συστάσεων για τις δημόσιες και ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις (ειδική ανά χώρα σύσταση 2 του 2019 και ειδική ανά χώρα σύσταση 3 του 2020). Αναμένεται ότι κανένα μέτρο στη συνιστώσα αυτή δεν θα βλάπτει σημαντικά τους περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους κατά την έννοια του άρθρου 17 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2020/852, λαμβανομένων υπόψη της περιγραφής των μέτρων και των μέτρων μετριασμού που προβλέπονται στο σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας σύμφωνα με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση για την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C58/01).

ΙΣΤ.1. Περιγραφή των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων που είναι επιλέξιμες για λήψη μη επιστρεπτέας χρηματοδοτικής στήριξης

Επένδυση: Δημιουργία — επέκταση — αναβάθμιση των υποδομών των ερευνητικών κέντρων υπό την εποπτεία της Γενικής Γραμματείας Έρευνας και Καινοτομίας (ΓΓΕΚ) (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16624)

Η επένδυση περιλαμβάνει την αναβάθμιση των υποδομών 13 ερευνητικών κέντρων και την ίδρυση ενός νέου στα Ιωάννινα, με σκοπό την ενίσχυση της ερευνητικής ικανότητας και των δυνατοτήτων τους σε σημαντικούς επιστημονικούς και τεχνολογικούς τομείς. Ειδικότερα, η επένδυση αφορά τα ακόλουθα ερευνητικά κέντρα: Ίδρυμα Τεχνολογίας και Έρευνας· Ερευνητικό Κέντρο «Αθηνά»· Ερευνητικό Κέντρο Βιοϊατρικών Επιστημών «Αλέξανδρος Φλέμινγκ»· Εθνικό Κέντρο Έρευνας και Τεχνολογικής Ανάπτυξης· Εθνικό Ίδρυμα Ερευνών· Ίδρυμα Ιατροβιολογικών Ερευνών της Ακαδημίας Αθηνών· Εθνικό Αστεροσκοπείο Αθηνών· Ελληνικό Κέντρο Θαλασσίων Ερευνών· Ελληνικό Ινστιτούτο Παστέρ· Εθνικό Κέντρο Κοινωνικών Ερευνών· Κέντρο Διάδοσης Επιστημών και Μουσείο Τεχνολογίας ΝΟΗΣΙΣ, Θεσσαλονίκη· Ελληνική Επιτροπή Ατομικής Ενέργειας· Επιστημονικό Πάρκο Πατρών· δημιουργία Πάρκου Υψηλής Τεχνολογίας και Έρευνας στην Περιφέρεια Ηπείρου.

Για να διασφαλιστεί ότι το μέτρο συμμορφώνεται με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση σχετικά με την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C 58/01), τα κριτήρια επιλεξιμότητας που περιέχονται στους όρους αναφοράς των προσκλήσεων υποβολής προτάσεων για έργα αποκλείουν τον ακόλουθο κατάλογο δραστηριοτήτων: i) δραστηριότητες που σχετίζονται με τα ορυκτά καύσιμα, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της μεταγενέστερης χρήσης[17]·

[17] Εξαιρουμένων των έργων στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου για την παραγωγή ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας και/ή θερμότητας, καθώς και των σχετικών υποδομών μεταφοράς και διανομής, με χρήση φυσικού αερίου, τα οποία

ii) δραστηριότητες στο πλαίσιο του συστήματος εμπορίας δικαιωμάτων εκπομπών της ΕΕ (ΣΕΔΕ) για την επίτευξη προβλεπόμενων εκπομπών αερίων του θερμοκηπίου που δεν είναι χαμηλότερες από τους σχετικούς δείκτες αναφοράς[18]· iii) δραστηριότητες που σχετίζονται με χώρους υγειονομικής ταφής αποβλήτων, αποτεφρωτήρες[19] και μονάδες μηχανικής – βιολογικής επεξεργασίας[20]· και iv) δραστηριότητες κατά τις οποίες η μακροπρόθεσμη διάθεση αποβλήτων μπορεί να βλάψει το περιβάλλον. Βάσει των όρων αναφοράς απαιτείται επιπλέον να επιλέγονται μόνο οι δραστηριότητες που συμμορφώνονται με τη σχετική ενωσιακή και εθνική περιβαλλοντική νομοθεσία.

Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Βασική και εφαρμοσμένη έρευνα (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16618)

Η επένδυση αποτελείται από επτά υποέργα: i) παροχή οριζόντιας χρηματοδότησης για τη βασική έρευνα· ii) χρηματοδοτική στήριξη εμβληματικών ερευνητικών έργων σε διεπιστημονικούς τομείς με πρακτικές εφαρμογές για την ελληνική οικονομία· iii) χρηματοδοτική στήριξη της εφαρμοσμένης έρευνας για ιατρική ακριβείας, η οποία υλοποιείται από τον μη κερδοσκοπικό οργανισμό Εθνικό Δίκτυο Ιατρικής Ακριβείας· iv) παροχή χρηματοδότησης για ένα κέντρο έρευνας και ανάπτυξης μη επανδρωμένων συστημάτων με σκοπό τη στήριξη της εφαρμοσμένης έρευνας σε μη επανδρωμένα αεροσκάφη· v) δημιουργία ινστιτούτου εφαρμοσμένης έρευνας και καινοτομίας για την τεχνητή νοημοσύνη, την επεξεργασία δεδομένων και την ανάπτυξη αλγορίθμων· vi) χρηματοδοτική στήριξη για τη μεταφραστική έρευνα σε τεχνολογίες βιώσιμων υλικών· vii) χρηματοδοτική στήριξη για τη συμμετοχή σε ευρωπαϊκές συμπράξεις, και συγκεκριμένα στην EuroHPC (υπολογιστική υψηλών επιδόσεων) και τις βασικές ψηφιακές τεχνολογίες. Στόχος της επένδυσης είναι η δημιουργία οντοτήτων για τη στήριξη της εφαρμοσμένης έρευνας μακροπρόθεσμα και η προώθηση ενός οικοσυστήματος καινοτομίας «υπερπροηγμένης τεχνολογίας» μέσω της χρηματοδότησης διεπιστημονικών δραστηριοτήτων E&A με επιπτώσεις στη βιομηχανία. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: TH2ORAX: Επιλέξιμο ολιστικό υβριδικό επιχειρησιακό αυτόνομο σύστημα (Trellis Holistic & Hybrid Operational Ruggedized Autonomous eXemplary system) (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16654)

πληρούν τους όρους που καθορίζονται στο παράρτημα III της τεχνικής καθοδήγησης σχετικά με την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C 58/01).

[18] Όταν η υποστηριζόμενη δραστηριότητα επιτυγχάνει προβλεπόμενες εκπομπές αερίων του θερμοκηπίου που δεν είναι σημαντικά χαμηλότερες από τους σχετικούς δείκτες αναφοράς, θα πρέπει να παρέχεται εξήγηση των λόγων για τους οποίους αυτό δεν είναι εφικτό. Δείκτες αναφοράς που καθορίζονται για τη δωρεάν κατανομή όσον αφορά δραστηριότητες που εμπίπτουν στο πεδίο εφαρμογής του συστήματος εμπορίας δικαιωμάτων εκπομπών, όπως ορίζονται στον εκτελεστικό κανονισμό (ΕΕ) 2021/447 της Επιτροπής.

[19] Η εξαίρεση αυτή δεν ισχύει για δράσεις στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου σε μονάδες που ασχολούνται αποκλειστικά με την επεξεργασία μη ανακυκλώσιμων επικίνδυνων αποβλήτων, καθώς και σε υφιστάμενες μονάδες, όταν οι δράσεις στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου αποσκοπούν στην αύξηση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης, στη δέσμευση των καυσαερίων για αποθήκευση ή χρήση ή στην ανάκτηση υλικών από την αποτέφρωση τέφρας, υπό την προϋπόθεση ότι οι εν λόγω δράσεις στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου δεν οδηγούν σε αύξηση της ικανότητας επεξεργασίας αποβλήτων των μονάδων ή σε παράταση της διάρκειας ζωής των μονάδων· για τον σκοπό αυτόν παρέχονται αποδεικτικά στοιχεία σε επίπεδο μονάδας.

[20] Η εξαίρεση αυτή δεν ισχύει για δράσεις στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου σε υφιστάμενες μονάδες μηχανικής βιολογικής επεξεργασίας, όταν οι δράσεις στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου αποσκοπούν στην αύξηση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης ή στη μετασκευή για εργασίες ανακύκλωσης διαχωρισμένων αποβλήτων σε βιοαπόβλητα λιπασματοποίησης και αναερόβιας αποδόμησης βιολογικών αποβλήτων, υπό την προϋπόθεση ότι οι δράσεις αυτές στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου δεν οδηγούν σε αύξηση της ικανότητας επεξεργασίας αποβλήτων των μονάδων ή σε παράταση της διάρκειας ζωής των μονάδων· για τον σκοπό αυτόν παρέχονται αποδεικτικά στοιχεία σε επίπεδο μονάδας.

Η επένδυση αφορά τη δημιουργία ενός συστήματος πληροφόρησης «επόμενης γενιάς», το οποίο αναμένεται να συνδυάζει διαφορετικούς τύπους και μορφές συνεργατικών υποδομών για την ενίσχυση της λήψης αποφάσεων των θεσμικών οργάνων σε πραγματικό χρόνο. Το σύστημα αποτελείται από τεχνολογίες αιχμής, όπως η τεχνητή νοημοσύνη, και είναι σχεδιασμένο με σκοπό να ανταποκρίνεται στις ανάγκες ποικίλου φάσματος τελικών χρηστών σε μακροπρόθεσμη βάση. Αναμένεται να συμβάλει στη διαχείριση των συνόρων, στην καταπολέμηση του εγκλήματος και της τρομοκρατίας, στην κυβερνοασφάλεια, στην προστασία και την ανθεκτικότητα των υποδομών ζωτικής σημασίας, στην έρευνα και διάσωση και στην ανθεκτικότητα στις καταστροφές. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Ερευνώ – Δημιουργώ – Καινοτομώ (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16971)

Στόχος της επένδυσης είναι η στήριξη 36 προτάσεων έργων που αξιολογήθηκαν με πολύ υψηλή βαθμολογία στο κριτήριο της «αριστείας» σε τομείς έξυπνης εξειδίκευσης (RIS3), αλλά δεν χρηματοδοτήθηκαν στο πλαίσιο του προγράμματος «Ορίζων 2020» λόγω δημοσιονομικών περιορισμών. Η επένδυση στηρίζει τις επιλεγείσες προτάσεις με χρηματοδότηση και αναμένεται να προσελκύσει συγχρηματοδότηση από τον ιδιωτικό τομέα ενισχύοντας τον δεσμό μεταξύ του δημόσιου επιστημονικού τομέα και των επιχειρήσεων. Οι επιλέξιμοι για χρηματοδότηση τομείς είναι: i) περιβάλλον και βιώσιμη ανάπτυξη· ii) ενέργεια· iii) τεχνολογίες των πληροφοριών και των επικοινωνιών· iv) υγεία και φαρμακευτικά προϊόντα· v) μεταφορές και εφοδιαστική· vi) αγροδιατροφικός τομέας και βιομηχανία τροφίμων· vii) υλικά και κατασκευές· και viii) τουρισμός, πολιτισμός και δημιουργικές βιομηχανίες. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: «Σφραγίδα Αριστείας» του προγράμματος «Ορίζων 2020»: χρηματοδότηση κορυφαίων καινοτόμων επιχειρήσεων (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16622)

Η επένδυση αφορά 13 προτάσεις έργων από μικρές και μεσαίες επιχειρήσεις στις οποίες έχει απονεμηθεί το σήμα ποιότητας «Σφραγίδα Αριστείας» του προγράμματος «Ορίζων 2020» και είναι επιλέξιμες για επιχορήγηση, αλλά δεν χρηματοδοτήθηκαν στο πλαίσιο του προγράμματος «Ορίζων 2020» λόγω δημοσιονομικών περιορισμών. Η επένδυση στηρίζει τις εν λόγω προτάσεις, συμπληρώνοντας την ιδιωτική χρηματοδότηση από τους δικαιούχους. Οι επιλέξιμοι για χρηματοδότηση τομείς είναι: i) περιβάλλον και βιώσιμη ανάπτυξη· ii) ενέργεια· iii) τεχνολογίες των πληροφοριών και των επικοινωνιών· iv) υγεία και φαρμακευτικά προϊόντα· v) μεταφορές και εφοδιαστική· vi) αγροδιατροφικός τομέας και βιομηχανία τροφίμων· vii) υλικά και κατασκευές· και viii) τουρισμός, πολιτισμός και δημιουργικές βιομηχανίες. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Μεταρρύθμιση: Εξωστρέφεια του οικοσυστήματος έρευνας και καινοτομίας της Ελλάδας (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16621)

Η μεταρρύθμιση περιλαμβάνει τη δημιουργία χωριστού οργανισμού με τίτλο ELEVATE Greece SA ως περαιτέρω εξέλιξη της πλατφόρμας ELEVATE Greece που λειτουργεί επί του παρόντος στο πλαίσιο της Γενικής Γραμματείας Έρευνας και Καινοτομίας. Η ψηφιακή πύλη της πλατφόρμας ELEVATE Greece επιτρέπει σε ελληνικές νεοφυείς επιχειρήσεις να εγγράφονται στο μητρώο και να λαμβάνουν κρατική διαπίστευση ως «νεοφυείς επιχειρήσεις», εφόσον πληρούν δύο βασικά χαρακτηριστικά: i) καινοτομία και ii) δυνατότητα κλιμάκωσης. Ο νέος οργανισμός θα παρέχει σε διαπιστευμένες νεοφυείς επιχειρήσεις υπηρεσίες προώθησης σε παγκόσμιο επίπεδο. Στόχος είναι να επεκταθούν οι υπηρεσίες αυτές σε ολόκληρο το εθνικό οικοσύστημα καινοτομίας, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των ερευνητικών κέντρων, των συνεργατικών σχηματισμών καινοτομίας, των κέντρων ικανοτήτων και των

ιδιαίτερα καινοτόμων επιχειρήσεων. Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Τετάρτη, 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

ΙΣΤ.2. Ορόσημα, στόχοι, δείκτες και χρονοδιάγραμμα για την παρακολούθηση και την υλοποίηση της μη επιστρεπτέας χρηματοδοτικής στήριξης

Ομάδα 23: Προώθηση της έρευνας και της καινοτομίας

- Δημιουργία — επέκταση — αναβάθμιση των υποδομών των ερευνητικών κέντρων υπό την εποπτεία της Γενικής Γραμματείας Έρευνας και Τεχνολογίας (ΓΓΕΤ) (αναγνωριστικό: 16624)
- Βασική και εφαρμοσμένη έρευνα (αναγνωριστικό: 16618)
- TH2ORAX: Επιλέξιμο ολιστικό υβριδικό επιχειρησιακό αυτόνομο σύστημα (Trellis Holistic & Hybrid Operational Ruggedized Autonomous eXemplary system) (αναγνωριστικό: 16654)
- Ερευνώ – Δημιουργώ – Καινοτομώ (αναγνωριστικό: 16971)
- «Σφραγίδα Αριστείας» του προγράμματος «Ορίζων 2020»: χρηματοδότηση κορυφαίων καινοτόμων επιχειρήσεων (αναγνωριστικό: 16622)
- Εξωστρέφεια του οικοσυστήματος έρευνας και καινοτομίας της Ελλάδας (αναγνωριστικό: 16621)

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο /στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
245	16 - 4.5. Προώθηση της έρευνας και της καινοτομίας — 16618_Βασική και εφαρμοσμένη έρευνα	Ορόσημο	Νομοθεσία σχετικά με τη βασική και εφαρμοσμένη έρευνα	Έναρξη ισχύος της νομοθεσίας (πράξεις πρωτογενούς και παράγωγου δικαίου για την ίδρυση των νομικών οντοτήτων)				1ο τρίμηνο	2022	Έναρξη ισχύος αναθεωρημένου νομικού πλαισίου για τη βασική και εφαρμοσμένη έρευνα και έκδοση πράξεων παράγωγου δικαίου για την ίδρυση των νομικών οντοτήτων. Το νομικό πλαίσιο: α) επαναπροσδιορίζει του ερευνητικούς τομείς για τη χρηματοδότηση προσκλήσεων υποβολής προτάσεων στο πλαίσιο της επικαιροποιημένης εθνικής στρατηγικής έξυπνης εξειδίκευσης (RIS3)· β) θεσπίζει νέα δομή διακυβέρνησης για τη βελτίωση της διαχείρισης και του συντονισμού των εν λόγω έργων· και γ) θεσπίζει το νομικό καθεστώς των νέων ερευνητικών φορέων. Οι ερευνητικοί τομείς θα επαναπροσδιοριστούν από κοινού από το Εθνικό Συμβούλιο Έρευνας και Καινοτομίας (ΕΣΕΚ) και τη

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο /στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
										Γενική Γραμματεία Έρευνας και Καινοτομίας του Υπουργείου Ανάπτυξης (ΓΓΕΚ).
246	16 - 4.5. Προώθηση της έρευνας και της καινοτομίας — 16624_Δημιουργία — επέκταση — αναβάθμιση των υποδομών των ερευνητικών κέντρων υπό την εποπτεία της Γενικής Γραμματείας Έρευνας και Καινοτομίας (ΓΓΕΚ)	Ορόσημο	Πρόσκληση υποβολής προτάσεων για ερευνητικά κέντρα	Δημοσίευση της πρόσκλησης υποβολής προτάσεων και της συγγραφής υποχρεώσεων				1ο τρίμηνο	2022	Δημοσίευση της πρόσκλησης υποβολής προτάσεων για τη δημιουργία — επέκταση — αναβάθμιση των υποδομών ερευνητικών κέντρων, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της δημοσίευσης της συγγραφής υποχρεώσεων με την οποία διασφαλίζεται ότι οι επιλεγμένες αιτήσεις συμμορφώνονται με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση σχετικά με την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C 58/01) μέσω της χρήσης καταλόγου εξαιρέσεων και της απαίτησης συμμόρφωσης με την οικεία ενωσιακή και εθνική περιβαλλοντική νομοθεσία.
247	16 - 4.5. Προώθηση της έρευνας και της καινοτομίας — 16624_Δημιουργία — επέκταση — αναβάθμιση των υποδομών των ερευνητικών κέντρων υπό την εποπτεία της Γενικής Γραμματείας Έρευνας και Καινοτομίας (ΓΓΕΚ)	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση συμβάσεων για τα ερευνητικά κέντρα	Κοινοποίηση της ανάθεσης συμβάσεων				1ο τρίμηνο	2023	Επιλογή προτάσεων και ανάθεση συμβάσεων για το έργο Δημιουργία — επέκταση — αναβάθμιση των υποδομών των ερευνητικών κέντρων υπό την εποπτεία της Γενικής Γραμματείας Έρευνας και Καινοτομίας (ΓΓΕΚ)
248	16 - 4.5. Προώθηση της έρευνας και της καινοτομίας —	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση συμβάσεων για το	Κοινοποίηση της ανάθεσης συμβάσεων				1ο τρίμηνο	2023	Ανάθεση συμβάσεων για το έργο TH2ORAX. Το Υπουργείο Ανάπτυξης και Επενδύσεων, μαζί με τη Γενική

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο /στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	16654_TH2ORAX: Επιλέξιμο ολιστικό υβριδικό επιχειρησιακό αυτόνομο σύστημα (Trellis Holistic & Hybrid Operational Ruggedized Autonomous eXemplary system)		έργο TH2ORAX							Γραμματεία Έρευνας και Καινοτομίας (ΓΓΕΚ) έχουν την αρμοδιότητα για την αποτελεσματική εφαρμογή της διαδικασίας αξιολόγησης. Οι συμβάσεις θα ανατεθούν βάσει της καλύτερης αναλογίας τιμής-ποιότητας.
249	16 - 4.5. Προώθηση της έρευνας και της καινοτομίας — 16624_Δημιουργία — επέκταση — αναβάθμιση των υποδομών των ερευνητικών κέντρων υπό την εποπτεία της Γενικής Γραμματείας Έρευνας και Καινοτομίας (ΓΓΕΚ)	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση των έργων για τα ερευνητικά κέντρα	Έκθεση της Γενικής Γραμματείας Έρευνας και Καινοτομίας (ΓΓΕΚ) που πιστοποιεί την ολοκλήρωση των έργων				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση όλων των υποέργων στο πλαίσιο του έργου Δημιουργία — επέκταση — αναβάθμιση των υποδομών των ερευνητικών κέντρων υπό την εποπτεία της ΓΓΕΚ, και συγκεκριμένα: Ίδρυμα Τεχνολογίας και Έρευνας· Ερευνητικό Κέντρο «Αθηνά»· Ερευνητικό Κέντρο Βιοϊατρικών Επιστημών «Αλέξανδρος Φλέμινγκ»· Εθνικό Κέντρο Έρευνας και Τεχνολογικής Ανάπτυξης· Εθνικό Ίδρυμα Ερευνών· Ίδρυμα Ιατροβιολογικών Ερευνών της Ακαδημίας Αθηνών· Εθνικό Αστεροσκοπείο Αθηνών· Ελληνικό Κέντρο Θαλασσίων Ερευνών· Ελληνικό Ινστιτούτο Παστέρ· Εθνικό Κέντρο Κοινωνικών Ερευνών· Κέντρο Διάδοσης Επιστημών και Μουσείο Τεχνολογίας ΝΟΗΣΙΣ, Θεσσαλονίκη· Ελληνική Επιτροπή Ατομικής Ενέργειας· Επιστημονικό Πάρκο Πατρών· Πάρκο Υψηλής Τεχνολογίας και Έρευνας στην Περιφέρεια Ηπείρου.
250	16 - 4.5. Προώθηση της έρευνας και της καινοτομίας — 16618_Βασική και εφαρμοσμένη έρευνα	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση έργων βασικής και εφαρμοσμένης έρευνας	Έκθεση της Γενικής Γραμματείας Έρευνας και Καινοτομίας (ΓΓΕΚ) που πιστοποιεί την ολοκλήρωση των έργων				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση των ακόλουθων υποέργων στο πλαίσιο του μέτρου Βασική και εφαρμοσμένη έρευνα: χρηματοδότηση βασικής έρευνας· εμβληματικά ερευνητικά έργα σε απαιτητικούς διεπιστημονικούς τομείς· δημιουργία ινστιτούτου εφαρμοσμένης έρευνας και καινοτομίας για την τεχνητή νοημοσύνη, την επεξεργασία δεδομένων και την ανάπτυξη αλγορίθμων· μεταφραστική έρευνα σε τεχνολογίες βιώσιμων υλικών· συμμετοχή σε ευρωπαϊκές συμπράξεις υπολογιστικής υψηλών επιδόσεων (EuroHPC) και βασικές ψηφιακές τεχνολογίες·

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο /στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
										εφαρμοσμένη έρευνα για την ανάπτυξη μη επανδρωμένων αεροσκαφών (χρηματοδότηση για κέντρο έρευνας και ανάπτυξης μη επανδρωμένων συστημάτων)· εφαρμοσμένη έρευνα για την για ιατρική ακριβείας, η οποία υλοποιείται από τον μη κερδοσκοπικό οργανισμό ιδιωτικού δικαίου «Εθνικό Δίκτυο Ιατρικής Ακριβείας» (ΕΔΙΑ)
251	16 - 4.5. Προώθηση της έρευνας και της καινοτομίας — 16654_TH2ORAX: Επιλέξιμο ολιστικό υβριδικό επιχειρησιακό αυτόνομο σύστημα (Trellis Holistic & Hybrid Operational Ruggedized Autonomous eXemplary system)	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου TH2ORAX	Έκθεση της Γενικής Γραμματείας Έρευνας και Καινοτομίας (ΓΓΕΚ) που πιστοποιεί την ολοκλήρωση του έργου				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου TH2ORAX Μέσω της ανάπτυξης ολιστικής πλατφόρμας που θα παρέχει ενημέρωση για την κατάσταση που επικρατεί, ολοκληρώνονται οι ικανότητες λήψης αποφάσεων για την ενίσχυση του συντονισμού και του συγχρονισμού όλων των σχετικών αρμόδιων αρχών, σε πραγματικό χρόνο και σε 24ωρη βάση 7 ημέρες την εβδομάδα, για ολόκληρη την ελληνική επικράτεια σε διεπιστημονικό και διυπουργικό επίπεδο και εκδίδεται σχετική έκθεση ολοκλήρωσης από την ΓΓΕΚ.
252	16 - 4.5. Προώθηση της έρευνας και της καινοτομίας — 16971_Ερευνώ – Δημιουργώ – Καινοτομώ	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση των έργων Ερευνώ – Δημιουργώ – Καινοτομώ	Έκθεση της Γενικής Γραμματείας Έρευνας και Καινοτομίας (ΓΓΕΚ) που πιστοποιεί την ολοκλήρωση των έργων				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση όλων των επιλέξιμων παρεμβάσεων του μέτρου Ερευνώ – Δημιουργώ – Καινοτομώ στις ακόλουθες κατηγορίες: Έρευνα και ανάπτυξη για επιχειρήσεις· συμπράξεις επιχειρήσεων με ερευνητικούς οργανισμούς· αξιοποίηση των αποτελεσμάτων της έρευνας· και «Σφραγίδα Αριστείας» για προτάσεις αριστείας που δεν χρηματοδοτήθηκαν από τη σχετική πρόσκληση υποβολής προτάσεων του προγράμματος «Ορίζων 2020».
253	16 - 4.5. Προώθηση της έρευνας και της καινοτομίας — 16621_Εξωστρέφεια του οικοσυστήματος έρευνας και	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση έργων εξωστρέφειας του οικοσυστήματος έρευνας	Έκθεση της Γενικής Γραμματείας Έρευνας και Καινοτομίας (ΓΓΕΚ) που πιστοποιεί την ολοκλήρωση των έργων				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση των ακόλουθων υποέργων του μέτρου για την εξωστρέφεια του οικοσυστήματος έρευνας και καινοτομίας: προώθηση και παγκόσμια προβολή του εθνικού οικοσυστήματος νεοφυών καινοτόμων επιχειρήσεων· υποστήριξη διαδικασιών αξιολόγησης της ανάπτυξης, συντήρησης και αναβάθμισης λογισμικού.

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο /στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	καινοτομίας της Ελλάδας		και καινοτομίας							

ΙΖ. ΣΥΝΙΣΤΩΣΑ 4.6: ΕΚΣΥΓΧΡΟΝΙΣΜΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΒΕΛΤΙΩΣΗ ΤΗΣ ΑΝΘΕΚΤΙΚΟΤΗΤΑΣ ΚΥΡΙΩΝ ΚΛΑΔΩΝ ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΑΣ

Η συγκεκριμένη συνιστώσα του ελληνικού σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας περιλαμβάνει στοχευμένες μεταρρυθμίσεις και επενδύσεις για τη βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας βασικών τομέων της ελληνικής οικονομίας, όπως ο τουρισμός και ο πολιτισμός, η γεωργία, η μεταποίηση και η υδατοκαλλιέργεια. Η συνιστώσα περιλαμβάνει επίσης επενδύσεις σε υποδομές μεταφορών με στόχο τη βελτίωση της συνδεσιμότητας και της οδικής ασφάλειας. Η στήριξη του τουρισμού θα υλοποιηθεί με επενδύσεις σε θεματικές μορφές τουρισμού με στόχο τη διερεύνηση νέων τουριστικών αγορών. Η συνιστώσα περιλαμβάνει επιπλέον επενδύσεις στον πολιτισμό για τη βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και της ανθεκτικότητας του τομέα και για την καλύτερη αξιοποίηση των δεσμών του με τον τουρισμό. Οι επενδύσεις στη γεωργία θα αυξήσουν την αποδοτικότητα των μεθόδων παραγωγής, θα προωθήσουν τις οργανώσεις και τους συνεταιρισμούς παραγωγών και θα ενθαρρύνουν τον επαναπροσανατολισμό σε προϊόντα με υψηλότερη προστιθέμενη αξία. Η συνιστώσα περιλαμβάνει επίσης τη ριζική μεταρρύθμιση του σιδηροδρομικού τομέα με σκοπό να καταστεί πιο αποδοτικός, καθώς και επενδύσεις σε ένα σύγχρονο, ανταγωνιστικό σιδηροδρομικό δίκτυο. Οι επενδύσεις αυτές στηρίζουν την εύρυθμη λειτουργία της εσωτερικής αγοράς και την ανάπτυξη ενός βιώσιμου συστήματος μεταφορών. Η συνιστώσα υποστηρίζει την εφαρμογή ειδικών ανά χώρα συστάσεων για τις δημόσιες και ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις (ειδική ανά χώρα σύσταση 2 του 2019 και ειδική ανά χώρα σύσταση 3 του 2020). Αναμένεται ότι κανένα μέτρο στη συνιστώσα αυτή δεν θα βλάπτει σημαντικά τους περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους κατά την έννοια του άρθρου 17 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2020/852, λαμβανομένων υπόψη της περιγραφής των μέτρων και των μέτρων μετριασμού που προβλέπονται στο σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας σύμφωνα με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση για την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C58/01).

ΙΖ.1. Περιγραφή των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων που είναι επιλέξιμες για λήψη μη επιστρεπτέας χρηματοδοτικής στήριξης

Επένδυση: Βελτίωση οδικής ασφάλειας (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16631)

Η επένδυση περιλαμβάνει βελτιώσεις στην ασφάλεια του οδικού δικτύου σε ολόκληρη τη χώρα με σκοπό τη μείωση του αριθμού των τροχαίων ατυχημάτων, καλύπτοντας παρεμβάσεις σε περισσότερες από 7 000 επικίνδυνα σημεία έκτασης 2 500 χλμ. του δικτύου. Αναμένεται ότι το μέτρο αυτό δεν θα βλάπτει σημαντικά τους περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους κατά την έννοια του άρθρου 17 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2020/852, λαμβανομένων υπόψη της περιγραφής του μέτρου και των μέτρων μετριασμού που προβλέπονται στο σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας σύμφωνα με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση για την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C58/01). Ειδικότερα, το μέτρο υπόκειται σε εκτίμηση περιβαλλοντικών επιπτώσεων σύμφωνα με την οδηγία 2011/92/ΕΕ, προκειμένου να διασφαλιστεί ότι η συμμόρφωση με την αρχή της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» ενσωματώνεται στο έργο και τηρείται αυστηρά στα στάδια της κατασκευής, της λειτουργίας και του παροπλισμού της υποδομής. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Αυτοκινητόδρομος Κεντρικής Ελλάδας Ε-65: Τρίκαλα – Εγνατία Οδός (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16628)

Η επένδυση αυτή περιλαμβάνει την πλήρη κατασκευή (κεντρικός δρόμος, δρόμοι εξυπηρέτησης/δρόμοι σύνδεσης και συμπληρωματικές εργασίες) συνολικού μήκους 70 χλμ. του βόρειου τμήματος του αυτοκινητοδρόμου Ε65, και συγκεκριμένα του τμήματος Τρίκαλα–Εγνατία. Ο αυτοκινητόδρομος, ο οποίος θα βελτιώσει τη συνδεσιμότητα μεταξύ Νότιας Ελλάδας, Θεσσαλίας και Δυτικής Μακεδονίας, αφενός, και των Δυτικών Βαλκανίων και της

υπόλοιπης Ευρώπης (από το λιμάνι της Ηγουμενίτσας), αφετέρου, αποτελεί μέρος του διευρωπαϊκού δικτύου μεταφορών (ΔΕΔ-Μ). Αναμένεται ότι το μέτρο αυτό δεν θα βλάπτει σημαντικά τους περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους κατά την έννοια του άρθρου 17 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2020/852, λαμβανομένων υπόψη της περιγραφής του μέτρου και των μέτρων μετριασμού που προβλέπονται στο σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας σύμφωνα με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση για την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C58/01). Ειδικότερα, το μέτρο υπόκειται σε εκτίμηση περιβαλλοντικών επιπτώσεων σύμφωνα με την οδηγία 2011/92/ΕΕ, προκειμένου να διασφαλιστεί ότι η συμμόρφωση με την αρχή της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» ενσωματώνεται στο έργο και τηρείται αυστηρά στα στάδια της κατασκευής, της λειτουργίας και του παροπλισμού της υποδομής. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Δευτέρα, 30 Ιουνίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Βόρειος οδικός άξονας Κρήτης (ΒΟΑΚ) (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16630)

Η επένδυση αφορά την κατασκευή του βόρειου οδικού άξονα Κρήτης (ΒΟΑΚ),ο οποίος θα συνδέσει τις τέσσερις μεγάλες πόλεις της Κρήτης (Χανιά, Ρέθυμνο, Ηράκλειο και Άγιο Νικόλαο) και θα αποτελεί μέρος του διευρωπαϊκού δικτύου μεταφορών (ΔΕΔ-Μ). Η επένδυση αποτελείται από τρία υποέργα. Το υποέργο 1 περιλαμβάνει το τμήμα Χανίων–Ηρακλείου, έναν αυτοκινητόδρομο με διόδια μήκους περίπου 163 χλμ. ο οποίος θα κατασκευαστεί και θα λειτουργεί βάσει σύμβασης παραχώρησης. Το εν λόγω μέτρο θα χρηματοδοτήσει ορισμένα ειδικά προκαθορισμένα έργα, όπως οι παρακαμπτήριες οδοί Χανίων, Ηρακλείου και Ρεθύμνου, γέφυρες, κόμβοι και υπόγεια έργα. Το υποέργο 2 περιλαμβάνει το τμήμα Χερσόνησος–Νεάπολη μήκους περίπου 22,5 χλμ. που θα κατασκευαστεί βάσει συμφωνίας σύμπραξης δημόσιου και ιδιωτικού τομέα και το υποέργο 3 περιλαμβάνει το τμήμα Νεάπολη–Άγιος Νικόλαος μήκους περίπου 14 χλμ. που θα κατασκευαστεί ως δημόσιο έργο. Ο αυτοκινητόδρομος αποσκοπεί στη βελτίωση της προσβασιμότητας μεταξύ των μεγάλων πόλεων της Κρήτης και όλων των μεγάλων λιμένων και αερολιμένων του νησιού, στη μείωση του χρόνου μετακίνησης, στην αύξηση του επιπέδου εξυπηρέτησης και οδικής ασφάλειας και στην ενίσχυση των δραστηριοτήτων περιφερειακών μεταφορών επιβατών και εμπορευμάτων. Ολόκληρος ο αυτοκινητόδρομος θα υπόκειται σε διόδια. Τα έσοδα από τα διόδια του παραχωρηθέντος τμήματος θα εισπράττονται και θα χρησιμοποιούνται από τον παραχωρησιούχο με σκοπό τη χρηματοδότηση του έργου, ενώ τα διόδια που αφορούν συμφωνίας ΣΔΙΤ μαζί με το τμήμα του δημόσιου έργου θα εισπράττονται και θα χρησιμοποιούνται από το κράτος. Αναμένεται ότι το μέτρο αυτό δεν θα βλάπτει σημαντικά τους περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους κατά την έννοια του άρθρου 17 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2020/852, λαμβανομένων υπόψη της περιγραφής του μέτρου και των μέτρων μετριασμού που προβλέπονται στο σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας σύμφωνα με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση για την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C58/01). Ειδικότερα, το μέτρο υπόκειται σε εκτίμηση περιβαλλοντικών επιπτώσεων σύμφωνα με την οδηγία 2011/92/ΕΕ, προκειμένου να διασφαλιστεί ότι η συμμόρφωση με την αρχή της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» ενσωματώνεται στο έργο και τηρείται αυστηρά στα στάδια της κατασκευής, της λειτουργίας και του παροπλισμού της υποδομής. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Έξυπνες περιβαλλοντικές και πολιτιστικές υποδομές (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16960)

Η επένδυση περιλαμβάνει τα ακόλουθα ψηφιακά έργα στους τομείς του περιβάλλοντος και του πολιτισμού: 1) δημιουργία πληροφοριακού συστήματος οριοθέτησης υδατορευμάτων με σκοπό να συνεισφέρει στην προστασία της φύσης και της βιοποικιλότητας, 2) δημιουργία ψηφιακής τράπεζας για συναλλαγές αναλογίας κτιρίου–οικοπέδου, 3) ανάπτυξη ενιαίου ψηφιακού χάρτη, 4) δημιουργία κεντρικού συστήματος για τη μέτρηση και την παρακολούθηση των ατμοσφαιρικών ρύπων και της θαλάσσιας ρύπανσης με σκοπό τη

βελτίωση της ποιότητας του αέρα, και 5) δημιουργία διαδραστικών ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών και παραγωγής ψηφιακού περιεχομένου για την προώθηση πολιτιστικών εκθεμάτων με επαυξημένη και εικονική πραγματικότητα στα μουσεία. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Παρεμβάσεις για την αναβάθμιση και αναδιάταξη του συστήματος και των υποδομών του ελληνικού σιδηροδρομικού δικτύου (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16954)

Η επένδυση περιλαμβάνει παρεμβάσεις αναβάθμισης και διασφάλισης της ομαλής και ασφαλούς λειτουργίας του ελληνικού σιδηροδρομικού δικτύου, όπως έργα για την αναβάθμιση της υφιστάμενης σιδηροδρομικής υποδομής και ανωδομής, ηλεκτρομηχανολογικά συστήματα, σηματοδότηση, τηλεπικοινωνίες, ηλεκτροδότηση και άλλες δραστηριότητες. Η επένδυση χωρίζεται σε τρία υποέργα:

1) Κεντρικός άξονας δικτύου (Κεντρική Ελλάδα Πειραιάς – Αθήνα – Θεσσαλονίκη – βόρεια σύνορα)

2) Άξονας Μακεδονίας – Θράκης (Βόρεια Ελλάδα)

3) Άξονας Αεροδρόμιο Αθήνας – Κιάτο (Αττική και Πελοπόννησος)

Όλα τα τμήματα που έλαβαν χρηματοδότηση από τα Ευρωπαϊκά Διαρθρωτικά και Επενδυτικά Ταμεία και από τον μηχανισμό «Συνδέοντας την Ευρώπη» αποκλείονται από το πεδίο εφαρμογής των εν λόγω παρεμβάσεων. Αναμένεται ότι το μέτρο αυτό δεν θα βλάπτει σημαντικά τους περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους κατά την έννοια του άρθρου 17 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2020/852, λαμβανομένων υπόψη της περιγραφής του μέτρου και των μέτρων μετριασμού που προβλέπονται στο σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας σύμφωνα με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση για την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C58/01). Ειδικότερα, το μέτρο υπόκειται σε εκτίμηση περιβαλλοντικών επιπτώσεων σύμφωνα με την οδηγία 2011/92/ΕΕ, προκειμένου να διασφαλιστεί ότι η συμμόρφωση με την αρχή της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» ενσωματώνεται στο έργο και τηρείται αυστηρά στα στάδια της κατασκευής, της λειτουργίας και του παροπλισμού της υποδομής. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Αναβάθμιση του προαστιακού σιδηροδρόμου στη Δυτική Αττική (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16892)

Η εν λόγω επένδυση συνεπάγεται την κατασκευή νέας γραμμής προαστιακού σιδηροδρόμου μήκους 36 χλμ. στα δυτικά της Αθήνας, από τα Άνω Λιόσια μέχρι τα Μέγαρα. Η επέκταση του σιδηροδρόμου θα συμβάλλει στην οικονομική, κοινωνική και εδαφική συνοχή, προωθώντας τη συνδεσιμότητα σε μια περιοχή όπου ο τομέας της εφοδιαστικής επιδεικνύει σημαντικές δυνατότητες ανάπτυξης. Αναμένεται ότι το μέτρο αυτό δεν θα βλάπτει σημαντικά τους περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους κατά την έννοια του άρθρου 17 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2020/852, λαμβανομένων υπόψη της περιγραφής του μέτρου και των μέτρων μετριασμού που προβλέπονται στο σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας σύμφωνα με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση για την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C58/01). Ειδικότερα, το μέτρο υπόκειται σε εκτίμηση περιβαλλοντικών επιπτώσεων σύμφωνα με την οδηγία 2011/92/ΕΕ, προκειμένου να διασφαλιστεί ότι η συμμόρφωση με την αρχή της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» ενσωματώνεται στο έργο και τηρείται αυστηρά στα στάδια της κατασκευής, της λειτουργίας και του παροπλισμού της υποδομής. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Εφαρμογή των εργασιών αποκατάστασης της συμμόρφωσης με τον EASA (αναγνωριστικό μέτρο 16833)

Η εν λόγω επένδυση περιλαμβάνει την αναβάθμιση 13 περιφερειακών αεροδρομίων για την αντιμετώπιση αποκλίσεων και/ή της μη συμμόρφωσης στο πλαίσιο των νέων προδιαγραφών

