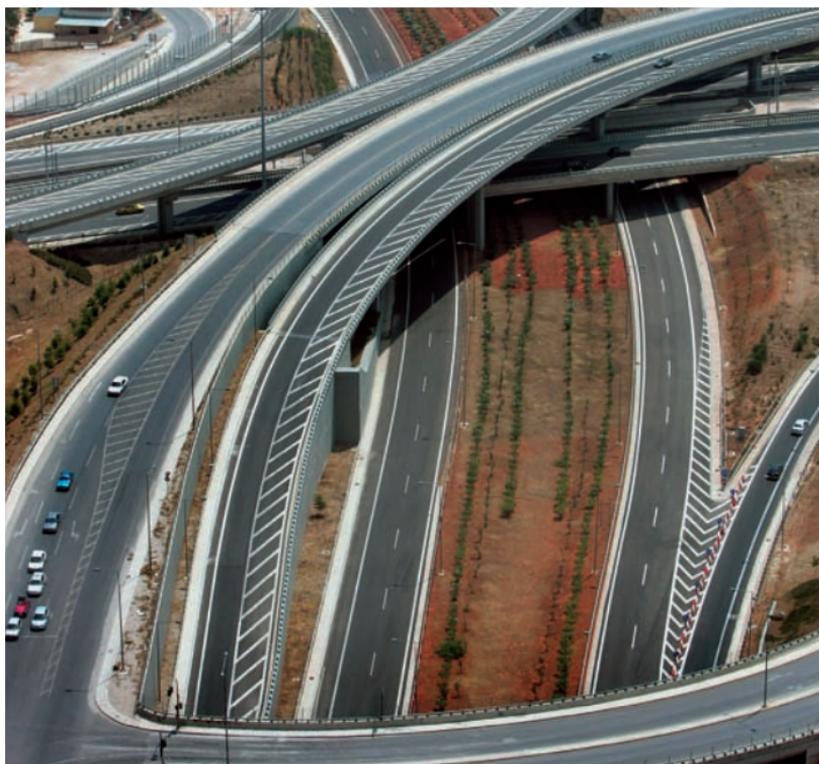


COMMUNITY SUPPORT FRAMEWORK (CSF) 2000-2006

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Description of the Strategy and priorities

The CSF 2000-2006 aims to contribute to Greece's further integration in the EU and in the knowledge-based world economy by promoting structural change, higher productivity and employment. Productivity is the key factor determining a sustainable long-term growth rate and thus the conditions for improved living standards. CSF priorities are focused on the types of investment in physical, human and knowledge capital that are most conducive to increase Greek productivity. This strategy is expected to create the conditions for sustained high growth rates leading to real convergence with the rest of the EU in terms of GDP per capita. The impact and effectiveness of this strategy is determined by progress in the following key respects: 1) structural reforms in the labour, goods and services markets, 2) significant improvement of the country's physical infrastructures, 3) sustainable rural development and agriculture, 4) mobilisation of the private sector in all regions, and 5) significant improvement in management capabilities, by implementing organisations. CSF 2000-2006 also includes increased efforts in the fields of environment, culture, health and welfare, as well as sustainable regional development.

The CSF strategy was further analysed in these axes:

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND COHESION

Regional programmes reflect a development strategy determined by the regions themselves, while keeping in line with the general strategy guidelines established in the CSF. These guidelines foresee a substantial effort in favour of rural areas, especially remote, island and mountainous areas. Within the framework of the interventions for urban development, they also foresee a clear focus on disadvantaged urban areas through a mainstreaming of the approach experimented in the URBAN initiative, and finally an effort by every region to promote a local innovation policy.

THE TRANSPORT POLICY - TRANS-EUROPEAN NETWORKS

The statutory framework governing trans-European transport networks consists of Regulation (EC)2236/95, as amended. The networks include actions aligned with the goals laid down in the Commission White Paper for Transport and involve roads, rail, ports and airport networks. A large proportion of the Operational Programmes “Road Axes, Ports and Urban Development” and “Railways, Airports and Urban Transport” is dedicated to the completion of trans-european networks.