πιστοποίησης του Οργανισμού της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης για την Ασφάλεια της Αεροπορίας (EASA), που συνιστούν συμβατική υποχρέωση του κράτους. Η επένδυση θα καταστήσει τα εν λόγω αεροδρόμια απολύτως συμβατά με τον κανονισμό (ΕΕ) 2018/1139 του Ευρωπαϊκού Κοινοβουλίου και του Συμβουλίου, της 4ης Ιουλίου 2018, για τη θέσπιση κοινών κανόνων στον τομέα της πολιτικής αεροπορίας και για την ίδρυση Οργανισμού της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης για την Ασφάλεια της Αεροπορίας. Αναμένεται ότι το μέτρο αυτό δεν θα βλάπτει σημαντικά τους περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους κατά την έννοια του άρθρου 17 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2020/852, λαμβανομένων υπόψη της περιγραφής του μέτρου και των μέτρων μετριασμού που προβλέπονται στο σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας σύμφωνα με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση για την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C58/01). Ειδικότερα, σύμφωνα με το μέτρο, οι οικονομικοί φορείς που εκτελούν τις κατασκευαστικές εργασίες πρέπει να διασφαλίζουν ότι τουλάχιστον το 70 % (κατά βάρος) των μη επικίνδυνων αποβλήτων κατασκευών και κατεδαφίσεων {εξαιρουμένων των φυσικών υλικών που αναφέρονται στην κατηγορία 17 05 04 του ευρωπαϊκού καταλόγου αποβλήτων που καταρτίστηκε με την απόφαση 2000/532/ΕΚ, της 3ης Μαΐου 2000, για αντικατάσταση της απόφασης 94/3/ΕΚ για τη θέσπιση καταλόγου αποβλήτων σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 1 στοιχείο α) της οδηγίας 75/442/ΕΟΚ του Συμβουλίου και της απόφασης 94/904/ΕΚ του Συμβουλίου για την κατάρτιση καταλόγου επικίνδυνων αποβλήτων κατ' εφαρμογή του άρθρου 1 παράγραφος 4 της οδηγίας 91/689/ΕΟΚ του Συμβουλίου για τα επικίνδυνα απόβλητα [κοινοποιηθείσα υπό τον αριθμό Ε(2000) 1147]} που παράγονται στο εργοτάξιο προετοιμάζεται για επαναχρησιμοποίηση, ανακύκλωση και άλλες διαδικασίες ανάκτησης υλικών, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των εργασιών επίχωσης με τη χρήση αποβλήτων για την υποκατάσταση άλλων υλικών, σύμφωνα με την ιεράρχηση των αποβλήτων και το πρωτόκολλο της ΕΕ για τη διαχείριση των αποβλήτων κατασκευών και κατεδαφίσεων. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Δευτέρα, 30 Ιουνίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Έξυπνες γέφυρες (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16949)

Η επένδυση θα εξοπλίσει τις γέφυρες με ειδικά συστήματα μέτρησης φορτίου και αισθητήρες ή οπτικές ίνες που μετρούν τη μετατόπιση των γεφυρών σε πραγματικό χρόνο. Οι πληροφορίες αυτές θα καταγράφονται και θα υποβάλλονται σε επεξεργασία με ειδικούς αλγόριθμους με σκοπό την αξιολόγηση της δομικής ευπάθειας των γεφυρών. Στόχος της εν λόγω επένδυσης είναι η βελτίωση του επιπέδου ασφαλείας των γεφυρών και η πρόληψη ατυχημάτων που οφείλονται είτε στη διέλευση βαρέων οχημάτων είτε σε κινδύνους της κλιματικής αλλαγής. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Ηλεκτρονικά διόδια (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16950)

Η επένδυση αφορά την ανάπτυξη ενός αξιόπιστου, οικονομικού και φιλικού στους χρήστες διαλειτουργικού συστήματος ηλεκτρονικών διοδίων στην Ελλάδα. Διασφαλίζει τη διαθεσιμότητα διαφορετικών επιλογών για αυτόματες ηλεκτρονικές πληρωμές, έναν δίκαιο και διαφανή μηχανισμό χρέωσης διοδίων, βελτιωμένη ροή οχημάτων και θέτει τα θεμέλια για ενισχυμένες υπηρεσίες και διαλειτουργικότητα με άλλες ευρωπαϊκές χώρες. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του Οργανισμού Σιδηροδρόμων Ελλάδος (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16959)

Η επένδυση περιλαμβάνει την αναβάθμιση των υποδομών και των υπηρεσιών του Οργανισμού Σιδηροδρόμων Ελλάδος (ΟΣΕ) μέσω σύμπραξης δημόσιου και ιδιωτικού τομέα (ΣΔΙΤ) με την ανάπτυξη των ακόλουθων συστημάτων και υπηρεσιών: α) συστήματα διαχείρισης εισιτηρίων και τηλεματικής, β) υποδομή για έξυπνους σταθμούς, γ) υπηρεσίες πελατειακής εμπειρίας, δ) διαδίκτυο υψηλών ταχυτήτων σε τρένα και σταθμούς και ε)

σύστημα τηλεματικής οχημάτων. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Μεταρρύθμιση: Ψηφιακό ολοκληρωμένο σύστημα διαχείρισης χαρτοφυλακίου τεχνικών έργων και περιουσιακών στοιχείων του Υπουργείου Υποδομών και Μεταφορών (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16937)

Με τη μεταρρύθμιση εισάγεται ένα υπερσύγχρονο πληροφοριακό σύστημα διαχείρισης χαρτοφυλακίου με σκοπό την παροχή στο Υπουργείο Υποδομών και Μεταφορών ενός εργαλείου παρακολούθησης, διαχείρισης και διοίκησης του χαρτοφυλακίου τεχνικών έργων και περιουσιακών στοιχείων του. Το σύστημα παρέχει ακριβείς πληροφορίες σε πραγματικό χρόνο σχετικά με τα παραδοτέα, το κόστος και το χρονοδιάγραμμα σε όλη τη διάρκεια του κύκλου ζωής των εκτελούμενων εργασιών. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Μεταρρύθμιση: Απλούστευση διαδικασιών του Υπουργείου Υποδομών και Μεταφορών (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16786)

Η εν λόγω μεταρρύθμιση συνεπάγεται την ψηφιοποίηση των υπηρεσιών που παρέχει το Υπουργείο Υποδομών και Μεταφορών στο πλαίσιο της μείωσης του διοικητικού φόρτου και της απλούστευσης των διαδικασιών στον δημόσιο τομέα. Περιλαμβάνει α) την έκδοση, αντικατάσταση και ανανέωση αδειών οδήγησης, β) τις διαδικασίες που αφορούν τη μεταβίβαση οχημάτων, γ) την έκδοση αδειών και πινακίδων κυκλοφορίας και δ) τις εξετάσεις άδειας οδήγησης. Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Τετάρτη, 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Μεταρρύθμιση: Μεταρρύθμιση της απασχόλησης στον πολιτιστικό τομέα (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16715)

Με την εν λόγω μεταρρύθμιση θα θεσπιστεί νομοθεσία απασχόλησης και κοινωνικής ασφάλισης για τον πολιτιστικό και τον δημιουργικό τομέα με σκοπό την αύξηση του ποσοστού δηλωμένης εργασίας στον τομέα και τη στήριξη των επαγγελματιών του κλάδου, καθώς και την προστασία των δικαιωμάτων διανοητικής ιδιοκτησίας τους. Στόχος της μεταρρύθμισης αυτής είναι η αύξηση της ανθεκτικότητας του πολιτιστικού και του δημιουργικού τομέα. Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Παρασκευή, 30 Σεπτεμβρίου 2022.

Επένδυση: Ο πολιτισμός ως κινητήριος μοχλός ανάπτυξης (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16293)

Γενικός στόχος της επένδυσης είναι η προώθηση της συμβολής του πολιτισμού στην έξυπνη και βιώσιμη ανάπτυξη, καθώς και στην οικονομική, κοινωνική και εδαφική συνοχή. Αποτελείται από έξι υποέργα:

1) παροχή στήριξης σε περιφερειακές στρατηγικές του πολιτιστικού και δημιουργικού τομέα, παροχή στήριξης σε τοπικά οικοσυστήματα χειροτεχνίας, δημιουργία περιφερειακού οικοσυστήματος ανάπτυξης με επίκεντρο τον πολιτισμό, ανάδειξη της λειτουργικής και οργανικής διατομεακής προστιθέμενης αξίας του πολιτιστικού και δημιουργικού τομέα, δημιουργία θέσεων εργασίας, θέσπιση βιώσιμων οικονομικών δραστηριοτήτων, ανάπτυξη της «οικονομίας των εμπειριών» κ.λπ. Η στήριξη περιλαμβάνει την ανάπτυξη και αναβάθμιση πολιτιστικών χώρων, υπηρεσιών και εμπειριών, την αναβάθμιση των δεξιοτήτων του εργατικού δυναμικού, την ανάπτυξη τοπικών πολιτιστικών διαδρομών, την προώθηση της δημιουργικότητας και της καινοτομίας, τη χρηματοδότηση ενεργειακά αποδοτικών ανακαινίσεων και μέτρων ενεργειακής απόδοσης όσον αφορά τις δημόσιες υποδομές κ.λπ.

2) επέκταση της χρήσης των αρχαιολογικών χώρων και μνημείων ως χώρων εκδηλώσεων,

3) παροχή στήριξης για τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό του πολιτιστικού και δημιουργικού τομέα και την ανάπτυξη ψηφιακών μοντέλων πολιτιστικής παραγωγής και διανομής,

4) προώθηση της κινηματογραφικής βιομηχανίας ως κινητήριου μοχλού ανάπτυξης και δημιουργικότητας, και

5) προώθηση του ελληνικού πολιτιστικού σήματος και του εμπορίου.

Αναμένεται ότι το μέτρο αυτό δεν θα βλάπτει σημαντικά τους περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους κατά την έννοια του άρθρου 17 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2020/852, λαμβανομένων υπόψη της περιγραφής του μέτρου και των μέτρων μετριασμού που προβλέπονται στο σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας σύμφωνα με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση για την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C58/01). Ειδικότερα, το υποέργο που αφορά την κατασκευή οδών πρόσβασης υπόκειται σε εκτίμηση περιβαλλοντικών επιπτώσεων σύμφωνα με την οδηγία 2011/92/ΕΕ, προκειμένου να διασφαλιστεί ότι η συμμόρφωση με την αρχή της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» ενσωματώνεται στο έργο και τηρείται αυστηρά στα στάδια της κατασκευής, της λειτουργίας και του παροπλισμού της υποδομής. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Μουσείο εναλίων αρχαιοτήτων (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16486)

Με την εν λόγω επένδυση θα αποκατασταθεί με ενεργειακά αποδοτική ανακαίνιση ένα εμβληματικό βιομηχανικό κτίριο στον Πειραιά και θα λειτουργήσει εκ νέου ως μουσείο εναλίων αρχαιοτήτων. Στόχος της επένδυσης είναι η δημιουργία προστιθέμενης αξίας από την οπτική του πολιτισμού και του τουρισμού στο λιμάνι του Πειραιά και στην ευρύτερη περιοχή της Αθήνας. Αναμένεται ότι το μέτρο αυτό δεν θα βλάπτει σημαντικά τους περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους κατά την έννοια του άρθρου 17 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2020/852, λαμβανομένων υπόψη της περιγραφής του μέτρου και των μέτρων μετριασμού που προβλέπονται στο σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας σύμφωνα με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση για την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C58/01). Ειδικότερα, σύμφωνα με το μέτρο, οι οικονομικοί φορείς που εκτελούν τις κατασκευαστικές εργασίες πρέπει να διασφαλίζουν ότι τουλάχιστον το 70 % (κατά βάρος) των μη επικίνδυνων αποβλήτων κατασκευών και κατεδαφίσεων {εξαιρουμένων των φυσικών υλικών που αναφέρονται στην κατηγορία 17 05 04 του ευρωπαϊκού καταλόγου αποβλήτων που καταρτίστηκε με την απόφαση 2000/532/ΕΚ, της 3ης Μαΐου 2000, για αντικατάσταση της απόφασης 94/3/ΕΚ για τη θέσπιση καταλόγου αποβλήτων σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 1 στοιχείο α) της οδηγίας 75/442/ΕΟΚ του Συμβουλίου και της απόφασης 94/904/ΕΚ του Συμβουλίου για την κατάρτιση καταλόγου επικίνδυνων αποβλήτων κατ' εφαρμογή του άρθρου 1 παράγραφος 4 της οδηγίας 91/689/ΕΟΚ του Συμβουλίου για τα επικίνδυνα απόβλητα [κοινοποιηθείσα υπό τον αριθμό Ε(2000) 1147]} που παράγονται στο εργοτάξιο προετοιμάζεται για επαναχρησιμοποίηση, ανακύκλωση και άλλες διαδικασίες ανάκτησης υλικών, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των εργασιών επίχωσης με τη χρήση αποβλήτων για την υποκατάσταση άλλων υλικών, σύμφωνα με την ιεράρχηση των αποβλήτων και το πρωτόκολλο της ΕΕ για τη διαχείριση των αποβλήτων κατασκευών και κατεδαφίσεων. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Αξιοποίηση της τέχνης ως συνταγογραφούμενης θεραπείας για την προαγωγή της κοινωνικής συνοχής και ενεργοποίηση της «Ασημένιας Οικονομίας» (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16735)

Στόχος της επένδυσης είναι να προσελκύσει επισκέπτες ηλικίας άνω των 65 ετών, καθώς και επισκέπτες με αναπηρίες σε πολιτιστικούς χώρους, όπως μουσεία, θέατρα, φεστιβάλ, αρχαιολογικούς χώρους και μνημεία, βελτιώνοντας τη φυσική πρόσβαση στους χώρους αυτούς και αναπτύσσοντας συστήματα ξεναγήσεων με ακουστικά και οπτικά βοηθήματα. Η επένδυση θα εναρμονίζεται απολύτως με την ήδη δρομολογημένη ελληνική στρατηγική για

τα άτομα με αναπηρίες. Επιπλέον, η επένδυση θα προωθήσει προγράμματα για την τέχνη ως συνταγογραφούμενη θεραπεία, όπως περιγράφονται από τον Παγκόσμιο Οργανισμό Υγείας, τα οποία αξιοποιούν τις τέχνες και τον πολιτισμό ως αναπόσπαστο μέρος της ιατρικής υποστήριξης, ιδίως στον τομέα της ψυχικής υγείας. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Αναβάθμιση υποδομών, ανανέωση εξοπλισμού και αναβάθμιση της ποιότητας των υπηρεσιών που παρέχονται από καταστήματα του Οργανισμού Διαχείρισης και Ανάπτυξης Πολιτιστικών Πόρων — καταστήματα πρώην ΤΑΠΑ (επιτόπου και ηλεκτρονικά) (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16536)

Η συγκεκριμένη επένδυση περιλαμβάνει μέτρα ενεργειακής απόδοσης, ανακαινίσεις, κατασκευή καταστημάτων και εργαστηρίων και παροχή εξοπλισμού για τα φυσικά και ηλεκτρονικά καταστήματα και αναβαθμίσεις της ποιότητας των υπηρεσιών που παρέχει ο Οργανισμός Διαχείρισης και Ανάπτυξης Πολιτιστικών Πόρων (ΟΔΑΠ), ο οποίος θα εισπράττει τα έσοδα από αρχαιολογικούς χώρους, ιστορικούς χώρους, μνημεία και αρχαιολογικά μουσεία στην Ελλάδα και θα διαχειρίζεται τους πόρους αυτούς για την υποστήριξη της πολιτιστικής κληρονομιάς της Ελλάδας. Αναμένεται ότι το μέτρο αυτό δεν θα βλάπτει σημαντικά τους περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους κατά την έννοια του άρθρου 17 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2020/852, λαμβανομένων υπόψη της περιγραφής του μέτρου και των μέτρων μετριασμού που προβλέπονται στο σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας σύμφωνα με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση για την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C58/01). Ειδικότερα, σύμφωνα με το μέτρο, οι οικονομικοί φορείς που εκτελούν τις κατασκευαστικές εργασίες πρέπει να διασφαλίζουν ότι τουλάχιστον το 70 % (κατά βάρος) των μη επικίνδυνων αποβλήτων κατασκευών και κατεδαφίσεων {εξαιρουμένων των φυσικών υλικών που αναφέρονται στην κατηγορία 17 05 04 του ευρωπαϊκού καταλόγου αποβλήτων που καταρτίστηκε με την απόφαση 2000/532/ΕΚ, της 3ης Μαΐου 2000, για αντικατάσταση της απόφασης 94/3/ΕΚ για τη θέσπιση καταλόγου αποβλήτων σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 1 στοιχείο α) της οδηγίας 75/442/ΕΟΚ του Συμβουλίου και της απόφασης 94/904/ΕΚ του Συμβουλίου για την κατάρτιση καταλόγου επικίνδυνων αποβλήτων κατ' εφαρμογή του άρθρου 1 παράγραφος 4 της οδηγίας 91/689/ΕΟΚ του Συμβουλίου για τα επικίνδυνα απόβλητα [κοινοποιηθείσα υπό τον αριθμό Ε(2000) 1147]} που παράγονται στο εργοτάξιο προετοιμάζεται για επαναχρησιμοποίηση, ανακύκλωση και άλλες διαδικασίες ανάκτησης υλικών, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των εργασιών επίχωσης με τη χρήση αποβλήτων για την υποκατάσταση άλλων υλικών, σύμφωνα με την ιεράρχηση των αποβλήτων και το πρωτόκολλο της ΕΕ για τη διαχείριση των αποβλήτων κατασκευών και κατεδαφίσεων. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Πολιτιστικές και φυσικές διαδρομές (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16970)

Η συγκεκριμένη επένδυση συνίσταται στη βελτίωση της προσβασιμότητας περίπου 30 σημαντικών χώρων πολιτιστικής κληρονομιάς και/ή περιοχές φυσικού κάλλους, με την αναβάθμιση των ζεύξεων πρόσβασης που συνδέουν τους χώρους με το πλησιέστερο δίκτυο αυτοκινητοδρόμων και την αναβάθμιση του τοπίου και των εγκαταστάσεων μπροστά από τις εισόδους, την ανάπτυξη ψηφιακών υποδομών που θα παρέχουν πληροφορίες και υπηρεσίες σε σχέση με την πολιτιστική κληρονομιά και τις φυσικές περιοχές, καθώς και δραστηριότητες κατάρτισης και ανάπτυξης ικανοτήτων για τις ΜΜΕ στις περιφέρειες στις οποίες θα αναπτυχθεί το έργο. Οι παρεμβάσεις αυτές συμπληρώνονται με την ανάπτυξη: α) ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών, β) υπηρεσιών ηλεκτρονικού εμπορίου και γ) πιστοποίησης για παρόχους τοπικών αγαθών και υπηρεσιών. Αναμένεται ότι το μέτρο αυτό δεν θα βλάπτει σημαντικά τους περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους κατά την έννοια του άρθρου 17 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2020/852, λαμβανομένων υπόψη της περιγραφής του μέτρου και των μέτρων μετριασμού που προβλέπονται στο σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας σύμφωνα με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση για την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης»

(2021/C58/01). Ειδικότερα, σύμφωνα με το μέτρο, οι οικονομικοί φορείς που εκτελούν τις κατασκευαστικές εργασίες πρέπει να διασφαλίζουν ότι τουλάχιστον το 70 % (κατά βάρος) των μη επικίνδυνων αποβλήτων κατασκευών και κατεδαφίσεων {εξαιρουμένων των φυσικών υλικών που αναφέρονται στην κατηγορία 17 05 04 του ευρωπαϊκού καταλόγου αποβλήτων που καταρτίστηκε με την απόφαση 2000/532/ΕΚ, της 3ης Μαΐου 2000, για αντικατάσταση της απόφασης 94/3/ΕΚ για τη θέσπιση καταλόγου αποβλήτων σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 1 στοιχείο α) της οδηγίας 75/442/ΕΟΚ του Συμβουλίου και της απόφασης 94/904/ΕΚ του Συμβουλίου για την κατάρτιση καταλόγου επικίνδυνων αποβλήτων κατ' εφαρμογή του άρθρου 1 παράγραφος 4 της οδηγίας 91/689/ΕΟΚ του Συμβουλίου για τα επικίνδυνα απόβλητα [κοινοποιηθείσα υπό τον αριθμό Ε(2000) 1147]} που παράγονται στο εργοτάξιο προετοιμάζεται για επαναχρησιμοποίηση, ανακύκλωση και άλλες διαδικασίες ανάκτησης υλικών, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των εργασιών επίχωσης με τη χρήση αποβλήτων για την υποκατάσταση άλλων υλικών, σύμφωνα με την ιεράρχηση των αποβλήτων και το πρωτόκολλο της ΕΕ για τη διαχείριση των αποβλήτων κατασκευών και κατεδαφίσεων. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Προστασία πολιτιστικών μνημείων και αρχαιολογικών χώρων από την κλιματική αλλαγή (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16433)

Η συγκεκριμένη επένδυση περιλαμβάνει την ανάπτυξη σχεδίων προσαρμογής στην κλιματική αλλαγή για χώρους πολιτιστικής κληρονομιάς. Στόχος είναι η προστασία της πολιτιστικής κληρονομιάς της Ελλάδας, η βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητάς της στην κλιματική αλλαγή και, ως εκ τούτου, η διατήρηση της συνεισφοράς των χώρων πολιτιστικής κληρονομιάς στην οικονομική δραστηριότητα. Η επένδυση περιλαμβάνει χωρικές και χρονικές αξιολογήσεις των κλιματικών κινδύνων και τον προσδιορισμό των προβλημάτων που αντιμετωπίζουν οι χώροι πολιτιστικής κληρονομιάς. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Αναβάθμιση καλλιτεχνικής τριτοβάθμιας εκπαίδευσης (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16725)

Η επένδυση θα αναβαθμίσει την καλλιτεχνική τριτοβάθμια εκπαίδευση στην Ελλάδα με την αντιμετώπιση νομικών, ακαδημαϊκών, θεσμικών και άλλων εμποδίων. Θα συνοδεύεται από επανεξέταση και επικαιροποίηση όλων των προγραμμάτων σπουδών, ώστε να καταστεί επίσης δυνατή η προσέλκυση αλλοδαπών σπουδαστών σε ιδρύματα καλλιτεχνικής εκπαίδευσης της Ελλάδας. Επιπλέον, η επένδυση αναμένεται να στηρίξει τις σχολές καλλιτεχνικής εκπαίδευσης αναβαθμίζοντας τις υλικές και τεχνικές υποδομές τους και στηρίζοντας τη μετάβασή τους σε σύγχρονες ψηφιακές υποδομές. Τέλος, θα επανεξετάσει το μοντέλο λειτουργίας τους με σκοπό την αναβάθμιση των σπουδών και τη διασφάλιση της ποιότητας της καλλιτεχνικής εκπαίδευσης που παρέχουν δημόσιοι φορείς.

Οι επενδύσεις περιλαμβάνουν:

1) την επικαιροποίηση των προγραμμάτων σπουδών στο πλαίσιο του ευρωπαϊκού τομεακού πλαισίου επαγγελματικών προσόντων με σκοπό επίσης την προσέλκυση αλλοδαπών σπουδαστών σε ιδρύματα καλλιτεχνικής εκπαίδευσης της Ελλάδας,
2) την ίδρυση Εθνικής Σχολής Οπτικοακουστικών Μέσων, και
3) την αναβάθμιση των φυσικών και ψηφιακών υποδομών των ανώτερων κρατικών σχολών καλλιτεχνικής εκπαίδευσης.

Η επένδυση θα καθιερώσει επίσης την ισοτιμία της καλλιτεχνικής εκπαίδευσης στην Ελλάδα με πτυχία τριτοβάθμιας εκπαίδευσης που παρέχονται από άλλες χώρες της ΕΕ. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Πολιτιστικές διαδρομές σε εμβληματικούς αρχαιολογικούς χώρους και μνημεία (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16485)

Η συγκεκριμένη επένδυση θα σχεδιάσει πέντε εμβληματικές πολιτιστικές διαδρομές με θεματικές αφηγήσεις που καλύπτουν όλες τις περιόδους της ελληνικής ιστορίας. Το γεωγραφικό εύρος των διαδρομών αναμένεται να καλύπτει ολόκληρη τη χώρα. Η επένδυση περιλαμβάνει επίσης τη συντήρηση και αποκατάσταση επιλεγμένων μνημείων, την αναβάθμιση υπηρεσιών και υποδομών, την ανάπτυξη ψηφιακών διαδραστικών εφαρμογών και την ενσωμάτωση καλλιτεχνικών και πολιτιστικών εκδηλώσεων. Τα μνημεία και οι χώροι που περιλαμβάνονται στις διαδρομές δημιουργούν συνέργειες με τουριστικούς προορισμούς και, ως εκ τούτου, λειτουργούν ως κινητήριος μοχλός της βιώσιμης ανάπτυξης και της οικονομικής, κοινωνικής και εδαφικής συνοχής. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Αποκατάσταση – συντήρηση – ανάδειξη των μνημείων της Ακρόπολης (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16435)

Η επένδυση συνίσταται στην προστασία των μνημείων της Ακρόπολης Αθηνών από την κλιματική αλλαγή και περιλαμβάνει εργασίες αποκατάστασης του Παρθενώνα και των τειχών, συντήρηση συγκεκριμένων τμημάτων όλων των μνημείων της Ακρόπολης, ενοποίηση και σταθεροποίηση των πετρωμάτων και βελτίωση της πρόσβασης των επισκεπτών. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Ανάπτυξη δεξιοτήτων για επαγγελματίες του πολιτιστικού και δημιουργικού τομέα (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16723)

Με τη συγκεκριμένη επένδυση θα αναπτυχθούν προγράμματα κατάρτισης για την αύξηση της ικανότητας και της ανθεκτικότητας των οργανισμών στους κλάδους του πολιτισμού και της δημιουργικότητας και την ενίσχυση των δεξιοτήτων των επαγγελματιών που δραστηριοποιούνται σε αυτόν, μεταξύ άλλων υπό το πρίσμα του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού του τομέα. Τα προγράμματα κατάρτισης θα συνάδουν με την ελληνική εθνική στρατηγική δεξιοτήτων και θα καλύπτουν τη διοίκηση επιχειρήσεων, την οικονομική διαχείριση, τη διαχείριση ανθρώπινων πόρων, την προώθηση προϊόντων, τις ψηφιακές δεξιότητες, την προστασία της διανοητικής ιδιοκτησίας και άλλα θέματα, ειδικά προσανατολισμένα στο συγκεκριμένο στοχευόμενο κοινό. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Τουριστική ανάπτυξη (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16931)

Η συγκεκριμένη επένδυση αποσκοπεί στη διεύρυνση της τουριστικής περιόδου στην Ελλάδα πέραν των θερινών μηνών και στην προώθηση εναλλακτικών μορφών τουρισμού, συμβάλλοντας στην οικονομική ανθεκτικότητα, τη βιώσιμη ανάπτυξη και την κοινωνική και εδαφική συνοχή. Η επένδυση περιλαμβάνει δύο μέρη:

1) Πράσινη Ανάπτυξη: ανάπτυξη του ορεινού τουρισμού που καλύπτει ενεργειακά αποδοτικές ανακαινίσεις δημόσιων υποδομών και εγκατάσταση νέων ανανεώσιμων πηγών ενέργειας, τον τουρισμό υγείας και ευεξίας, τον αγροτουρισμό και τη γαστρονομία.

2) Γαλάζια ανάπτυξη: αναβάθμιση των υποδομών των τουριστικών λιμένων με μέτρα ενεργειακής απόδοσης για υφιστάμενα κτίρια και κτίρια υποδομών, παρεμβάσεις για τη βελτίωση της διακυβέρνησης, των υποδομών και των υπηρεσιών που παρέχονται στις μαρίνες, δυνατότητα πρόσβασης στις παραλίες για ηλικιωμένους και άτομα με αναπηρίες, και προώθηση της ανάπτυξης του καταδυτικού και υποβρύχιου τουρισμού.

Για να διασφαλιστεί ότι το μέτρο συμμορφώνεται με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση σχετικά με την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C 58/01), τα κριτήρια επιλεξιμότητας που περιέχονται στους όρους αναφοράς των προσκλήσεων υποβολής

προτάσεων για έργα αποκλείουν τον ακόλουθο κατάλογο δραστηριοτήτων: i) δραστηριότητες που σχετίζονται με τα ορυκτά καύσιμα, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της μεταγενέστερης χρήσης[21]· ii) δραστηριότητες στο πλαίσιο του συστήματος εμπορίας δικαιωμάτων εκπομπών της ΕΕ (ΣΕΔΕ) για την επίτευξη προβλεπόμενων εκπομπών αερίων του θερμοκηπίου που δεν είναι χαμηλότερες από τους σχετικούς δείκτες αναφοράς[22]· iii) δραστηριότητες που σχετίζονται με χώρους υγειονομικής ταφής αποβλήτων, αποτεφρωτήρες[23] και μονάδες μηχανικής – βιολογικής επεξεργασίας[24]· και iv) δραστηριότητες κατά τις οποίες η μακροπρόθεσμη διάθεση αποβλήτων μπορεί να βλάψει το περιβάλλον. Βάσει των όρων αναφοράς απαιτείται επιπλέον να επιλέγονται μόνο οι δραστηριότητες που συμμορφώνονται με τη σχετική ενωσιακή και εθνική περιβαλλοντική νομοθεσία. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Επανειδίκευση και αναβάθμιση δεξιοτήτων στον τομέα του τουρισμού (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16921)

Η επένδυση περιλαμβάνει την αναβάθμιση δεξιοτήτων και την επανειδίκευση των εποχιακών εργαζομένων, των μακροχρόνια ανέργων, καθώς και των εργαζομένων στον τομέα του τουρισμού των οποίων η σύμβαση εργασίας τέθηκε σε αναστολή κατά τη διάρκεια της πανδημίας. Τα προγράμματα επανειδίκευσης καλύπτουν διάφορες ειδικότητες και αντιμετωπίζουν τις μελλοντικές ανάγκες του τομέα για την εποχή μετά τη νόσο COVID-19. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Δευτέρα, 30 Ιουνίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Νέα βιομηχανικά πάρκα (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16634)

Η επένδυση περιλαμβάνει την παροχή χρηματοδοτικής ενίσχυσης για α) τη δημιουργία νέων βιομηχανικών πάρκων επόμενης γενιάς, β) την επέκταση των υφισταμένων με σκοπό την αύξηση της ετοιμότητάς τους για τη μετάβαση σε υποδομές δικτύου 5G και υπερύψηλου εύρους ζώνης και τη χρήση ανανεώσιμων πηγών ενέργειας, παρεμβάσεων έξυπνης διαχείρισης ενέργειας και εξοικονόμησης ενέργειας, και υποδομών κυκλικής οικονομίας, και γ) τη μετατροπή περιοχών με υψηλή βιομηχανική συγκέντρωση σε πράσινα και ψηφιοποιημένα βιομηχανικά πάρκα. Το μέτρο περιλαμβάνει επίσης τη μεταρρύθμιση του κανονιστικού πλαισίου για τα βιομηχανικά πάρκα, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της αντιμετώπισης της ανασφάλειας δικαίου, της επίλυσης ζητημάτων διακυβέρνησης και της παροχής

[21] Εξαιρουμένων των έργων στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου για την παραγωγή ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας και/ή θερμότητας, καθώς και των σχετικών υποδομών μεταφοράς και διανομής, με χρήση φυσικού αερίου, τα οποία πληρούν τους όρους που καθορίζονται στο παράρτημα ΙΙΙ της τεχνικής καθοδήγησης σχετικά με την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C 58/01).

[22] Όταν η υποστηριζόμενη δραστηριότητα επιτυγχάνει προβλεπόμενες εκπομπές αερίων του θερμοκηπίου που δεν είναι σημαντικά χαμηλότερες από τους σχετικούς δείκτες αναφοράς, θα πρέπει να παρέχεται εξήγηση των λόγων για τους οποίους αυτό δεν είναι εφικτό. Δείκτες αναφοράς που καθορίζονται για τη δωρεάν κατανομή όσον αφορά δραστηριότητες που εμπίπτουν στο πεδίο εφαρμογής του συστήματος εμπορίας δικαιωμάτων εκπομπών, όπως ορίζονται στον εκτελεστικό κανονισμό (ΕΕ) 2021/447 της Επιτροπής.

[23] Η εξαίρεση αυτή δεν ισχύει για δράσεις στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου σε μονάδες που ασχολούνται αποκλειστικά με την επεξεργασία μη ανακυκλώσιμων επικίνδυνων αποβλήτων, καθώς και σε υφιστάμενες μονάδες, όταν οι δράσεις στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου αποσκοπούν στην αύξηση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης, στη δέσμευση των καυσαερίων για αποθήκευση ή χρήση ή στην ανάκτηση υλικών από την αποτέφρωση τέφρας, υπό την προϋπόθεση ότι οι εν λόγω δράσεις στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου δεν οδηγούν σε αύξηση της ικανότητας επεξεργασίας αποβλήτων των μονάδων ή σε παράταση της διάρκειας ζωής των μονάδων· για τον σκοπό αυτόν παρέχονται αποδεικτικά στοιχεία σε επίπεδο μονάδας.

[24] Η εξαίρεση αυτή δεν ισχύει για δράσεις στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου σε υφιστάμενες μονάδες μηχανικής βιολογικής επεξεργασίας, όταν οι δράσεις στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου αποσκοπούν στην αύξηση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης ή στη μετασκευή για εργασίες ανακύκλωσης διαχωρισμένων αποβλήτων σε βιοαπόβλητα λιπασματοποίησης και αναερόβιας αποδόμησης βιολογικών αποβλήτων, υπό την προϋπόθεση ότι οι δράσεις αυτές στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου δεν οδηγούν σε αύξηση της ικανότητας επεξεργασίας αποβλήτων των μονάδων ή σε παράταση της διάρκειας ζωής των μονάδων· για τον σκοπό αυτόν παρέχονται αποδεικτικά στοιχεία σε επίπεδο μονάδας.

αποτελεσματικών κινήτρων για την επίλυση άτυπων βιομηχανικών συγκεντρώσεων. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Η χρηματοδοτική στήριξη περιλαμβάνει επενδύσεις σε α) υποδομές για τη δημιουργία πάρκων νέας γενιάς (συμπεριλαμβανομένης της απόκτησης της γης) με ειδικά κριτήρια ενεργειακής απόδοσης για την κατασκευή νέων κτιρίων και έργα ενεργειακής απόδοσης και επίδειξης σε μεγάλες επιχειρήσεις και υποστηρικτικά μέτρα, β) υποδομές για τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό και τη δημιουργία έξυπνων βιομηχανικών περιοχών, γ) ηλιακή ενέργεια από ανανεώσιμες πηγές, δ) έργα διαχείρισης των υδάτων και διατήρησης των υδάτινων πόρων [οι επενδύσεις θα έχουν μέσο δείκτη διαρροών υποδομής (ILI) χαμηλότερο ή ίσο του 1,5], ε) συστήματα συλλογής και επεξεργασίας λυμάτων που συμμορφώνονται με τα κριτήρια ενεργειακής απόδοσης, στ) ηλεκτροκίνηση (ανάπτυξη δικτύων ανεφοδιασμού για ηλεκτρικά ή υδρογονοκίνητα οχήματα ή σημεία ανεφοδιασμού βιομεθανίου για τον τομέα μεταφορών), ζ) έργα για την αποκατάσταση βιομηχανικών περιοχών και μολυσμένων εδαφών. Η κατασκευή των νέων κτιρίων θα συμμορφώνεται με την απαίτηση για πρωτογενή ενεργειακή ζήτηση (ΟΕΥΠ) η οποία είναι τουλάχιστον κατά 20 % χαμηλότερη από την απαίτηση ΚΣΜΚΕ (κτίριο με σχεδόν μηδενική κατανάλωση ενέργειας, εθνικές οδηγίες). Στην περίπτωση κατασκευής συστημάτων εμπροσθοπορείας λυμάτων, το μέτρο θα έχει μηδενική καθαρή κατανάλωση ενέργειας ή στην περίπτωση ανανέωσης των συστημάτων εμπροσθοπορείας λυμάτων θα οδηγεί σε μειωμένη μέση κατανάλωση ενέργειας κατά τουλάχιστον 10 % (αποκλειστικά με μέτρα ενεργειακής απόδοσης και όχι με αλλαγές υλικών ή αλλαγές στο φορτίο). Οι επενδύσεις στην ηλεκτροκίνηση θα συνάδουν με την οδηγία (ΕΕ) 2018/2001 και θα αφορούν εναλλακτικά καύσιμα για τον τομέα των μεταφορών.

Για να διασφαλιστεί ότι το μέτρο συμμορφώνεται με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση σχετικά με την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C 58/01), τα κριτήρια επιλεξιμότητας που περιέχονται στους όρους αναφοράς των προσκλήσεων υποβολής προτάσεων για έργα αποκλείουν τον ακόλουθο κατάλογο δραστηριοτήτων: i) δραστηριότητες που σχετίζονται με τα ορυκτά καύσιμα, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της μεταγενέστερης χρήσης[25]· ii) δραστηριότητες στο πλαίσιο του συστήματος εμπορίας δικαιωμάτων εκπομπών της ΕΕ (ΣΕΔΕ) για την επίτευξη προβλεπόμενων εκπομπών αερίων του θερμοκηπίου που δεν είναι χαμηλότερες από τους σχετικούς δείκτες αναφοράς[26]· iii) δραστηριότητες που σχετίζονται με χώρους υγειονομικής ταφής αποβλήτων, αποτεφρωτήρες[27] και μονάδες μηχανικής – βιολογικής επεξεργασίας[28]· και iv) δραστηριότητες κατά τις οποίες η μακροπρόθεσμη

[25] Εξαιρουμένων των έργων στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου για την παραγωγή ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας και/ή θερμότητας, καθώς και των σχετικών υποδομών μεταφοράς και διανομής, με χρήση φυσικού αερίου, τα οποία πληρούν τους όρους που καθορίζονται στο παράρτημα ΙΙΙ της τεχνικής καθοδήγησης σχετικά με την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C 58/01).

[26] Όταν η υποστηριζόμενη δραστηριότητα επιτυγχάνει προβλεπόμενες εκπομπές αερίων του θερμοκηπίου που δεν είναι σημαντικά χαμηλότερες από τους σχετικούς δείκτες αναφοράς, θα πρέπει να παρέχεται εξήγηση των λόγων για τους οποίους αυτό δεν είναι εφικτό. Δείκτες αναφοράς που καθορίζονται για τη δωρεάν κατανομή όσον αφορά δραστηριότητες που εμπίπτουν στο πεδίο εφαρμογής του συστήματος εμπορίας δικαιωμάτων εκπομπών, όπως ορίζονται στον εκτελεστικό κανονισμό (ΕΕ) 2021/447 της Επιτροπής.

[27] Η εξαίρεση αυτή δεν ισχύει για δράσεις στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου σε μονάδες που ασχολούνται αποκλειστικά με την επεξεργασία μη ανακυκλώσιμων επικίνδυνων αποβλήτων, καθώς και σε υφιστάμενες μονάδες, όταν οι δράσεις στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου αποσκοπούν στην αύξηση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης, στη δέσμευση των καυσαερίων για αποθήκευση ή χρήση ή στην ανάκτηση υλικών από την αποτέφρωση τέφρας, υπό την προϋπόθεση ότι οι εν λόγω δράσεις στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου δεν οδηγούν σε αύξηση της ικανότητας επεξεργασίας αποβλήτων των μονάδων ή σε παράταση της διάρκειας ζωής των μονάδων· για τον σκοπό αυτόν παρέχονται αποδεικτικά στοιχεία σε επίπεδο μονάδας.

[28] Η εξαίρεση αυτή δεν ισχύει για δράσεις στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου σε υφιστάμενες μονάδες μηχανικής βιολογικής επεξεργασίας, όταν οι δράσεις στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου αποσκοπούν στην αύξηση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης ή στη μετασκευή για εργασίες ανακύκλωσης διαχωρισμένων αποβλήτων σε βιοαπόβλητα λιπασματοποίησης και αναερόβιας αποδόμησης βιολογικών αποβλήτων, υπό την προϋπόθεση ότι οι δράσεις

διάθεση αποβλήτων μπορεί να βλάψει το περιβάλλον. Βάσει των όρων αναφοράς απαιτείται επιπλέον να επιλέγονται μόνο οι δραστηριότητες που συμμορφώνονται με τη σχετική ενωσιακή και εθνική περιβαλλοντική νομοθεσία.