Cohesion Fund Projects 2000-2006

The Cohesion Fund aims to be complementary to the Community Support Framework for projects concerning the sectors of envi-

ronment and transport, and in particular to the following Operational Programmes: OP Road Axes, Ports and Urban Development, OP Railways, Airports, Public Transport and OP Environment.

During the period 2000 - 2006, resources available amounted to 3,060 million Euro (in 1999 prices), which were finalised to the amount of 3,235 million Euro after taking into account the inflation. This amount was committed to the Community budget for the period 2000 – 2006 to meet the country’s obligations.

Up to the end of 2006, funding had been approved by the European Commission for 101 new projects and additional resources had been approved for the 22 “bridge projects” from the 1994 –1999 period.

Actions within the Multiannual Indicative Programme for the period 2001- 2006

Special line B5-700 of the Community budget makes resources available for co-financing actions falling within the guidelines of the trans-European transport networks. These actions are divided into the following categories: The Multiannual Indicative Programme includes for Greece 5 actions for the Egnatia Highway and for the Railway Network, of a total budget of 81,1 million euro with a Community contribution of 40.5 million euro.

In the year 2006 three (3) new projects have been approved and decisions have been issued with a total budget of 8.3 million euro with community contribution of 4.1 million euro. These actions are at an implementation stage.



Trans-European Transport Networks, Pan-European Corridors and Greek Transport Policy

The main objectives of the transport policy are:

- The completion of the national transport system, ensuring high-quality services for rapid, low-cost movement of persons and products.
- Turning Greece to a major Balkan gateway and transport node for the eastern Mediterranean.
- The administrative and organizational restructuring of the system for design and monitoring of transport services in the country.
- Alignment with the EU Transport Policy.

Greece establishes its priorities in line with those of the Trans-European Networks (in member states) and Pan-European Corridors (in non-member states). Greece is combining cohesion policies

(structural funds) and transport policies and - as the oldest Member State in the region, participating in the EU policy forums - can play a valuable pivotal role in defining EU priorities for south-eastern Europe.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

The main issues covered within the current 2000 – 2006 period are:

- In the waste sector progress has been achieved as far as the legal framework and the planning procedures (at national and regional level) are concerned. More actions are envisaged for the 2007-2013 period.
- In the wastewater sector, significant progress has been made with respect to wastewater treatment plans (WWTP) and sewage systems.
- With respect to air pollution abatement, the definition of zones and significant part of the necessary mapping has been completed and relevant

action plans for 13 cities have been formulated or are under development.

- Referring to climate change, the two main priorities are: implementation of the national plan for the reduction of Greenhouse Gases emissions and of national commitments within the UNFCC and the Kyoto Protocol and the implementation of the Emissions Trading Directive.

THE INFORMATION SOCIETY STRATEGY

Information Society Objectives for the period 2000-2006

Greece has set two strategic objectives for the Information Society for the period 2000-2006:

- To serve citizens and improve the quality of life. The first objective has been addressed through ICT interventions in a series of critical sectors, such as those of public administration, broadband, e-business etc.
- Human Resource development. The second objective addresses the need for transforming the Greek economy into a knowledge economy, where technology and knowledge constitute the main driving force leading to an increase in income and employment.

HUMAN RESOURCES AND EMPLOYMENT

Greece is currently implementing its human resource development policy mainly through the Opera-

tional Programmes (OP): “Employment and Vocational Training” and “Education and Initial Vocational Training”. The efforts mainly focus on the development of active employment policies. The objective is to prevent and counteract unemployment, promote equal opportunities for all in terms of access to the labour market, improve education and vocational training provided in the framework of a life-long learning policy, contribute to the development of an able, skilled and flexible workforce as well as to promote actions that foster women’s access to a larger share in the labour market.