Επένδυση: Επιτάχυνση της έξυπνης μεταποίησης (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16721)

Η επένδυση περιλαμβάνει χρηματοδοτική στήριξη μικρομεσαίων επιχειρήσεων του βιομηχανικού τομέα με σκοπό την αναβάθμιση του παραγωγικού εξοπλισμού και των υποδομών τους με προηγμένες έξυπνες τεχνολογίες με χαμηλό περιβαλλοντικό αντίκτυπο. Το μέτρο θα στηρίξει επίσης βιομηχανικά προγράμματα και συνεργατικούς σχηματισμούς επιχειρήσεων σε σημαντικές βιομηχανικές αλυσίδες αξίας που προωθούν την ανταγωνιστικότητα της ελληνικής βιομηχανίας και τη μετάβασή της στη Βιομηχανία 4.0. Η χρηματοδοτική στήριξη περιλαμβάνει επενδύσεις που αφορούν την ψηφιοποίηση των γραμμών παραγωγής, την αυτοματοποίηση και τη διασύνδεση των αλυσίδων εφοδιασμού, τον σχεδιασμό και την παραγωγή έξυπνων προϊόντων και υπηρεσιών, την εφαρμογή έξυπνων παραγωγικών τεχνολογιών σε δίκτυο υπερύψηλης ταχύτητας/5G, τον μηχανικό, εργαστηριακό και παραγωγικό εξοπλισμό, τον εξοπλισμό ποιοτικού ελέγχου, τον εξοπλισμό λογισμικού και πληροφορικής, τις άδειες λογισμικού, τις άδειες υπολογιστικού νέφους, υπηρεσίες εφαρμογής για τις νέες υποδομές πληροφορικής και λογισμικού, τις υπηρεσίες ασφάλειας πληροφορικής, τον σχεδιασμό προϊόντων, τη διανοητική ιδιοκτησία, τα διπλώματα ευρεσιτεχνίας και τις δαπάνες πιστοποίησης. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Για να διασφαλιστεί ότι το μέτρο συμμορφώνεται με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση σχετικά με την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C 58/01), τα κριτήρια επιλεξιμότητας που περιέχονται στους όρους αναφοράς των προσκλήσεων υποβολής προτάσεων για έργα αποκλείουν τον ακόλουθο κατάλογο δραστηριοτήτων: i) δραστηριότητες που σχετίζονται με τα ορυκτά καύσιμα, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της μεταγενέστερης χρήσης[29]· ii) δραστηριότητες στο πλαίσιο του συστήματος εμπορίας δικαιωμάτων εκπομπών της ΕΕ (ΣΕΔΕ) για την επίτευξη προβλεπόμενων εκπομπών αερίων του θερμοκηπίου που δεν είναι χαμηλότερες από τους σχετικούς δείκτες αναφοράς[30]· iii) δραστηριότητες που σχετίζονται με χώρους υγειονομικής ταφής αποβλήτων, αποτεφρωτήρες[31] και μονάδες μηχανικής – βιολογικής επεξεργασίας[32]· και iv) δραστηριότητες κατά τις οποίες η μακροπρόθεσμη

αυτές στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου δεν οδηγούν σε αύξηση της ικανότητας επεξεργασίας αποβλήτων των μονάδων ή σε παράταση της διάρκειας ζωής των μονάδων· για τον σκοπό αυτόν παρέχονται αποδεικτικά στοιχεία σε επίπεδο μονάδας.

[29] Εξαιρουμένων των έργων στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου για την παραγωγή ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας και/ή θερμότητας, καθώς και των σχετικών υποδομών μεταφοράς και διανομής, με χρήση φυσικού αερίου, τα οποία πληρούν τους όρους που καθορίζονται στο παράρτημα ΙΙΙ της τεχνικής καθοδήγησης σχετικά με την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C 58/01).

[30] Όταν η υποστηριζόμενη δραστηριότητα επιτυγχάνει προβλεπόμενες εκπομπές αερίων του θερμοκηπίου που δεν είναι σημαντικά χαμηλότερες από τους σχετικούς δείκτες αναφοράς, θα πρέπει να παρέχεται εξήγηση των λόγων για τους οποίους αυτό δεν είναι εφικτό. Δείκτες αναφοράς που καθορίζονται για τη δωρεάν κατανομή όσον αφορά δραστηριότητες που εμπίπτουν στο πεδίο εφαρμογής του συστήματος εμπορίας δικαιωμάτων εκπομπών, όπως ορίζονται στον εκτελεστικό κανονισμό (ΕΕ) 2021/447 της Επιτροπής.

[31] Η εξαίρεση αυτή δεν ισχύει για δράσεις στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου σε μονάδες που ασχολούνται αποκλειστικά με την επεξεργασία μη ανακυκλώσιμων επικίνδυνων αποβλήτων, καθώς και σε υφιστάμενες μονάδες, όταν οι δράσεις στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου αποσκοπούν στην αύξηση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης, στη δέσμευση των καυσαερίων για αποθήκευση ή χρήση ή στην ανάκτηση υλικών από την αποτέφρωση τέφρας, υπό την προϋπόθεση ότι οι εν λόγω δράσεις στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου δεν οδηγούν σε αύξηση της ικανότητας επεξεργασίας αποβλήτων των μονάδων ή σε παράταση της διάρκειας ζωής των μονάδων· για τον σκοπό αυτόν παρέχονται αποδεικτικά στοιχεία σε επίπεδο μονάδας.

[32] Η εξαίρεση αυτή δεν ισχύει για δράσεις στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου σε υφιστάμενες μονάδες μηχανικής βιολογικής επεξεργασίας, όταν οι δράσεις στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου αποσκοπούν στην αύξηση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης ή στη μετασκευή για εργασίες ανακύκλωσης διαχωρισμένων αποβλήτων σε βιοαπόβλητα

διάθεση αποβλήτων μπορεί να βλάψει το περιβάλλον. Βάσει των όρων αναφοράς απαιτείται επιπλέον να επιλέγονται μόνο οι δραστηριότητες που συμμορφώνονται με τη σχετική ενωσιακή και εθνική περιβαλλοντική νομοθεσία.

Επένδυση: Οικονομικός μετασχηματισμός στον γεωργικό τομέα (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16626)

Η επένδυση συνίσταται στις ακόλουθες πέντε δράσεις για την ενίσχυση και την προώθηση της ανάπτυξης του γεωργικού τομέα στην Ελλάδα: α) καινοτομία και πράσινη μετάβαση στη μεταποίηση γεωργικών προϊόντων, β) εκσυγχρονισμός του πρωτογενούς τομέα, γ) ανάπτυξη του πράσινου τουρισμού, δ) αναδιάρθρωση καλλιεργειών και ε) γενετική βελτίωση ζώων. Ένα ειδικό μέρος των επενδύσεων που αναφέρονται στα στοιχεία α), γ) και δ) θα παρέχει στήριξη για την ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση των μονάδων παραγωγής και των κτιρίων, τον μηχανολογικό εξοπλισμό με χαμηλή κατανάλωση ενέργειας για τον εκσυγχρονισμό των υφιστάμενων μονάδων παραγωγής, έργα σε μονάδες διαχείρισης αποβλήτων και εκπομπών αερίων ρύπων για την προστασία του περιβάλλοντος, την εισαγωγή νέων τεχνολογιών στην παρακολούθηση της ιχνηλασιμότητας, τις φιλικές προς το περιβάλλον διαδικασίες παραγωγής και την αποδοτική χρήση των πόρων, καθώς και την ανάλυση της αγοράς, τη στρατηγική συνεργασία και τη δημιουργία αλυσίδων εφοδιασμού υψηλής αξίας, με πρωταρχικό στόχο τη διασύνδεση τομέων της οικονομίας (γεωργία – μεταποίηση – τουρισμός). Η εν λόγω επένδυση θα στηρίξει επίσης τα φιλικά προς το περιβάλλον μέσα μεταφοράς, την ανάπτυξη νέων ανανεώσιμων πηγών ενέργειας, την προσαρμογή στην κλιματική αλλαγή και μέτρα πρόληψης και τη διαχείριση των κινδύνων που συνδέονται με το κλίμα, την προστασία της βιοποικιλότητας, τη φυσική κληρονομιά και τους φυσικούς πόρους.

Για να διασφαλιστεί ότι το μέτρο συμμορφώνεται με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση σχετικά με την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C 58/01), τα κριτήρια επιλεξιμότητας που περιέχονται στους όρους αναφοράς των προσκλήσεων υποβολής προτάσεων για έργα αποκλείουν τον ακόλουθο κατάλογο δραστηριοτήτων: i) δραστηριότητες που σχετίζονται με τα ορυκτά καύσιμα, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της μεταγενέστερης χρήσης[33]· ii) δραστηριότητες στο πλαίσιο του συστήματος εμπορίας δικαιωμάτων εκπομπών της ΕΕ (ΣΕΔΕ) για την επίτευξη προβλεπόμενων εκπομπών αερίων του θερμοκηπίου που δεν είναι χαμηλότερες από τους σχετικούς δείκτες αναφοράς[34]· iii) δραστηριότητες που σχετίζονται με χώρους υγειονομικής ταφής αποβλήτων, αποτεφρωτήρες[35] και μονάδες μηχανικής –

λιπασματοποίησης και αναερόβιας αποδόμησης βιολογικών αποβλήτων, υπό την προϋπόθεση ότι οι δράσεις αυτές στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου δεν οδηγούν σε αύξηση της ικανότητας επεξεργασίας αποβλήτων των μονάδων ή σε παράταση της διάρκειας ζωής των μονάδων· για τον σκοπό αυτόν παρέχονται αποδεικτικά στοιχεία σε επίπεδο μονάδας.

[33] Εξαιρουμένων των έργων στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου για την παραγωγή ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας και/ή θερμότητας, καθώς και των σχετικών υποδομών μεταφοράς και διανομής, με χρήση φυσικού αερίου, τα οποία πληρούν τους όρους που καθορίζονται στο παράρτημα III της τεχνικής καθοδήγησης σχετικά με την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C58/01).

[34] Όταν η υποστηριζόμενη δραστηριότητα επιτυγχάνει προβλεπόμενες εκπομπές αερίων του θερμοκηπίου που δεν είναι σημαντικά χαμηλότερες από τους σχετικούς δείκτες αναφοράς, θα πρέπει να παρέχεται εξήγηση των λόγων για τους οποίους αυτό δεν είναι εφικτό. Δείκτες αναφοράς που καθορίζονται για τη δωρεάν κατανομή όσον αφορά δραστηριότητες που εμπίπτουν στο πεδίο εφαρμογής του συστήματος εμπορίας δικαιωμάτων εκπομπής, όπως ορίζονται στον εκτελεστικό κανονισμό (ΕΕ) 2021/447 της Επιτροπής.

[35] Η εξαίρεση αυτή δεν ισχύει για δράσεις στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου σε μονάδες που ασχολούνται αποκλειστικά με την επεξεργασία μη ανακυκλώσιμων επικίνδυνων αποβλήτων, καθώς και σε υφιστάμενες μονάδες, όταν οι δράσεις στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου αποσκοπούν στην αύξηση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης, στη δέσμευση των καυσαερίων για αποθήκευση ή χρήση ή στην ανάκτηση υλικών από την αποτέφρωση τέφρας, υπό την προϋπόθεση ότι οι εν λόγω δράσεις στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου δεν οδηγούν σε αύξηση της δυναμικότητας επεξεργασίας αποβλήτων των μονάδων ή σε παράταση της διάρκειας ζωής των μονάδων· για τον σκοπό αυτόν παρέχονται αποδεικτικά στοιχεία σε επίπεδο μονάδας.

βιολογικής επεξεργασίας[36]· και iv) δραστηριότητες κατά τις οποίες η μακροπρόθεσμη διάθεση αποβλήτων μπορεί να βλάψει το περιβάλλον. Βάσει των όρων αναφοράς απαιτείται επιπλέον να επιλέγονται μόνο οι δραστηριότητες που συμμορφώνονται με τη σχετική ενωσιακή και εθνική περιβαλλοντική νομοθεσία. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του αγροτοδιατροφικού τομέα (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16653)

Η επένδυση θα προωθήσει την υιοθέτηση καινοτόμων τεχνολογιών στον ελληνικό γεωργικό τομέα, τον έλεγχο της παραποίησης ελληνικών προϊόντων, τη διευκόλυνση της πρόσβασης των ελληνικών τροφίμων στις ξένες αγορές, καθώς και την ανάπτυξη νέων γνώσεων για τον αγροτοδιατροφικό τομέα στην Ελλάδα και την ανάπτυξη βέλτιστων πρακτικών. Η επένδυση περιλαμβάνει παρεμβάσεις α) για τη στήριξη του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού του γεωργικού τομέα, όπως η ανάπτυξη μεγάλης κλίμακας ανοικτής ψηφιακής υποδομής με υποδομές υπολογιστικού νέφους και μεγάλης κλίμακας ικανότητες επεξεργασίας δορυφορικών και εναέριων δεδομένων, και β) για την προώθηση του εμπορίου ελληνικών γεωργικών προϊόντων, κτηνοτροφίας και αλιείας με τη διευκόλυνση της έκδοσης πιστοποιητικών εξαγωγής, την ανάπτυξη συστήματος διαχείρισης δεδομένων εισαγωγών και ενδοκοινοτικού εμπορίου και ενός συστήματος επιχειρηματικών πληροφοριών για εισαγωγές και εμπορικές συναλλαγές, καθώς και την ανάπτυξη πύλης εξαγωγών για την προώθηση των ελληνικών αγροδιατροφικών και γεωργικών προϊόντων. Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Δευτέρα, 30 Ιουνίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Προτάσεις δράσεων στον τομέα της υδατοκαλλιέργειας (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16584)

Η συγκεκριμένη επένδυση περιλαμβάνει καινοτόμες λύσεις εξοπλισμού, έρευνα, μεταφορά τεχνογνωσίας και κατάρτιση ανθρώπινων πόρων με σκοπό τον εκσυγχρονισμό και τη διαφοροποίηση της παραγωγής των υδατοκαλλιεργειών. Επίσης, προβλέπεται η δημιουργία τράπεζας γενετικού υλικού για απειλούμενα είδη και εμπορικά είδη ψαριών γλυκού νερού. Στόχος της επένδυσης είναι η στήριξη φιλικών προς το περιβάλλον διαδικασιών παραγωγής και η αποδοτική χρήση των πόρων με αποτέλεσμα την αύξηση των εμπορικών συναλλαγών και τη δημιουργία θέσεων εργασίας στον τομέα. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Παρεμβάσεις αναβάθμισης περιφερειακών λιμένων (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16975)

Η επένδυση περιλαμβάνει παρεμβάσεις για την αναβάθμιση περιφερειακών λιμένων σε νησιά και περιοχές με ανεπτυγμένη τουριστική δραστηριότητα. Οι παρεμβάσεις θα πραγματοποιηθούν σε δώδεκα λιμένες σε ολόκληρη τη χώρα και θα περιλαμβάνουν βελτιώσεις των υποδομών, όπως αναβάθμιση των προβλήτων λιμένων για τη διευκόλυνση της επιβίβασης, κυματοθραύστες, εγκατάσταση πλωτών αποβαθρών, κατασκευή ραμπών εξυπηρέτησης, κρηπιδότοιχοι και έργα παράκτιας προστασίας. Αναμένεται ότι το μέτρο αυτό δεν θα βλάπτει σημαντικά τους περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους κατά την έννοια του άρθρου 17 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2020/852, λαμβανομένων υπόψη της περιγραφής του μέτρου και των

[36] Η εξαίρεση αυτή δεν ισχύει για δράσεις στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου σε υφιστάμενες μονάδες μηχανικής–βιολογικής επεξεργασίας, όταν οι δράσεις στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου αποσκοπούν στην αύξηση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης ή τη μετασκευή για διαδικασίες ανακύκλωσης διαχωρισμένων αποβλήτων σε βιολογικά απόβλητα λιπασματοποίησης και αναερόβιας χώνευσης βιολογικών αποβλήτων, υπό την προϋπόθεση ότι οι εν λόγω δράσεις στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου δεν αυξάνουν τη δυναμικότητα επεξεργασίας αποβλήτων των μονάδων ή παρατείνουν τη διάρκεια ζωής των μονάδων· για τον σκοπό αυτόν παρέχονται αποδεικτικά στοιχεία σε επίπεδο μονάδας.

μέτρων μετριασμού που προβλέπονται στο σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας σύμφωνα με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση για την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C58/01). Ειδικότερα, το μέτρο υπόκειται σε εκτίμηση περιβαλλοντικών επιπτώσεων σύμφωνα με την οδηγία 2011/92/ΕΕ, προκειμένου να διασφαλιστεί ότι η συμμόρφωση με την αρχή της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» ενσωματώνεται στο έργο και τηρείται αυστηρά στα στάδια της κατασκευής, της λειτουργίας και του παροπλισμού της υποδομής. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Επένδυση: Γενικό σχέδιο για την ανανέωση του ελληνικού στόλου επιβατηγών πλοίων (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16944)

Η επένδυση συνίσταται στην κατάρτιση αναλυτικής μελέτης, στρατηγικής και ανάπτυξης μηχανισμού χρηματοδότησης για τη σταδιακή ανανέωση του στόλου επιβατηγών πλοίων της χώρας. Η μελέτη θα προσδιορίζει τις σχετικές ανάγκες αναβάθμισης των σκαφών και τον ορίζοντα της επένδυσης, τις χρηματοδοτικές ανάγκες των φορέων εκμετάλλευσης και τα πιθανά έσοδα που θα προκύψουν από το σχέδιο ανανέωσης, θα καθορίζει την ανανέωση των υποδομών που θα πρέπει να πραγματοποιηθεί στους λιμένες προκειμένου να υποστηριχθεί η λειτουργία των νέων σκαφών και θα αναπτύσσει μηχανισμό χρηματοδότησης για τη διευκόλυνση της πρόσβασης των φορέων εκμετάλλευσης σε χρηματοδότηση. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Δευτέρα, 30 Ιουνίου 2025.

Μεταρρύθμιση: Οργανωτική μεταρρύθμιση του σιδηροδρομικού τομέα (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16982)

Οι κύριες δράσεις του έργου είναι οι ακόλουθες:

1. Έγκριση χάρτη πορείας με τα στάδια για την πλήρη αναδιοργάνωση του ΟΣΕ και της ΕΡΓΟΣΕ.
2. Πρόσληψη ειδικού συμβούλου για να συνδράμει στην υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης
3. Έναρξη ισχύος πρωτογενούς και παράγωγου δικαίου για τη μεταρρύθμιση των δύο εταιρειών, που θα τους παρέχει τη δυνατότητα ανάπτυξης, λειτουργίας και συντήρησης ενός σύγχρονου σιδηροδρομικού δικτύου.
4. Υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης όπως ορίζεται στο πρωτογενές και το παράγωγο δίκαιο.

Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Κυριακή, 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2023. Στόχος της μεταρρύθμισης είναι να καταστεί ο ελληνικός σιδηροδρομικός τομέας πιο αποτελεσματικός, ολοκληρωμένος και σύγχρονος και να ανταποκρίνεται στη ζήτηση των πελατών. Η μεταρρύθμιση θα υποστηρίζεται από πολλαπλή σύμβαση-πλαίσιο για την αναδιάρθρωση του τομέα σιδηροδρομικής υποδομής στην Ελλάδα.

Μεταρρύθμιση: Τροποποίηση του νομικού πλαισίου για την προσέλκυση στρατηγικών επενδύσεων (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16593)

Στόχος της μεταρρύθμισης είναι η προώθηση της Ελλάδας ως ελκυστικού προορισμού για υποψήφιους επενδυτές. Η μεταρρύθμιση θα αναθεωρήσει το νομικό πλαίσιο για την προσέλκυση στρατηγικών επενδύσεων και θα ενοποιήσει σε μία νομική πράξη τις διατάξεις δύο διαφορετικών νόμων, των νόμων 3894/2010 και 4608/2019, καθιστώντας σαφές το νομικό πλαίσιο στρατηγικών επενδύσεων για υποψήφιους επενδυτές. Θα δημιουργηθεί νέα κατηγορία στρατηγικών επενδύσεων με πρόσθετα κίνητρα, θα απλουστευτεί και θα ενοποιηθεί η διαδικασία αδειοδότησης μέσω υπηρεσίας μίας στάσης και θα ενταχθούν νέοι τομείς οικονομικής δραστηριότητας και ενδεχόμενα σημαντικά έργα κοινού ευρωπαϊκού ενδιαφέροντος στο υφιστάμενο κανονιστικό πλαίσιο (νόμοι 3894/2010 και 4608/2019). Τα βασικά κριτήρια για τον χαρακτηρισμό μιας επένδυσης ως εμβληματικής επένδυσης μεγάλης σημασίας είναι η προώθηση της καινοτομίας ή η διάδοση της τεχνολογίας, η πράσινη οικονομία και/ή η σημαντική προώθηση της ανταγωνιστικότητας της ελληνικής οικονομίας

σε διεθνές επίπεδο. Για τον χαρακτηρισμό των έργων δεν θα απαιτείται ελάχιστο ποσό επενδυτικών δαπανών ή ελάχιστος αριθμός ετήσιων ποσοστώσεων απασχόλησης. Ειδική επιτροπή τριών επιφανών επιστημόνων από διαφορετικούς επιστημονικούς τομείς, η οποία θα συγκροτηθεί με κοινή υπουργική απόφαση του υπουργού Οικονομικών και του υπουργού Ανάπτυξης και Επενδύσεων, θα αποφασίζει για την πλήρωση των ανωτέρω κριτηρίων μετά από αίτηση των επενδυτών και θα διατυπώνει επίσημη γνώμη στη Διυπουργική Επιτροπή Στρατηγικών Επενδύσεων, η οποία θα λαμβάνει την τελική απόφαση για τον χαρακτηρισμό της επένδυσης ως στρατηγικής επένδυσης μεγάλης σημασίας και για τα ειδικά κίνητρα που αντιστοιχούν στην επένδυση. Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Τετάρτη, 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Οι επενδύσεις που είναι επιλέξιμες για χρηματοδότηση περιλαμβάνουν έργα που προωθούν την καινοτομία ή τη διάδοση της τεχνολογίας, τη χρήση ανανεώσιμων πηγών ενέργειας και τη μετάβαση στην οικονομία χαμηλών ανθρακούχων εκπομπών και/ή προωθούν σημαντικά την ανταγωνιστικότητα της ελληνικής οικονομίας σε διεθνές επίπεδο. Οι επιλέξιμες επενδύσεις περιλαμβάνουν επενδύσεις στην κατασκευή νέων ενεργειακά αποδοτικών κτιρίων και τη στήριξη σε επιχειρήσεις που παρέχουν υπηρεσίες οι οποίες συμβάλλουν στην οικονομία χαμηλών ανθρακούχων εκπομπών και στην ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή, και συγκεκριμένα α) υποδομές με ειδικά ενεργειακά κριτήρια για την κατασκευή νέων κτιρίων, β) έργα υβριδικής ηλεκτροπαραγωγής από ανανεώσιμες πηγές ενέργειας σε μη συνδεδεμένα νησιά γ) επενδύσεις για την παραγωγή πράσινου υδρογόνου, δ) συστήματα αποθήκευσης ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας που παράγονται από ανανεώσιμες πηγές ενέργειας και ε) εγκαταστάσεις υπεράκτιων αιολικών πάρκων και υπεράκτιων φωτοβολταϊκών πάρκων. Η κατασκευή των νέων κτιρίων θα συμμορφώνεται με την απαίτηση για πρωτογενή ενεργειακή ζήτηση (ΟΕΥΠ) η οποία είναι τουλάχιστον κατά 20 % χαμηλότερη από την απαίτηση ΚΣΜΚΕ (κτίριο με σχεδόν μηδενική κατανάλωση ενέργειας, εθνικές οδηγίες).

Για να διασφαλιστεί ότι το μέτρο συμμορφώνεται με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση σχετικά με την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C 58/01), τα κριτήρια επιλεξιμότητας που περιέχονται στους όρους αναφοράς των προσκλήσεων υποβολής προτάσεων για έργα αποκλείουν τον ακόλουθο κατάλογο δραστηριοτήτων: i) δραστηριότητες που σχετίζονται με τα ορυκτά καύσιμα, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της μεταγενέστερης χρήσης[37]· ii) δραστηριότητες στο πλαίσιο του συστήματος εμπορίας δικαιωμάτων εκπομπών της ΕΕ (ΣΕΔΕ) για την επίτευξη προβλεπόμενων εκπομπών αερίων του θερμοκηπίου που δεν είναι χαμηλότερες από τους σχετικούς δείκτες αναφοράς[38]· iii) δραστηριότητες που σχετίζονται με χώρους υγειονομικής ταφής αποβλήτων, αποτεφρωτήρες[39] και μονάδες μηχανικής –

[37] Εξαιρουμένων των έργων στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου για την παραγωγή ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας και/ή θερμότητας, καθώς και των σχετικών υποδομών μεταφοράς και διανομής, με χρήση φυσικού αερίου, τα οποία πληρούν τους όρους που καθορίζονται στο παράρτημα ΙΙΙ της τεχνικής καθοδήγησης σχετικά με την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C 58/01).

[38] Όταν η υποστηριζόμενη δραστηριότητα επιτυγχάνει προβλεπόμενες εκπομπές αερίων του θερμοκηπίου που δεν είναι σημαντικά χαμηλότερες από τους σχετικούς δείκτες αναφοράς, θα πρέπει να παρέχεται εξήγηση των λόγων για τους οποίους αυτό δεν είναι εφικτό. Δείκτες αναφοράς που καθορίζονται για τη δωρεάν κατανομή όσον αφορά δραστηριότητες που εμπίπτουν στο πεδίο εφαρμογής του συστήματος εμπορίας δικαιωμάτων εκπομπών, όπως ορίζονται στον εκτελεστικό κανονισμό (ΕΕ) 2021/447 της Επιτροπής.

[39] Η εξαίρεση αυτή δεν ισχύει για δράσεις στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου σε μονάδες που ασχολούνται αποκλειστικά με την επεξεργασία μη ανακυκλώσιμων επικίνδυνων αποβλήτων, καθώς και σε υφιστάμενες μονάδες, όταν οι δράσεις στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου αποσκοπούν στην αύξηση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης, στη δέσμευση των καυσαερίων για αποθήκευση ή χρήση ή στην ανάκτηση υλικών από την αποτέφρωση τέφρας, υπό την προϋπόθεση ότι οι εν λόγω δράσεις στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου δεν οδηγούν σε αύξηση της ικανότητας επεξεργασίας αποβλήτων των μονάδων ή σε παράταση της διάρκειας ζωής των μονάδων· για τον σκοπό αυτόν παρέχονται αποδεικτικά στοιχεία σε επίπεδο μονάδας.

βιολογικής επεξεργασίας[40]· και iv) δραστηριότητες κατά τις οποίες η μακροπρόθεσμη διάθεση αποβλήτων μπορεί να βλάψει το περιβάλλον. Βάσει των όρων αναφοράς απαιτείται επιπλέον να επιλέγονται μόνο οι δραστηριότητες που συμμορφώνονται με τη σχετική ενωσιακή και εθνική περιβαλλοντική νομοθεσία.

Μεταρρύθμιση: Ψηφιοποίηση δικτύου οικονομικής διπλωματίας (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16599)

Η εν λόγω μεταρρύθμιση συνίσταται σε μια σειρά μεταρρυθμίσεων πολιτικής με στόχο την ψηφιοποίηση του ελληνικού δικτύου οικονομικής διπλωματίας. Η μεταρρύθμιση περιλαμβάνει την επέκταση των υπηρεσιών του γραφείου υποστήριξης (helpdesk) που παρέχονται από το Enterprise Greece, την κρατική υπηρεσία προώθησης του εμπορίου και των επενδύσεων, την απόκτηση, επεξεργασία και εκμετάλλευση βάσεων δεδομένων στις διεθνείς αγορές και τις διαδικασίες εξαγωγών, τη δημιουργία υπηρεσίας Διαμεσολαβητή για να συμβάλλει στην αντιμετώπιση των εμποδίων από τους εξαγωγείς κατά τη διαδικασία εξαγωγών, την πλήρη ψηφιοποίηση των εσωτερικών διαδικασιών του Enterprise Greece και νέους ψηφιακούς διαύλους επικοινωνίας με εξαγωγείς και υποψήφιους επενδυτές. Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Κυριακή, 30 Ιουνίου 2024.

Μεταρρύθμιση: Διευκόλυνση εμπορίου (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16592)

Η μεταρρύθμιση αποσκοπεί στη διευκόλυνση του εμπορίου με τον εξορθολογισμό των διοικητικών διαδικασιών για τις επιχειρήσεις που δραστηριοποιούνται στην Ελλάδα. Συγκεκριμένα, η μεταρρύθμιση α) θα επανεξετάσει και θα απλουστεύσει τις υφιστάμενες προτελωνειακές και τελωνειακές διαδικασίες, β) θα εντοπίσει τυχόν περιττές διοικητικές επιβαρύνσεις και/ή δαπάνες για τις επιχειρήσεις, γ) θα καταστήσει δυνατή τη δημιουργία ενιαίου και ολοκληρωμένου πληροφοριακού συστήματος (Ενιαία Θυρίδα) σύμφωνα με τις διεθνείς βέλτιστες πρακτικές, δ) θα θεσπίσει σύστημα παρακολούθησης για τη διασφάλιση της ορθής και αποτελεσματικής εφαρμογής των διασυνοριακών εμπορικών ελέγχων. Η μεταρρύθμιση βασίζεται και συμπληρώνει τη θεσμική μεταρρύθμιση που ξεκίνησε το 2019 με την ένταξη όλων των αρμοδιοτήτων προώθησης των εξαγωγών και διευκόλυνσης του εμπορίου στο Υπουργείο Εξωτερικών. Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Κυριακή, 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2023.

[40] Η εξαίρεση αυτή δεν ισχύει για δράσεις στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου σε υφιστάμενες μονάδες μηχανικής βιολογικής επεξεργασίας, όταν οι δράσεις στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου αποσκοπούν στην αύξηση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης ή στη μετασκευή για εργασίες ανακύκλωσης διαχωρισμένων αποβλήτων σε βιοαπόβλητα λιπασματοποίησης και αναερόβιας αποδόμησης βιολογικών αποβλήτων, υπό την προϋπόθεση ότι οι δράσεις αυτές στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου δεν οδηγούν σε αύξηση της ικανότητας επεξεργασίας αποβλήτων των μονάδων ή σε παράταση της διάρκειας ζωής των μονάδων· για τον σκοπό αυτόν παρέχονται αποδεικτικά στοιχεία σε επίπεδο μονάδας.

IZ.2. Ορόσημα, στόχοι, δείκτες και χρονοδιάγραμμα για την παρακολούθηση και την υλοποίηση της μη επιστρεπτέας χρηματοδοτικής στήριξης

Κορυφαία επένδυση 6: Αυτοκινητόδρομος Κεντρικής Ελλάδας Ε-65: Τρίκαλα – Εγνατία Οδός

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
4	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16628_Αυτοκινητόδρομος Κεντρικής Ελλάδας Ε-65: Τρίκαλα – Εγνατία Οδός	Ορόσημο	Έναρξη κατασκευαστικών εργασιών στον Ε-65	Έκθεση ανεξάρτητου μηχανικού επικυρωμένη από το Υπουργείο Υποδομών				2ο τρίμηνο	2022	Έναρξη κατασκευαστικών εργασιών για τον αυτοκινητόδρομο κεντρικής Ελλάδας Ε-65: Τρίκαλα – Εγνατία Οδός
5	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16628_Αυτοκινητόδρομος Κεντρικής Ελλάδας Ε-65: Τρίκαλα – Εγνατία Οδός	Ορόσημο	Εργασίες για τον Ε-65 — πρώτο στάδιο κατασκευής	Η ολοκλήρωση του 60 % του έργου συνοδεύεται από έκθεση ανεξάρτητου μηχανικού, επικυρωμένη από το Υπουργείο Υποδομών.				4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Το 60 % της αξίας των κατασκευαστικών εργασιών για τ αυτοκινητόδρομο Κεντρικής Ελλάδας Ε-65: ολοκλήρωση τ τμήματος Τρίκαλα – Εγνατία Οδός και έγκριση από ανεξάρτη μηχανικό.
6	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16628_Αυτοκινητόδρομος Κεντρικής Ελλάδας Ε-65: Τρίκαλα – Εγνατία Οδός	Ορόσημο	Εργασίες για τον Ε-65 — ολοκλήρωση	Η ολοκλήρωση του 100 % του έργου συνοδεύεται από έκθεση ανεξάρτητου μηχανικού, επικυρωμένη από το Υπουργείο Υποδομών.				2ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των παρεπόμενων εργασιών (όπως όλοι οι σταθμοί διοδίων, ο φωτισμός και τα μέτρα ασφαλείας που απαιτούνται για την πιστοποίηση και τη λειτουργία του αυτοκινητοδρόμου).

Κορυφαία επένδυση 7: Βελτίωση οδικής ασφάλειας

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
257	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16631_Βελτίωση οδικής ασφάλειας	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση συμβάσεων για την οδική ασφάλεια — πρώτη δέσμη συμβάσεων	Κοινοποίηση ανάθεσης συμβάσεων για τουλάχιστον 2 300 τοποθεσίες				2ο τρίμηνο	2023	Ανάθεση συμβάσεων για τουλάχιστον 2 300 τοποθεσίες που εξασφαλίζουν α) τη βελτίωση της οδικής ασφάλειας στο πλαίσιο του προγράμματος βελτίωσης της οδικής ασφάλειας (ΠΕΒΟΑ) σε περίπου 7 000 επικίνδυνες τοποθεσίες· β) ήσσονος σημασίας βελτιώσεις για τα υπόλοιπα 2 500 χλμ.
258	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16631_Βελτίωση οδικής ασφάλειας	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση συμβάσεων για την οδική ασφάλεια — όλες οι συμβάσεις	Κοινοποίηση της ανάθεσης του 100 % των συμβάσεων				2ο τρίμηνο	2024	Ανάθεση συμβάσεων για το 100 % του προϋπολογισμού για την οδική ασφάλεια στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος έργου που εξασφαλίζουν α) τη βελτίωση της οδικής ασφάλειας στο πλαίσιο του προγράμματος βελτίωσης της οδικής ασφάλειας (ΠΕΒΟΑ) σε τουλάχιστον 7 000 επικίνδυνες τοποθεσίες· β) ήσσονος σημασίας βελτιώσεις για τα υπόλοιπα 2 500 χλμ.
259	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας —	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου για την οδική ασφάλεια	Απόδειξη της ολοκλήρωσης όλων των εργασιών για την οδική ασφάλεια από ανεξάρτητο μηχανικό				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου και επίτευξη α) της βελτίωσης της οδικής ασφάλειας στο πλαίσιο του προγράμματος βελτίωσης της οδικής ασφάλειας (ΠΕΒΟΑ) σε τουλάχιστον 7 000 επικίνδυνες τοποθεσίες· β) ήσσονος σημασίας βελτιώσεις για τα υπόλοιπα 2 500 χλμ.

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	16631_Βελτίωση οδικής ασφάλειας									

Κορυφαία επένδυση 8: Βόρειος οδικός άξονας Κρήτης (ΒΟΑΚ)

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
260	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16630_Βόρειος οδικός άξονας Κρήτης (ΒΟΑΚ)	Ορόσημο	Κοινοποίηση ανάθεσης των συμβάσεων για τα τρία υποέργα του ΒΟΑΚ	Κοινοποίηση της ανάθεσης συμβάσεων				2ο τρίμηνο	2023	Κοινοποίηση ανάθεσης όσον αφορά α) τη σύμβαση παραχώρησης· β) τη σύμπραξη δημόσιου και ιδιωτικού τομέα· και το γ) δημόσιο έργο.
261	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας —	Στόχος	Πρόοδος των κατασκευαστικών εργασιών του ΒΟΑΚ		Ποσοστό της αξίας των έργων που ολοκληρώθηκαν, εγκρίθηκαν με έκθεση ανεξάρτητου μηχανικού και	0	60	2ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση του 60 % της αξίας των κατασκευαστικών εργασιών του βόρειου οδικού άξονα Κρήτης έγκριση από ανεξάρτητο μηχανικό για το υποέργο 2: (Χερσόνησος–Νεάπολη) και το υποέργο 3: (Νεάπολη–Άγιος Νικόλαος)

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	16630_Βόρειος οδικός άξονας Κρήτης (ΒΟΑΚ)				έλαβαν έγκριση από το Υπουργείο Υποδομών					
262	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16630_Βόρειος οδικός άξονας Κρήτης (ΒΟΑΚ)	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου ΒΟΑΚ	Ολοκλήρωση του 100 % της αξίας των εργασιών με την πιστοποίηση ανεξάρτητου μηχανικού. Το πιστοποιητικό ολοκλήρωσης θα φέρει έγκριση του Υπουργείου Υποδομών.				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Το υποέργο 2: (Χερσόνησος–Νεάπολη) και το υποέργο 3: (Νεάπολη–Άγιος Νικόλαος) ολοκληρώθηκαν και τέθηκαν σε λειτουργία. Όσον αφορά το υποέργο 1 (Χανιά–Ηράκλειο), θα έχουν ολοκληρωθεί οι ακόλουθες εργασίες που αντιστοιχούν στο 15 % του κόστους του έργου: 1. Ολοκλήρωση εργασιών πολιτικού μηχανικού για τις υφιστάμενες παρακαμπτήριες οδούς Χανίων, Ηρακλείου και Ρεθύμνου. 2. Ολοκλήρωση των εργασιών πολιτικού μηχανικού για το τμήμα Βρύσες–Ατσιπόπουλο, μήκους 21,9 χλμ. που περιλαμβάνει 2 κόμβους. Συνολικό μήκος γεφυρών: 2036 m Συνολικό μήκος των υπόγειων εργασιών (εκσκαφές, θεμελίωση, αποστράγγιση, διάνοιξη οχετών, χωματουργικές και βοηθητικές εργασίες): 10 215 m 3. Ολοκλήρωση των εργασιών πολιτικού μηχανικού για το τμήμα Αμαρίου–Σκαλέτα, μήκους 12,4 χλμ. που περιλαμβάνει 1 κόμβο. Συνολικό μήκος γεφυρών: 710 μ. Συνολικό μήκος των υπόγειων εργασιών (εκσκαφές, θεμελίωση, αποστράγγιση, διάνοιξη οχετών, χωματουργικές και βοηθητικές εργασίες): 4230 m Η ολοκλήρωση πιστοποιείται από τον ανεξάρτητο μηχανικό και το Υπουργείο Υποδομών.

Ομάδα 24: Υποδομές

Υποομάδα 1 (ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός)

- Έξυπνες περιβαλλοντικές και πολιτιστικές υποδομές (αναγνωριστικό: 16960)
- Έξυπνες γέφυρες (αναγνωριστικό: 16949)
- Ηλεκτρονικά διόδια (αναγνωριστικό: 16950)
- Απλούστευση διαδικασιών του Υπουργείου Υποδομών και Μεταφορών (αναγνωριστικό: 16786)
- Ψηφιακό ολοκληρωμένο σύστημα διαχείρισης χαρτοφυλακίου τεχνικών έργων και περιουσιακών στοιχείων του Υπουργείου Υποδομών και Μεταφορών (αναγνωριστικό: 16937)

Υποομάδα 2 (σιδηρόδρομοι και αερολιμένες)

- Παρεμβάσεις για την αναβάθμιση και αναδιάταξη του συστήματος και των υποδομών του ελληνικού σιδηροδρομικού δικτύου (αναγνωριστικό: 16954)
- Οργανωτική μεταρρύθμιση του σιδηροδρομικού τομέα (αναγνωριστικό: 16982)
- Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του Οργανισμού Σιδηροδρόμων Ελλάδος (αναγνωριστικό: 16959)
- Αναβάθμιση του προαστιακού σιδηροδρόμου στη Δυτική Αττική (αναγνωριστικό: 16892)
- Πρόγραμμα συμμόρφωσης του EASA (αναγνωριστικό: 16833)

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
263	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16982_Οργανωτική μεταρρύθμιση του	Ορόσημο	Χάρτης πορείας για τη μεταρρύθμιση των σιδηροδρόμων	Χάρτης πορείας				3ο τρίμηνο	2021	Υποομάδα 2: Κατάρτιση χάρτη πορείας με τα στάδια για την πλήρη αναδιοργάνωση του ΟΣΕ και της ΕΡΓΟΣΕ.

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	σιδηροδρομικού τομέα									
264	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16982_Οργανωτική μεταρρύθμιση του σιδηροδρομικού τομέα	Ορόσημο	Μεταρρυθμιστικός νόμος για τον σιδηροδρομικού τομέα	Έναρξη ισχύος πρωτογενούς και παράγωγου δικαίου				2ο τρίμηνο	2022	Υποομάδα 2: Οργανωτική μεταρρύθμιση του σιδηροδρομικού τομέα· Έναρξη ισχύος πρωτογενούς και παράγωγου δικαίου για τη μεταρρύθμιση των δύο εταιρειών, που θα τους παρέχει τη δυνατότητα ανάπτυξης, λειτουργίας και συντήρησης ενός σύγχρονου σιδηροδρομικού δικτύου.
265	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16954 Παρεμβάσεις για την αναβάθμιση και αναδιάταξη του συστήματος και των υποδομών του ελληνικού σιδηροδρομικού δικτύου	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση σύμβασης ΣΔΙΤ για την αναβάθμιση και ανακατανομή του σιδηροδρομικού δικτύου	Κοινοποίηση της ανάθεσης συμβάσεων				1ο τρίμηνο	2023	Υποομάδα 2: Ανάθεση σύμβασης σύμπραξης δημόσιου και ιδιωτικού τομέα για παρεμβάσεις αναβάθμισης και ανακατανομής του συστήματος και της υποδομής του ελληνικού σιδηροδρομικού δικτύου με σκοπό α) να αποκατασταθεί η «σχεδιαστική ταχύτητα» σε όλα τα τμήματα της υποδομής, β) να βελτιωθεί ο χρόνος μετακίνησης και τα επίπεδα ασφάλειας, γ) να αναβαθμιστεί το υφιστάμενο σιδηροδρομικό δίκτυο σε ολόκληρη τη χώρα και δ) να βελτιωθεί η ποιότητα των σιδηροδρομικών υπηρεσιών. Η αναβάθμιση καλύπτει συγκεκριμένα την αναβάθμιση της υφιστάμενης σιδηροδρομικής υποδομής και ανωδομής, των ηλεκτρομηχανικών συστημάτων, της σηματοδότησης, των τηλεπικοινωνιών και της ηλεκτροδότησης και άλλων εγκαταστάσεων που απαιτούνται για τη λειτουργία του δικτύου ως εξής: 1. Άξονας δικτύου Πειραιάς – Αθήνα – Θεσσαλονίκη – βόρεια σύνορα 2. Άξονας Μακεδονίας – Θράκης 3. Άξονας Αεροδρόμιο Αθήνας – Κιάτο
266	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση συμβάσεων για τα ηλεκτρονικά διόδια	Κοινοποίηση της ανάθεσης συμβάσεων				2ο τρίμηνο	2023	Υποομάδα 1: Ανάθεση σύμβασης για τα ηλεκτρονικά διόδια όσον αφορά την παροχή ομοιόμορφης, οικονομικά αποδοτικής, διαφανούς και φιλικής προς τον χρήστη υπηρεσίας.

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	κλάδων οικονομίας — 16950_Ηλεκτρονικά διόδια									
267	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16833_Εφαρμογή των εργασιών αποκατάστασης της συμμόρφωσης με τον EASA	Ορόσημο	Κοινοποίηση ανάθεσης για τις εργασίες του Οργανισμού της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης για την Ασφάλεια της Αεροπορίας (EASA) σε περιφερειακούς αερολιμένες	Κοινοποίηση της ανάθεσης συμβάσεων				2ο τρίμηνο	2023	Υποομάδα 2: Πρόγραμμα συμμόρφωσης του Οργανισμού της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης για την Ασφάλεια της Αεροπορίας (EASA): Υπογραφή όλων των συμβάσεων για εργασίες αποκατάστασης σε 13 περιφερειακούς αερολιμένες με σκοπό τη συμμόρφωση με τον νέο κανονισμό (ΕΕ) 2018/1139
268	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16982_Οργανωτική μεταρρύθμιση του σιδηροδρομικού τομέα	Ορόσημο	Υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης του σιδηροδρομικού τομέα	Πλήρης λειτουργία των νέων οντοτήτων ΟΣΕ/ΕΡΓΟΣΕ Λειτουργία Ευρωπαϊκού Συστήματος Διαχείρισης Σιδηροδρομικής Κυκλοφορίας (ERTMS) στον σιδηροδρομικό άξονα ΠΑΘΕ				4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Υποομάδα 2: Υλοποίηση της οργανωτικής μεταρρύθμισης του σιδηροδρομικού τομέα. Πλήρης λειτουργία των νέων οντοτήτων ΟΣΕ/ΕΡΓΟΣΕ. Πλήρης εφαρμογή του Ευρωπαϊκού Συστήματος Διαχείρισης Σιδηροδρομικής Κυκλοφορίας (ERTMS) στον σιδηροδρομικό άξονα ΠΑΘΕ.
269	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας —	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση των εργασιών του EASA	Πιστοποίηση από τον EASA				2ο τρίμηνο	2025	Υποομάδα 2: Ολοκλήρωση όλων των εργασιών αποκατάστασης στους 13 αερολιμένες και πιστοποίηση από τον EASA.

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	16833_Εφαρμογή των εργασιών αποκατάστασης της συμμόρφωσης με τον EASA									
270	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16954 Παρεμβάσεις για την αναβάθμιση και αναδιάταξη του συστήματος και των υποδομών του ελληνικού σιδηροδρομικού δικτύου	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση της αναβάθμισης του σιδηροδρομικού δικτύου	Πιστοποίηση από τον ΟΣΕ ότι έχουν υλοποιηθεί και έχουν παραληφθεί τα σχετικά στοιχεία				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Υποομάδα 2: Ολοκλήρωση των παρεμβάσεων για την αναβάθμιση και την ανακατανομή του ελληνικού σιδηροδρομικού δικτύου.
271	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16892_Αναβάθμιση του προαστιακού σιδηροδρόμου στη Δυτική Αττική	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση προαστιακού σιδηροδρόμου στη Δυτική Αττική	Έκθεση πιστοποίησης του ΟΣΕ ότι το έργο έχει ολοκληρωθεί και παραδοθεί στον ΟΣΕ				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Υποομάδα 2: Ολοκλήρωση του προαστιακού σιδηροδρόμου Δυτικής Αττικής από τα Άνω Λιόσια μέχρι τα Μέγαρα.
272	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16949_Έξυπνες	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου για τις έξυπνες γέφυρες	Έκθεση ολοκλήρωσης ανεξάρτητου μηχανικού, επικυρωμένης από το				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Υποομάδα 1: Ολοκλήρωση του έργου των έξυπνων γεφυρών για την παροχή πληροφοριών για την προληπτική συντήρηση γεφυρών σε διάφορες περιοχές της χώρας

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	γέφυρες			Υπουργείο Υποδομών						
273	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16950_Ηλεκτρονικά διόδια	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου για τα ηλεκτρονικά διόδια	Έκθεση ολοκλήρωσης ανεξάρτητου μηχανικού, επικυρωμένης από το Υπουργείο Υποδομών				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση και έναρξη λειτουργίας διαλειτουργικού συστήματος ηλεκτρονικών διοδίων που θα καταστήσει δυνατή την αυτόματη είσπραξη ηλεκτρονικών διοδίων για όλα τα οχήματα που κυκλοφορούν στους αυτοκινητόδρομους της Ελλάδας
274	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16959_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του Οργανισμού Σιδηροδρόμων Ελλάδος	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού του ΟΣΕ	Έκθεση ολοκλήρωσης από τον ΟΣΕ				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου ψηφιοποίησης του ΟΣΕ: 1. Σύστημα διαχείρισης εισιτηρίων και τηλεματικής, με τουλάχιστον το 60 % των επιβατών να χρησιμοποιεί ηλεκτρονικά εισιτήρια· 2. Υποδομές έξυπνων σταθμών· 3. Υπηρεσίες πελατειακής εμπειρίας· 4. Εφαρμογή και λειτουργία του δικτύου τηλεπικοινωνιών για το διαδίκτυο υψηλών ταχυτήτων σε τρένα και σταθμούς· 5. Σύστημα τηλεματικής οχημάτων του ΟΣΕ Υπηρεσίες εγκατάστασης· και 6. Υπηρεσίες κατάρτισης.
275	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16960_Έξυπνες περιβαλλοντικές και πολιτιστικές υποδομές	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου για τις έξυπνες υποδομές	Η ολοκλήρωση των έργων θα συνοδεύεται από έκθεση ανεξάρτητου μηχανικού, επικυρωμένη από το Υπουργείο Υποδομών.				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση όλων των υποέργων: 1. Πληροφοριακό σύστημα οριοθέτησης υδατορευμάτων με σκοπό να συνεισφέρει στην προστασία της φύσης και της βιοποικιλότητας· 2. Ψηφιακή τράπεζα για συναλλαγές αναλογίας κτιρίου–οικοπέδου· 3. Ενιαίου ψηφιακός χάρτης· 4. Ψηφιακή δράση για τη μέτρηση και την παρακολούθηση των ατμοσφαιρικών ρύπων και της θαλάσσιας ρύπανσης με σκοπό τη βελτίωση του περιβαλλοντικού αποτυπώματος και των ψηφιακών περιβαλλοντικών επιθεωρήσεων που

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
										συμβάλλουν στη βελτίωση της ποιότητας του αέρα· και 5. Έξυπνες υποδομές και δημιουργία διαδραστικών ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών και παραγωγής ψηφιακού περιεχομένου για την προώθηση πολιτιστικών εκθεμάτων με επαυξημένη και εικονική πραγματικότητα στα μουσεία.
276	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16937_Ψηφιακό ολοκληρωμένο σύστημα διαχείρισης χαρτοφυλακίου τεχνικών έργων και περιουσιακών στοιχείων του Υπουργείου Υποδομών και Μεταφορών	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του συστήματος διαχείρισης χαρτοφυλακίου για το Υπουργείο Υποδομών	Έκθεση ολοκλήρωσης του Υπουργείου Υποδομών				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Παροχή προηγμένου συστήματος διαχείρισης χαρτοφυλακίου για το Υπουργείο Υποδομών
277	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16786_Απλούστευση διαδικασιών του Υπουργείου Υποδομών και Μεταφορών	Ορόσημο	Απλούστευση διαδικασιών του Υπουργείου Μεταφορών	Έκθεση ολοκλήρωσης του Υπουργείου Υποδομών				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Έναρξη ισχύος νέου επιχειρησιακού μοντέλου για την εφαρμογή του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού και της απλούστευσης των διαδικασιών.

Ομάδα 25: Πολιτισμός

- Μεταρρύθμιση της απασχόλησης στον πολιτιστικό τομέα (αναγνωριστικό: 16715)

- Ο πολιτισμός ως κινητήριος μοχλός ανάπτυξης (αναγνωριστικό: 16293)
- Μουσείο εναλίων αρχαιοτήτων (αναγνωριστικό: 16486)
- Αξιοποίηση της τέχνης ως συνταγογραφούμενης θεραπείας για την προαγωγή της κοινωνικής συνοχής και ενεργοποίηση της «Ασημένιας Οικονομίας» (αναγνωριστικό: 16735)
- Αναβάθμιση υποδομών, ανανέωση εξοπλισμού και αναβάθμιση της ποιότητας των υπηρεσιών που παρέχονται από τον Οργανισμό Διαχείρισης και Ανάπτυξης Πολιτιστικών Πόρων (αναγνωριστικό: 16536)
- Πολιτιστικές και φυσικές διαδρομές (αναγνωριστικό: 16970)
- Προστασία πολιτιστικών μνημείων και αρχαιολογικών χώρων από την κλιματική αλλαγή (2η ομάδα) (αναγνωριστικό: 16433)
- Αναβάθμιση καλλιτεχνικής τριτοβάθμιας εκπαίδευσης (αναγνωριστικό: 16725)
- Πολιτιστικές διαδρομές σε εμβληματικούς αρχαιολογικούς χώρους και μνημεία (αναγνωριστικό: 16485)
- Αποκατάσταση – συντήρηση – ανάδειξη των μνημείων της Ακρόπολης (αναγνωριστικό: 16435)
- Ανάπτυξη δεξιοτήτων για επαγγελματίες του πολιτιστικού και δημιουργικού τομέα (αναγνωριστικό: 16723)

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
278	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16715_Μεταρρύθμιση της απασχόλησης στον πολιτιστικό τομέα	Ορόσημο	Νομοθεσία για τη μεταρρύθμιση της απασχόλησης στον πολιτιστικό τομέα	Έναρξη ισχύος της νομοθεσίας και του παράγωγου δικαίου και δημιουργία συστήματος για την αξιόπιστη αξιολόγηση του καθεστώτος του «επαγγελματία στον δημιουργικό				3ο τρίμηνο	2022	Έναρξη ισχύος της νομοθεσίας για τη μεταρρύθμιση της απασχόλησης στον πολιτιστικό τομέα, συμπεριλαμβανομένου του ορισμού του καθεστώτος των «επαγγελματιών στον δημιουργικό ή πολιτιστικό κλάδο» και των αναλογικών φορολογικών κινήτρων και κινήτρων κοινωνικής ασφάλισης

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
				ή πολιτιστικό κλάδο»						
279	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16486_Μουσείο εναλίων αρχαιοτήτων	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση σύμβασης για μουσείο εναλίων αρχαιοτήτων	Κοινοποίηση της ανάθεσης σύμβασης για το μουσείο εναλίων αρχαιοτήτων και αναλυτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα των εργασιών στο μουσείο εναλίων αρχαιοτήτων				4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Ανάθεση σύμβασης για το μουσείο εναλίων αρχαιοτήτων
280	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16293_Ο πολιτισμός ως κινητήριος μοχλός ανάπτυξης	Ορόσημο	Σύγχρονο εμπορικό σήμα και πλατφόρμα του ελληνικού πολιτισμού	Έκθεση σχετικά με το σύγχρονο εμπορικό σήμα του ελληνικού πολιτισμού, πλατφόρμα για το ελληνικό σχέδιο, βάση δεδομένων ελληνικής μουσικής και ανανεωμένο μεταφραστικό πρόγραμμα για την ελληνική λογοτεχνία				4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Ο πολιτισμός ως κινητήριος μοχλός ανάπτυξης: Ανάπτυξη του σύγχρονου ελληνικού πολιτιστικού σήματος, δημιουργία πλατφόρμας για το ελληνικό σχέδιο, βάση δεδομένων ελληνικής μουσικής και επικαιροποιημένο μεταφραστικό πρόγραμμα για την ελληνική λογοτεχνία
281	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων	Στόχος	Ανάπτυξη δεξιοτήτων για επαγγελματίες του πολιτιστικού και δημιουργικού τομέα (μεσοπρόθεσμα)		Αριθμός εγγεγραμμένων επαγγελματιών του πολιτιστικού	0	1 800	4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Ανάπτυξη δεξιοτήτων για επαγγελματίες του πολιτιστικού και δημιουργικού τομέα: Ολοκλήρωση του πρώτου κύκλου κατάρτισης των επαγγελματιών του πολιτιστικού και δημιουργικού τομέα, κατάρτιση τουλάχιστον

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	οικονομίας — 16723_Ανάπτυξη δεξιοτήτων για επαγγελματίες του πολιτιστικού και δημιουργικού τομέα				και δημιουργικού τομέα που έχουν ολοκληρώσει τον πρώτο κύκλο κατάρτισης					1 800 εγγεγραμμένων επαγγελματιών στην Ελλάδα
282	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16970_Πολιτιστικές και φυσικές διαδρομές	Ορόσημο	Πολιτιστικές και φυσικές διαδρομές	Έκθεση ολοκλήρωσης, η οποία περιλαμβάνει παραστατικά πληρωμής και αποτελέσματα των ελέγχων των επενδύσεων, και πιστοποίηση από τους δικαιούχους για την ολοκλήρωση της επένδυσης				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση των πολιτιστικών και φυσικών διαδρόμων: επενδύσεις σε φυσικές υποδομές τουλάχιστον 28 μνημείων και εγκατάσταση υποδομών δικτύου 5G κατά μήκος διαδρομών ιδιαίτερου φυσικού και πολιτιστικού ενδιαφέροντος για τουρίστες, σε συνδυασμό με την ανάπτυξη ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών, υπηρεσιών ηλεκτρονικού εμπορίου και πιστοποίησης των παρόχων τοπικών αγαθών και υπηρεσιών
283	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16293_Ο πολιτισμός ως κινητήριος μοχλός ανάπτυξης	Ορόσημο	Ο πολιτισμός ως κινητήριος μοχλός ανάπτυξης	Εκθέσεις ολοκλήρωσης όλων των υποέργων, οι οποίες περιλαμβάνουν παραστατικά πληρωμής και αποτελέσματα των ελέγχων των επενδύσεων, και				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου «Ο πολιτισμός ως κινητήριος μοχλός ανάπτυξης», οριστικοποίηση των υποέργων που καλύπτονται από το δεύτερο τρίμηνο του 2023 και ολοκλήρωση των υπόλοιπω συμβάσεων σχετικά με τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό της πολιτιστικής παραγωγής και διανομής: παροχή στήριξης σε περιφερειακές στρατηγικές του πολιτιστικού και δημιουργικού τομέα· παροχή στήριξης σε τοπικά οικοσυστήματα χειροτεχνίας·

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
				πιστοποίηση από τους δικαιούχους για την ολοκλήρωση της επένδυσης						επέκταση της χρήσης των αρχαιολογικών χώρων και μνημείων ως χώρων εκδηλώσεων· προώθηση της κινηματογραφικής βιομηχανίας. Ολοκλήρωση ενεργειακά αποδοτικών ανακαινίσεων ή μέτρων ενεργειακής απόδοσης όσον αφορά τις δημόσιες υποδομές, έργα επίδειξης και υποστηρικτικά μέτρα με την αναβάθμιση υφιστάμενων δημόσιων κτιρίων
284	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16536_Αναβάθμιση υποδομών, ανανέωση εξοπλισμού και αναβάθμιση της ποιότητας των υπηρεσιών που παρέχονται από καταστήματα του Οργανισμού Διαχείρισης και Ανάπτυξης Πολιτιστικών Πόρων — καταστήματα πρώην ΤΑΠΑ (επιτόπου και ηλεκτρονικά)	Ορόσημο	Αναβάθμιση του Οργανισμού Διαχείρισης και Ανάπτυξης Πολιτιστικών Πόρων	Εκθέσεις ολοκλήρωσης, οι οποίες περιλαμβάνουν παραστατικά πληρωμής και αποτελέσματα των ελέγχων των επενδύσεων, και πιστοποίηση από τους δικαιούχους για την ολοκλήρωση της επένδυσης				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Βελτίωση των λειτουργιών του Οργανισμού Διαχείρισης και Ανάπτυξης Πολιτιστικών Πόρων, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των ενεργειακά αποδοτικών ανακαινίσεων, της κατασκευής και αναβάθμισης των υποδομών και της παροχής εξοπλισμού για τα φυσικά και ηλεκτρονικά καταστήματα και των αναβαθμίσεων της ποιότητας των υπηρεσιών
285	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της	Ορόσημο	Αναβάθμιση καλλιτεχνικής τριτοβάθμιας	Έκθεση ολοκλήρωσης, η οποία				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου για την καλλιτεχνική τριτοβάθμια εκπαίδευση, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της ίδρυσης νέας Σχολής Οπτικοακουστικών

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16725_Αναβάθμιση καλλιτεχνικής τριτοβάθμιας εκπαίδευσης		εκπαίδευσης	περιλαμβάνει: α) παραστατικά πληρωμής και αποτελέσματα των ελέγχων των επενδύσεων, και πιστοποίηση από τους δικαιούχους για την ολοκλήρωση της επένδυσης· και β) τεκμηριωμένες αναθεωρήσεις του νομικού πλαισίου με παραπομπές στην Επίσημη Εφημερίδα.						Μέσων και της ολοκλήρωσης της μετεγκατάστασης της Εθνικής Σχολής Χορού και του Κρατικού Ωδείου Θεσσαλονίκης· και αναθεώρηση του νομικού πλαισίου για την αναβάθμιση των προγραμμάτων σπουδών και τη διασφάλιση της ποιότητας της καλλιτεχνικής εκπαίδευσης.
286	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16723_Ανάπτυξη δεξιοτήτων για επαγγελματίες του πολιτιστικού και δημιουργικού τομέα	Στόχος	Ανάπτυξη δεξιοτήτων για επαγγελματίες του πολιτιστικού και δημιουργικού τομέα (ολοκλήρωση)		Αριθμός εγγεγραμμένων επαγγελματιών του πολιτιστικού και δημιουργικού τομέα που ολοκλήρωσε την κατάρτιση	1 800	3 600	4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση της ανάπτυξης δεξιοτήτων για επαγγελματίες του πολιτιστικού και δημιουργικού τομέα: Ολοκλήρωση του πρώτου κύκλου κατάρτισης των επαγγελματιών του πολιτιστικού και δημιουργικού τομέα, κατάρτιση τουλάχιστον 3 600 εγγεγραμμένων επαγγελματιών του πολιτιστικού και δημιουργικού τομέα στην Ελλάδα
287	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας	Ορόσημο	Μουσείο εναλίων αρχαιοτήτων	Έκθεση ολοκλήρωσης, η οποία περιλαμβάνει:				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση του μουσείου εναλίων αρχαιοτήτων 1α) ολοκλήρωση των εργασιών ενεργειακής απόδοσης και 1β) διοργάνωση μόνιμης έκθεσης που δημιουργε

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16486_Μουσείο εναλίων αρχαιοτήτων			1α) πιστοποίηση ολοκλήρωσης της επένδυσης· και 1β) πιστοποίηση των εργασιών στον μόνιμο εκθεσιακό χώρο, των εργασιών συντήρησης και της τεκμηρίωσης και των δημοσιεύσεων που υποστηρίζουν την έκθεση.						σημαντική προστιθέμενη αξία για τον τουρισμό και τον πολιτισμό του Πειραιά και της ευρύτερης περιοχής της Αθήνας.
288	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16485_Πολιτιστικές διαδρομές σε εμβληματικούς αρχαιολογικούς χώρους και μνημεία	Ορόσημο	Πολιτιστικές διαδρομές σε εμβληματικούς αρχαιολογικούς χώρους	Έκθεση ολοκλήρωσης, η οποία περιλαμβάνει πιστοποίηση από τους δικαιούχους για την ολοκλήρωση της επένδυσης				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση πολιτιστικών διαδρομών: παροχή πέντε πολιτιστικών διαδρομών γεωγραφικού εύρους με θεματικές αφηγήσεις από την ελληνική ιστορία, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της συντήρησης και αποκατάστασης επιλεγμένων μνημείων, της αναβάθμισης υπηρεσιών και υποδομών, της ανάπτυξης ψηφιακών διαδραστικών εφαρμογών και της ενσωμάτωσης καλλιτεχνικών και πολιτιστικών εκδηλώσεων.
289	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16735_Αξιοποίηση	Ορόσημο	Αξιοποίηση της τέχνης ως συνταγογραφούμενης θεραπείας,	Έκθεση ολοκλήρωσης, η οποία περιλαμβάνει πιστοποίηση από τους δικαιούχους για την				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου της τέχνης ως συνταγογραφούμενης θεραπείας, βελτίωση της φυσικής πρόσβασης και παροχή συστημάτων ξεναγήσεων με ακουστικά και οπτικά βοηθήματα σε πολιτιστικούς χώρους, όπως μουσεία, θέατρα, φεστιβάλ, αρχαιολογικούς χώρους· και προώθηση παρεμβάσεων που χρησιμοποιούν τις τέχνες και

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	της τέχνης ως συνταγογραφούμενης θεραπείας για την προαγωγή της κοινωνικής συνοχής και ενεργοποίηση της «Ασημένιας Οικονομίας»			ολοκλήρωση της επένδυσης						τον πολιτισμό για να βοηθήσουν στην ανάρρωση από ζητήματα ψυχικής υγείας
290	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16433_Προστασία πολιτιστικών μνημείων και αρχαιολογικών χώρων από την κλιματική αλλαγή	Ορόσημο	Προστασία των πολιτιστικών μνημείων από την κλιματική αλλαγή	Έκθεση ολοκλήρωσης, η οποία περιλαμβάνει αντίγραφα σχεδίων προσαρμογής στην κλιματική αλλαγή, παραστατικά πληρωμών και αποτελέσματα των ελέγχων της πιστοποίησης των επενδύσεων για την ολοκλήρωση των επενδύσεων				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση της προστασίας των πολιτιστικών μνημείων από την κλιματική αλλαγή, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της ανάπτυξης σχεδίων για την προσαρμογή στην κλιματική αλλαγή για χώρους πολιτιστικής κληρονομιάς, υποστηρίζοντας έτσι τη συμβολή των χώρων πολιτιστικής κληρονομιάς στην οικονομική δραστηριότητα, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των χωρικών και χρονικών αξιολογήσεων των κλιματικών κινδύνων και του προσδιορισμού των προβλημάτων που αντιμετωπίζουν οι χώροι πολιτιστικής κληρονομιάς.
291	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16435_Αποκατάσταση	Ορόσημο	Αποκατάσταση – συντήρηση – ανάδειξη των μνημείων της Ακρόπολης	Έκθεση ολοκλήρωσης, η οποία περιλαμβάνει παραστατικά πληρωμής και αποτελέσματα				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση της αποκατάστασης μνημείων της Ακρόπολης για τη συντήρηση του μνημείου κατά της κλιματικής αλλαγής, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των εργασιών αποκατάστασης του Παρθενώνα και των τειχών, της συντήρησης συγκεκριμένων τμημάτων του μνημείου, της ενοποίησης και σταθεροποίησης των πετρωμάτων και των

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	– συντήρηση – ανάδειξη των μνημείων της Ακρόπολης			των ελέγχων των επενδύσεων, και πιστοποίηση για την ολοκλήρωση της επένδυσης						εργασιών βελτίωσης της πρόσβασης των επισκεπτών.

Ομάδα 26: Τουρισμός και ναυτιλία

- Τουριστική ανάπτυξη (περιλαμβάνει το υποέργο «Παρεμβάσεις αναβάθμισης τουριστικών λιμένων») (αναγνωριστικό: 16931)
- Επανειδίκευση και αναβάθμιση δεξιοτήτων στον τομέα του τουρισμού (αναγνωριστικό: 16921)
- Παρεμβάσεις αναβάθμισης περιφερειακών λιμένων (αναγνωριστικό: 16975)
- Γενικό σχέδιο για την ανανέωση του ελληνικού στόλου επιβατηγών πλοίων (αναγνωριστικό: 16944)

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
292	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16931_Τουριστική ανάπτυξη	Ορόσημο	Τουριστική ανάπτυξη: μεταρρυθμίσεις για τουριστικούς λιμένες	1. Έναρξη ισχύος των τροποποιήσεων του νόμου 2160/1993 για τους τουριστικούς λιμένες 2. Έναρξη ισχύος των τροποποιήσεων των νόμων 4179/2013 και 4276/2014 σχετικά με τα χιονοδρομικά κέντρα 3 Έκθεση που πιστοποιεί τη σύσταση του γραφείου διαχείρισης έργου				1ο τρίμηνο	2022	1) Τουριστική ανάπτυξη: Έναρξη ισχύος της νομοθεσίας για τη μεταρρύθμιση του νομικού πλαισίου του νόμου για τους τουριστικούς λιμένες με σκοπό την προσέλκυση νέων επενδύσεων, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της τροποποίησης των διατάξεων που αφορούν την αδειοδότηση της εγκατάστασης και λειτουργίας σύμφωνα με τον νόμο 4442/2016 για την αδειοδότηση επενδύσεων. 2) Τουριστική ανάπτυξη: Έναρξη ισχύος της νομοθεσίας για τη μεταρρύθμιση του νομικού πλαισίου για τα χιονοδρομικά κέντρα με σκοπό την προσέλκυση νέων επενδύσεων, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της τροποποίησης των διατάξεων που αφορούν την αδειοδότηση της εγκατάστασης και λειτουργίας σύμφωνα με τον νόμο 4442/2016 για την αδειοδότηση επενδύσεων. 3) Τουριστική ανάπτυξη: Σύσταση γραφείου διαχείρισης έργου για την εποπτεία των επενδύσεων αναβάθμισης των τουριστικών λιμένων.
293	17 - 4.6.	Στόχος	Σύναψη		Κοινοποίηση της	0	28	2ο	2023	Ολοκλήρωση της κοινοποίησης ανάθεσης συμβάσεων

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16975_Παρεμβάσεις αναβάθμισης περιφερειακών λιμένων		συμβάσεων για την αναβάθμιση περιφερειακών λιμένων		ανάθεσης σύμβασης για επιμέρους έργα			τρίμηνο		για αναβαθμίσεις περιφερειακών λιμένων με σκοπό τη βελτίωση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης.
294	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16944_Γενικό σχέδιο για την ανανέωση του ελληνικού στόλου επιβατηγών πλοίων	Ορόσημο	Γενικό σχέδιο για τον ελληνικό στόλο επιβατηγών πλοίων	Ολοκληρωμένη έκθεση και σύνοψη της διαδικασίας διαβούλευσης				2ο τρίμηνο	2025	Γενικό σχέδιο για την ανανέωση του ελληνικού στόλου επιβατηγών πλοίων: Ολοκλήρωση έργου
295	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16931_Τουριστική ανάπτυξη	Ορόσημο	Τουριστική ανάπτυξη: σύναψη συμβάσεων για τουριστικούς λιμένες	Κοινοποίηση της ανάθεσης συμβάσεων				4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Ολοκλήρωση της διαδικασίας ανάθεσης συμβάσεων για αναβαθμίσεις τουριστικών λιμένων με σκοπό τη βελτίωση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης.
296	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας —	Στόχος	Επανειδίκευση και αναβάθμιση δεξιοτήτων στον τομέα του τουρισμού		Αριθμός συμμετεχόντων που ολοκλήρωσαν επιτυχώς την κατάρτιση	0	18 000	2ο τρίμηνο	2025	Επανειδίκευση και αναβάθμιση δεξιοτήτων στον τομέα του τουρισμού: Ολοκλήρωση επιμορφωτικών προγραμμάτων που πιστοποιούνται από έκθεση ολοκλήρωσης με λεπτομερές στατιστικό παράρτημα ολοκληρωμένων μαθημάτων και επιτυχούς παρακολούθησης ανά πάροχο και προσόντα

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	16921_Επανειδίκευση και αναβάθμιση δεξιοτήτων στον τομέα του τουρισμού		(ολοκλήρωση)							
297	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16931_Τουριστική ανάπτυξη	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση έργου τουριστικής ανάπτυξης	1α) Έκθεση ολοκλήρωσης των εργασιών από ανεξάρτητο μηχανικό, επικυρωμένη από το Υπουργείο Τουρισμού 1β) Έκθεση ολοκλήρωσης, η οποία περιλαμβάνει πιστοποίηση από τους δικαιούχους για την ολοκλήρωση της επένδυσης				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Τουριστική ανάπτυξη: 1α) Ολοκλήρωση συγκεκριμένων εργασιών αναβάθμισης τουριστικών λιμένων για την προώθηση του τουρισμού και των ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων 1β) Ολοκλήρωση άλλων τουριστικών παρεμβάσεων για την προώθηση εναλλακτικών μορφών τουρισμού και την παράταση της τουριστικής περιόδου, μεταξύ άλλων: - Πράσινη ανάπτυξη: βελτίωση της διαχείρισης των προορισμών μέσω της δημιουργίας τοπικού γραφείου διαχείρισης προορισμών και σχετικών παρατηρητηρίων βιώσιμου τουρισμού· ανάπτυξη του ορεινού τουρισμού που καλύπτει ενεργειακά αποδοτικές ανακαινίσεις δημόσιων υποδομών και εγκατάσταση νέων ανανεώσιμων πηγών ενέργειας (αιολικής)· τουρισμός υγείας και ευεξίας με την αξιοποίηση ιαματικών πηγών· προώθηση του αγροτουρισμού και της γαστρονομίας. - Γαλάζια ανάπτυξη: παρεμβάσεις αναβάθμισης για τη βελτίωση της διακυβέρνησης, των υποδομών και των υπηρεσιών που παρέχονται σε μαρίνες, της δυνατότητας πρόσβασης στις παραλίες για ηλικιωμένους και άτομα με αναπηρίες, και προώθηση της ανάπτυξης του καταδυτικού και υποβρύχιου τουρισμού.
298	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας	Στόχος	Παρεμβάσεις αναβάθμισης περιφερειακών λιμένων		Αριθμός ολοκληρωμένων καθορισμένων βελτιώσεων σε	0	28	4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση βελτιώσεων περιφερειακών λιμένων σε νησιά και περιοχές με ανεπτυγμένη τουριστική δραστηριότητα, η οποία πιστοποιείται με έκθεση ολοκλήρωσης εργασιών από ανεξάρτητο μηχανικό,

Άξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16975_Παρεμβάσεις αναβάθμισης περιφερειακών λιμένων				περιφερειακούς λιμένες νησιών και περιοχών με ανεπτυγμένη τουριστική δραστηριότητα					επικυρωμένη από το Υπουργείο Ναυτιλίας, και περιλαμβάνει παραστατικά πληρωμών και αποτελέσματα ελέγχων των επενδύσεων, καθώς και πιστοποίηση των δικαιούχων για την ολοκλήρωση των επενδύσεων.

Ομάδα 27: Βιομηχανία και επενδύσεις

- Τροποποίηση του νομικού πλαισίου για την προσέλκυση στρατηγικών επενδύσεων (αναγνωριστικό: 16593)
- Ψηφιοποίηση του δικτύου οικονομικής διπλωματίας (αναγνωριστικό: 16599)
- Διευκόλυνση του εμπορίου (αναγνωριστικό: 16592)
- Νέα βιομηχανικά πάρκα (αναγνωριστικό: 16634)
- Επιτάχυνση της έξυπνης μεταποίησης (αναγνωριστικό: 16721)

Άξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
299	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων	Ορόσημο	Στρατηγικές επενδύσεις — νομοθετική μεταρρύθμιση	Έναρξη ισχύος των νομοθετικών τροποποιήσεων				4ο τρίμηνο	2021	Έναρξη ισχύος νομοθετικών τροποποιήσεων για τη μεταρρύθμιση του νομοθετικού πλαισίου για την προσέλκυση στρατηγικών επενδύσεων (νόμοι 3894/2010 και 4608/2019), μεταξύ άλλων μέσω της κωδικοποίησης της νομοθεσίας για τη δημιουργία

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	οικονομίας — 16593_Τροποποίηση του νομικού πλαισίου για την προσέλκυση στρατηγικών επενδύσεων									ενιαίου και συνεκτικού πλαισίου και νομοθετικών τροποποιήσεων για τη θέσπιση νέας κατηγορίας στρατηγικών «εμβληματικών επενδύσεων μεγάλης σημασίας». Με τη μεταρρύθμιση του πλαισίου στρατηγικών επενδύσεων θα θεσπιστούν επίσης διατάξεις που θα συμβάλουν στην επιτάχυνση της διοικητικής διαδικασίας σε σχέση με την έγκριση και την αδειοδότηση μιας στρατηγικής επένδυσης (δηλαδή θα βελτιώνουν την ταχεία διαδικασία). Νέες κατηγορίες στρατηγικών επενδύσεων θα θεσπίζονται στον νόμο με βάση κριτήρια που ευνοούν την καινοτομία ή τη διάδοση της τεχνολογίας, τη χρήση ανανεώσιμων πηγών ενέργειας και τη μετάβαση σε οικονομία χαμηλών ανθρακούχων εκπομπών και/ή προωθούν σημαντικά την ανταγωνιστικότητα της ελληνικής οικονομίας σε διεθνές επίπεδο.
300	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16721_Επιτάχυνση της έξυπνης μεταποίησης	Ορόσημο	Δημοσίευση προσκλήσεων υποβολής προτάσεων για τον τομέα της μεταποίησης	Δημοσίευση προσκλήσεων υποβολής προτάσεων για μεταποιητικές επιχειρήσεις				1ο τρίμηνο	2022	Δημοσίευση όλων των ανταγωνιστικών προσκλήσεων υποβολής προτάσεων για τον μεταποιητικό τομέα σε επενδύσεις που αφορούν την ψηφιοποίηση των γραμμών παραγωγής, την αυτοματοποίηση και τη διασύνδεση των αλυσίδων εφοδιασμού, τον σχεδιασμό και την παραγωγή έξυπνων προϊόντων και υπηρεσιών, την εφαρμογή έξυπνων παραγωγικών τεχνολογιών σε δίκτυο υπερύψηλης ταχύτητας/5G, τον μηχανικό, εργαστηριακό και παραγωγικό εξοπλισμό, τον εξοπλισμό ποιοτικού ελέγχου, τον εξοπλισμό λογισμικού και πληροφορικής, τις άδειες λογισμικού, τις άδειες υπολογιστικού νέφους, υπηρεσίες εφαρμογής για τις νέες υποδομές πληροφορικής και λογισμικού, τις υπηρεσίες ασφάλειας πληροφορικής,

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
										τον σχεδιασμό προϊόντων, τη διανοητική ιδιοκτησία, τα διπλώματα ευρεσιτεχνίας και τις δαπάνες πιστοποίησης, με όρους αναφοράς που περιλαμβάνουν κριτήρια επιλεξιμότητας τα οποία διασφαλίζουν ότι τα επιλεγμένα έργα συμμορφώνονται με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση σχετικά με την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C 58/01) μέσω της χρήσης καταλόγου εξαιρέσεων και της απαίτησης συμμόρφωσης με την οικεία ενωσιακή και εθνική περιβαλλοντική νομοθεσία.
301	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16634_Νέα βιομηχανικά πάρκα	Ορόσημο	Δημοσίευση προσκλήσεων υποβολής προτάσεων για βιομηχανικά πάρκα	Δημοσίευση προσκλήσεων υποβολής προτάσεων για βιομηχανικά πάρκα				1ο τρίμηνο	2022	Δημοσίευση όλων των ανταγωνιστικών προσκλήσεων υποβολής προτάσεων ανάπτυξης βιομηχανικών πάρκων για επενδύσεις σε α) υποδομές για τη δημιουργία πάρκων νέας γενιάς (συμπεριλαμβανομένης της απόκτησης της γης) με ειδικά κριτήρια ενεργειακής απόδοσης για την κατασκευή νέων κτιρίων και έργα ενεργειακής απόδοσης και επίδειξης σε μεγάλες επιχειρήσεις και υποστηρικτικά μέτρα, β) υποδομές για τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό και τη δημιουργία έξυπνων βιομηχανικών περιοχών, γ) ηλιακή ενέργεια από ανανεώσιμες πηγές, δ) έργα διαχείρισης των υδάτων και διατήρησης των υδάτινων πόρων [οι επενδύσεις θα έχουν μέσο δείκτη διαρροών υποδομής (ILI) χαμηλότερο ή ίσο του 1,5], ε) συστήματα συλλογής και επεξεργασίας λυμάτων που συμμορφώνονται με τα κριτήρια ενεργειακής απόδοσης, στ) ηλεκτροκίνηση (ανάπτυξη δικτύων ανεφοδιασμού για ηλεκτρικά ή υδρογονοκίνητα οχήματα ή σημεία ανεφοδιασμού βιομεθανίου για τον τομέα μεταφορών), ζ) έργα για την αποκατάσταση βιομηχανικών περιοχών και μολυσμένων εδαφών. Οι όροι αναφοράς που

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
										περιλαμβάνουν κριτήρια επιλεξιμότητας θα διασφαλίζουν ότι τα επιλεγμένα έργα συμμορφώνονται με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση σχετικά με την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C 58/01) μέσω της χρήσης καταλόγου εξαιρέσεων και της απαίτησης συμμόρφωσης με την οικεία ενωσιακή και εθνική περιβαλλοντική νομοθεσία. Η κατασκευή των νέων κτιρίων θα συμμορφώνεται με την απαίτηση για πρωτογενή ενεργειακή ζήτηση (ΟΕΥΠ) η οποία είναι τουλάχιστον κατά 20 % χαμηλότερη από την απαίτηση ΚΣΜΚΕ (κτίριο με σχεδόν μηδενική κατανάλωση ενέργειας, εθνικές οδηγίες). Στην περίπτωση κατασκευής συστημάτων εμπροσθοπορείας λυμάτων, το μέτρο θα έχει μηδενική καθαρή κατανάλωση ενέργειας, και στην περίπτωση ανανέωσης των συστημάτων εμπροσθοπορείας λυμάτων το μέτρο θα οδηγεί σε μειωμένη μέση κατανάλωση ενέργειας κατά τουλάχιστον 10 % (αποκλειστικά με μέτρα ενεργειακής απόδοσης και όχι με αλλαγές υλικών ή αλλαγές στο φορτίο). Οι επενδύσεις στην ηλεκτροκίνηση θα συνάδουν με την οδηγία (ΕΕ) 2018/2001 και θα αφορούν εναλλακτικά καύσιμα για τον τομέα των μεταφορών.
302	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16634_Νέα βιομηχανικά	Ορόσημο	Βιομηχανικά πάρκα — νομοθετική μεταρρύθμιση (πρωτογενές δίκαιο)	Δημοσίευση της νομοθεσίας στην Επίσημη Εφημερίδα				3ο τρίμηνο	2022	Θέσπιση πρωτογενούς δικαίου για τη βελτίωση του κανονιστικού πλαισίου για τα βιομηχανικά επιχειρηματικά πάρκα, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της αντιμετώπισης της ανασφάλειας δικαίου, της επίλυσης ζητημάτων διακυβέρνησης και της παροχής αποτελεσματικών κινήτρων για την επίλυση άτυπων βιομηχανικών συγκεντρώσεων