POLICIES FOR GENDER EQUALITY

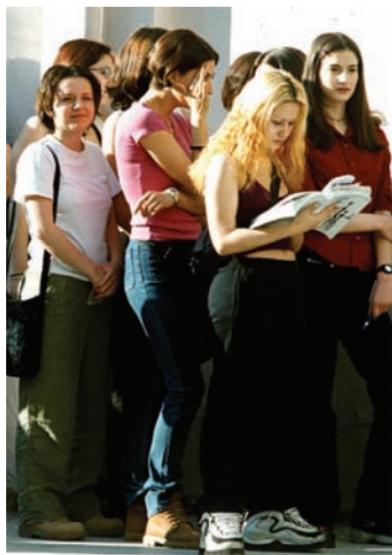
The main objective of the General Secretariat for Equality (GSE) is to highlight the political, economic, social and developmental importance of issues of gender equality through an integrated and comprehensive strategic intervention. In this way the GSE seeks to turn what was until recently a “marginal” issue into a matter of national priority. Gender equality issues are associated with some of the country’s main political priorities, such as employment, growth and social cohesion, and also have an important international and European dimension.

On the institutional level, priority will be given to setting up a National Commission for Equality for Men and Women, as a permanent forum for dialogue between the government and representatives of the social partners, NGOs, the European Economic and Social Committee, and local and regional

government – an arena for debate on setting-up and monitoring gender equality policies.

EDUCATION

The EU's overall cohesion objective has largely determined Hellenic educational policy. A key point in this plan is EU's strategic goal to become the most competitive and viable knowledge-based economy by means of a fully developed employment promotion strategy (Lisbon, March 2000, Gothenburg, June 2001).



The Operational Programme “Education and Initial Vocational Training” constitutes a key strategic planning and development application tool for the education sector and comprises an integrated group of measures and actions whose ultimate goal is the improvement of the education system and its services so that it will be more effective in meeting the real social needs by opening channels of communication and establishing links with the labour market.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The strategy employed during the current programming period (2000-2006) focuses on increasing agricultural invested assets, on quality, on sustainable development and support actions. This strategy also takes other policies into consideration, such as policies regarding equal opportunities and the environment.

CAP reform in June 2003 and April 2004 introduced major changes, which may have a significant impact on the economy of all rural areas in the EU as pertains to agricultural production patterns, land management methods, employment and more generally on social and economic conditions.

COMPETITIVENESS

Significant efforts were made to enhance competitiveness in the framework of the 2000-2006 CSF. As the Greek economy lacks leading international enterprises, the effect of the CSF on competitiveness depends on external factors on the one hand, and on the secondary impacts derived from actions supporting SMEs on the other. The average size of SMEs in Greece is rather small, their productivity is approximately the same as with other enterprises, but they are far less profitable. Therefore, SMEs constitute the driving force of employment, but not of production nor of exports (as in the whole of the EU). With regards to attracting foreign direct investment, the low performance is due to “historical” and “global” factors that cannot be dealt with locally.

GREECE CSF 2000 - 2006 FINANCIAL TABLES (per PRIORITY and O.P.)

PRIORITY	Total Public Elig. Cost	Community participation			
		Total	ERDF	ESF	
	1=2+7	2=3+4+5+6	3	4	
Priority 1: HUMAN RESOURCES	4,744,685,251	3,709,368,072	374,510,324	3,334,857,748	
O.P. FOR EDUCATION AND INITIAL VOCATIONAL TRAINING	2,617,591,694	2,046,680,712	364,510,324	1,682,170,388	
O.P. EMPLOYMENT	2,127,093,557	1,662,687,360	10,000,000	1,652,687,360	
Priority 2: TRANSPORT	8,716,77,598	4,813,253,160	4,813,253,160	0	
O.P. ROAD AXIS - PORTS - URBAN DEVELOPMENT	6,306,062,675	3,519,500,470	3,519,500,470	0	
O.P. RAILWAYS, AIRPORTS, URBAN TRANSPORT	2,410,709,923	1,293,752,690	1,293,752,690	0	
Priority 3: COMPETITIVENESS	3,018,451,757	1,977,451,933	1,826,498,520	150,953,413	
O.P. COMPETITIVENESS	3,018,451,757	1,977,451,933	1,826,498,520	150,953,413	
Priority 4: RURAL DEVELOPMENT/FISHERIES	2,366,445,185	1,740,488,547	34,121,408	0	
NATIONAL O.P. RURAL DEVELOPMENT- COUNTRYSIDE	2,036,211,026	1,482,755,239	0	0	
O.P. OF FISHERIES	330,234,159	257,733,308	34,121,408	0	
Priority 5: IMPROVED QUALITY OF LIFE	1,669,067,878	1,271,032,259	1,050,752,260	220,279,999	
O.P. OF ENVIRONMENT	522,649,462	398,467,235	398,467,235	0	
O.P. CULTURE	647,639,624	480,585,027	480,585,027	0	
O.P. HEALTH AND WELFARE	498,778,792	391,979,997	171,699,998	220,279,999	
Priority 6: INFORMATION SOCIETY	2,167,474,859	1,663,421,863	1,242,283,996	421,137,867	
O.P. INFORMATION SOCIETY	2,167,474,859	1,663,421,863	1,242,283,996	421,137,867	
Priority 7: REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	9,620,137,733	7,432,612,765	5,734,261,075	630,795,367	
THE EASTERN MACEDONIA AND THRACE ROP	995,144,362	765,565,814	533,900,138	72,820,361	
THE CENTRAL MACEDONIA ROP	1,227,929,657	955,207,220	720,740,893	88,390,789	
THE WESTERN MACEDONIA ROP	521,205,027	408,287,783	294,141,756	30,662,254	
THE EPIRUS ROP	624,902,298	450,348,409	331,050,149	38,913,643	
THE THESSALY ROP	746,196,042	585,417,454	414,299,200	50,333,639	
THE IONIAN ISLAND ROP	336,005,412	265,692,313	212,532,467	27,369,965	
THE WESTERN GREECE ROP	686,039,990	539,560,695	417,790,886	40,751,207	
THE CENTRAL GREECE ROP	684,897,006	529,284,605	390,159,682	49,425,306	
THE ATTIKI ROP	1,502,736,017	1,129,442,938	1,040,055,134	71,006,974	
THE PELOPONNESE ROP	598,681,802	471,671,362	366,087,360	25,753,643	
THE NORTHERN AEGEAN ROP	486,367,540	383,533,381	292,861,457	37,272,308	
THE SOUTHERN AEGEAN ROP	514,010,082	403,684,130	323,109,781	42,551,807	
THE CRETE ROP	696,022,498	544,916,661	397,532,172	55,543,471	
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	114,996,704	90,412,209	76,782,623	13,629,586	
SUBTOTAL CSF	32,418,031,965	22,698,040,808	15,152,463,366	4,771,653,980	
PERFORMANCE RESERVE	0	0			
PROGRAMMING RESERVE	0	0			
TOTAL CSF	32,418,031,965	22,698,040,808	15,152,463,366	4,771,653,980	
ERDF	22,603,566,034	15,152,463,366	15,152,463,366		
ESF	6,108,306,922	4,771,653,980		4,771,653,980	
EAGGF	3,418,910,549	2,550,311,562			
FIFG	287,248,460	223,611,900			