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	πάρκα									
303	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16593_Τροποποίηση του νομικού πλαισίου για την προσέλκυση στρατηγικών επενδύσεων	Ορόσημο	Στρατηγικές επενδύσεις — Επιλογή επιλέξιμων έργων	Επιλογή των «εμβληματικών επενδύσεων μεγάλης σημασίας» που είναι επιλέξιμες για χρηματοδότηση				4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Η επιλογή των εμβληματικών επενδύσεων πραγματοποιείται κατά χρονολογική σειρά προτεραιότητας σε όλη τη διάρκεια της περιόδου 2022-2025. Σύμφωνα με τη διαδικασία επιλογής, ο υποψήφιος επενδυτής υποβάλλει αίτηση στο Enterprise Greece προκειμένου να συμπεριληφθεί στις εμβληματικές επενδύσεις. Η αίτηση μπορεί να υποβληθεί στο Enterprise Greece το 2023 και η επένδυση να ολοκληρωθεί μέχρι το τέταρτο τρίμηνο του 2025. Η αξιολόγηση από το Enterprise Greece και η τελική έγκριση των επενδυτικών προτάσεων ολοκληρώνεται από τη Διυπουργική Επιτροπή Στρατηγικών Επενδύσεων (χαρακτηρισμός των επενδυτικών προτάσεων ως εμβληματικών επενδύσεων μεγάλης σημασίας)· Επιλογή επιλέξιμων δικαιούχων μεταξύ των προσφάτως χαρακτηρισμένων «εμβληματικών επενδύσεων μεγάλης σημασίας» μέσω εγκριτικής απόφασης της Διυπουργικής Επιτροπής Στρατηγικών Επενδύσεων (που πιστοποιείται με δημοσίευση της απόφασης) για επενδυτικά έργα που προωθούν την καινοτομία ή τη διάδοση της τεχνολογίας, την πράσινη οικονομία, τη χρήση ανανεώσιμων πηγών ενέργειας και τη μετάβαση σε οικονομία χαμηλών ανθρακούχων εκπομπών και/ή την προώθηση της ανταγωνιστικότητας της ελληνικής οικονομίας σε διεθνές επίπεδο. Όσον αφορά τις επενδύσεις στον τομέα της ενέργειας, οι επιλέξιμες επενδύσεις περιλαμβάνουν επενδύσεις σε α) υποδομές με ειδικά ενεργειακά κριτήρια για την κατασκευή νέων κτιρίων, β) έργα υβριδικής ηλεκτροπαραγωγής από ανανεώσιμες πηγές ενέργειας σε μη συνδεδεμένα νησιά, γ) επενδύσεις για την

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
										παραγωγή πράσινου υδρογόνου, δ) συστήματα αποθήκευσης ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας που παράγονται από ανανεώσιμες πηγές ενέργειας και ε) εγκαταστάσεις υπεράκτιων αιολικών πάρκων και υπεράκτιων φωτοβολταϊκών πάρκων σύμφωνα με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση σχετικά με την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C 58/01) μέσω της χρήσης καταλόγου εξαιρέσεων και της απαίτησης συμμόρφωσης με την οικεία ενωσιακή και εθνική περιβαλλοντική νομοθεσία. Η κατασκευή των νέων κτιρίων θα συμμορφώνεται με την απαίτηση για πρωτογενή ενεργειακή ζήτηση (ΟΕΥΠ) η οποία είναι τουλάχιστον κατά 20 % χαμηλότερη από την απαίτηση ΚΣΜΚΕ (κτίριο με σχεδόν μηδενική κατανάλωση ενέργειας, εθνικές οδηγίες).
304	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16634_Νέα βιομηχανικά πάρκα	Ορόσημο	Βιομηχανικά πάρκα — νομοθετική μεταρρύθμιση (παράγωγο δίκαιο)	Έναρξη ισχύος όλων των απαραίτητων νομοθετικών πράξεων				2ο τρίμηνο	2023	Έναρξη ισχύος όλων των απαραίτητων νομοθετικών πράξεων παράγωγου δικαίου για την έναρξη της εφαρμογής του νέου πλαισίου για τη βελτίωση του κανονιστικού πλαισίου για τα βιομηχανικά επιχειρηματικά πάρκα, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της αντιμετώπισης της ανασφάλειας δικαίου, της επίλυσης ζητημάτων διακυβέρνησης και της παροχής αποτελεσματικών κινήτρων για την επίλυση άτυπων βιομηχανικών συγκεντρώσεων
305	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας —	Ορόσημο	Εφαρμογή δράσεων για τη διευκόλυνση του εμπορίου	Έκθεση που πιστοποιεί την ολοκλήρωση των μέτρων απλούστευσης και τη θέσπιση				4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Ολοκλήρωση της εφαρμογής των μέτρων που περιγράφονται στον χάρτη πορείας για τη διευκόλυνση του εμπορίου (έναρξη ισχύος της νομοθετικής πράξης παράγωγου δικαίου), και ειδικότερα με δράσεις για: — την επανεξέταση και την εξάλειψη αδικαιολόγητα επαχθών διαδικασιών και των πιστοποιητικών που

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	16592_Διευκόλυνση εμπορίου			συστημάτων, όπως προβλέπεται στον χάρτη πορείας για τη διευκόλυνση του εμπορίου.						απαιτούνται για τις εμπορευματικές συναλλαγές, και ιδίως τις εξαγωγές, σε τελωνειακό και προτελωνειακό επίπεδο — τη θέσπιση προσέγγισης εκτίμησης κινδύνων για να καταστούν οι εκ των προτέρων έλεγχοι πιο στοχευμένοι και να βελτιωθεί ο συντονισμός μεταξύ των εμπλεκόμενων υπηρεσιών κατά τη διενέργεια κοινών ελέγχων στις εξαγωγές — τη δημιουργία νέων διαδικασιών στο σύστημα «ενιαίας θυρίδας» σύμφωνα με τις διεθνείς βέλτιστες πρακτικές, — τη θέσπιση συστήματος παρακολούθησης για τη διασφάλιση της ορθής και αποτελεσματικής εφαρμογής των ελέγχων που σχετίζονται με το διασυνοριακό εμπόριο (παροχή εγκυκλίων που εκδόθηκαν σχετικά με νέες διαδικασίες και ρυθμίσεις ελέγχου)
306	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας βασικών οικονομικών τομέων — 16599_Ψηφιοποίηση δικτύου οικονομικής διπλωματίας και πρόγραμμα κατάρτισης εξαγωγέων	Ορόσημο	Ψηφιοποίηση δικτύου οικονομικής διπλωματίας — Υλοποίηση όλων των δράσεων	Έκθεση που πιστοποιεί την υλοποίηση των δράσεων για την ψηφιοποίηση του δικτύου οικονομικής διπλωματίας (δηλαδή υλοποίηση της ενιαίας θυρίδας και του γραφείου υποστήριξης εξαγωγέων, δημοσίευση βάσεων δεδομένων και ψηφιακών διαύλων επικοινωνίας με				2ο τρίμηνο	2024	Ολοκλήρωση της ψηφιοποίησης του δικτύου οικονομικής διπλωματίας, μεταξύ άλλων με: — την έναρξη λειτουργίας της πύλης «ενιαίας θυρίδας» εξαγωγών — υπηρεσίες γραφείου υποστήριξης — τη δημοσίευση βάσεων δεδομένων για τις διεθνείς αγορές και τις διαδικασίες εξαγωγών — την έναρξη λειτουργίας υπηρεσίας Διαμεσολαβητή για να συμβάλλει στην αντιμετώπιση των εμποδίων από τους εξαγωγείς κατά τη διαδικασία εξαγωγών — την ψηφιοποίηση των εσωτερικών διαδικασιών του Enterprise Greece και τη δημιουργία ψηφιακής θωράκισης του επενδυτικού χαρτοφυλακίου του Enterprise Greece και των στρατηγικών επενδυτών — τη δημιουργία νέων ψηφιακών διαύλων επικοινωνίας με εξαγωγείς και υποψήφιους επενδυτές

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
				επενδυτές και εξαγωγείς, ψηφιοποίηση των εσωτερικών διαδικασιών στο Enterprise Greece και έναρξη υπηρεσίας Διαμεσολαβητή) που απαιτούνται για την ολοκλήρωση της ψηφιοποίησης του δικτύου οικονομικής διπλωματίας.						
307	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16634_Νέα βιομηχανικά πάρκα	Ορόσημο	Βιομηχανικά πάρκα — υλοποίηση επενδύσεων	Παροχή των αποτελεσμάτων των ελέγχων των κατασκευαστικών έργων, της πιστοποίησης των δικαιούχων για την ολοκλήρωση της επένδυσης και των παραστατικών πληρωμής για την πιστοποίηση της υλοποίησης επιλεγμένων επενδυτικών έργων σε βιομηχανικά πάρκα				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση της κατασκευής όλων των επενδυτικών έργων που επελέγησαν στο πλαίσιο των ανταγωνιστικών προσκλήσεων υποβολής προτάσεων
308	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός	Ορόσημο	Στρατηγικές επενδύσεις —	Παροχή των αποτελεσμάτων των				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση της κατασκευής όλων των επενδυτικών έργων που επελέγησαν σύμφωνα με την εγκριτική

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16593_Τροποποίηση του νομικού πλαισίου για την προσέλκυση στρατηγικών επενδύσεων		υλοποίηση επενδύσεων	ελέγχων των κατασκευαστικών έργων, της πιστοποίησης των δικαιούχων για την ολοκλήρωση της επένδυσης και των παραστατικών πληρωμής για την πιστοποίηση της υλοποίησης επιλεγμένων επενδυτικών έργων σε εμβληματικές επενδύσεις μεγάλης σημασίας						απόφαση της Διυπουργικής Επιτροπής Στρατηγικών Επενδύσεων
309	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16721_Επιτάχυνση της έξυπνης μεταποίησης	Ορόσημο	Μεταποιητικό τομέας — υλοποίηση επενδύσεων	Παροχή των αποτελεσμάτων των ελέγχων των παρεμβάσεων, της πιστοποίησης των δικαιούχων για την ολοκλήρωση της επένδυσης και των παραστατικών πληρωμής για την πιστοποίηση της υλοποίησης επιλεγμένων επενδυτικών έργων στον μεταποιητικό τομέα				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση της κατασκευής όλων των επενδυτικών έργων που επελέγησαν στο πλαίσιο των ανταγωνιστικών προσκλήσεων υποβολής προτάσεων

Ομάδα 28: Γεωργία

- Οικονομικός μετασχηματισμός στον γεωργικό τομέα (αναγνωριστικό: 16626)
- Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του αγροτοδιατροφικού τομέα (αναγνωριστικό: 16653)
- Προτάσεις δράσεων στον τομέα της υδατοκαλλιέργειας (αναγνωριστικό: 16584)
- Επενδύσεις στο εθνικό αρδευτικό δίκτυο μέσω προγραμμάτων ΣΔΙΤ (αναγνωριστικό: 16285)

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
310	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16626_Οικονομικός μετασχηματισμός στον γεωργικό τομέα	Ορόσημο	Οικονομικός μετασχηματισμός στον γεωργικό τομέα: Έναρξη του προγράμματος	Υπογραφή σύμβασης με τον εταίρο υλοποίησης				1ο τρίμηνο	2022	Δημοσίευση των προσκλήσεων υποβολής προτάσεων για τον οικονομικό μετασχηματισμό στον γεωργικό τομέα: Ανταγωνιστικές προσκλήσεις υποβολής προτάσεων με όρους αναφοράς που περιλαμβάνουν κριτήρια επιλεξιμότητας τα οποία διασφαλίζουν ότι τα επιλεγμένα έργα συμμορφώνονται με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση σχετικά με την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C 58/01) μέσω της χρήσης καταλόγου εξαιρέσεων και της απαίτησης συμμόρφωσης με την οικεία ενωσιακή και εθνική περιβαλλοντική νομοθεσία. Οι ανταγωνιστικές προσκλήσεις υποβολής προτάσεων περιλαμβάνουν τις ακόλουθες δράσεις: δράσεις που αφορούν την ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση μονάδων παραγωγής, κτιρίων και μηχανολογικού εξοπλισμού με χαμηλή κατανάλωση ενέργειας, ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση τουριστικών εγκαταστάσεων (κτιρίων), φιλικά προς το περιβάλλον μέσα μεταφοράς (ηλεκτρικά αυτοκίνητα, ποδήλατα κ.λπ.), στήριξη φιλικών προς το περιβάλλον διαδικασιών παραγωγής και αποδοτικής χρήσης των πόρων στις ΜΜΕ,

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
										ανανεώσιμες πηγές ενέργειας (ηλιακή ενέργεια), μέτρα προσαρμογή στην κλιματική αλλαγή και μέτρα πρόληψης και διαχείριση των κινδύνων που συνδέονται με το κλίμα, την προστασία της βιοποικιλότητας και τη φυσική κληρονομιά και τους φυσικούς πόρους
311	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16653_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του αγροτοδιατροφικού τομέα	Ορόσημο	Δημοσίευση της πρόσκλησης υποβολής προτάσεων για τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό του αγροτοδιατροφικού τομέα	Δημοσίευση της πρόσκλησης υποβολής προτάσεων				3ο τρίμηνο	2022	Δημοσίευση της πρόσκλησης υποβολής προτάσεων για το έργο ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού για την ανάπτυξη μεγάλης κλίμακας ανοικτής ψηφιακής γεωργικής υποδομής και γνωστικού γεωργικού περιβάλλοντος για την παραγωγική διαδικασία και τη διαχείριση των φυσικών πόρων
312	4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος — 16285_Επενδύσεις στο εθνικό αρδευτικό δίκτυο μέσω προγραμμάτων ΣΔΙΤ	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση συμβάσεων για αρδευτικά έργα	Ανάθεση συμβάσεων				4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Ανάθεση συμβάσεων ΣΔΙΤ για την κατασκευή και τη λειτουργία των 18 αρδευτικών έργων που απαριθμούνται στον κατάλογο. Για κάθε επιμέρους επένδυση, πρέπει να διασφαλίζεται η πλήρης συμμόρφωση με τις απαιτήσεις της ενωσιακής νομοθεσίας, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της οδηγίας-πλαισίου για τα ύδατα πριν, κατά και μετά την έναρξη οποιωνδήποτε κατασκευαστικών εργασιών. Ειδικότερα, κατά τη δημοσίευση του σχεδίου εκτίμησης περιβαλλοντικών επιπτώσεων για δημόσια διαβούλευση, θα πρέπει να αιτιολογείται ο σκοπός της επένδυσης σε σύγκριση με εναλλακτικές λύσεις, τόσο όσον αφορά τον στόχο (έκταση της αρδευόμενης γης έναντι της βιώσιμης αναγέννησης της υπαίθρου) όσο και τα μέσα (μείωση της ζήτησης νερού και λύσεις που βασίζονται στη φύση).

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
										Κάθε επένδυση σε φράγματα πρέπει να πληροί τα ακόλουθα κριτήρια: (i) οι εκπομπές αερίων του θερμοκηπίου στον κύκλο ζωής από την παραγωγή ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας από υδροηλεκτρική ενέργεια είναι χαμηλότερες από 100 g CO2e/kWh· ή η πυκνότητα ισχύος της εγκατάστασης παραγωγής ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας υπερβαίνει τα 5W/m² και· (ii) έχουν εφαρμοστεί ή εφαρμόζονται όλα τα τεχνικά εφικτά και οικολογικά συναφή μέτρα μετριασμού για τη μείωση των δυσμενών επιπτώσεων στα ύδατα και στους σχετικούς οικοτόπους και είδη, λαμβάνοντας επίσης υπόψη τις προβλεπόμενες μελλοντικές επιπτώσεις της κλιματικής αλλαγής και την εφαρμογή μέτρων προσαρμογής, και (iii) στην περίπτωση νεόδμητου φράγματος, διασφαλίζεται ότι αυτό δεν προκαλεί υποβάθμιση ούτε θέτει σε κίνδυνο την επίτευξη της καλής κατάστασης των σχετικών και συνδεδεμένων υδατικών συστημάτων· και (iv) διερευνήθηκαν άλλες πιθανές εναλλακτικές λύσεις αντί της κατασκευής του φράγματος και οι αρχές αναφέρουν τους λόγους για τους οποίους οι εναλλακτικές αυτές λύσεις δεν ήταν εφικτές, κατά περίπτωση.
313	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού του γεωργικού τομέα	Έκθεση ολοκλήρωσης Ενσωμάτωση ψηφιακών υπηρεσιών				2ο τρίμηνο	2025	Ολοκλήρωση των δύο συνιστωσών: 1. Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του γεωργικού τομέα, ο οποίος περιλαμβάνει την ανάπτυξη ευρείας κλίμακας ανοικτής ψηφιακής γεωργικής

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	οικονομίας — 16653_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του αγροτοδιατροφικού τομέα			εξωστρέφειας του γεωργικού τομέα στην πλατφόρμα Easy Agro Expo.						υποδομής, με υποδομές υπολογιστικού νέφους (υπολογιστική αιχμής) και μεγάλης κλίμακας ικανότητες επεξεργασίας δεδομένων γεωσκόπησης (δορυφορικών και εναέριων/μη επανδρωμένων αεροσκαφών) και διεπιστημονικών τεχνολογιών· 2. Εξωστρεφής γεωργία, η οποία περιλαμβάνει τη βελτίωση της πλατφόρμας Easy Agro Expo για την έκδοση πιστοποιητικών εξαγωγών, την ανάπτυξη συστήματος διαχείρισης των δεδομένων για τις εισαγωγές και το ενδοκοινοτικό εμπόριο, την ανάπτυξη συστήματος επιχειρηματικών πληροφοριών για τις εισαγωγές και τις εξαγωγές και την αναβάθμιση της δικτυακής πύλης προώθησης προϊόντων «Greek Farms».
314	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16626_Οικονομικός μετασχηματισμός στον γεωργικό τομέα	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του οικονομικού μετασχηματισμού στον γεωργικό τομέα	Περάτωση του έργου με την έκδοση πιστοποιητικών ελέγχου από δικαιούχους με την έγκριση του Υπουργείου Αγροτικής Ανάπτυξης				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Οικονομικός μετασχηματισμός στον γεωργικό τομέα: Λογιστικό κλείσιμο όλων των συνιστωσών: 1. Καινοτομία και πράσινη μετάβαση στη μεταποίηση γεωργικών προϊόντων 2. Εκσυγχρονισμός του πρωτογενούς τομέα 3. Πράσινος αγροτουρισμός 4. Αναδιάρθρωση καλλιεργειών 5. Γενετική βελτίωση ζώων
315	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας —	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση των δράσεων για την υδατοκαλλιέργεια	Έκθεση ολοκλήρωσης				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Υδατοκαλλιέργεια: Ολοκλήρωση όλων των δράσεων, οι οποίες περιλαμβάνουν την αναβάθμιση των μονάδων παραγωγής, του εξοπλισμού, του εξοπλισμού διαχείρισης αποβλήτων, τις νέες τεχνολογίες — ΤΠΕ, την προώθηση νέων προϊόντων, τη μεταφορά τεχνογνωσίας, την τράπεζα γενετικού υλικού, την

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	16584_Προτάσεις δράσεων στον τομέα της υδατοκαλλιέργειας									παροχή συμβουλών από εμπειρογνώμονες.
316	4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος — 16285_Επενδύσεις στο εθνικό αρδευτικό δίκτυο μέσω προγραμμάτων ΣΔΙΤ	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση αρδευτικών έργων	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου βάσει πιστοποιητικού ανεξάρτητου μηχανικού εγκεκριμένου από το Υπουργείο Αγροτικής Ανάπτυξης				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Άρδευση: Ολοκλήρωση και έναρξη λειτουργίας των 18 έργων.

ΙΗ. ΣΥΝΙΣΤΩΣΑ 4.7: ΒΕΛΤΙΩΣΗ ΤΗΣ ΑΝΤΑΓΩΝΙΣΤΙΚΟΤΗΤΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΠΡΟΩΘΗΣΗ ΙΔΙΩΤΙΚΩΝ ΕΠΕΝΔΥΣΕΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΕΞΑΓΩΓΩΝ

Η συγκεκριμένη συνιστώσα του ελληνικού σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας αποσκοπεί στην παροχή κινήτρων για ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις και στην ενίσχυση του εξαγωγικού προσανατολισμού της οικονομίας μέσω της αντιμετώπισης μακροπρόθεσμων διαρθρωτικών ζητημάτων και της δημιουργίας επιχειρηματικού περιβάλλοντος ευνοϊκού για την ανάπτυξη της οικονομικής δραστηριότητας. Συνίσταται σε μέτρα που ενθαρρύνουν τη αύξησης του μεγέθους των επιχειρήσεων ώστε να επιτύχουν οικονομίες κλίμακας και τις βοηθούν να διεισδύσουν σε ξένες αγορές, αίρουν την υπερβολική διοικητική επιβάρυνση για τις επιχειρήσεις, ενισχύουν τη συμμόρφωση και τους ισότιμους όρους ανταγωνισμού μέσω της αποτελεσματικής εποπτείας της αγοράς, και δημιουργούν ένα απλούστερο και πιο προβλέψιμο κανονιστικό πλαίσιο. Τα μέτρα αυτά συμπληρώνονται με την πρόταση για τη χρήση δανειακής στήριξης στο πλαίσιο του Μηχανισμού Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας με σκοπό τη διευκόλυνση της παροχής οικονομικών κινήτρων στον ιδιωτικό τομέα, με στόχο την προώθηση των ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων. Η εν λόγω δανειακή στήριξη αναμένεται να διοχετευθεί στην οικονομία μέσω τριών διαφορετικών διαύλων, και συγκεκριμένα των χρηματοπιστωτικών ιδρυμάτων (μέσω αγοράς εταιρικών ομολόγων ή κοινοπρακτικών δανείων), μιας πλατφόρμας ιδίων κεφαλαίων και της χρήσης μέρους της εθνικής συνιστώσας του προγράμματος InvestEU για την Ελλάδα. Η συνιστώσα υποστηρίζει την εφαρμογή των ειδικών ανά χώρα συστάσεων για τις δημόσιες και ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις (ειδική ανά χώρα σύσταση 3 του 2020 και ειδική ανά χώρα σύσταση 2 του 2019). Αναμένεται ότι κανένα μέτρο στη συνιστώσα αυτή δεν θα βλάπτει σημαντικά τους περιβαλλοντικούς στόχους κατά την έννοια του άρθρου 17 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2020/852, λαμβανομένων υπόψη της περιγραφής των μέτρων και των μέτρων μετριασμού που προβλέπονται στο σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας σύμφωνα με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση για την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C58/01).

ΙΗ.1. Περιγραφή των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων που είναι επιλέξιμες για λήψη μη επιστρεπτέας χρηματοδοτικής στήριξης

Μεταρρύθμιση: Δράσεις για την απλούστευση του επιχειρηματικού περιβάλλοντος και την αναβάθμιση της ποιότητας και της ασφάλειάς του (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16543)

Η μεταρρύθμιση αποσκοπεί στη δημιουργία ελκυστικού επιχειρηματικού περιβάλλοντος που ευνοεί τις επενδύσεις, στη διευκόλυνση της διείσδυσης των επιχειρήσεων και στη δημιουργία θέσεων εργασίας, καθώς και στην εξασφάλιση αποτελεσματικής εποπτείας της αγοράς. Η μεταρρύθμιση περιλαμβάνει δέσμη δράσεων για την απλούστευση των διαδικασιών και των απαιτήσεων που σχετίζονται με την επιχειρηματική δραστηριότητα, ενισχύοντας παράλληλα την κανονιστική ασφάλεια και ποιότητα, και συγκεκριμένα με την επέκταση της απλούστευσης των διαδικασιών αδειοδότησης για επενδύσεις σε πρόσθετες οικονομικές δραστηριότητες, την αναθεώρηση του νομοθετικού πλαισίου για τη λειτουργία της μεταποιητικής δραστηριότητας στην περιφέρεια Αττικής και την κωδικοποίηση της κατακερματισμένης νομοθεσίας για την αδειοδότηση. Η μεταρρύθμιση περιλαμβάνει επίσης δράσεις για τη βελτίωση του πλαισίου εποπτείας της αγοράς, και συγκεκριμένα με την επανεξέταση της πολιτικής για την ποιότητα όσον αφορά την τυποποίηση, τη διαπίστευση και τη συμμόρφωση, την ενίσχυση των δομών εποπτείας της αγοράς και των αρμόδιων αρχών, και την επέκταση του πλαισίου εποπτείας σε νέους τομείς επιθεώρησης. Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Τετάρτη, 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2025.

Μεταρρύθμιση: Διευκόλυνση της επιχειρηματικής δραστηριότητας (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16591)

Η μεταρρύθμιση αποσκοπεί στη βελτίωση του επιχειρηματικού περιβάλλοντος και στην ελάφρυνση της διοικητικής και κανονιστικής επιβάρυνσης για τις επιχειρήσεις. Η

μεταρρύθμιση έχει επίσης ως στόχο τη βελτίωση της κατάταξης της Ελλάδας σε διεθνείς δείκτες, ιδίως της βαθμολογίας της Παγκόσμιας Τράπεζας Doing Business, και συγκεκριμένα όσον αφορά την λήψη πιστώσεων, τη λήψη ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας, την καταχώριση ακίνητης περιουσίας και την απόκτηση άδειας κατασκευής, με τη μείωση των διαδικασιών, του χρόνου και του κόστους και της διασφάλισης σταθερού και προβλέψιμου νομοθετικού πλαισίου. Συγκεκριμένα, περιλαμβάνει μια σειρά παρεμβάσεων για τη μείωση της πολυπλοκότητας των διαδικασιών, του κόστους και του χρόνου που αφιερώνεται στους προαναφερθέντες τομείς, καθώς και την κατάρτιση του προσωπικού του δημόσιου τομέα που συμμετέχει στις εν λόγω διαδικασίες, καθώς και δραστηριότητες προβολής σε βασικούς ενδιαφερόμενους φορείς. Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Κυριακή, 30 Ιουνίου 2024.

Μεταρρύθμιση: Καθεστώς παροχής κινήτρων για την παραγωγικότητα και την εξωστρέφεια των επιχειρήσεων (αύξηση του μεγέθους των επιχειρήσεων) (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16598)

Η μεταρρύθμιση αποσκοπεί στην αντιμετώπιση των αδυναμιών που συνδέονται με το μικρό, κατά κύριο λόγο, μέγεθος των ελληνικών επιχειρήσεων. Θα δημιουργήσει ένα φάσμα φορολογικών και άλλων κινήτρων για να ενθαρρύνει τους αυτοαπασχολούμενους και τις πολύ μικρές, μικρές και μεσαίες επιχειρήσεις να αυξήσουν τις οικονομίες κλίμακας μέσω συγχωνεύσεων, μετατροπών, εξαγορών και μηχανισμών και πλατφορμών συνεργασίας, όπως κοινές επιχειρήσεις, συνεργατικοί σχηματισμοί που θα προωθήσουν επίσης την αύξηση της παραγωγικότητας και των εξαγωγών. Η υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις Πέμπτη, 31 Μαρτίου 2022.

ΙΗ.2. Ορόσημα, στόχοι, δείκτες και χρονοδιάγραμμα για την παρακολούθηση και την υλοποίηση της μη επιστρεπτέας χρηματοδοτικής στήριξης

Βασική μεταρρύθμιση 10: Δράσεις για την απλούστευση του επιχειρηματικού περιβάλλοντος και την αναβάθμιση της ποιότητας και της ασφάλειάς του — Διευκόλυνση της επιχειρηματικής δραστηριότητας

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
317	18 - 4.7. Βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και προώθηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και εξαγωγών — 16543_Δράσεις για την απλούστευση του επιχειρηματικού περιβάλλοντος και την αναβάθμιση της ποιότητας και της ασφάλειάς του	Ορόσημο	Θέσπιση της πολιτικής για την ποιότητα και νέο κανονιστικό πλαίσιο για τις υποδομές ποιότητας	Θέσπιση εθνικής στρατηγικής για τις υποδομές ποιότητας στην Ελλάδα και έκδοση αναγκαίου εξουσιοδοτικού κανονισμού για την τυποποίηση, τη μετρολογία, τη διαπίστευση και την αξιολόγηση της συμμόρφωσης μέσω των αναγκαίων νομοθετικών πράξεων (να παρασχεθούν τα στοιχεία της Επίσημης Εφημερίδας)· και ψήφιση νομοθετικών τροποποιήσεων του νόμου 3325/2005				2ο τρίμηνο	2023	α) Ανάπτυξη ενός σύγχρονου κανονιστικού, οργανωτικού και λειτουργικού πλαισίου για τις ποιοτικές υποδομές στην Ελλάδα σύμφωνα με τον κανονισμό 765/2008 σχετικά με τη διαπίστευση των οργανισμών αξιολόγησης της συμμόρφωσης· και β) έναρξη ισχύος της νομοθεσίας για τη μεταρρύθμιση του κανονιστικού πλαισίου σχετικά με την εγκατάσταση μεταποιητικών δραστηριοτήτων στην Αττική με σκοπό την εξάλειψη υπερβολικά υψηλών περιορισμών που δεν είναι αναλογικοί προς τους στόχους πολιτικής. Το πεδίο εφαρμογής του στοιχείου β) καλύπτει τη δημιουργία νέων βιομηχανικών μονάδων και τον εκσυγχρονισμό υφιστάμενων μονάδων που λειτουργούν στην Αττική, καθώς και τη μετεγκατάσταση και επέκταση υφιστάμενων εγκαταστάσεων στην Αττική.

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
				(Δεύτερο μέρος σχετικά με την εγκατάσταση, την επέκταση και τον εκσυγχρονισμό μεταποιητικών δραστηριοτήτων στην Περιφέρεια Αττικής						
318	18 - 4.7. Βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και προώθηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και εξαγωγών — 16591_Διευκόλυνση της επιχειρηματικής δραστηριότητας	Ορόσημο	Βελτίωση του επιχειρηματικού περιβάλλοντος — διευκόλυνση της επιχειρηματικής δραστηριότητας	-Όσον αφορά δράσεις που απαιτούν νομοθεσία: Δημοσίευση της νομοθεσίας στην Επίσημη Εφημερίδα (παραπομπή στην Επίσημη Εφημερίδα) -Όσον αφορά λειτουργίες, πλατφόρμες και μητρώα διαλειτουργικότητας: Έναρξη λειτουργίας των συστημάτων (πιστοποιείται με έκθεση) -Παράδοση				2ο τρίμηνο	2024	Ολοκλήρωση της μεταρρύθμισης για τη μείωση της πολυπλοκότητας των διαδικασιών, του χρόνου και του κόστους σε τέσσερις υποτομείς: λήψη πιστώσεων, απόκτηση σύνδεσης ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας, καταχώριση ακίνητης περιουσίας και απόκτηση άδειας κατασκευής Συγκεκριμένα, η μεταρρύθμιση θα περιλαμβάνει τα ακόλουθα υποέργα και δράσεις: 1. Λήψη πιστώσεων — Θέσπιση σύγχρονου και αξιόπιστου κανονιστικού πλαισίου για εξασφαλίσεις σε κινητά περιουσιακά στοιχεία — Δημιουργία μητρώου ασφαλών συναλλαγών 2. Απόκτηση άδειας κατασκευής — Επίτευξη διαλειτουργικότητας μεταξύ του συστήματος ηλεκτρονικής έκδοσης αδειών (e-Άδειες) για τις οικοδομικές άδειες με άλλα δημόσια συστήματα — Υλοποίηση εκστρατειών προβολής με ενδιαφερόμενους φορείς του ιδιωτικού τομέα — Εξοπλισμός και κατάρτιση προσωπικού — Κατευθυντήριες γραμμές που διατίθενται στο διαδίκτυο — Κατάλογος τελών που διατίθεται στο διαδίκτυο

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
				εξοπλισμού (πιστοποιείται με έκθεση και απόδειξη αγοράς) -Ολοκλήρωση εκστρατειών και έκδοση κατευθυντήριων γραμμών (πιστοποιείται με τις εκδοθείσες κατευθυντήριες γραμμές/εγκυκλίους)						— Λειτουργίες εσωτερικού ψηφιακού ελέγχου για την Πυροσβεστική Υπηρεσία 3. Λήψη ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας — Απλούστευση/μείωση των απαιτήσεων για υποβολή αίτησης στον ΔΕΔΔΗΕ και ενοποίηση του συστήματος δήλωσης τετραγωνικών μέτρων στους Δήμους 4. Καταχώριση ακίνητης περιουσίας — Δημιουργία ηλεκτρονικής πλατφόρμας που θα παρέχει στους αγοραστές τη δυνατότητα εκπλήρωσης όλων των απαιτήσεων για τη μεταβίβαση ακίνητης περιουσίας στο διαδίκτυο
319	18 - 4.7. Βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και προώθηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και εξαγωγών — 16543_Δράσεις για την απλούστευση του επιχειρηματικού περιβάλλοντος και την αναβάθμιση της ποιότητας και της ασφάλειάς του	Ορόσημο	Βελτίωση του επιχειρηματικού περιβάλλοντος — απλούστευση της αδειοδότησης και εποπτεία της αγοράς	Δημοσίευση της νομοθεσίας στην Επίσημη Εφημερίδα (παραπομπή στην Επίσημη Εφημερίδα)				4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Έναρξη ισχύος της νομοθεσίας για τη μεταρρύθμιση και λήψη των αναγκαίων μέτρων για την περαιτέρω βελτίωση του κανονιστικού πλαισίου όσον αφορά την αδειοδότηση και την αποτελεσματική εποπτεία των επιχειρήσεων: — ανάληψη εκ των υστέρων εκτίμησης επιπτώσεων της μεταρρύθμισης της αδειοδότησης που θα πραγματοποιηθεί έως το πρώτο τρίμηνο του 2024 και υλοποίηση των συστάσεων πολιτικής, — επανεξέταση και απλούστευση των διαδικασιών αδειοδότησης για νέες οικονομικές δραστηριότητες που ορίζονται στον νόμο 4442/16, με τη μείωση των απαιτήσεων και των πιστοποιητικών, την κατάργηση των σταδίων της διαδικασίας χωρίς προστιθέμενη αξία, τη μείωση του χρόνου επεξεργασίας των αιτήσεων και τον περιορισμό του εκ των προτέρων ελέγχου μόνο σε δραστηριότητες υψηλού κινδύνου, σύμφωνα με τις αρχές των νόμων 4442/2016 και

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
										4512/2018, — κωδικοποίηση των νόμων 3325/2005, 3982/2011, 4302/2014 και 4442/2016, — ανάπτυξη στρατηγικής για την εποπτεία της αγοράς σύμφωνα με τον κανονισμό 1020/2019, και — αποτελεσματική εφαρμογή του νέου συστήματος εποπτείας των οικονομικών δραστηριοτήτων σύμφωνα με τον νόμο 4512/18, με την έκδοση σχετικών νομοθετικών πράξεων και τη θέσπιση συστήματος αξιολόγησης των ελεγκτικών αρχών, — εφαρμογή και ανάπτυξη εργαλείων πληροφορικής για τη διευκόλυνση των διαδικασιών εποπτείας της αγοράς

ΙΗ.3. Περιγραφή των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων που συνδέονται με τη λήψη δανείου

Επένδυση: Δανειακή διευκόλυνση (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16980)

Η επένδυση αφορά τη χρήση δανειακής στήριξης στο πλαίσιο του Μηχανισμού Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας με σκοπό τη διευκόλυνση της παροχής οικονομικών κινήτρων στον ιδιωτικό τομέα και την προώθηση των ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων. Η δανειακή διευκόλυνση θα αξιοποιεί διάφορους διαύλους διανομής, και συγκεκριμένα χρηματοπιστωτικά ιδρύματα (μέσω της αγοράς εταιρικών ομολόγων ή κοινοπρακτικών δανείων, ύψους 11 728 εκατ. EUR), μια πλατφόρμα ιδίων κεφαλαίων (500 εκατ. EUR) και τη συνιστώσα κράτους μέλους του προγράμματος InvestEU (500 εκατ. EUR). Για να διασφαλιστεί ότι το μέτρο συμμορφώνεται με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση σχετικά με την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C58/01), οι συμφωνίες στο πλαίσιο της δανειακής διευκόλυνσης:

i. απαιτούν την εφαρμογή του εγγράφου τεχνικής καθοδήγησης της Επιτροπής σχετικά με τον έλεγχο βιωσιμότητας για το ταμείο InvestEU·

ii. αποκλείουν από την επιλεξιμότητα τον ακόλουθο κατάλογο δραστηριοτήτων και περιουσιακών στοιχείων: i) δραστηριότητες και περιουσιακά στοιχεία που σχετίζονται με τα ορυκτά καύσιμα, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της μεταγενέστερης χρήσης[41]· ii) δραστηριότητες και περιουσιακά στοιχεία στο πλαίσιο του συστήματος εμπορίας δικαιωμάτων εκπομπής της ΕΕ (ΣΕΔΕ) για την επίτευξη των προβλεπόμενων εκπομπών αερίων του θερμοκηπίου που δεν είναι χαμηλότερες από τους σχετικούς δείκτες αναφοράς[42]· iii) δραστηριότητες και περιουσιακά στοιχεία που σχετίζονται με χώρους υγειονομικής ταφής αποβλήτων, αποτεφρωτήρες[43] και μονάδες μηχανικής βιολογικής επεξεργασίας[44]· και iv) δραστηριότητες και περιουσιακά στοιχεία όπου η μακροπρόθεσμη διάθεση αποβλήτων μπορεί να βλάψει το περιβάλλον· και

iii. απαιτούν την επαλήθευση της νομικής συμμόρφωσης των έργων με τη σχετική ενωσιακή και εθνική περιβαλλοντική νομοθεσία για όλες τις συναλλαγές, συμπεριλαμβανομένων εκείνων που εξαιρούνται από τον έλεγχο βιωσιμότητας.

[41] Εξαιρουμένων των έργων στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου για την παραγωγή ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας και/ή θερμότητας, καθώς και των σχετικών υποδομών μεταφοράς και διανομής, με χρήση φυσικού αερίου, τα οποία πληρούν τους όρους που καθορίζονται στο παράρτημα ΙΙΙ της τεχνικής καθοδήγησης σχετικά με την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C 58/01).

[42] Όταν η υποστηριζόμενη δραστηριότητα επιτυγχάνει προβλεπόμενες εκπομπές αερίων του θερμοκηπίου που δεν είναι σημαντικά χαμηλότερες από τους σχετικούς δείκτες αναφοράς, θα πρέπει να παρέχεται εξήγηση των λόγων για τους οποίους αυτό δεν είναι εφικτό. Δείκτες αναφοράς που καθορίζονται για τη δωρεάν κατανομή όσον αφορά δραστηριότητες που εμπίπτουν στο πεδίο εφαρμογής του συστήματος εμπορίας δικαιωμάτων εκπομπών, όπως ορίζονται στον εκτελεστικό κανονισμό (ΕΕ) 2021/447 της Επιτροπής.

[43] Η εξαίρεση αυτή δεν ισχύει για δράσεις στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου σε μονάδες που ασχολούνται αποκλειστικά με την επεξεργασία μη ανακυκλώσιμων επικίνδυνων αποβλήτων, καθώς και σε υφιστάμενες μονάδες, όταν οι δράσεις στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου αποσκοπούν στην αύξηση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης, στη δέσμευση των καυσαερίων για αποθήκευση ή χρήση ή στην ανάκτηση υλικών από την αποτέφρωση τέφρας, υπό την προϋπόθεση ότι οι εν λόγω δράσεις στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου δεν οδηγούν σε αύξηση της ικανότητας επεξεργασίας αποβλήτων των μονάδων ή σε παράταση της διάρκειας ζωής των μονάδων· για τον σκοπό αυτόν παρέχονται αποδεικτικά στοιχεία σε επίπεδο μονάδας.

[44] Η εξαίρεση αυτή δεν ισχύει για δράσεις στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου σε υφιστάμενες μονάδες μηχανικής βιολογικής επεξεργασίας, όταν οι δράσεις στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου αποσκοπούν στην αύξηση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης ή στη μετασκευή για εργασίες ανακύκλωσης διαχωρισμένων αποβλήτων σε βιοαπόβλητα λιπασματοποίησης και αναερόβιας αποδόμησης βιολογικών αποβλήτων, υπό την προϋπόθεση ότι οι δράσεις αυτές στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος μέτρου δεν οδηγούν σε αύξηση της ικανότητας επεξεργασίας αποβλήτων των μονάδων ή σε παράταση της διάρκειας ζωής των μονάδων· για τον σκοπό αυτόν παρέχονται αποδεικτικά στοιχεία σε επίπεδο μονάδας.

Επιπροσθέτως, η δανειακή διευκόλυνση προβλέπει τη δέσμευση των χρηματοπιστωτικών ιδρυμάτων και του προγράμματος InvestEU να επενδύσουν τουλάχιστον το 38,5 % των κονδυλίων για τη στήριξη της κλιματικής μετάβασης και το 20,8 % των κονδυλίων για τη στήριξη της ψηφιακής μετάβασης, χρησιμοποιώντας τη μεθοδολογία των παραρτημάτων VI και VII του κανονισμού για τον μηχανισμό ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας.

Πριν από κάθε αίτημα εκταμίευσης, οι ανεξάρτητοι ελεγκτές θα επαληθεύουν τη συμμόρφωση με την αρχή της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» και με τον κλιματικό στόχο του 38,5 % και τον ψηφιακό στόχο του 20,8 %

Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 30 Ιουνίου 2026.

ΙΗ.4. Ορόσημα, στόχοι, δείκτες και χρονοδιάγραμμα για την παρακολούθηση και την υλοποίηση του δανείου

Δανειακή διευκόλυνση (16890)

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/ στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
320	4.7. Βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και προώθηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και εξαγωγών — 16980_Δανειακή διευκόλυνση για το σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας	Ορόσημο	Επιχειρησιακές συμφωνίες με διεθνή χρηματοπιστωτικά ιδρύματα	Υπογραφή επιχειρησιακής συμφωνίας με ένα διεθνές Χρηματοπιστωτικό ίδρυμα				3ο τρίμηνο	2021	Υπογραφή των επιχειρησιακών συμφωνιών μεταξύ του Υπουργείου Οικονομικών και τουλάχιστον ενός διεθνούς χρηματοπιστωτικού ιδρύματος, οι οποίες θα περιλαμβάνουν: α) Κριτήρια επιλογής για τη συμμόρφωση με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση σχετικά με την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C 58/01) των στηριζόμενων δραστηριοτήτων, βάσει της οποίας απαιτείται η χρήση ελέγχου βιωσιμότητας, ένας κατάλογος εξαιρέσεων και υποχρεωτικοί έλεγχοι νομικής συμμόρφωσης με τη σχετική ενωσιακή και εθνική περιβαλλοντική νομοθεσία από ανεξάρτητο ελεγκτή. β) Δέσμευση για επένδυση τουλάχιστον του 38,5 % των κονδυλίων για τη στήριξη της κλιματικής μετάβασης και του 20,8 % των κονδυλίων για τη στήριξη της ψηφιακής μετάβασης, χρησιμοποιώντας τη μεθοδολογία των παραρτημάτων VI και VII του κανονισμού για τον μηχανισμό ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας.
321	4.7. Βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και προώθηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και εξαγωγών — 16980_Δανειακή διευκόλυνση	Ορόσημο	Δημοσίευση της πρόσκλησης υποβολής προσφορών για εμπορικές τράπεζες	Δημοσίευση της πρόσκλησης				3ο τρίμηνο	2021	Δημοσίευση της πρόσκλησης υποβολής προσφορών για την επιλογή εμπορικών τραπεζών, η οποία θα περιλαμβάνει: α) Κριτήρια επιλογής για τη συμμόρφωση με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση σχετικά με την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C 58/01) των στηριζόμενων δραστηριοτήτων, βάσει της οποίας απαιτείται η χρήση ελέγχου βιωσιμότητας, ένας κατάλογος εξαιρέσεων και υποχρεωτικοί έλεγχοι νομικής συμμόρφωσης με τη σχετική ενωσιακή και εθνική περιβαλλοντική νομοθεσία από ανεξάρτητο ελεγκτή. β) Δέσμευση για επένδυση τουλάχιστον του 38,5 % των κονδυλίων για τη στήριξη της κλιματικής μετάβασης και του 20,8 % των κονδυλίων για τη στήριξη της ψηφιακής μετάβασης, χρησιμοποιώντας τη μεθοδολογία των

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/ στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
				Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	για το σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας									παραρτημάτων VI και VII του κανονισμού για τον μηχανισμό ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας.
322	4.7. Βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και προώθηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και εξαγωγών — 16980_Δανειακή διευκόλυνση για το σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας	Ορόσημο	Σύμβαση για την πλατφόρμα ιδίων κεφαλαίων	Υπογραφή σύμβασης εντολής				1ο τρίμηνο	2022	Υπογραφή της σύμβασης εντολής μεταξύ του Υπουργείου Οικονομικών και της Ελληνικής Αναπτυξιακής Τράπεζας Επενδύσεων, η οποία θα διαχειρίζεται τα κεφάλαια ενδιάμεσης χρηματοδότησης (Mezzanine Fund of Funds) και το Ταμείο Επιχειρηματικών Συμμετοχών (Innovate Now Equifund) Η σύμβαση εντολής περιλαμβάνει τα κριτήρια επιλογής για τη συμμόρφωση με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση σχετικά με την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C58/01) των στηριζόμενων επιχειρήσεων, βάσει της οποίας απαιτείται η χρήση ελέγχου βιωσιμότητας, ένας κατάλογος εξαιρέσεων και υποχρεωτικοί έλεγχοι νομικής συμμόρφωσης με τη σχετική ενωσιακή και εθνική περιβαλλοντική νομοθεσία από ανεξάρτητο ελεγκτή.
323	4.7. Βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και προώθηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και εξαγωγών — 16980_Δανειακή	Ορόσημο	Συμφωνία συνεισφοράς του InvestEU	Υπογραφή συμφωνίας συνεισφοράς				1ο τρίμηνο	2022	Υπογραφή της συμφωνίας συνεισφοράς του προγράμματος InvestEU μεταξύ του Υπουργείου Οικονομικών και της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής, η οποία περιλαμβάνει: α) τα κριτήρια επιλογής για τη συμμόρφωση με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση σχετικά με την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C 58/01) των στηριζόμενων επιχειρήσεων, βάσει της οποίας απαιτείται η χρήση ελέγχου βιωσιμότητας, ένας κατάλογος εξαιρέσεων και υποχρεωτικοί έλεγχοι νομικής συμμόρφωσης με τη σχετική ενωσιακή και εθνική περιβαλλοντική νομοθεσία από ανεξάρτητο ελεγκτή. β) Δέσμευση για επένδυση τουλάχιστον του 38,5 % των κονδυλίων για τη

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/ στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	διευκόλυνση για το σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας									στήριξη της κλιματικής μετάβασης και του 20,8 % των κονδυλίων για τη στήριξη της ψηφιακής μετάβασης, χρησιμοποιώντας τη μεθοδολογία των παραρτημάτων VI και VII του κανονισμού για τον μηχανισμό ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας.
324	4.7. Βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και προώθηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και εξαγωγών — 16980_Δανειακή διευκόλυνση για το σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας	Στόχος	Υπογραφή πιστώσεων ύψους 586,4 εκατ. EUR από χρηματοπιστωτικά ιδρύματα με τελικούς δικαιούχους		Ποσοστό υπογεγραμμένων πιστώσεων	0	5	4ο τρίμηνο	2022	Υπογραφή δανειακών διευκολύνσεων του ΜΑΑ ύψους 586,4 εκατ. EUR με τους τελικούς δικαιούχους (συμπεριλαμβανομένων των τελών διαχείρισης) που αφορούν διεθνή χρηματοπιστωτικά ιδρύματα και εμπορικές τράπεζες, σύμφωνα με την εντολή που ορίζεται στο ορόσημο και κατόπιν εκ των προτέρων επαλήθευσης από ανεξάρτητους ελεγκτές της συμμόρφωσης με την αρχή της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» και με τον κλιματικό στόχο του 38,5 % και τον ψηφιακό στόχο του 20,8 %.
325	4.7. Βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και προώθηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και εξαγωγών — 16980_Δανει	Στόχος	Υπογραφή πιστώσεων ύψους 3 518,4 εκατ. EUR από χρηματοπιστωτικ		Ποσοστό υπογεγραμμένων πιστώσεων	5	30	4ο τρίμηνο	2023	Υπογραφή δανειακών διευκολύνσεων του ΜΑΑ ύψους 3518,4 εκατ. EUR με τους τελικούς δικαιούχους (συμπεριλαμβανομένων των τελών διαχείρισης) που αφορούν διεθνή χρηματοπιστωτικά ιδρύματα και εμπορικές τράπεζες, σύμφωνα με την εντολή που ορίζεται στο ορόσημο και κατόπιν εκ των προτέρων επαλήθευσης από ανεξάρτητους ελεγκτές της συμμόρφωσης με την αρχή της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» και με τον κλιματικό στόχο του 38,5 % και τον ψηφιακό στόχο του 20,8 %.

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/ στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	ακή διευκόλυνση για το σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας		ά ιδρύματα με τελικούς δικαιούχους							
326	4.7. Βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και προώθηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και εξαγωγών — 16980_Δανειακή διευκόλυνση για το σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας	Στόχος	Υπογραφή πιστώσεων ύψους 5864 εκατ. EUR από χρηματοπιστωτικά ιδρύματα με τελικούς δικαιούχους		Ποσοστό υπογεγραμμένων πιστώσεων	30	50	4ο τρίμηνο	2024	Υπογραφή δανειακών διευκολύνσεων του ΜΑΑ ύψους 5864 εκατ. EUR με τους τελικούς δικαιούχους (συμπεριλαμβανομένων των τελών διαχείρισης) που αφορούν διεθνή χρηματοπιστωτικά ιδρύματα και εμπορικές τράπεζες, σύμφωνα με την εντολή που ορίζεται στο ορόσημο και κατόπιν εκ των προτέρων επαλήθευσης από ανεξάρτητους ελεγκτές της συμμόρφωσης με την αρχή της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» και με τον κλιματικό στόχο του 38,5 % και τον ψηφιακό στόχο του 20,8 %.
327	4.7. Βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και προώθηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και εξαγωγών —	Στόχος	Υπογραφή πιστώσεων ύψους 9 382,4 εκατ. EUR από χρηματο		Ποσοστό υπογεγραμμένων πιστώσεων	50	80	4ο τρίμηνο	2025	Υπογραφή δανειακών διευκολύνσεων του ΜΑΑ ύψους 9382,4 εκατ. EUR με τους τελικούς δικαιούχους (συμπεριλαμβανομένων των τελών διαχείρισης) που αφορούν διεθνή χρηματοπιστωτικά ιδρύματα και εμπορικές τράπεζες, σύμφωνα με την εντολή που ορίζεται στο ορόσημο και κατόπιν εκ των προτέρων επαλήθευσης από ανεξάρτητους ελεγκτές της συμμόρφωσης με την αρχή της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» και με τον κλιματικό στόχο του 38,5 % και τον ψηφιακό στόχο του 20,8 %.

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/ στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	16980_Δανειακή διευκόλυνση για το σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας		πιστωτικά ιδρύματα με τελικούς δικαιούχους							
328	4.7. Βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και προώθηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και εξαγωγών — 16980_Δανειακή διευκόλυνση για το σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας	Στόχος	Υπογραφή πιστώσεων ύψους 11 728 ε κατ. EUR από χρηματοπιστωτικά ιδρύματα με τελικούς δικαιούχους		Ποσοστό υπογεγραμμένων πιστώσεων	80	100	2ο τρίμηνο	2026	Υπογραφή δανειακών διευκολύνσεων του ΜΑΑ ύψους 11728 εκατ. EUR με τους τελικούς δικαιούχους (συμπεριλαμβανομένων των τελών διαχείρισης) που αφορούν διεθνή χρηματοπιστωτικά ιδρύματα και εμπορικές τράπεζες, σύμφωνα με την εντολή που ορίζεται στο ορόσημο και κατόπιν εκ των προτέρων επαλήθευσης από ανεξάρτητους ελεγκτές της συμμόρφωσης με την αρχή της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» και με τον κλιματικό στόχο του 38,5 % και τον ψηφιακό στόχο του 20,8 %.
329	4.7. Βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και προώθηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και εξαγωγών	Στόχος	Επένδυση του 100 % της στήριξης ιδίων κεφαλαίων		Ποσοστό της στήριξης ιδίων κεφαλαίων που επενδύθηκε	0	100	2ο τρίμηνο	2026	Επένδυση του 100 % της στήριξης ιδίων κεφαλαίων σύμφωνα με τη σύμβαση εντολής που ορίζεται στο ορόσημο, η οποία θα περιλαμβάνει τα κριτήρια επιλογής για τη συμμόρφωση με την τεχνική καθοδήγηση σχετικά με την εφαρμογή της αρχής της «μη πρόκλησης σημαντικής βλάβης» (2021/C 58/01) των στηριζόμενων επιχειρήσεων, βάσει της οποίας απαιτείται η χρήση ελέγχου βιωσιμότητας, ένας κατάλογος εξαιρέσεων και υποχρεωτικοί έλεγχοι νομικής συμμόρφωσης με τη σχετική ενωσιακή και εθνική περιβαλλοντική νομοθεσία από ανεξάρτητο

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/ στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
	— 16980_Δανειακή διευκόλυνση για το σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας									ελεγκτή.
330	4.7. Βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και προώθηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και εξαγωγών — 16980_Δανειακή διευκόλυνση για το σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας	Στόχος	Έγκριση πράξεων του InvestEU		Ποσοστό των εγκεκριμένων επενδυτικών πράξεων	0	100	2ο τρίμηνο	2026	Η επιτροπή επενδύσεων InvestEU εγκρίνει επενδυτικές πράξεις που ανέρχονται στο 100 % του συνολικού ποσού της στοχευόμενης χρηματοδότησης (ή των επενδύσεων που ενεργοποιήθηκαν) σύμφωνα με τον στόχο του 38,5 % για το κλίμα και του 20,8 % για τον ψηφιακό στόχο.

ΙΘ. ΤΕΧΝΙΚΗ ΒΟΗΘΕΙΑ

Η συγκεκριμένη συνιστώσα του ελληνικού σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας συνίσταται σε μέτρα για την ενίσχυση της διοικητικής ικανότητας της Υπηρεσίας Συντονισμού Μηχανισμού Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, ο οποίος είναι η νεοσυσταθείσα δομή που ασχολείται αποκλειστικά με τον συντονισμό και την υλοποίηση του σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας της Ελλάδας. Το μέτρο αποσκοπεί στην παροχή της αναγκαίας βοήθειας στην ελληνική διοίκηση για την επιτυχή καθοδήγηση της υλοποίησης του σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας. Ως εκ τούτου, αναμένεται να συμβάλει έμμεσα στην επίτευξη των στόχων του σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας, όπως υποστηρίζονται από τα μέτρα που περιλαμβάνονται στους τέσσερις πυλώνες, και να στηρίξει την εφαρμογή των σχετικών ειδικών ανά χώρα συστάσεων για την Ελλάδα, δηλαδή τις δημόσιες και ιδιωτικές επενδύσεις (ειδική ανά χώρα σύσταση 2 του 2019 και ειδική ανά χώρα σύσταση 3 του 2020), τα δημόσια οικονομικά και την υγειονομική περίθαλψη (ειδική ανά χώρα σύσταση 1 του 2020), καθώς και την αγορά εργασίας και την κοινωνική πολιτική (ειδική ανά χώρα σύσταση 2 του 2020).

ΙΘ.1. Περιγραφή των μεταρρυθμίσεων και των επενδύσεων που είναι επιλέξιμες για λήψη μη επιστρεπτέας χρηματοδοτικής στήριξης

Επένδυση: Τεχνική βοήθεια (αναγνωριστικό μέτρου 16968)

Η επένδυση αποτελείται από έξι υποέργα, και συγκεκριμένα: 1) ανάπτυξη συστημάτων και εργαλείων για την οργάνωση των εργασιών, 2) αγορά υπηρεσιών από εξωτερικούς ελεγκτές για τη διενέργεια ελέγχων, επιθεωρήσεων και πιστοποιήσεων σε περιπτώσεις που απαιτείται ειδική εμπειρογνωσία και ανάπτυξη γενικού πλαισίου μεθοδολογίας για ελέγχους, επιθεωρήσεις και πιστοποιήσεις με σκοπό την υποστήριξη της εποπτικής λειτουργίας της Υπηρεσίας Συντονισμού Μηχανισμού Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας όσον αφορά την εφαρμογή των μέτρων του σχεδίου, 3) δράσεις ενημέρωσης και δημοσιότητας όσον αφορά βασικές επενδύσεις και μεταρρυθμίσεις στο πλαίσιο του σχεδίου, 4) διενέργεια μελετών και απόκτηση εξωτερικής εμπειρογνωμοσύνης και τεχνική υποστήριξη για εξειδικευμένα έργα, 5) χρηματοδοτικές δαπάνες για την καθημερινή λειτουργία της Υπηρεσίας (μίσθωμα γραφείου, αγορά εξοπλισμού γραφείου, κάλυψη λογαριασμών υπηρεσιών κοινής ωφέλειας) και 6) αγορά υπηρεσιών ποιοτικού ελέγχου για δημόσια κατασκευαστικά έργα με σκοπό την αξιολόγηση της συμμόρφωσης με τους όρους της σύμβασης κατασκευής, τους κανονισμούς και τις τεχνικές προδιαγραφές. Η υλοποίηση του υποέργου 3 θα πραγματοποιηθεί στο πλαίσιο της θέσπισης πρακτικών χρηστής διακυβέρνησης. Οι σχετικές δράσεις καθίστανται αναπόσπαστο και μόνιμο χαρακτηριστικό της διαδικασίας δημόσιας διαβούλευσης και χρησιμοποιούνται ως εργαλείο για τη διευκόλυνση της συμμετοχής των ενδιαφερόμενων μερών και τη διασφάλιση της βιώσιμης υλοποίησης ειδικών μεταρρυθμίσεων και επενδύσεων στο πλαίσιο του σχεδίου. Η χρηματοδότηση του υποέργου 5 έχει προσωρινό χαρακτήρα, δηλαδή εφόσον η στήριξη της Υπηρεσίας Συντονισμού Μηχανισμού Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας καθίσταται αναγκαία για την αποτελεσματική εκτέλεση της εντολής της. Το μέτρο αφορά επίσης τη δημιουργία συστημάτων διαχείρισης και ελέγχων. Η υλοποίηση της επένδυσης θα ολοκληρωθεί έως τις 30 Ιουνίου 2026.

ΙΘ.2. Ορόσημα, στόχοι, δείκτες και χρονοδιάγραμμα για την παρακολούθηση και την υλοποίηση της μη επιστρεπτέας χρηματοδοτικής στήριξης

Τεχνική βοήθεια

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία	Ποιοτικοί δείκτες (για τα ορόσημα)	Ποσοτικοί δείκτες (για τους στόχους)			Ενδεικτικό χρονοδιάγραμμα ολοκλήρωσης		Περιγραφή κάθε ορόσημου και στόχου
					Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Στόχος	Τρίμηνο	Έτος	
331	19 - 16968_Τεχνική βοήθεια	Ορόσημο	Νομική εντολή της ΕΔΕΛ και θέσπιση συστημάτων διαχείρισης, ελέγχου και λογιστικών ελέγχων	Θέση σε ισχύ της νομικής εντολής της ΕΔΕΛ και δημιουργία συστημάτων διαχείρισης, ελέγχου και λογιστικών ελέγχων				3ο τρίμηνο	2021	Έναρξη ισχύος της νόμιμης εντολής της ΕΔΕΛ και δημιουργία του συστήματος ελέγχων, το οποίο α) διασφαλίζει τη συλλογή δεδομένων και την παρακολούθηση της επίτευξης των ορόσημων και των στόχων· β) καθιστά δυνατή την κατάρτιση των διαχειριστικών δηλώσεων και της σύνοψης του λογιστικού ελέγχου, καθώς και των αιτήσεων πληρωμής και γ) καθιερώνει τις αναγκαίες διαδικασίες για τη συλλογή και την αποθήκευση δεδομένων σχετικά με τους δικαιούχους, τους αναδόχους, τους υπεργολάβους και τους πραγματικούς δικαιούχους σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 22 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2021/241, πριν από την υποβολή της πρώτης αίτησης πληρωμής. Εκπονείται ειδική έκθεση ελέγχου σχετικά με το σύστημα που έχει διαμορφωθεί. Σε περίπτωση που η έκθεση εντοπίσει τυχόν αδυναμίες, η έκθεση ελέγχου διατυπώνει συστάσεις για τη λήψη διορθωτικών μέτρων.

2. Εκτιμώμενο συνολικό κόστος του σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας

Το εκτιμώμενο συνολικό κόστος του σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας της Ελλάδας ανέρχεται σε 31 164 331 515 EUR.

ΤΜΗΜΑ 2: ΧΡΗΜΑΤΟΔΟΤΙΚΗ ΣΤΗΡΙΞΗ

1. Χρηματοδοτική συνεισφορά

Οι δόσεις που αναφέρονται στο άρθρο 2 παράγραφος 2 διαρθρώνονται ως εξής:

1.1. Πρώτη αίτηση πληρωμής (μη επιστρεπτέα στήριξη):

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία
20	2 - 1.2. Ανακαίνιση — 16872_Ενεργειακή ανακαίνιση κτιρίων κατοικιών	Ορόσημο	Ανακαίνιση κατοικιών — έναρξη του 1ου γύρου
32	2 - 1.2. Ανακαίνιση — 16920_Σχέδιο δράσης για την αντιμετώπιση της ενεργειακής φτώχειας	Ορόσημο	Ενεργειακή φτώχεια — έγκριση σχεδίου δράσης
42	3 - 1.3. Επαναφόρτιση και ανεφοδιασμός — 16281_Πλαίσιο εγκατάστασης και λειτουργίας υποδομών φόρτισης ηλεκτρικών οχημάτων	Ορόσημο	Σημεία φόρτισης ηλεκτρικών οχημάτων — Έναρξη ισχύος του νομικού πλαισίου
56	4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος — 16772_Νομοθεσία διαχείρισης αποβλήτων για την εφαρμογή βιώσιμης υγειονομικής ταφής και ανακύκλωσης	Ορόσημο	Έναρξη ισχύος της νομοθεσίας για τη διαχείριση των αποβλήτων
77	4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος — 16283_Υλοποίηση περιφερειακών κέντρων επιχειρήσεων πολιτικής προστασίας (ΠΕΚΕΠΠ) μέσω προγραμμάτων σύμπραξης δημόσιου–ιδιωτικού τομέα	Ορόσημο	Διαγωνισμός για 13 περιφερειακά κέντρα
133	8 - 3.1. Προώθηση της δημιουργίας θέσεων εργασίας και της συμμετοχής στην αγορά εργασίας — 16744_Εκσυγχρονισμός και απλούστευση εργατικού δικαίου	Ορόσημο	Έναρξη ισχύος εργασιακού νόμου
141	8 - 3.1. Προώθηση της δημιουργίας θέσεων εργασίας και της συμμετοχής στην αγορά εργασίας — 16941_Αναδιάρθρωση και επαναπροσδιορισμός του ρόλου των τοπικών Κέντρων Προώθησης της Απασχόλησης (ΚΠΑ2) του ΟΑΕΔ	Ορόσημο	Έναρξη ισχύος νομοθεσίας για την οργανωτική μεταρρύθμιση του ΟΑΕΔ
153	10 - 3.3. Βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας, της προσβασιμότητας και της βιωσιμότητας της υγειονομικής περίθαλψης — 16816_Μεταρρυθμίσεις και επιτάχυνση των επενδύσεων στον τομέα της υγειονομικής περίθαλψης — Μείωση του clawback και εξορθολογισμός των δαπανών υγειονομικής περίθαλψης	Ορόσημο	Έναρξη ισχύος νομοθεσίας για το clawback
199	12 - 4.1. Φορολογικά εργαλεία πιο φιλικά για την ανάπτυξη και βελτίωση της φορολογικής διοίκησης και της είσπραξης φόρων — 16643_Κωδικοποίηση και απλούστευση της φορολογικής νομοθεσίας	Ορόσημο	Πρόγραμμα κωδικοποίησης φορολογικής νομοθεσίας
200	18 - 4.7. Βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και προώθηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και εμπορίου — 16598_Καθεστώς παροχής κινήτρων για την παραγωγικότητα και την εξωστρέφεια των επιχειρήσεων (αύξηση του μεγέθους των επιχειρήσεων)	Ορόσημο	Νομοσχέδιο για την ενθάρρυνση της εξωστρέφειας των επιχειρήσεων
222	14 - 4.3. Βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης — 16292_Νέα δικαστικά κτίρια	Ορόσημο	Προσδιορισμός — Επιλέξιμα κτίρια
263	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16982_Οργανωτική μεταρρύθμιση του σιδηροδρομικού τομέα	Ορόσημο	Χάρτης πορείας για τη μεταρρύθμιση των σιδηροδρόμων

331	19 - 16968_Τεχνική βοήθεια	Ορόσημο	Νομική εντολή της ΕΔΕΛ και θέσπιση συστημάτων διαχείρισης, ελέγχου και λογιστικών ελέγχων
		Ποσό δόσης	1 974 438 067 EUR.

1.2. Δεύτερη αίτηση πληρωμής (μη επιστρεπτέα στήριξη):

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία
44	3 – 1.3. Επαναφόρτιση και ανεφοδιασμός — 16924_Ηλεκτροκίνηση	Ορόσημο	Δημόσιες μεταφορές — Έναρξη ισχύος της ρύθμισης της αγοράς για την υποχρέωση παροχής δημόσιας υπηρεσίας (λεωφορεία)
197	12 - 4.1. Φορολογικά εργαλεία πιο φιλικά για την ανάπτυξη και βελτίωση της φορολογικής διοίκησης και της είσπραξης φόρων — 16863_Υπεραπόσβεση δαπανών για την πράσινη οικονομία, την ενέργεια και την ψηφιακή μετάβαση	Ορόσημο	Υπεραπόσβεση για πράσινες και ψηφιακές επενδύσεις των ΜΜΕ
198	12 - 4.1. Φορολογικά εργαλεία πιο φιλικά για την ανάπτυξη και βελτίωση της φορολογικής διοίκησης και της είσπραξης φόρων — 16616_Θέσπιση μέτρων και κινήτρων για την αύξηση των ηλεκτρονικών συναλλαγών	Ορόσημο	Νομοθεσία για την ενθάρρυνση των ηλεκτρονικών συναλλαγών
240	15 - 4.4. Ενίσχυση του χρηματοπιστωτικού τομέα και των κεφαλαιαγορών — 16581_Ενισχυμένη εποπτεία και αξιοπιστία των κεφαλαιαγορών	Ορόσημο	Κεφαλαιαγορές, εποπτεία, ψηφιοποίηση των εποπτικών διαδικασιών, Ένωση Κεφαλαιαγορών
299	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16593_Τροποποίηση του νομικού πλαισίου για την προσέλκυση στρατηγικών επενδύσεων	Ορόσημο	Στρατηγικές επενδύσεις — νομοθετική μεταρρύθμιση
9	1 - 1.1. Ενίσχυση της ενέργειας — 16871_Δράσεις αναζωογόνησης των περιοχών που πλήττονται περισσότερο (περιοχές δίκαιης μετάβασης)	Ορόσημο	Αποκατάσταση των εδαφών — νόμος-πλαίσιο
130	7 - 2.3. Ψηφιοποίηση των επιχειρήσεων — 16706_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός των ΜΜΕ	Ορόσημο	Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός των ΜΜΕ — προσκλήσεις υποβολής προτάσεων
174	11 - 3.4. Αύξηση της πρόσβασης σε αποτελεσματικές και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς κοινωνικές πολιτικές — 16904_Αναπηρία	Ορόσημο	Νομοθεσία για την παροχή προσωπικής βοήθειας σε άτομα με αναπηρία και ανάπτυξη της πρώτης φάσης του πιλοτικού προγράμματος
188	12 - 4.1. Φορολογικά εργαλεία πιο φιλικά για την ανάπτυξη και βελτίωση της φορολογικής διοίκησης και της είσπραξης φόρων — 16614_Ηλεκτρονικές ταμειακές μηχανές και POS (μεταρρύθμιση)	Ορόσημο	Ανεξάρτητη Αρχή Δημοσίων Εσόδων (ΑΑΔΕ): Ηλεκτρονικές ταμειακές μηχανές και σημεία πώλησης

			(POS) — Έναρξη ισχύος του νομικού πλαισίου
190	12 - 4.1. Φορολογικά εργαλεία πιο φιλικά για την ανάπτυξη και βελτίωση της φορολογικής διοίκησης και της είσπραξης φόρων — 16656_Νέο πλαίσιο καταπολέμησης του λαθρεμπορίου, κυρίως για τα προϊόντα που υπόκεινται σε ειδικούς φόρους κατανάλωσης (καπνικά, αλκοόλ και ενέργεια)	Ορόσημο	Καταπολέμηση του λαθρεμπορίου — χάρτης πορείας κανονιστικών αποφάσεων
201	18 - 4.7. Βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και προώθηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και εμπορίου — 16598_Καθεστώς παροχής κινήτρων για την παραγωγικότητα και την εξωστρέφεια των επιχειρήσεων (αύξηση του μεγέθους των επιχειρήσεων)	Ορόσημο	Νομοθεσία για την ενθάρρυνση της εξωστρέφειας των επιχειρήσεων
224	14 - 4.3. Βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης — 16733_Δεξιότητες και ψηφιακές δεξιότητες των δικαστών και των δικαστικών υπαλλήλων (δικαστικού προσωπικού)	Στόχος	Κατάρτιση — Δικαστές και δικαστικοί υπάλληλοι
245	16 - 4.5. Προώθηση της έρευνας και της καινοτομίας — 16618_Βασική και εφαρμοσμένη έρευνα	Ορόσημο	Νομοθεσία σχετικά με τη βασική και εφαρμοσμένη έρευνα
246	16 - 4.5. Προώθηση της έρευνας και της καινοτομίας — 16624_Δημιουργία — επέκταση — αναβάθμιση των υποδομών των ερευνητικών κέντρων υπό την εποπτεία της Γενικής Γραμματείας Έρευνας και Καινοτομίας (ΓΓΕΚ)	Ορόσημο	Πρόσκληση υποβολής προτάσεων για ερευνητικά κέντρα
292	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16931_Τουριστική ανάπτυξη	Ορόσημο	Τουριστική ανάπτυξη: μεταρρυθμίσεις για τουριστικούς λιμένες
300	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16721_Επιτάχυνση της έξυπνης μεταποίησης	Ορόσημο	Δημοσίευση προσκλήσεων υποβολής προτάσεων για τον τομέα της μεταποίησης
301	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16634_Νέα βιομηχανικά πάρκα	Ορόσημο	Δημοσίευση προσκλήσεων υποβολής προτάσεων για βιομηχανικά πάρκα
310	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16626_Οικονομικός μετασχηματισμός στον γεωργικό τομέα	Ορόσημο	Οικονομικός μετασχηματισμός στον γεωργικό τομέα: Έναρξη του προγράμματος
4	1 - 1.1. Ενίσχυση της ενέργειας — 16865_Αναδιάρθρωση και ενίσχυση των εσόδων του λογαριασμού ΑΠΕ–ΣΗΘΥΑ	Ορόσημο	Λογαριασμός ΑΠΕ — νομοθεσία για την τροποποίηση του νόμου 4001/2011· έναρξη ισχύος όλων των συναφών αποφάσεων, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των κωδίκων, από τα υπουργεία, τη Ρυθμιστική Αρχή Ενέργειας (ΡΑΕ) και τον Διαχειριστή Ανανεώσιμων Πηγών Ενέργειας και Εγγυήσεων Προέλευσης (ΔΑΠΕΕΠ).
5	1 - 1.1. Ενίσχυση της ενέργειας — 16860_Εξορθολογισμός της αποδοτικής λειτουργίας του νέου μοντέλου της αγοράς ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας και της ανάπτυξης νέων σταθμών ΑΠΕ για την	Ορόσημο	Λογαριασμός ΑΠΕ — μεταρρυθμίσεις της αγοράς και απλούστευση της

	επίτευξη των στόχων του ΕΣΕΚ μέσω της εφαρμογής μηχανισμού παρακολούθησης, της συμμετοχής της απόκρισης της ζήτησης και μιας εκτεταμένης μεταρρύθμισης της διαδικασίας αδειοδότησης για τις νέες ΑΠΕ		αδειοδότησης
138	9 - 3.2. Εκπαίδευση, επαγγελματική εκπαίδευση και κατάρτιση, και δεξιότητες — 16913_Νέα στρατηγική για τη διά βίου μάθηση: Εκσυγχρονισμός και αναβάθμιση του ελληνικού συστήματος αναβάθμισης δεξιοτήτων και επανειδίκευσης	Ορόσημο	Έναρξη ισχύος νομοθεσίας σχετικά με τη στρατηγική για τη διά βίου μάθηση
202	4.1. Φορολογικά εργαλεία πιο φιλικά για την ανάπτυξη και βελτίωση της φορολογικής διοίκησης και της είσπραξης φόρων — 16643_Κωδικοποίηση και απλούστευση της φορολογικής νομοθεσίας	Ορόσημο	Αύξηση της ικανότητας κωδικοποίησης της φορολογικής νομοθεσίας
205	13 - 4.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης, μεταξύ άλλων μέσω της επιτάχυνσης της υλοποίησης των δημόσιων επενδύσεων, της βελτίωσης του πλαισίου για τις δημόσιες συμβάσεις, της λήψης μέτρων ανάπτυξης ικανοτήτων και της καταπολέμησης της διαφθοράς — 16972_Μεταρρύθμιση της δημόσιας διοίκησης	Ορόσημο	Δημόσια διοίκηση — δρομολόγηση συστήματος αμοιβής βάσει επιδόσεων
254	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16628_Αυτοκινητόδρομος Κεντρικής Ελλάδας Ε-65: Τρίκαλα – Εγνατία Οδός	Ορόσημο	Έναρξη κατασκευαστικών εργασιών στον Ε-65
264	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16982_Οργανωτική μεταρρύθμιση του σιδηροδρομικού τομέα	Ορόσημο	Μεταρρυθμιστικός νόμος για τον σιδηροδρομικού τομέα
		Ποσό δόσης	1 974 438 067 EUR.

1.3. Τρίτη αίτηση πληρωμής (μη επιστρεπτέα στήριξη):

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία
21	2 - 1.2. Ανακαίνιση — 16872_Ενεργειακή ανακαίνιση κτιρίων κατοικιών	Ορόσημο	Ανακαίνιση κατοικιών — έναρξη 2ου γύρου, ο οποίος περιλαμβάνει τα ενεργειακά φτωχά νοικοκυριά
45	3 – 1.3. Επαναφόρτιση και ανεφοδιασμός — 16924_Ηλεκτροκίνηση	Ορόσημο	Δημόσιες μεταφορές — εφαρμογή νέας ρύθμισης της αγοράς για την υποχρέωση παροχής δημόσιας υπηρεσίας (λεωφορεία)
57	4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος — 16772_Νομοθεσία διαχείρισης αποβλήτων για την εφαρμογή βιώσιμης υγειονομικής ταφής και ανακύκλωσης	Ορόσημο	Έναρξη ισχύος της νομοθεσίας ρύθμισης της διαχείρισης αποβλήτων
85	5 - 2.1. Σύνδεση — 16818_Υποδομές οπτικών ινών σε κτίρια	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση σύμβασης/-εων για το έργο «Υποδομές οπτικών ινών σε κτίρια»
96	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16929_Παροχή «πελατοκεντρικών» υπηρεσιών δημόσιας διοίκησης, μέσω της απλούστευσης και της βελτίωσης των διαδικασιών, των βελτιώσεων στα συστήματα και της συμμόρφωσης με τις ευρωπαϊκές στρατηγικές και πολιτικές	Ορόσημο	Συγκρότηση του εθνικού μητρώου διαδικασιών και εφαρμογή εθνικού σχεδίου για την απλούστευση των διαδικασιών (πρώτη φάση)
142	8 - 3.1. Προώθηση της δημιουργίας θέσεων εργασίας και της συμμετοχής στην αγορά εργασίας — 16746_Μεταρρύθμιση των παθητικών πολιτικών για την αγορά εργασίας με σκοπό τη στήριξη της μετάβασης στην απασχόληση	Ορόσημο	Έναρξη ισχύος νομοθεσίας για τη μεταρρύθμιση του πλαισίου αμοιβαίων υποχρεώσεων
191	12 - 4.1. Φορολογικά εργαλεία πιο φιλικά για την ανάπτυξη και βελτίωση της φορολογικής διοίκησης και της είσπραξης φόρων — 16656_Νέο πλαίσιο καταπολέμησης του λαθρεμπορίου, κυρίως για τα προϊόντα που υπόκεινται σε ειδικούς φόρους κατανάλωσης (καπνικά, αλκοόλ και ενέργεια)	Ορόσημο	Καταπολέμηση του λαθρεμπορίου — έκδοση κανονιστικών αποφάσεων
206	13 - 4.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης, μεταξύ άλλων μέσω της επιτάχυνσης της υλοποίησης των δημόσιων επενδύσεων, της βελτίωσης του πλαισίου για τις δημόσιες συμβάσεις, της λήψης μέτρων ανάπτυξης ικανοτήτων και της καταπολέμησης της διαφθοράς — 16972_Μεταρρύθμιση της δημόσιας διοίκησης	Ορόσημο	Δημόσια διοίκηση — νομοθετικό πλαίσιο για την αποσαφήνιση των εντολών
209	13 - 4.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης, μεταξύ άλλων μέσω της επιτάχυνσης της υλοποίησης δημόσιων επενδύσεων, της βελτίωσης του πλαισίου για τις δημόσιες συμβάσεις, της λήψης μέτρων ανάπτυξης	Ορόσημο	Δηλώσεις περιουσιακών στοιχείων και πολιτικά κόμματα

	ικανοτήτων και της καταπολέμησης της διαφθοράς — 16978_Αποτελεσματική καταπολέμηση της διαφθοράς		
210	13 - 4.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης, μεταξύ άλλων μέσω της επιτάχυνσης της υλοποίησης των δημόσιων επενδύσεων, της βελτίωσης του πλαισίου για τις δημόσιες συμβάσεις, της λήψης μέτρων ανάπτυξης ικανοτήτων και της καταπολέμησης της διαφθοράς — 16952_Ενίσχυση του εθνικού πλαισίου για την καταπολέμηση της διαφθοράς μέσω στοχευμένων παρεμβάσεων στους τομείς του εντοπισμού, της πρόληψης και της ευαισθητοποίησης	Ορόσημο	Εθνικό Σχέδιο Δράσης για την Καταπολέμηση της Διαφθοράς
223	14 - 4.3. Βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης - 16575 Επιτάχυνση της απονομής δικαιοσύνης	Ορόσημο	Τεχνική υποστήριξη — Εργαλείο επιδόσεων του δικαστικού συστήματος
225	14 - 4.3. Βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης — 16575 Επιτάχυνση της απονομής δικαιοσύνης	Ορόσημο	Δικαστική αστυνομία — Παράγωγο δίκαιο
278	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16715_Μεταρρύθμιση της απασχόλησης στον πολιτιστικό τομέα	Ορόσημο	Νομοθεσία για τη μεταρρύθμιση της απασχόλησης στον πολιτιστικό τομέα
302	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16634_Νέα βιομηχανικά πάρκα	Ορόσημο	Βιομηχανικά πάρκα — νομοθετική μεταρρύθμιση (πρωτογενές δίκαιο)
311	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16653_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του αγροτοδιατροφικού τομέα	Ορόσημο	Δημοσίευση της πρόσκλησης υποβολής προτάσεων για τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό του αγροτοδιατροφικού τομέα
22	2 - 1.2. Ανακαίνιση — 16872_Ενεργειακή ανακαίνιση κτιρίων κατοικιών	Ορόσημο	Ανακαίνιση κατοικιών — έναρξη 3ου γύρου, ο οποίος περιλαμβάνει τα ενεργειακά φτωχά νοικοκυριά
27	2 - 1.2. Ανακαίνιση — 16879_Κατάρτιση πολεοδομικών σχεδίων κατ' εφαρμογή της πολεοδομικής μεταρρύθμισης	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση πολεοδομικών σχεδίων
43	3 - 1.3. Επαναφόρτιση και ανεφοδιασμός — 16281_Πλαίσιο εγκατάστασης και λειτουργίας υποδομών φόρτισης ηλεκτρικών οχημάτων	Στόχος	Σημεία φόρτισης ηλεκτρικών οχημάτων — έγκριση τοπικών σχεδίων
46	3 - 1.3. Επαναφόρτιση και ανεφοδιασμός — 16831_Produc-E Green	Ορόσημο	Βιομηχανικές μονάδες — έναρξη του προγράμματος
47	3 - 1.3. Επαναφόρτιση και ανεφοδιασμός — 16924_Ηλεκτροκίνηση	Ορόσημο	Σημεία φόρτισης ηλεκτρικών οχημάτων — έναρξη προγραμμάτων
48	3 – 1.3. Επαναφόρτιση και ανεφοδιασμός — 16924_Ηλεκτροκίνηση	Ορόσημο	Βιώσιμες μεταφορές — μελέτη σκοπιμότητας
58	4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος — 16979_Σύσταση νέας ρυθμιστικής αρχής για τα ύδατα και τα λύματα	Ορόσημο	Έναρξη ισχύος της νομοθεσίας ρύθμισης των υδάτων
78	4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του	Ορόσημο	Σύμβαση για το σύστημα GPS