COMMUNITY SUPPORT FRAMEWORK 2000-2006

PUBLIC						
		National public participation				
EAGGF	FIFG	Total	Central	Regional	Local	Other
5	6	7=8+9+10+11	8	9	10	11
0	0	1,035,317,179	1,035,317,179	0	0	0
		570,910,982	570,910,982			
		464,406,197	464,406,197			
0	0	3,903,519,438	3,903,519,438	0	0	0
		2,786,562,205	2,786,562,205			
		1,116,957,233	1,116,957,233			
0	0	1,040,999,824	1,040,999,824	0	0	0
		1,040,999,824	1,040,999,824			
1,482,755,239	223,611,900	625,956,638	625,956,638	0	0	0
1,482,755,239	0	553,455,787	553,455,787			
0	223,611,900	72,500,851	72,500,851			
0	0	398,035,619	398,035,619	0	0	0
		124,182,227	124,182,227			
		167,054,597	167,054,597			
		106,798,795	106,798,795			
0	0	504,052,996	504,052,996	0	0	0
		504,052,996	504,052,996			
1,067,556,323	0	2,187,524,968	1,351,888,972	661,082,107	0	174,553,889
158,845,315		229,578,548	229,578,548			
146,075,538		272,722,437	272,722,437			
83,483,773		112,917,244	112,917,244			
80,384,617		174,553,889				174,553,889
120,784,615		160,778,588		160,778,588		
25,789,881		70,313,099	70,313,099			
81,018,602		146,479,295	146,479,295			
89,699,617		155,612,401	155,612,401			
18,380,830		373,293,079		373,293,079		
79,830,359		127,010,440		127,010,440		
53,399,616		102,834,159	102,834,159			
38,022,542		110,325,952	110,325,952			
91,841,018		151,105,837	151,105,837			
		24,584,495		24,584,495		
2,550,311,562	223,611,900	9,719,991,157	8,859,770,666	687,666,602	0	174,553,889
		0	0			
		0	0			
2,550,311,562	223,611,900	9,719,991,157	8,859,770,666	687,666,602	0	174,553,889
		7,451,102,668	6,737,044,123	580,365,796		133,692,749
		1,336,652,942	1,279,811,245	45,430,924		11,410,773
2,550,311,562		868,598,987	779,278,738	59,869,882		29,450,367
	223,611,900	63,636,560	63,636,560	0		0

SPECIAL ISSUES RELATED TO CSF 2000-2006

PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS (PPPs):

Following ratification of Greek Law 3389/2005 on Public Private Partnerships by the Greek Parliament, the Special Secretariat for PPPs (SSPPP) was established within the Ministry of Economy and Finance, on the example of similar PPP units in other EU Member States. The SSPPP is mainly responsible for identifying the works or services which might be constructed or provided through Partnerships and monitoring the implementation of Partnership Contracts and Ancillary Agreements.

Given the advantages offered as a result of the ratification of the PPP Law, a secure regulatory environment for both public and private sector has been created, which shall enable the government in supporting the implementation of Public Private Partnerships in our country. Greece could significantly benefit from the implementation of PPP projects, by obtaining the optimal quality – price – time relation and preserving, at the same time, public interest objectives. Next important step is to keep on identifying well-structured and mature possible PPP projects and to monitor the procurement of the approved ones in order to ensure their successful implementation. Projects in the pipeline for approval in 2007 shall cover sectors such as health, tourism and leisure, and waste management.

Concessions

Concessions –by means of which the private sector participates in the funding of projects and at the same

time also operates these projects– are used to construct major, large-scale infrastructure works, which are under the authority of the Ministry for the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works and are also co-financed by the European Funds.

Greece is in a position today to steadily promote a large number of works by means of concessions, in particular in the field of highways for the current period. In this effort Greece has been greatly assisted and supported by the European Commission and the European Investment Bank, which have not only contributed funds to the projects but have also helped to develop and implement the most suitable procedures for the development and implementation stages of the projects.

Agencies established for the execution of specific major projects

These companies (for example EGNATIA ODOS S.A., ATTIKO METRO S.A., KTIMATOLOGIO S.A., ERGOSE S.A., TRAM S.A., PROASTIAKOS S.A., INFORMATION SOCIETY) were established in order to implement specific major public works (the Egnatia Highway, Athens Metro, the National Cadastre and the modernization of the Greek Railways infrastructure, respectively) or other large projects. The operation of several of these companies was initiated from the 2nd CSF.

2007-2013 PROGRAMMING PERIOD, NATIONAL STRATEGIC REFERENCE FRAMEWORK (NSRF)

January 2007 marks the beginning of a new period for European Co-

hesion Policy during which the European Union is expected to contribute in many ways to our country's ongoing effort to benefit from the significant opportunities created in an environment of increasing global competition and digital revolution.