	περιβάλλοντος — 16910_Σύστημα παρακολούθησης και διαχείρισης		
93	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16778_Ψηφιοποίηση αρχείων και συναφών υπηρεσιών	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση σύμβασης/-εων για την ψηφιοποίηση αρχείων
100	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16779_Διαλειτουργικότητα και ανάπτυξη υπηρεσιών διαδικτύου	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση σύμβασης για το έργο «Διαλειτουργικότητα και ανάπτυξη υπηρεσιών διαδικτύου»
101	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16810_Σύστημα διαχείρισης σχέσεων με πελάτες (CRM) για τη γενική κυβέρνηση	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση σύμβασης για σύστημα διαχείρισης σχέσεων με πελάτες (CRM) για τη γενική κυβέρνηση
102	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16780_Περαιτέρω εκσυγχρονισμός των υπηρεσιών μίας στάσης της δημόσιας διοίκησης	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση σύμβασης για περαιτέρω εκσυγχρονισμό των υπηρεσιών μίας στάσης της δημόσιας διοίκησης
103	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16736_Νέο σύστημα δημόσιων συμβάσεων	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση σύμβασης για νέο σύστημα δημόσιων συμβάσεων
104	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16823_Στρατηγική και πολιτικές κυβερνοασφάλειας για τον δημόσιο τομέα και προηγμένες υπηρεσίες ασφάλειας για εθνικές υποδομές ζωτικής σημασίας	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση σύμβασης για τη στρατηγική κυβερνοασφάλειας
105	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16826_Προγράμματα αναβάθμισης ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων των στρατευσίμων	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση σύμβασης για προγράμματα αναβάθμισης ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων των στρατευσίμων
106	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16742_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του Υπουργείου Εξωτερικών	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση σύμβασης για τον ψηφιακό μετασχηματισμό του Υπουργείου Εξωτερικών
107	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16824_Ηλεκτρονικά μητρώα	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση σύμβασης για τα ηλεκτρονικά μητρώα
121	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16842_Κεντρική ΕΝ — Ανάλυση δεδομένων	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση σύμβασης για Κεντρική Επιχειρηματική Νοημοσύνη (ΕΝ)
134	8 - 3.1. Προώθηση της δημιουργίας θέσεων εργασίας και της συμμετοχής στην αγορά εργασίας — 16750_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός συστημάτων εργασίας	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση σύμβασης για πληροφοριακά συστήματα εργασίας
139	9 - 3.2. Εκπαίδευση, επαγγελματική εκπαίδευση και κατάρτιση, και δεξιότητες — 16913_Νέα στρατηγική για τη διά βίου μάθηση: Εκσυγχρονισμός και αναβάθμιση του ελληνικού συστήματος αναβάθμισης δεξιοτήτων και επανειδίκευσης	Στόχος	Επικύρωση της ολοκλήρωσης μαθημάτων κατάρτισης στο πλαίσιο της στρατηγικής διά βίου μάθησης
159	10 - 3.3. Βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας, της προσβασιμότητας και της βιωσιμότητας της υγειονομικής περίθαλψης — 16755_Μεταρρύθμιση του συστήματος πρωτοβάθμιας υγειονομικής περίθαλψης	Ορόσημο	Ενεργοποίηση προγραμμάτων σπουδών στην οικογενειακή ιατρική στο πλαίσιο της

			πρωτοβάθμιας φροντίδας υγείας
160	10 - 3.3. Βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας, της προσβασιμότητας και της βιωσιμότητας της υγειονομικής περίθαλψης — 16820_Μεταρρύθμιση στους τομείς της ψυχικής υγείας και των εθισμών	Στόχος	Ψυχική υγεία — 50 ανοικτές μονάδες — 1ο στάδιο από τα 2
211	13 - 4.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης, μεταξύ άλλων μέσω της επιτάχυνσης της υλοποίησης των δημόσιων επενδύσεων, της βελτίωσης του πλαισίου για τις δημόσιες συμβάσεις, της λήψης μέτρων ανάπτυξης ικανοτήτων και της καταπολέμησης της διαφθοράς — 16952_Ενίσχυση του εθνικού πλαισίου για την καταπολέμηση της διαφθοράς μέσω στοχευμένων παρεμβάσεων στους τομείς του εντοπισμού, της πρόληψης και της ευαισθητοποίησης	Ορόσημο	Εφαρμογή του νόμου για τους εσωτερικούς ελέγχους
214	13 - 4.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης, μεταξύ άλλων μέσω της επιτάχυνσης της υλοποίησης των δημόσιων επενδύσεων, της βελτίωσης του πλαισίου για τις δημόσιες συμβάσεις, της λήψης μέτρων ανάπτυξης ικανοτήτων και της καταπολέμησης της διαφθοράς — 16701_Ενίσχυση του δικτύου κρατικών ενισχύσεων	Ορόσημο	Ενισχυμένο δίκτυο κρατικών ενισχύσεων
215	13 - 4.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης, μεταξύ άλλων μέσω της επιτάχυνσης της υλοποίησης των δημόσιων επενδύσεων, της βελτίωσης του πλαισίου για τις δημόσιες συμβάσεις, της λήψης μέτρων ανάπτυξης ικανοτήτων και της καταπολέμησης της διαφθοράς — 16981_Ενίσχυση του σχεδιασμού και του συντονισμού πολιτικής	Ορόσημο	Σχεδιασμός και συντονισμός πολιτικής — εκτίμηση των επιπτώσεων
226	14 - 4.3. Βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης — 16575 Επιτάχυνση της απονομής δικαιοσύνης	Ορόσημο	Δικαστικός χάρτης — πρωτογενές δίκαιο — διοικητικό
227	14 - 4.3. Βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης — 16292_Νέα δικαστικά κτίρια	Ορόσημο	Κατασκευή και ανακαίνιση δικαστικών κτιρίων — Προσαρμογή καταλόγου — Έναρξη διαδικασιών υποβολής προσφορών
		Ποσό δόσης	1 974 438 067 EUR

1.4. Τέταρτη αίτηση πληρωμής (μη επιστρεπτέα στήριξη):

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία
37	2 - 1.2. Ανακαίνιση — 16932_Ολυμπιακό Αθλητικό Κέντρο Αθηνών	Ορόσημο	ΟΑΚΑ — Ανάθεση σύμβασης
228	14 - 4.3. Βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης — 16733_Δεξιότητες και ψηφιακές δεξιότητες των δικαστών και των δικαστικών υπαλλήλων (δικαστικού προσωπικού)	Ορόσημο	Κατάρτιση — Δικαστές και δικαστικοί υπάλληλοι
247	16 - 4.5. Προώθηση της έρευνας και της καινοτομίας — 16624_Δημιουργία — επέκταση — αναβάθμιση των υποδομών των ερευνητικών κέντρων υπό την εποπτεία της Γενικής Γραμματείας Έρευνας και Καινοτομίας (ΓΓΕΚ)	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση συμβάσεων για τα ερευνητικά κέντρα
248	16 - 4.5. Προώθηση της έρευνας και της καινοτομίας — 16654_TH2ORAX: Επιλέξιμο ολιστικό υβριδικό επιχειρησιακό αυτόνομο σύστημα (Trellis Holistic & Hybrid Operational Ruggedized Autonomous eXemplary system)	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση συμβάσεων για το έργο TH2ORAX
265	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας - 16954 Παρεμβάσεις για την αναβάθμιση και αναδιάταξη του συστήματος και των υποδομών του ελληνικού σιδηροδρομικού δικτύου	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση σύμβασης ΣΔΙΤ για την αναβάθμιση και ανακατανομή του σιδηροδρομικού δικτύου
1	1 - 1.1. Ενίσχυση της ενέργειας — 16870_Παρεμβάσεις για την ηλεκτρική διασύνδεση των νησιών και την αναβάθμιση του δικτύου ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας	Ορόσημο	Διασύνδεση νησιών — ανάθεση συμβάσεων
6	1 - 1.1. Ενίσχυση της ενέργειας — 16865_Αναδιάρθρωση και ενίσχυση των εσόδων του λογαριασμού ΑΠΕ–ΣΗΘΥΑ	Στόχος	Λογαριασμός ΑΠΕ — στόχος αύξησης δυναμικότητας 1
10	1 - 1.1. Ενίσχυση της ενέργειας — 16871_Δράσεις αναζωογόνησης των περιοχών που πλήττονται περισσότερο (περιοχές δίκαιης μετάβασης)	Ορόσημο	Αποκατάσταση των εδαφών — πολεοδομικά σχέδια
11	1 - 1.1. Ενίσχυση της ενέργειας — 16926_Στήριξη της εγκατάστασης συστημάτων αποθήκευσης για την ενίσχυση της διείσδυσης των ΑΠΕ	Ορόσημο	Αποθήκευση — συμβάσεις
33	2 - 1.2. Ανακαίνιση — 16874_Ενέργεια και επιχειρηματικότητα	Ορόσημο	Ενεργειακή απόδοση στον ιδιωτικό τομέα — έγκριση αιτήσεων
34	2 - 1.2. Ανακαίνιση — 16876_Ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση κτιρίων του δημόσιου τομέα	Ορόσημο	Ενεργειακή απόδοση δημόσιων κτιρίων — έγκριση αιτήσεων
38	2 - 1.2. Ανακαίνιση — 16873_Παρεμβάσεις σε περιοχές κατοικιών και στο κτιριακό απόθεμα	Ορόσημο	Αστικές παρεμβάσεις — ανάθεση συμβάσεων
59	4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος — 16772_Νομοθεσία διαχείρισης αποβλήτων για την εφαρμογή βιώσιμης υγειονομικής ταφής και ανακύκλωσης	Ορόσημο	Σύσταση και λειτουργία της ρυθμιστικής αρχής διαχείρισης αποβλήτων
61	4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος — 16849_Εθνικό σχέδιο αναδάσωσης και εμβληματική επένδυση για την Πάρνηθα	Ορόσημο	Αναδάσωση — συμβάσεις

66	4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος — 16850_Υποδομές παροχής και εξοικονόμησης πόσιμου νερού	Ορόσημο	Έκδοση πρόσκλησης εκδήλωσης ενδιαφέροντος για δράσεις εξοικονόμησης νερού
86	5 - 2.1. Σύνδεση — 16962_Υποθαλάσσια καλώδια οπτικών ινών	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση σύμβασης/-εων για το έργο «Υποθαλάσσια καλώδια οπτικών ινών»
87	5 - 2.1. Σύνδεση — 16855_Μικροδορυφόροι	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση σύμβασης/-εων για το έργο «Μικροδορυφόροι»
88	5 - 2.1. Διάδρομοι 5G — 16834_Διάδρομοι 5G — Ανάπτυξη δικτύων 5G που θα παρέχουν κάλυψη όλων των ελληνικών αυτοκινητοδρόμων που αποτελούν μέρος των διευρωπαϊκών δικτύων μεταφορών	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση σύμβασης/-εων για το έργο «Διάδρομοι 5G»
143	9 - 3.2. Εκπαίδευση, επαγγελματική εκπαίδευση και κατάρτιση, και δεξιότητες — 16792_Παροχή δεξιοτήτων, επανειδίκευση και αναβάθμιση δεξιοτήτων του εργατικού δυναμικού μέσω αναμορφωμένου μοντέλου κατάρτισης (μεταρρύθμιση της επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης)	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση σύμβασης για το σύστημα ελέγχου ποιότητας ΕΕΚ
154	10 - 3.3. Βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας, της προσβασιμότητας και της βιωσιμότητας της υγειονομικής περίθαλψης — 16816_Μεταρρυθμίσεις και επιτάχυνση των επενδύσεων στον τομέα της υγειονομικής περίθαλψης — Μείωση του clawback και εξορθολογισμός των δαπανών υγειονομικής περίθαλψης	Στόχος	Μείωση του clawback κατά 50 000 000 — 1ο στάδιο
192	12 - 4.1. Φορολογικά εργαλεία πιο φιλικά για την ανάπτυξη και βελτίωση της φορολογικής διοίκησης και της είσπραξης φόρων — 16611_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός των φορολογικών ελέγχων	Ορόσημο	Φορολογικοί έλεγχοι — MyData και τραπεζικές πληροφορίες
203	12 - 4.1. Φορολογικά εργαλεία πιο φιλικά για την ανάπτυξη και βελτίωση της φορολογικής διοίκησης και της είσπραξης φόρων — 16643_Κωδικοποίηση και απλούστευση της φορολογικής νομοθεσίας	Ορόσημο	Νέα κωδικοποίηση του Κώδικα Φορολογίας Εισοδήματος και του Κώδικα Φορολογικής Διαδικασίας
212	13 - 4.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης, μεταξύ άλλων μέσω της επιτάχυνσης της υλοποίησης των δημόσιων επενδύσεων, της βελτίωσης του πλαισίου για τις δημόσιες συμβάσεις, της λήψης μέτρων ανάπτυξης ικανοτήτων και της καταπολέμησης της διαφθοράς — 16702_Βελτίωση του πλαισίου AML/CFT	Ορόσημο	Ενισχυμένο πλαίσιο για την καταπολέμηση της νομιμοποίησης εσόδων από εγκληματικές δραστηριότητες (AML) και της χρηματοδότησης της τρομοκρατίας (CFT)
229	14 - 4.3. Βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης - 16727 Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του τομέα δικαιοσύνης (e-justice)	Ορόσημο	Αναβάθμιση συστημάτων τήρησης αρχείων & πληροφοριακών συστημάτων για την απονομή δικαιοσύνης
230	14 - 4.3. Βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης - 16575 Επιτάχυνση της απονομής δικαιοσύνης	Ορόσημο	Έγκριση — Εργαλείο επιδόσεων των δικαστικών υπαλλήλων
231	14 - 4.3. Βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του	Ορόσημο	Συμβάσεις

	συστήματος δικαιοσύνης — 16292_Νέα δικαστικά κτίρια		
257	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16631_Βελτίωση οδικής ασφάλειας	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση συμβάσεων για την οδική ασφάλεια — πρώτη δέσμη συμβάσεων
260	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16630_Βόρειος οδικός άξονας Κρήτης (ΒΟΑΚ)	Ορόσημο	Κοινοποίηση ανάθεσης των συμβάσεων για τα τρία υποέργα του ΒΟΑΚ
266	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16950_Ηλεκτρονικά διόδια	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση συμβάσεων για τα ηλεκτρονικά διόδια
267	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16833_Εφαρμογή των εργασιών αποκατάστασης της συμμόρφωσης με τον EASA	Ορόσημο	Κοινοποίηση ανάθεσης για τις εργασίες του Οργανισμού της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης για την Ασφάλεια της Αεροπορίας (EASA) σε περιφερειακούς αερολιμένες
293	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16975_Παρεμβάσεις αναβάθμισης περιφερειακών λιμένων	Στόχος	Σύναψη συμβάσεων για την αναβάθμιση περιφερειακών λιμένων
304	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16634_Νέα βιομηχανικά πάρκα	Ορόσημο	Βιομηχανικά πάρκα — νομοθετική μεταρρύθμιση (παράγωγο δίκαιο)
317	18 - 4.7. Βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και προώθηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και εξαγωγών — 16543_Δράσεις για την απλούστευση του επιχειρηματικού περιβάλλοντος και την αναβάθμιση της ποιότητας και της ασφάλειάς του	Ορόσημο	Θέσπιση της πολιτικής για την ποιότητα και νέο κανονιστικό πλαίσιο για τις υποδομές ποιότητας
		Ποσό δόσης	1 974 438 067 EUR

1.5. Πέμπτη αίτηση πληρωμής (μη επιστρεπτέα στήριξη):

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία
12	1 - 1.1. Ενίσχυση της ενέργειας — 16901_Αναβαθμίσεις του δικτύου του ΔΕΔΔΗΕ με στόχο την ενίσχυση της ανθεκτικότητας και την προστασία του περιβάλλοντος	Ορόσημο	ΔΕΔΔΗΕ — συμβάσεις 1
13	1 - 1.1. Ενίσχυση της ενέργειας — 16900_Αναβάθμιση του δικτύου εναέριων γραμμών του ΔΕΔΔΗΕ σε δασικές περιοχές	Ορόσημο	ΔΕΔΔΗΕ — συμβάσεις 2
14	1 - 1.1. Ενίσχυση της ενέργειας — 16899_Αύξηση της εγκατεστημένης ισχύος σε υποσταθμούς ΥΤ/ΜΤ του Διαχειριστή Ελληνικού Δικτύου Διανομής Ηλεκτρικής Ενέργειας (ΔΕΔΔΗΕ) για σύνδεση νέων ΑΠΕ	Ορόσημο	ΔΕΔΔΗΕ — συμβάσεις 3
23	2 - 1.2. Ανακαίνιση — 16872_Ενεργειακή ανακαίνιση κτιρίων κατοικιών	Στόχος	Ανακαίνιση κατοικιών — ανακαίνιση

			κατοικιών αριθ. 1
28	2 - 1.2. Ανακαίνιση — 16879_Κατάρτιση πολεοδομικών σχεδίων κατ' εφαρμογή της πολεοδομικής μεταρρύθμισης	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση πολεοδομικών σχεδίων
49	3 - 1.3. Επαναφόρτιση και ανεφοδιασμός — 16924_Ηλεκτροκίνηση	Ορόσημο	Σημεία φόρτισης ηλεκτρικών οχημάτων — επιβεβαίωση των σημείων εγκατάστασης
50	3 - 1.3. Επαναφόρτιση και ανεφοδιασμός — 16831_Produc-E Green	Ορόσημο	Βιομηχανικές μονάδες — επιλογή εταιρειών
60	4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος — 16979_Σύσταση νέας ρυθμιστικής αρχής για τα ύδατα και τα λύματα	Ορόσημο	Σύσταση και λειτουργία της ρυθμιστικής αρχής διαχείρισης υδάτων
65	4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος — 16882_Αντιπλημμυρικά έργα	Ορόσημο	Κοινοποίηση της ανάθεσης των συμβάσεων αντιπλημμυρικής προστασίας
67	4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος — 16898_Έργα ύδρευσης	Ορόσημο	Κοινοποίηση ανάθεσης σύμβασης για έργα ύδρευσης
68	4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος — 16846_Νέες υποδομές — Υποδομές διαχείρισης αστικών λυμάτων και λυματολάσπης από την επεξεργασία λυμάτων	Ορόσημο	Κοινοποίηση ανάθεσης σύμβασης για έργα αποχέτευσης
79	4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος — 16911_Εναέρια μέσα για τη διαχείριση κρίσεων	Ορόσημο	Αγορά δύο ελικοπτέρων Sikorsky
94	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16778_Ψηφιοποίηση αρχείων και συναφών υπηρεσιών	Στόχος	Ψηφιοποίηση αρχείων — πρώτη φάση υλοποίησης
97	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16929_Παροχή «πελατοκεντρικών» υπηρεσιών δημόσιας διοίκησης, μέσω της απλούστευσης και της βελτίωσης των διαδικασιών, των βελτιώσεων στα συστήματα και της συμμόρφωσης με τις ευρωπαϊκές στρατηγικές και πολιτικές	Ορόσημο	Υλοποίηση του εθνικού σχεδίου απλούστευσης διαδικασιών (δεύτερη φάση)
135	8 - 3.1. Προώθηση της δημιουργίας θέσεων εργασίας και της συμμετοχής στην αγορά εργασίας — 16942_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός της Δημόσιας Υπηρεσίας Απασχόλησης (ΟΑΕΔ)	Στόχος	Ψηφιοποίηση του ΟΑΕΔ Ψηφιοποιημένα αρχεία σε μεγέθη σελίδων Α3 και Α4
144	8 - 3.1. Προώθηση της δημιουργίας θέσεων εργασίας και της συμμετοχής στην αγορά εργασίας — 16747_Μεταρρύθμιση των ενεργητικών πολιτικών για την αγορά εργασίας	Στόχος	Ολοκλήρωση των προγραμμάτων επανειδίκευσης, αναβάθμισης δεξιοτήτων και απασχόλησης στο πλαίσιο των ΕΠΑΕ
147	9 - 3.2. Εκπαίδευση, επαγγελματική εκπαίδευση και κατάρτιση, και δεξιότητες — 16289_Στρατηγική αριστείας στα πανεπιστήμια και καινοτομία	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση σύμβασης για ομάδες ερευνητικής αριστείας σε πανεπιστήμια
161	10 - 3.3. Βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας, της προσβασιμότητας και της βιωσιμότητας της υγειονομικής περίθαλψης — 16755_Μεταρρύθμιση του συστήματος πρωτοβάθμιας υγειονομικής περίθαλψης	Ορόσημο	Πρωτοβάθμια υγειονομική περίθαλψη — ανάθεση συμβάσεων για τα Κέντρα Υγείας
162	10 - 3.3. Βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας, της προσβασιμότητας και της βιωσιμότητας της υγειονομικής περίθαλψης — 16820_Μεταρρύθμιση στους τομείς της ψυχικής υγείας και των εθισμών	Στόχος	Ψυχική υγεία — 106 ανοικτές μονάδες — 2ο στάδιο από τα 2
167	10 - 3.3. Βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας, της προσβασιμότητας και της βιωσιμότητας της	Ορόσημο	Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός της

	υγειονομικής περίθαλψης — 16752_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του τομέα της υγείας (DigHealth)		υγειονομικής περίθαλψης - Εθνικός Ηλεκτρονικός Φάκελος Υγείας (υποέργο 1)
175	11 - 3.4. Αύξηση της πρόσβασης σε αποτελεσματικές και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς κοινωνικές πολιτικές — 16726_Βελτιστοποίηση των κοινωνικών παροχών	Ορόσημο	Προπληρωμένες κάρτες για τη βελτιστοποίηση των κοινωνικών παροχών
176	11 - 3.4. Αύξηση της πρόσβασης σε αποτελεσματικές και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς κοινωνικές πολιτικές — 16904_Αναπηρία	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του δεύτερου σταδίου αξιολόγησης της παροχής προσωπικής βοήθειας σε άτομα με αναπηρία
177	11 - 3.4. Αύξηση της πρόσβασης σε αποτελεσματικές και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς κοινωνικές πολιτικές — 16919_Παιδική προστασία	Στόχος	Αποϊδρυματοποίηση ανηλίκων: ολοκλήρωση επαγγελματικής αναδοχής ανηλίκων με αναπηρία
178	11 - 3.4. Αύξηση της πρόσβασης σε αποτελεσματικές και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς κοινωνικές πολιτικές — 16919_Παιδική προστασία	Στόχος	Ολοκλήρωση διαμερισμάτων ανεξάρτητης διαβίωσης για την αποϊδρυματοποίηση εφήβων
182	11 - 3.4. Αύξηση της πρόσβασης σε αποτελεσματικές και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς κοινωνικές πολιτικές — 16925_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του συστήματος κοινωνικής υποστήριξης	Στόχος	Ολοκλήρωση της παράδοσης των καρτών αναπηρίας από τη διαχειριστική αρχή
184	11 - 3.4. Αύξηση της πρόσβασης σε αποτελεσματικές και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς κοινωνικές πολιτικές — 16685_Επίγνωση της διαφορετικότητας	Στόχος	Ολοκλήρωση κατάρτισης των διευθυντικών στελεχών που έχουν άμεση επαφή με το κοινό σχετικά με την επίγνωση της διαφορετικότητας
193	12 - 4.1. Φορολογικά εργαλεία πιο φιλικά για την ανάπτυξη και βελτίωση της φορολογικής διοίκησης και της είσπραξης φόρων — 16610_Προώθηση της επιτάχυνσης των επιστροφών ΦΠΑ	Ορόσημο	Πλήρως αυτοματοποιημένες επιστροφές ΦΠΑ — έναρξη λειτουργίας του πληροφοριακού συστήματος
207	13 - 4.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης, μεταξύ άλλων μέσω της επιτάχυνσης της υλοποίησης των δημόσιων επενδύσεων, της βελτίωσης του πλαισίου για τις δημόσιες συμβάσεις, της λήψης μέτρων ανάπτυξης ικανοτήτων και της καταπολέμησης της διαφθοράς — 16972_Μεταρρύθμιση της δημόσιας διοίκησης	Ορόσημο	Δημόσια διοίκηση — νέο σύστημα ανταμοιβών
232	14 - 4.3. Βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης — 16575 Επιτάχυνση της απονομής δικαιοσύνης	Ορόσημο	Αναθεώρηση του δικαστικού χάρτη — πρωτογενές δίκαιο — αστικό και ποινικό
233	14 - 4.3. Βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης — 16292_Νέα δικαστικά κτίρια	Ορόσημο	Κατασκευή και ανακαίνιση δικαστικών κτιρίων — Έναρξη διαδικασιών υποβολής προσφορών
234	14 - 4.3. Βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης — 16575 Επιτάχυνση της απονομής δικαιοσύνης	Ορόσημο	Λειτουργία δικαστικής αστυνομίας
255	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16628_Αυτοκινητόδρομος Κεντρικής Ελλάδας Ε-65: Τρίκαλα – Εγνατία Οδός	Ορόσημο	Εργασίες για τον Ε-65 — πρώτο στάδιο κατασκευής

268	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16982_Οργανωτική μεταρρύθμιση του σιδηροδρομικού τομέα	Ορόσημο	Υλοποίηση της μεταρρύθμισης του σιδηροδρομικού τομέα
279	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16486_Μουσείο εναλίων αρχαιοτήτων	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση σύμβασης για μουσείο εναλίων αρχαιοτήτων
280	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16293_Ο πολιτισμός ως κινητήριος μοχλός ανάπτυξης	Ορόσημο	Σύγχρονο εμπορικό σήμα και πλατφόρμα του ελληνικού πολιτισμού
281	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16723_Ανάπτυξη δεξιοτήτων για επαγγελματίες του πολιτιστικού και δημιουργικού τομέα	Στόχος	Ανάπτυξη δεξιοτήτων για επαγγελματίες του πολιτιστικού και δημιουργικού τομέα (μεσοπρόθεσμα)
295	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16931_Τουριστική ανάπτυξη	Ορόσημο	Τουριστική ανάπτυξη: σύναψη συμβάσεων για τουριστικούς λιμένες
303	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16593_Τροποποίηση του νομικού πλαισίου για την προσέλκυση στρατηγικών επενδύσεων	Ορόσημο	Στρατηγικές επενδύσεις — Επιλογή επιλέξιμων έργων
305	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16592_Διευκόλυνση εμπορίου	Ορόσημο	Εφαρμογή δράσεων για τη διευκόλυνση του εμπορίου
312	4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος — 16285_Επενδύσεις στο εθνικό αρδευτικό δίκτυο μέσω προγραμμάτων ΣΔΙΤ	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση συμβάσεων για αρδευτικά έργα
		Ποσό δόσης	1 974 438 067 EUR

1.6. Έκτη αίτηση πληρωμής (μη επιστρεπτέα στήριξη):

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία
7	1 - 1.1. Ενίσχυση της ενέργειας — 16865_Αναδιάρθρωση και ενίσχυση των εσόδων του λογαριασμού ΑΠΕ–ΣΗΘΥΑ	Στόχος	Λογαριασμός ΑΠΕ — στόχος αύξησης δυναμικότητας 2
39	2 - 1.2. Ανακαίνιση — 16932_Ολυμπιακό Αθλητικό Κέντρο Αθηνών	Ορόσημο	ΟΑΚΑ — ολοκλήρωση εργασιών
51	3 - 1.3. Επαναφόρτιση και ανεφοδιασμός — 16831_Produc-E Green	Ορόσημο	Δέσμευση και αποθήκευση άνθρακα — άδεια αποθήκευσης
122	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16853_Παροχή υποδομής και υπηρεσίας κεντρικού υπολογιστικού νέφους	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση υποδομής και υπηρεσίας κεντρικού υπολογιστικού νέφους
136	8 - 3.1. Προώθηση της δημιουργίας θέσεων εργασίας και της συμμετοχής στην αγορά εργασίας — 16750_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός συστημάτων εργασίας	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του συστήματος ψηφιακής απονομής σύνταξης ΑΤΛΑΣ
155	10 - 3.3. Βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας, της προσβασιμότητας και της βιωσιμότητας της	Στόχος	Μείωση του clawback κατά

	υγειονομικής περίθαλψης — 16816_Μεταρρυθμίσεις και επιτάχυνση των επενδύσεων στον τομέα της υγειονομικής περίθαλψης — Μείωση του clawback και εξορθολογισμός των δαπανών υγειονομικής περίθαλψης		150 000 000 — 2ο στάδιο
156	10 - 3.3. Βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας, της προσβασιμότητας και της βιωσιμότητας της υγειονομικής περίθαλψης — 16816_Μεταρρυθμίσεις και επιτάχυνση των επενδύσεων στον τομέα της υγειονομικής περίθαλψης — Μείωση του clawback και εξορθολογισμός των δαπανών υγειονομικής περίθαλψης	Στόχος	Αποδεικτικό επένδυσης
168	10 - 3.3. Βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας, της προσβασιμότητας και της βιωσιμότητας της υγειονομικής περίθαλψης — 16752_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του τομέα της υγείας (DigHealth)	Ορόσημο	Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός — ψηφιακό πρόγραμμα για τον καρκίνο — υποέργο 2
189	12 - 4.1. Φορολογικά εργαλεία πιο φιλικά για την ανάπτυξη και βελτίωση της φορολογικής διοίκησης και της είσπραξης φόρων — 16614_Ηλεκτρονικές ταμειακές μηχανές και POS (μεταρρύθμιση)	Στόχος	Ανεξάρτητη Αρχή Δημοσίων Εσόδων: Ηλεκτρονικές ταμειακές μηχανές και σημεία πώλησης (POS) — ανάπτυξη και διασύνδεση
204	12 - 4.1. Φορολογικά εργαλεία πιο φιλικά για την ανάπτυξη και βελτίωση της φορολογικής διοίκησης και της είσπραξης φόρων — 16643_Κωδικοποίηση και απλούστευση της φορολογικής νομοθεσίας	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση της αρχικής κωδικοποίησης της φορολογικής νομοθεσίας και του πληροφοριακού συστήματος για τους φορολογούμενους
216	13 - 4.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης, μεταξύ άλλων μέσω της επιτάχυνσης της υλοποίησης των δημόσιων επενδύσεων, της βελτίωσης του πλαισίου για τις δημόσιες συμβάσεις, της λήψης μέτρων ανάπτυξης ικανοτήτων και της καταπολέμησης της διαφθοράς — 16711_Επαγγελματοποίηση του τομέα των δημόσιων συμβάσεων	Ορόσημο	Επαγγελματοποίηση του τομέα των δημόσιων συμβάσεων — νέα νομοθεσία
258	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16631_Βελτίωση οδικής ασφάλειας	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση συμβάσεων για την οδική ασφάλεια — όλες οι συμβάσεις
306	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας βασικών οικονομικών τομέων — 16599_Ψηφιοποίηση δικτύου οικονομικής διπλωματίας και πρόγραμμα κατάρτισης εξαγωγέων	Ορόσημο	Ψηφιοποίηση δικτύου οικονομικής διπλωματίας — Υλοποίηση όλων των δράσεων
318	18 - 4.7. Βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και προώθηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και εξαγωγών — 16591_Διευκόλυνση της επιχειρηματικής δραστηριότητας	Ορόσημο	Βελτίωση του επιχειρηματικού περιβάλλοντος — διευκόλυνση της επιχειρηματικής δραστηριότητας
		Ποσό δόσης	1 974 438 067 EUR

1.7. Έβδομη αίτηση πληρωμής (μη επιστρεπτέα στήριξη):

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία

179	11 - 3.4. Αύξηση της πρόσβασης σε αποτελεσματικές και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς κοινωνικές πολιτικές — 16904_Αναπηρία	Ορόσημο	Ανάπτυξη του προγράμματος προσωπικής βοήθειας για άτομα με αναπηρία σε εθνική κλίμακα.
24	2 - 1.2. Ανακαίνιση — 16872_Ενεργειακή ανακαίνιση κτιρίων κατοικιών	Στόχος	Ανακαίνιση κατοικιών — ανακαίνιση κατοικιών αριθ. 2
52	3 - 1.3. Επαναφόρτιση και ανεφοδιασμός — 16924_Ηλεκτροκίνηση	Στόχος	Λεωφορεία και ταξί — αντικατάσταση από ηλεκτρικά
69	4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος — 16882_Αντιπλημμυρικά έργα	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του 60 % των αντιπλημμυρικών έργων
70	4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος — 16898_Έργα ύδρευσης	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του 60 % των έργων ύδρευσης
71	4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος — 16850_Υποδομές παροχής και εξοικονόμησης πόσιμου νερού	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του 50 % των δράσεων εξοικονόμησης νερού και ύδρευσης
72	4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος — 16846_Νέες υποδομές — Υποδομές διαχείρισης αστικών λυμάτων και λυματολάσπης από την επεξεργασία λυμάτων	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του 50 % των έργων αποχέτευσης
80	4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος — 16283_Υλοποίηση περιφερειακών κέντρων επιχειρήσεων πολιτικής προστασίας (ΠΕΚΕΠΠ) μέσω προγραμμάτων σύμπραξης δημόσιου–ιδιωτικού τομέα	Στόχος	Ολοκλήρωση 13 κτιρίων
98	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16782_Διασύνδεση και διαλειτουργικότητα μητρώων, συστημάτων και υπηρεσιών για την ανταλλαγή δεδομένων μεταξύ εθνικών δημόσιων οργανισμών	Ορόσημο	Κανονιστική βάση για τη διασύνδεση και τη διαλειτουργικότητα των μητρώων
108	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16779_Διαλειτουργικότητα και ανάπτυξη υπηρεσιών διαδικτύου	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου «Διαλειτουργικότητα και ανάπτυξη υπηρεσιών διαδικτύου»
109	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16810_Σύστημα διαχείρισης σχέσεων με πελάτες (CRM) για τη γενική κυβέρνηση	Ορόσημο	Ανάθεση της σύμβασης για το έργο «Σύστημα διαχείρισης σχέσεων με πελάτες (CRM) για τη γενική κυβέρνηση».
110	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16780_Περαιτέρω εκσυγχρονισμός των υπηρεσιών μίας στάσης της δημόσιας διοίκησης	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου «Υπηρεσίες μίας στάσης»
111	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16965_Μελέτες ταξινόμησης των δεδομένων για τα πληροφοριακά συστήματα του δημόσιου τομέα	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου «Μελέτες ταξινόμησης των δεδομένων»

112	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16823_Στρατηγική και πολιτικές κυβερνοασφάλειας για τον δημόσιο τομέα και προηγμένες υπηρεσίες ασφάλειας για εθνικές υποδομές ζωτικής σημασίας	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου «Στρατηγική κυβερνοασφάλειας»
137	8 - 3.1. Προώθηση της δημιουργίας θέσεων εργασίας και της συμμετοχής στην αγορά εργασίας — 16750_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός συστημάτων εργασίας	Ορόσημο	Έναρξη ισχύος παράγωγου δικαίου για το ενιαίο πληροφοριακό σύστημα ΑΡΙΑΔΝΗ
148	9 - 3.2. Εκπαίδευση, επαγγελματική εκπαίδευση και κατάρτιση, και δεξιότητες — 16676_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός της εκπαίδευσης	Στόχος	Ολοκλήρωση εγκατάστασης διαδραστικών συστημάτων
180	11 - 3.4. Αύξηση της πρόσβασης σε αποτελεσματικές και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς κοινωνικές πολιτικές — 16919_Παιδική προστασία	Στόχος	Ολοκλήρωση της στελέχωσης των κέντρων παιδικής μέριμνας
181	11 - 3.4. Αύξηση της πρόσβασης σε αποτελεσματικές και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς κοινωνικές πολιτικές — 16945_Δημιουργία μονάδων παιδικής μέριμνας εντός μεγάλων επιχειρήσεων	Στόχος	Ολοκλήρωση μονάδων παιδικής μέριμνας
185	11 - 3.4. Αύξηση της πρόσβασης σε αποτελεσματικές και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς κοινωνικές πολιτικές — 16763_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του συστήματος κοινωνικής υποστήριξης	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση της ψηφιοποίησης του συστήματος μετανάστευσης και ασύλου
186	11 - 3.4. Αύξηση της πρόσβασης σε αποτελεσματικές και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς κοινωνικές πολιτικές — 16922_Κοινωνική ένταξη	Στόχος	Ολοκλήρωση ανακαίνισης διαμερισμάτων κοινωνικής στέγασης
235	14 - 4.3. Βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης — 16733_Δεξιότητες και ψηφιακές δεξιότητες των δικαστών και των δικαστικών υπαλλήλων (δικαστικού προσωπικού)	Ορόσημο	Κατάρτιση — Δικαστές και δικαστικοί υπάλληλοι
236	14 - 4.3. Βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης — 16575 Επιτάχυνση της απονομής δικαιοσύνης	Ορόσημο	Αναθεώρηση του δικαστικού χάρτη — Πρόοδος
241	15 - 4.4. Ενίσχυση του χρηματοπιστωτικού τομέα και των κεφαλαιαγορών — 16580_Εφαρμογή του νέου ενιαίου πλαισίου αφερεγγυότητας για την αναδιάρθρωση του χρέους και δεύτερη ευκαιρία	Ορόσημο	Εποπτεία, ψηφιοποίηση των εποπτικών διαδικασιών, Ένωση Κεφαλαιαγορών, κεφαλαιαγορές, προληπτική αναδιάρθρωση χρέους
242	15 - 4.4. Ενίσχυση του χρηματοπιστωτικού τομέα και των κεφαλαιαγορών — 16576_Προώθηση νέων δανείων — Ίδρυση παρατηρητηρίου πιστωτικής επέκτασης	Ορόσημο	Κεφαλαιαγορές, εποπτεία, ψηφιοποίηση των εποπτικών διαδικασιών, Ένωση Κεφαλαιαγορών
		Ποσό δόσης	1 974 438 067 EUR

1.8. Όγδοη αίτηση πληρωμής (μη επιστρεπτέα στήριξη):

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία

2	1 - 1.1. Ενίσχυση της ενέργειας — 16870_Παρεμβάσεις για την ηλεκτρική διασύνδεση των νησιών και την αναβάθμιση του δικτύου ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας	Ορόσημο	Διασύνδεση νησιών — πρόοδος των εργασιών
8	1 - 1.1. Ενίσχυση της ενέργειας — 16865_Αναδιάρθρωση και ενίσχυση των εσόδων του λογαριασμού ΑΠΕ–ΣΗΘΥΑ	Στόχος	Λογαριασμός ΑΠΕ — στόχος αύξησης δυναμικότητας 3
62	4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος — 16849_Εθνικό σχέδιο αναδάσωσης και εμβληματική επένδυση για την Πάρνηθα	Ορόσημο	Αναδάσωση — Ολοκλήρωση του δεύτερου υποέργου (όρος Πάρνηθα)
113	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16738_Κεντρικό σύστημα διαχείρισης εγγράφων	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου «Κεντρικό σύστημα διαχείρισης εγγράφων»
114	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16742_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του Υπουργείου Εξωτερικών	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού του Υπουργείου Εξωτερικών
115	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16791_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του Ελληνικού Οργανισμού Τουρισμού	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση της ψηφιοποίησης του Ελληνικού Οργανισμού Τουρισμού
116	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16964_Κέντρο διαλειτουργικότητας (ΚΕΔ) επόμενης γενιάς	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του Κέντρου Διαλειτουργικότητας επόμενης γενιάς
117	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16785_Μητρώο Τουριστικών Επιχειρήσεων e-ΜΗΤΕ	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του ψηφιακού Μητρώου Τουριστικών Επιχειρήσεων
118	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16826_Προγράμματα αναβάθμισης ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων των στρατευσίμων	Στόχος	Αριθμός στρατευσίμων που καταρτίστηκαν
131	7 - 2.3. Ψηφιοποίηση των επιχειρήσεων — 16706_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός των ΜΜΕ	Ορόσημο	Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός των ΜΜΕ — Παράδοση προϊόντων και υπηρεσιών
132	7 - 2.3. Ψηφιοποίηση των επιχειρήσεων — 16973_Δημιουργία ψηφιακού επιχειρηματικού οικοσυστήματος και θέσπιση φορολογικών κινήτρων για τη διευκόλυνση του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού των ΜΜΕ	Ορόσημο	Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός των ΜΜΕ Νομοθετική μεταρρύθμιση για την ενθάρρυνση της υιοθέτησης τεχνολογιών
157	10 - 3.3. Βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας, της προσβασιμότητας και της βιωσιμότητας της υγειονομικής περίθαλψης — 16816_Μεταρρυθμίσεις και επιτάχυνση των επενδύσεων στον τομέα της υγειονομικής περίθαλψης — Μείωση του clawback και εξορθολογισμός των δαπανών υγειονομικής περίθαλψης	Στόχος	Μείωση του clawback κατά 300 000 000 — 3ο στάδιο
163	10 - 3.3. Βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας, της προσβασιμότητας και της βιωσιμότητας της υγειονομικής περίθαλψης — 16756_Οργανωτικές μεταρρυθμίσεις στο σύστημα υγείας (ΚΕΤΕΚΝΥ, ΟΔΙΠΥ)	Ορόσημο	Σύστημα υγείας — ολοκλήρωση του Ελληνικού Ινστιτούτου DRG ΚΕΤΕΚΝΥ και του

			νέου Οργανισμού Διασφάλισης της Ποιότητας στην Υγεία ΟΔΙΠΥ (εξαιρουμένης της κατάρτισης)
164	10 - 3.3. Βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας, της προσβασιμότητας και της βιωσιμότητας της υγειονομικής περίθαλψης — 16756_Οργανωτικές μεταρρυθμίσεις στο σύστημα υγείας (ΚΕΤΕΚΝΥ, ΟΔΙΠΥ)	Στόχος	Σύστημα υγείας — πλήρης εκπαίδευση ΚΕΤΕΚΝΥ ΟΔΙΠΥ
169	10 - 3.3. Βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας, της προσβασιμότητας και της βιωσιμότητας της υγειονομικής περίθαλψης — 16753_Δημιουργία συστήματος κατ' οίκον περίθαλψης και νοσηλείας	Ορόσημο	Κατ' οίκον περίθαλψη — έναρξη λειτουργίας μονάδων
213	13 - 4.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης, μεταξύ άλλων μέσω της επιτάχυνσης της υλοποίησης των δημόσιων επενδύσεων, της βελτίωσης του πλαισίου για τις δημόσιες συμβάσεις, της λήψης μέτρων ανάπτυξης ικανοτήτων και της καταπολέμησης της διαφθοράς — 16703_Καταπολέμηση του παρεμπορίου και προστασία της πνευματικής ιδιοκτησίας	Ορόσημο	Καταπολέμηση του παρεμπορίου — Πληροφοριακό σύστημα και σταθμοί ελέγχων
217	13 - 4.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης, μεταξύ άλλων μέσω της επιτάχυνσης της υλοποίησης των δημόσιων επενδύσεων, της βελτίωσης του πλαισίου για τις δημόσιες συμβάσεις, της λήψης μέτρων ανάπτυξης ικανοτήτων και της καταπολέμησης της διαφθοράς — 16940_Εκσυγχρονισμός του ελληνικού Ταμείου Παρακαταθηκών και Δανείων	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση όλων των υποέργων του ελληνικού Ταμείου Παρακαταθηκών και Δανείων
256	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16628_Αυτοκινητόδρομος Κεντρικής Ελλάδας Ε-65: Τρίκαλα – Εγνατία Οδός	Ορόσημο	Εργασίες για τον Ε-65 — ολοκλήρωση
261	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16630_Βόρειος οδικός άξονας Κρήτης (ΒΟΑΚ)	Στόχος	Πρόοδος των κατασκευαστικών εργασιών του ΒΟΑΚ
269	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας – 16833_Εφαρμογή των εργασιών αποκατάστασης της συμμόρφωσης με τον EASA	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση των εργασιών του EASA
294	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16944_Γενικό σχέδιο για την ανανέωση του ελληνικού στόλου επιβατηγών πλοίων	Ορόσημο	Γενικό σχέδιο για τον ελληνικό στόλο επιβατηγών πλοίων
296	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16921_Επανειδίκευση και αναβάθμιση δεξιοτήτων στον τομέα του τουρισμού	Στόχος	Επανειδίκευση και αναβάθμιση δεξιοτήτων στον τομέα του τουρισμού (ολοκλήρωση)
313	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16653_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του αγροτοδιατροφικού τομέα	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού του γεωργικού τομέα
		Ποσό δόσης	1 974 438 067 EUR

1.9. Ένατη αίτηση πληρωμής (μη επιστρεπτέα στήριξη):

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία

3	1 - 1.1. Ενίσχυση της ενέργειας — 16870_Παρεμβάσεις για την ηλεκτρική διασύνδεση των νησιών και την αναβάθμιση του δικτύου ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας	Ορόσημο	Διασύνδεση νησιών — ολοκλήρωση
15	1 - 1.1. Ενίσχυση της ενέργειας — 16871_Δράσεις αναζωογόνησης των περιοχών που πλήττονται περισσότερο (περιοχές δίκαιης μετάβασης)	Στόχος	Αποκατάσταση των εδαφών — ολοκλήρωση
16	1 - 1.1. Ενίσχυση της ενέργειας — 16926_Στήριξη της εγκατάστασης συστημάτων αποθήκευσης για την ενίσχυση της διείσδυσης των ΑΠΕ	Ορόσημο	Αποθήκευση ενέργειας — ολοκλήρωση
17	1 - 1.1. Ενίσχυση της ενέργειας — 16901_Αναβαθμίσεις του δικτύου του ΔΕΔΔΗΕ με στόχο την ενίσχυση της ανθεκτικότητας και την προστασία του περιβάλλοντος	Ορόσημο	ΔΕΔΔΗΕ — ολοκλήρωση 1
18	1 - 1.1. Ενίσχυση της ενέργειας — 16900_Αναβάθμιση του δικτύου εναέριων γραμμών του ΔΕΔΔΗΕ σε δασικές περιοχές	Ορόσημο	ΔΕΔΔΗΕ — ολοκλήρωση 2
19	1 - 1.1. Ενίσχυση της ενέργειας — 16899_Αύξηση της εγκατεστημένης ισχύος σε υποσταθμούς ΥΤ/ΜΤ του Διαχειριστή Ελληνικού Δικτύου Διανομής Ηλεκτρικής Ενέργειας (ΔΕΔΔΗΕ) για σύνδεση νέων ΑΠΕ	Ορόσημο	ΔΕΔΔΗΕ — ολοκλήρωση 3
25	2 - 1.2. Ανακαίνιση — 16872_Ενεργειακή ανακαίνιση κτιρίων κατοικιών	Στόχος	Ανακαίνιση κατοικιών — ανακαίνιση κατοικιών ενεργειακά φτωχών νοικοκυριών
26	2 - 1.2. Ανακαίνιση — 16872_Ενεργειακή ανακαίνιση κτιρίων κατοικιών	Στόχος	Ανακαίνιση κατοικιών — ανακαίνιση κατοικιών αριθ. 3
29	2 - 1.2. Ανακαίνιση — 16879_Κατάρτιση πολεοδομικών σχεδίων κατ' εφαρμογή της πολεοδομικής μεταρρύθμισης	Στόχος	Ολοκλήρωση του πολεοδομικού σχεδιασμού
30	2 - 1.2. Ανακαίνιση — 16894_Θέσπιση νέου ειδικού πλαισίου χωροταξικού σχεδιασμού για τις ανανεώσιμες πηγές ενέργειας, τη βιομηχανία, τον τουρισμό και την υδατοκαλλιέργεια	Ορόσημο	Έγκριση ειδικών χωροταξικών πλαισίων
31	2 - 1.2. Ανακαίνιση — 16891_Θέσπιση νέου θαλάσσιου χωροταξικού σχεδιασμού	Ορόσημο	Έγκριση θαλάσσιας στρατηγικής
35	2 - 1.2. Ανακαίνιση — 16876_Ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση κτιρίων του δημόσιου τομέα	Στόχος	Ενεργειακή απόδοση δημόσιων κτιρίων — ολοκλήρωση
36	2 - 1.2. Ανακαίνιση — 16874_Ενέργεια και επιχειρηματικότητα	Στόχος	Ενεργειακή απόδοση στον ιδιωτικό τομέα — ολοκλήρωση αριθ. 2
40	2 - 1.2. Ανακαίνιση — 16873_Παρεμβάσεις σε περιοχές κατοικιών και στο κτιριακό απόθεμα	Ορόσημο	Αστικές παρεμβάσεις — ολοκλήρωση όλων των εργασιών
41	2 - 1.2. Ανακαίνιση — 16875_Ανάπτυξη υποδομών και αποκατάσταση κτιρίων στο πρώην βασιλικό κτήμα στο Τατόι	Ορόσημο	Τατόι — ολοκλήρωση όλων των εργασιών
53	3 - 1.3. Επαναφόρτιση και ανεφοδιασμός — 16831_Produc-E Green	Ορόσημο	Αποθήκευση και δέσμευση άνθρακα — έκδοση πιστοποιητικού λειτουργίας
54	3 - 1.3. Επαναφόρτιση και ανεφοδιασμός — 16831_Produc-E Green	Ορόσημο	Βιομηχανικές μονάδες —
55	3 - 1.3. Επαναφόρτιση και ανεφοδιασμός — 16831_Produc-E Green	Στόχος	Σημεία φόρτισης ηλεκτρικών οχημάτων — ολοκλήρωση των εγκαταστάσεων
63	4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος — 16849_Εθνικό σχέδιο αναδάσωσης και εμβληματική επένδυση για την Πάρνηθα	Ορόσημο	Αναδάσωση — Ολοκλήρωση του πρώτου υποέργου (αποκατάσταση 16 500 εκταρίων)
64	4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του	Ορόσημο	Βιοποικιλότητα — Ολοκλήρωση

	περιβάλλοντος — 16851_Η προστασία της βιοποικιλότητας ως κινητήριος μοχλός βιώσιμης ανάπτυξης		
73	4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος — 16846_Νέες υποδομές — Υποδομές διαχείρισης αστικών λυμάτων και λυματολάσπης από την επεξεργασία λυμάτων	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση υποδομών διαχείρισης αστικών λυμάτων και λυματολάσπης
74	4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος — 16850_Υποδομές παροχής και εξοικονόμησης πόσιμου νερού	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση των υποδομών παροχής και εξοικονόμησης πόσιμου νερού
75	4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος — 16882_Αντιπλημμυρικά έργα	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση των αντιπλημμυρικών έργων
76	4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος — 16898_Έργα ύδρευσης	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση των έργων ύδρευσης
81	4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος — 16910_Σύστημα παρακολούθησης και διαχείρισης	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση συστήματος παρακολούθησης και διαχείρισης για σκοπούς πολιτικής προστασίας
82	4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος — 16911_Εναέρια μέσα για τη διαχείριση κρίσεων	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση έργου εναέριων μέσων για τη διαχείριση κρίσεων
83	4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος — 16912_Εξοπλισμός κατάσβεσης, πρόληψης και αντιμετώπισης δασικών πυρκαγιών	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση εξοπλισμού δασοπυρόσβεσης
84	4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος — 16909_Υποδομές — Θέσπιση στρατηγικής εθνικής διαχείρισης κινδύνου καταστροφών	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση της εθνικής διαχείρισης κινδύνου καταστροφών
89	5 - 2.1. Σύνδεση — 16962_Υποθαλάσσια καλώδια οπτικών ινών	Στόχος	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου «Υποθαλάσσια καλώδια οπτικών ινών»
90	5 - 2.1. Σύνδεση — 16818_Υποδομές οπτικών ινών σε κτίρια	Στόχος	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου «Υποδομές οπτικών ινών σε κτίρια»
91	5 - 2.1. Διάδρομοι 5G — 16834_Διάδρομοι 5G — Ανάπτυξη δικτύων 5G που θα παρέχουν κάλυψη όλων των ελληνικών αυτοκινητοδρόμων που αποτελούν μέρος των διευρωπαϊκών δικτύων μεταφορών	Στόχος	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου «Διάδρομοι 5G»
92	5 - 2.1. Σύνδεση — 16855_Μικροδορυφόροι	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου «Μικροδορυφόροι»
95	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16778_Ψηφιοποίηση αρχείων και συναφών υπηρεσιών	Στόχος	Ψηφιοποίηση αρχείων — πλήρης εφαρμογή
99	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16929_Παροχή «πελατοκεντρικών» υπηρεσιών δημόσιας διοίκησης, μέσω της απλούστευσης και της βελτίωσης των διαδικασιών, των βελτιώσεων στα συστήματα και της συμμόρφωσης με τις ευρωπαϊκές στρατηγικές και πολιτικές	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση της στρατηγικής για τη μείωση του διοικητικού φόρτου και του εθνικού σχεδίου για την απλούστευση των διαδικασιών (τελική φάση)
119	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16736_Νέο σύστημα δημόσιων συμβάσεων	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του νέου συστήματος δημόσιων συμβάσεων
120	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16824_Ηλεκτρονικά μητρώα	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου «Ηλεκτρονικά μητρώα»
123	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16854_Έξυπνες πόλεις	Στόχος	Πλήρης υλοποίηση έργων «Έξυπνες πόλεις»
124	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16928_Ενσωμάτωση νέων τεχνολογιών και τάσεων με στόχο την παροχή	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση νέων τεχνολογιών για τη δημόσια

	προηγμένων υπηρεσιών δημόσιας διοίκησης, αύξηση της αποδοτικότητας και της αποτελεσματικότητας και μείωση του κόστους λειτουργίας, αναβάθμισης και συντήρησης των συστημάτων		διοίκηση
125	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16955_Αναβάθμιση της υποδομής και των υπηρεσιών υπολογιστικού νέφους του Εθνικού Δικτύου Υποδομών Τεχνολογίας και Έρευνας (GRNET)	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του GRNET
126	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16287_Ενίσχυση της επιχειρησιακής συνέχειας του δημόσιου τομέα	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση της επιχειρησιακής συνέχειας του δημόσιου τομέα
127	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16956_Επέκταση του δικτύου ΣΥΖΕΥΞΙΣ ΙΙ	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του δικτύου ΣΥΖΕΥΞΙΣ ΙΙ
128	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16827_Στρατηγική και πολιτικές για τη διακυβέρνηση δεδομένων στον δημόσιο τομέα	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση στρατηγικής για τη διακυβέρνηση δεδομένων
129	6 - 2.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός — 16842_Κεντρική ΕΝ — Ανάλυση δεδομένων	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση Κεντρικής ΕΝ
140	9 - 3.2. Εκπαίδευση, επαγγελματική εκπαίδευση και κατάρτιση, και δεξιότητες — 16913_Νέα στρατηγική για τη διά βίου μάθηση: Εκσυγχρονισμός και αναβάθμιση του ελληνικού συστήματος αναβάθμισης δεξιοτήτων και επανειδίκευσης	Στόχος	Επικύρωση της ολοκλήρωσης μαθημάτων κατάρτισης στο πλαίσιο της στρατηγικής διά βίου μάθησης
145	9 - 3.2. Εκπαίδευση, επαγγελματική εκπαίδευση και κατάρτιση, και δεξιότητες — 16794_Ενίσχυση του συστήματος μαθητείας	Στόχος	Ολοκλήρωση ψηφιοποίησης μαθημάτων κατάρτισης / ηλεκτρονικής μάθησης και ολοκλήρωση ενεργειακά αποδοτικών ανακαινίσεων
146	9 - 3.2. Εκπαίδευση, επαγγελματική εκπαίδευση και κατάρτιση, και δεξιότητες — 16792_Παροχή δεξιοτήτων, επανειδίκευση και αναβάθμιση δεξιοτήτων του εργατικού δυναμικού μέσω αναμορφωμένου μοντέλου κατάρτισης (μεταρρύθμιση της επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης)	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του συστήματος ελέγχου ποιότητας ΕΕΚ
149	9 - 3.2. Εκπαίδευση, επαγγελματική εκπαίδευση και κατάρτιση, και δεξιότητες — 16933_Αναβάθμιση της επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης (ΕΕΚ): προμήθεια εργαστηριακού εξοπλισμού για τα Εργαστηριακά Κέντρα των ΙΕΚ, ΕΠΑΛ, Τμημάτων Μεταδευτεροβάθμιας Μαθητείας και Σχολών Επαγγελματικής Κατάρτισης	Στόχος	Ολοκλήρωση ανανέωσης/εκσυγχρονισμού των εργαστηριακών κέντρων ΕΕΚ
150	9 - 3.2. Εκπαίδευση, επαγγελματική εκπαίδευση και κατάρτιση, και δεξιότητες — 16289_Στρατηγική αριστείας στα πανεπιστήμια και καινοτομία	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση πρωτοβουλίας «Επισκέπτες Καθηγητές»:
151	9 - 3.2. Εκπαίδευση, επαγγελματική εκπαίδευση και κατάρτιση, και δεξιότητες — 16289_Στρατηγική αριστείας στα πανεπιστήμια και καινοτομία	Στόχος	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου «Εμπιστοσύνη στα Αστέρια μας» (Trust your stars)
152	9 - 3.2. Εκπαίδευση, επαγγελματική εκπαίδευση και κατάρτιση, και δεξιότητες — 16934_Αναβάθμιση της επαγγελματικής εκπαίδευσης και κατάρτισης	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση αναβάθμισης συστήματος ΕΕΚ, ΙΕΚ και Πρότυπων ΕΠΑΛ, ψηφιοποίησης ΕΟΠΠΕΠ και επαγγελματικών προφίλ
165	10 - 3.3. Βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας, της προσβασιμότητας και της βιωσιμότητας της υγειονομικής περίθαλψης — 16783_Υλοποίηση εθνικού προγράμματος πρόληψης της δημόσιας υγείας «Σπύρος Δοξιάδης» (ΕΠΠ «ΣΔ»)	Ορόσημο	Εθνικό πρόγραμμα πρόληψης της δημόσιας υγείας «Σπύρος Δοξιάδης» — ολοκλήρωση όλων των έργων
166	10 - 3.3. Βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας, της προσβασιμότητας και της βιωσιμότητας της υγειονομικής περίθαλψης — 16755_Πράσινες επενδύσεις — Μεταρρύθμιση του συστήματος πρωτοβάθμιας υγειονομικής περίθαλψης	Στόχος	ΠΦΥ — Πλήρης ανακαίνιση Κέντρων Υγείας
170	10 - 3.3. Βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας, της προσβασιμότητας και της βιωσιμότητας της υγειονομικής περίθαλψης — 16795_Ανακαίνιση των	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση αναβάθμισης υποδομών του ΕΣΥ

	νοσοκομείων και αναβάθμιση υποδομών του ΕΣΥ		
171	10 - 3.3. Βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας, της προσβασιμότητας και της βιωσιμότητας της υγειονομικής περίθαλψης — 16757_Ίδρυση Κέντρου Ακτινοθεραπείας στο Γενικό Νοσοκομείο	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση Κέντρου Ακτινοθεραπείας
172	10 - 3.3. Βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας, της προσβασιμότητας και της βιωσιμότητας της υγειονομικής περίθαλψης — 16793_Έργο ανέγερσης κτιρίου για τη στέγαση των Εργαστηρίων Κυτταρικής και Γενετικής Θεραπείας και Αιματολογικής Κλινικής του Γενικού Νοσοκομείου Θεσσαλονίκης «Παπανικολάου»	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση νοσοκομείου «Παπανικολάου»
173	10 - 3.3. Βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας, της προσβασιμότητας και της βιωσιμότητας της υγειονομικής περίθαλψης — 16752_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του τομέα της υγείας (DigHealth)	Ορόσημο	Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός — ολοκλήρωση όλων των υποέργων
183	11 - 3.4. Αύξηση της πρόσβασης σε αποτελεσματικές και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς κοινωνικές πολιτικές — 16922_Κοινωνική ένταξη	Στόχος	Ολοκλήρωση της κοινωνικής ένταξης αστέγων δικαιούχων
187	11 - 3.4. Αύξηση της πρόσβασης σε αποτελεσματικές και χωρίς αποκλεισμούς κοινωνικές πολιτικές — 16688: Προώθηση της ένταξης του πληθυσμού των προσφύγων στην αγορά εργασίας	Στόχος	Ένταξη προσφύγων στην αγορά εργασίας
194	12 - 4.1. Φορολογικά εργαλεία πιο φιλικά για την ανάπτυξη και βελτίωση της φορολογικής διοίκησης και της είσπραξης φόρων — 16611_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός των φορολογικών ελέγχων	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού των φορολογικών ελέγχων
195	12 - 4.1. Φορολογικά εργαλεία πιο φιλικά για την ανάπτυξη και βελτίωση της φορολογικής διοίκησης και της είσπραξης φόρων - 16291_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός φορολογικών και τελωνειακών αρχών	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση των παραδοτέων της πρώτης φάσης του ολοκληρωμένου ηλεκτρονικού περιβάλλοντος φορολογίας και ελεγκτικών υπηρεσιών της Ανεξάρτητης Αρχής Δημοσίων Εσόδων στο πλαίσιο του ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού της
196	12 - 4.1. Φορολογικά εργαλεία πιο φιλικά για την ανάπτυξη και βελτίωση της φορολογικής διοίκησης και της είσπραξης φόρων - 16291_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός φορολογικών και τελωνειακών αρχών	Ορόσημο	Έναρξη λειτουργίας του συστήματος παρακολούθησης κίνησης επαγγελματικών οχημάτων και εμπορευματοκιβωτίων
208	13 - 4.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης, μεταξύ άλλων μέσω της επιτάχυνσης της υλοποίησης των δημόσιων επενδύσεων, της βελτίωσης του πλαισίου για τις δημόσιες συμβάσεις, της λήψης μέτρων ανάπτυξης ικανοτήτων και της καταπολέμησης της διαφθοράς — 16972_Μεταρρύθμιση της δημόσιας διοίκησης	Στόχος	Δημόσια διοίκηση — ολοκλήρωση κατάρτισης δημόσιων υπαλλήλων
218	13 - 4.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης, μεταξύ άλλων μέσω της επιτάχυνσης της υλοποίησης των δημόσιων επενδύσεων, της βελτίωσης του πλαισίου για τις δημόσιες συμβάσεις, της λήψης μέτρων ανάπτυξης ικανοτήτων και της καταπολέμησης της διαφθοράς — 16711_Επαγγελματοποίηση του τομέα των δημόσιων συμβάσεων	Ορόσημο	Εφαρμογή της εθνικής στρατηγικής για τις δημόσιες συμβάσεις 2021-2025
219	13 - 4.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης, μεταξύ άλλων μέσω της επιτάχυνσης της υλοποίησης των δημόσιων επενδύσεων, της βελτίωσης του πλαισίου για τις δημόσιες συμβάσεις, της λήψης μέτρων ανάπτυξης ικανοτήτων και της καταπολέμησης της διαφθοράς — 16974_Μεταρρύθμιση του λογιστικού συστήματος	Ορόσημο	Μεταρρύθμιση του λογιστικού συστήματος:
220	13 - 4.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης, μεταξύ άλλων μέσω της επιτάχυνσης της υλοποίησης	Ορόσημο	Πλήρης θέση σε λειτουργία πληροφοριακού συστήματος

	των δημόσιων επενδύσεων, της βελτίωσης του πλαισίου για τις δημόσιες συμβάσεις, της λήψης μέτρων ανάπτυξης ικανοτήτων και της καταπολέμησης της διαφθοράς — 16705_Ενίσχυση του σχεδιασμού και του συντονισμού πολιτικής — Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός δημοσιονομικής διαχείρισης και εποπτείας στη γενική κυβέρνηση και ηλεκτρονική τιμολόγηση		
221	13 - 4.2. Εκσυγχρονισμός της δημόσιας διοίκησης, μεταξύ άλλων μέσω της επιτάχυνσης της υλοποίησης των δημόσιων επενδύσεων, της βελτίωσης του πλαισίου για τις δημόσιες συμβάσεις, της λήψης μέτρων ανάπτυξης ικανοτήτων και της καταπολέμησης της διαφθοράς — 16711_Επαγγελματοποίηση του τομέα των δημόσιων συμβάσεων	Στόχος	Ολοκλήρωση των προγραμμάτων αναβάθμισης δεξιοτήτων / επανειδίκευσης για τις δημόσιες συμβάσεις
237	14 - 4.3. Βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης — 16292_Νέα δικαστικά κτίρια	Ορόσημο	Έργα κατασκευής και ανακαίνισης — Ηλεκτρονική ταυτοποίηση — ολοκλήρωση
238	14 - 4.3. Βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης — 16575 Επιτάχυνση της απονομής δικαιοσύνης	Ορόσημο	Αναθεώρηση του δικαστικού χάρτη — Πλήρης υλοποίηση
239	14 - 4.3. Βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας του συστήματος δικαιοσύνης — 16727_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του τομέα δικαιοσύνης (e-justice)	Ορόσημο	Τήρηση αρχείων και αναβαθμίσεις πληροφοριακών συστημάτων
243	15 - 4.4. Ενίσχυση του χρηματοπιστωτικού τομέα και των κεφαλαιαγορών — 16581_Ενισχυμένη εποπτεία και αξιοπιστία των κεφαλαιαγορών	Ορόσημο	Κεφαλαιαγορές, εποπτεία, ψηφιοποίηση των εποπτικών διαδικασιών, Ένωση Κεφαλαιαγορών
244	15 - 4.4. Ενίσχυση του χρηματοπιστωτικού τομέα και των κεφαλαιαγορών — 16957_Ενίσχυση της ικανότητας του χρηματοπιστωτικού συστήματος να υπερνικά τις προϋπάρχουσες προκλήσεις και να χρηματοδοτεί την πραγματική οικονομία	Ορόσημο	Εξυγίανση χρέους, εξυγίανση μη εξυπηρετούμενων δανείων, πωλήσεις μη εξυπηρετούμενων δανείων, χρηματοπιστωτική σταθερότητα, Γραφείο Δημοσίων Πιστώσεων, φερεγγυότητα,
249	16 - 4.5. Προώθηση της έρευνας και της καινοτομίας — 16624_Δημιουργία — επέκταση — αναβάθμιση των υποδομών των ερευνητικών κέντρων υπό την εποπτεία της Γενικής Γραμματείας Έρευνας και Καινοτομίας (ΓΓΕΚ)	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση των έργων για τα ερευνητικά κέντρα
250	16 - 4.5. Προώθηση της έρευνας και της καινοτομίας — 16618_Βασική και εφαρμοσμένη έρευνα	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση έργων βασικής και εφαρμοσμένης έρευνας
251	16 - 4.5. Προώθηση της έρευνας και της καινοτομίας — 16654_TH2ORAX: Επιλέξιμο ολιστικό υβριδικό επιχειρησιακό αυτόνομο σύστημα (Trellis Holistic & Hybrid Operational Ruggedized Autonomous eXemplary system)	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου TH2ORAX
252	16 - 4.5. Προώθηση της έρευνας και της καινοτομίας — 16971_Ερευνώ – Δημιουργώ – Καινοτομώ	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση των έργων Ερευνώ – Δημιουργώ – Καινοτομώ
253	16 - 4.5. Προώθηση της έρευνας και της καινοτομίας — 16621_Εξωστρέφεια του οικοσυστήματος έρευνας και καινοτομίας της Ελλάδας	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση έργων εξωστρέφειας του οικοσυστήματος έρευνας και καινοτομίας
262	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16630_Βόρειος οδικός άξονας Κρήτης (ΒΟΑΚ)	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου ΒΟΑΚ
270	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας - 16954 Παρεμβάσεις για την αναβάθμιση και αναδιάταξη του συστήματος και των υποδομών του ελληνικού σιδηροδρομικού δικτύου	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση της αναβάθμισης του σιδηροδρομικού δικτύου

271	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16892_Αναβάθμιση του προαστιακού σιδηροδρόμου στη Δυτική Αττική	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση προαστιακού σιδηροδρόμου στη Δυτική Αττική
272	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16949_Έξυπνες γέφυρες	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου για τις έξυπνες γέφυρες
273	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16950_Ηλεκτρονικά διόδια	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου για τα ηλεκτρονικά διόδια
274	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16959_Ψηφιακός μετασχηματισμός του Οργανισμού Σιδηροδρόμων Ελλάδος	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου ψηφιακού μετασχηματισμού του ΟΣΕ
275	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16960_Έξυπνες περιβαλλοντικές και πολιτιστικές υποδομές	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου για τις έξυπνες υποδομές
276	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16937_Ψηφιακό ολοκληρωμένο σύστημα διαχείρισης χαρτοφυλακίου τεχνικών έργων και περιουσιακών στοιχείων του Υπουργείου Υποδομών και Μεταφορών	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του συστήματος διαχείρισης χαρτοφυλακίου για το Υπουργείο Υποδομών
277	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16786_Απλούστευση διαδικασιών του Υπουργείου Υποδομών και Μεταφορών	Ορόσημο	Απλούστευση διαδικασιών του Υπουργείου Μεταφορών
282	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16970_Πολιτιστικές και φυσικές διαδρομές	Ορόσημο	Πολιτιστικές και φυσικές διαδρομές
283	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16293_Ο πολιτισμός ως κινητήριος μοχλός ανάπτυξης	Ορόσημο	Ο πολιτισμός ως κινητήριος μοχλός ανάπτυξης
284	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16536_Αναβάθμιση υποδομών, ανανέωση εξοπλισμού και αναβάθμιση της ποιότητας των υπηρεσιών που παρέχονται από καταστήματα του Οργανισμού Διαχείρισης και Ανάπτυξης Πολιτιστικών Πόρων — καταστήματα πρώην ΤΑΠΑ (επιτόπου και ηλεκτρονικά)	Ορόσημο	Αναβάθμιση του Οργανισμού Διαχείρισης και Ανάπτυξης Πολιτιστικών Πόρων
285	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16725_Αναβάθμιση καλλιτεχνικής τριτοβάθμιας εκπαίδευσης	Ορόσημο	Αναβάθμιση καλλιτεχνικής τριτοβάθμιας εκπαίδευσης
286	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16723_Ανάπτυξη δεξιοτήτων για επαγγελματίες του πολιτιστικού και δημιουργικού τομέα	Στόχος	Ανάπτυξη δεξιοτήτων για επαγγελματίες του πολιτιστικού και δημιουργικού τομέα (ολοκλήρωση)
287	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16486_Μουσείο εναλίων αρχαιοτήτων	Ορόσημο	Μουσείο εναλίων αρχαιοτήτων
288	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16485_Πολιτιστικές διαδρομές σε εμβληματικούς αρχαιολογικούς χώρους και μνημεία	Ορόσημο	Πολιτιστικές διαδρομές σε εμβληματικούς αρχαιολογικούς χώρους
289	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16735_Αξιοποίηση της τέχνης ως συνταγογραφούμενης θεραπείας για την προαγωγή της κοινωνικής συνοχής και ενεργοποίηση της «Ασημένιας Οικονομίας»	Ορόσημο	Αξιοποίηση της τέχνης ως συνταγογραφούμενης θεραπείας,
290	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16433_Προστασία πολιτιστικών μνημείων και	Ορόσημο	Προστασία των πολιτιστικών μνημείων από την κλιματική αλλαγή

	αρχαιολογικών χώρων από την κλιματική αλλαγή		
291	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16435_Αποκατάσταση – συντήρηση – ανάδειξη των μνημείων της Ακρόπολης	Ορόσημο	Αποκατάσταση – συντήρηση – ανάδειξη των μνημείων της Ακρόπολης
297	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16931_Τουριστική ανάπτυξη	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση έργου τουριστικής ανάπτυξης
298	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16975_Παρεμβάσεις αναβάθμισης περιφερειακών λιμένων	Στόχος	Παρεμβάσεις αναβάθμισης περιφερειακών λιμένων
307	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16634_Νέα βιομηχανικά πάρκα	Ορόσημο	Βιομηχανικά πάρκα — υλοποίηση επενδύσεων
308	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16593_Τροποποίηση του νομικού πλαισίου για την προσέλκυση στρατηγικών επενδύσεων	Ορόσημο	Στρατηγικές επενδύσεις — υλοποίηση επενδύσεων
309	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16721_Επιτάχυνση της έξυπνης μεταποίησης	Ορόσημο	Μεταποιητικό τομέας — υλοποίηση επενδύσεων
314	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16626_Οικονομικός μετασχηματισμός στον γεωργικό τομέα	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του οικονομικού μετασχηματισμού στον γεωργικό τομέα
315	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16584_Προτάσεις δράσεων στον τομέα της υδατοκαλλιέργειας	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση των δράσεων για την υδατοκαλλιέργεια
316	4 - 1.4. Αειφόρος χρήση των πόρων, ανθεκτικότητα στην κλιματική αλλαγή και προστασία του περιβάλλοντος — 16285_Επενδύσεις στο εθνικό αρδευτικό δίκτυο μέσω προγραμμάτων ΣΔΙΤ	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση αρδευτικών έργων
319	18 - 4.7. Βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και προώθηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και εξαγωγών — 16543_Δράσεις για την απλούστευση του επιχειρηματικού περιβάλλοντος και την αναβάθμιση της ποιότητας και της ασφάλειάς του	Ορόσημο	Βελτίωση του επιχειρηματικού περιβάλλοντος — απλούστευση της αδειοδότησης και εποπτεία της αγοράς
259	17 - 4.6. Εκσυγχρονισμός και βελτίωση της ανθεκτικότητας κύριων κλάδων οικονομίας — 16631_Βελτίωση οδικής ασφάλειας	Ορόσημο	Ολοκλήρωση του έργου για την οδική ασφάλεια
		Ποσό δόσης	1 974 438 066 EUR

2. <u>Δάνειο</u>

Οι δόσεις που αναφέρονται στο άρθρο 3 παράγραφος 2 διαρθρώνονται ως εξής:

2.1. Πρώτη αίτηση πληρωμής (δανειακή στήριξη):

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία
320	4.7. Βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και προώθηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και εξαγωγών —	Ορόσημο	Επιχειρησιακές συμφωνίες με διεθνή

	16980_Δανειακή διευκόλυνση για το σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας		χρηματοπιστωτικά ιδρύματα
321	4.7. Βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και προώθηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και εξαγωγών — 16980_Δανειακή διευκόλυνση για το σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας	Ορόσημο	Δημοσίευση της πρόσκλησης υποβολής προσφορών για εμπορικές τράπεζες
		Ποσό δόσης	2 121 256 487 EUR

2.2. Δεύτερη αίτηση πληρωμής (δανειακή στήριξη):

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία
322	4.7. Βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και προώθηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και εξαγωγών — 16980_Δανειακή διευκόλυνση για το σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας	Ορόσημο	Σύμβαση για την πλατφόρμα ιδίων κεφαλαίων
323	4.7. Βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και προώθηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και εξαγωγών — 16980_Δανειακή διευκόλυνση για το σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας	Ορόσημο	Συμφωνία συνεισφοράς του InvestEU
324	4.7. Βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και προώθηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και εξαγωγών — 16980_Δανειακή διευκόλυνση για το σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας	Στόχος	Υπογραφή πιστώσεων ύψους 586,4 εκατ. EUR από χρηματοπιστωτικά ιδρύματα με τελικούς δικαιούχους
		Ποσό δόσης	2 121 256 487 EUR

2.3. Τρίτη αίτηση πληρωμής (δανειακή στήριξη):

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία
325	4.7. Βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και προώθηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και εξαγωγών — 16980_Δανειακή διευκόλυνση για το σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας	Στόχος	Υπογραφή πιστώσεων ύψους 3 518,4 εκατ. EUR από χρηματοπιστωτικά ιδρύματα με τελικούς δικαιούχους
		Ποσό δόσης	2 121 256 487 EUR

2.4. Τέταρτη αίτηση πληρωμής (δανειακή στήριξη):

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία

326	4.7. Βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και προώθηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και εξαγωγών — 16980_Δανειακή διευκόλυνση για το σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας	Στόχος	Υπογραφή πιστώσεων ύψους 5864 εκατ. EUR από χρηματοπιστωτικά ιδρύματα με τελικούς δικαιούχους
		Ποσό δόσης	2 121 256 487 EUR

2.5. Πέμπτη αίτηση πληρωμής (δανειακή στήριξη):

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία
327	4.7. Βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και προώθηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και εξαγωγών — 16980_Δανειακή διευκόλυνση για το σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας	Στόχος	Υπογραφή πιστώσεων ύψους 9 382,4 εκατ. EUR από χρηματοπιστωτικά ιδρύματα με τελικούς δικαιούχους
		Ποσό δόσης	2 121 256 487 EUR

2.6. Έκτη αίτηση πληρωμής (δανειακή στήριξη):

Αύξων αριθμός	Σχετικό μέτρο (μεταρρύθμιση ή επένδυση)	Ορόσημο/στόχος	Ονομασία
328	4.7. Βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και προώθηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και εξαγωγών — 16980_Δανειακή διευκόλυνση για το σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας	Στόχος	Υπογραφή πιστώσεων ύψους 11 728 εκατ. EUR από χρηματοπιστωτικά ιδρύματα με τελικούς δικαιούχους
329	4.7. Βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και προώθηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και εξαγωγών — 16980_Δανειακή διευκόλυνση για το σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας	Στόχος	Επένδυση του 100 % της στήριξης ιδίων κεφαλαίων
330	4.7. Βελτίωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας και προώθηση ιδιωτικών επενδύσεων και εξαγωγών — 16980_Δανειακή διευκόλυνση για το σχέδιο ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας	Στόχος	Έγκριση πράξεων του InvestEU
		Ποσό δόσης	2 121 256 485 EUR

ΤΜΗΜΑ 3: ΠΡΟΣΘΕΤΕΣ ΡΥΘΜΙΣΕΙΣ

1. Ρυθμίσεις παρακολούθησης και υλοποίησης του σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας

Η παρακολούθηση και υλοποίηση του σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας της Ελλάδας πραγματοποιείται σύμφωνα με τις ακόλουθες ρυθμίσεις.

Ο κύριος αρμόδιος φορέας για τον συντονισμό της υλοποίησης και την παρακολούθηση του σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας θα είναι η Υπηρεσία Συντονισμού Μηχανισμού Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, μια ανεξάρτητη ειδική δημόσια υπηρεσία του Υπουργείου Οικονομικών, που συστάθηκε με τον νόμο 4738/2020. Η Υπηρεσία Συντονισμού Μηχανισμού Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας είναι επίσης ο αρμόδιος φορέας για να επαληθεύσει ότι έχουν ολοκληρωθεί τα ορόσημα και οι στόχοι του σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας και ενεργεί επίσης ως (ενιαίος) σύνδεσμος μεταξύ της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής και των ελληνικών αρχών. Ειδικότερα, τα καθήκοντά της περιλαμβάνουν την ενεργό παρακολούθηση της προόδου των έργων, με βάση τα συμφωνηθέντα ορόσημα και στόχους, καθώς και την υποβολή των αιτήσεων πληρωμής στην Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή μετά από επαλήθευση της ολοκλήρωσής τους. Η επαλήθευση αυτή συνοδεύεται από διαχειριστική δήλωση ότι τα κονδύλια χρησιμοποιήθηκαν για τους προβλεπόμενους σκοπούς και σύμφωνα με την αρχή της χρηστής δημοσιονομικής διαχείρισης, καθώς και από σύνοψη των ελέγχων που διενεργήθηκαν, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των αδυναμιών που εντοπίστηκαν και των διορθωτικών μέτρων που ελήφθησαν.

Η συνολική ευθύνη για την υλοποίηση κάθε ειδικού μέτρου εμπίπτει στην αρμοδιότητα του αρμόδιου Υπουργείου, οι υπηρεσίες του οποίου θα στηρίζουν την παρακολούθηση της προόδου των έργων και θα διατηρούν στενή συνεργασία με την Υπηρεσία Συντονισμού Μηχανισμού Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας.

Όλα τα μέτρα του σχεδίου θα υλοποιηθούν από εθνικούς φορείς (φορείς υλοποίησης) τους οποίους θα ορίζει το αρμόδιο υπουργείο και θα είναι υπεύθυνοι για την επίτευξη των συμφωνηθέντων οροσήμων και στόχων, καθώς και για την υποβολή όλων των δεδομένων και της τεκμηρίωσης στην Υπηρεσία Συντονισμού Μηχανισμού Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας μέσω του πληροφοριακού συστήματος διαχείρισης που πρόκειται να δημιουργηθεί

Τέλος, η Επιτροπή Δημοσιονομικού Ελέγχου (ΕΔΕΛ), η οποία ανήκει στη Γενική Γραμματεία Δημοσιονομικής Πολιτικής (Γενικό Λογιστήριο του Κράτους) του Υπουργείου Οικονομικών, μεριμνά για την τήρηση των αρχών της χρηστής δημοσιονομικής διαχείρισης.

2. Ρυθμίσεις για την παροχή στην Επιτροπή πλήρους πρόσβασης στα δεδομένα τεκμηρίωσης

Προκειμένου να παράσχει στην Επιτροπή πλήρη πρόσβαση στα υποκείμενα συναφή δεδομένα τεκμηρίωσης, η Ελλάδα εφαρμόζει τις ακόλουθες ρυθμίσεις:

Η Υπηρεσία Συντονισμού Μηχανισμού Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας, ως κεντρικός συντονιστικός φορέας του σχεδίου ανάκαμψης και ανθεκτικότητας της Ελλάδας και της υλοποίησής του, είναι αρμόδιος για τον συνολικό συντονισμό και την παρακολούθηση του σχεδίου. Ειδικότερα, λειτουργεί ως συντονιστικός φορέας για την παρακολούθηση της προόδου όσον αφορά τα ορόσημα και τους στόχους, για την παρακολούθηση και, κατά περίπτωση, την υλοποίηση δραστηριοτήτων ελέγχου και λογιστικού ελέγχου, καθώς και για την υποβολή εκθέσεων και αιτήσεων πληρωμών. Συντονίζει την υποβολή εκθέσεων σχετικά με τα ορόσημα και τους στόχους, τους σχετικούς δείκτες, αλλά και τις ποιοτικές

χρηματοοικονομικές πληροφορίες και άλλα δεδομένα, όπως αυτά που αφορούν με τους τελικούς αποδέκτες. Η κωδικοποίηση των δεδομένων πραγματοποιείται σε όλους τους φορείς υλοποίησης, οι οποίοι υποχρεούνται να αναφέρουν τα απαιτούμενα δεδομένα στην Υπηρεσία Συντονισμού Μηχανισμού Ανάκαμψης και Ανθεκτικότητας μέσω του πληροφοριακού συστήματος διαχείρισης.

Σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 24 παράγραφος 2 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2021/241, μετά την ολοκλήρωση των σχετικών συμφωνημένων οροσήμων και στόχων που αναφέρονται στο τμήμα 2.1 του παρόντος παραρτήματος, η Ελλάδα υποβάλλει στην Επιτροπή δεόντως αιτιολογημένο αίτημα για την καταβολή της χρηματοδοτικής συνεισφοράς και, κατά περίπτωση, του δανείου. Η Ελλάδα διασφαλίζει ότι, κατόπιν αιτήματος, η Επιτροπή έχει πλήρη πρόσβαση στα σχετικά δεδομένα τεκμηρίωσης που υποστηρίζουν τη δέουσα αιτιολόγηση της αίτησης πληρωμής, τόσο για την αξιολόγηση του αιτήματος καταβολής σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 24 παράγραφος 3 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2021/241 όσο και για σκοπούς λογιστικών και λοιπών ελέγχων.