The Greek economy is improving steadily whilst displaying a stimulating dynamism. The Government's policy is gradually building up an attractive investment environment introducing new opportunities for business initiatives of a large scale in sectors such as energy infrastructure, renewable energy resources, tourism industry, banking, trade, transport, communications and shipping. To this end, particular attention is given to the promotion of additional administrative and legislative structural reforms (already yielding results). Therefore, unemployment is decreasing, export figures present a healthy record and income from the services sector, as well as private investments, is increasing. More convincingly, critical economic indicators are improving. Thus, inter alia, the large deficit has been reduced, maintaining at the same time high growth rates in a post Olympic Games environment. New fiscal measures specific to supporting private investments have been established. Privatization measures in the wider public sector have been accelerated. A new Investment Law on growth and regional convergence and a Law on Public Private Partnerships have been ratified, thus encouraging responsible business conduct and enhancing the efficiency of the private sector.

NATIONAL STRATEGIC REFERENCE FRAMEWORK (NSRF)

National strategic development approach

During the European Council meeting of December 2005, Greece succeeded in obtaining a Cohesion envelope amounting to over 20 billion euros in Community contribution. The rational and effective use of these resources constitutes a key political objective in order for the country to achieve the maximum possible benefits towards achieving real convergence with EU-25. In the years to come, the Greek economy's progress will mainly depend on its ability to adapt to the international environment and on the overall improvement of its competitive position through a sound and everlasting boost in competitiveness.

This objective constitutes the main national strategic policy and is reflected in the National Strategic Reference Framework (NSRF) 2007-2013. The NSRF is structured on the basis of the new strategic approach on Cohesion Policy. It ensures consistency of the Structural Funds with the Community strategic guidelines on cohesion and the National Reform Programme. The NSRF is the result of putting together guidelines and political priorities, using studies and analyses and complying with the new regulatory and institutional framework, and all this, within the context of a broad consultation process with the community and national authorities, and the local parties. The NSRF is divided into two main parts: (i) a current socio-economic analysis, and (ii) a development strategy.

Current socio-economic analysis

The first section begins with a brief assessment of the basic factors influencing Greek economy's competitiveness evolution (macro-economic environment, high operational costs for enterprises, obsolete institutional framework and old-fashioned economy structures) and moves on to analyzing the country's position per sector and level of economy.

The analysis demonstrates the lack of an efficient strategy for the reinforcement of Greek economy's entrepreneurship, competitiveness and innovation through the implementation of measures seeking to develop human resources, boost employment, confront unemployment and improve education in general.

Development strategy

The NSRF development strategy requires structured and integrated actions covering a wide range of financial and social activities. The NSRF focuses on the need to implement policies at national and regional level, in such a manner that both regions and cities will offer an attractive business environment for enterprises, whereas at the same time improving the living standard of their citizens, thus reducing inter- and intra-regional disparities. This new approach relies on the effectiveness of adopted policies through the promotion of simplified planning and implementation mechanisms. Within this context, the NSRF **targets** are articulated at (a) the NSRF strategic objectives' level; (b) the thematic priorities' level (general objectives - regional dimension per priority);

(c) the territorial priorities' level, and (d) the level of specific objectives and basic means of achievement.

A. NSRF strategic objectives

The NSRF strategy is based on the achievement of best practices for the implementation of the main objective of the national economic development policy, thus:

- promoting **innovation, research** and **entrepreneurship** and their **interconnection**. The strategy will center on supporting the knowledge-based economy through an on-going improvement of knowledge produced by the country's total productive web, the compensation for lagging behind in research, innovation and technology, the private sector participation and the promotion of the Knowledge Society. The high-capacity entrepreneurship, the extension of the SMEs activities to R&D and the expansion of the development efforts towards promoting clusters and specific categories of enterprises presenting positive prospects and significant potential will be enhanced;
- investing in **sustainable infrastructure**, which constitutes a prerequisite for improving the country's attractiveness, as regards investments and quality of life. Priority will be given to the completion of projects and their interconnection (creation of transport networks), the more elaborate exploitation of existing investments (transport and environment) as well as the devel-

opment and provision of closely related services. In the energy sector, emphasis will be given on developing environmentally friendly energy producers, ensuring energy supply and promoting the recourse to differentiated energy sources, which will contribute to the country's growth and competitive position in the medium to long-run;

- investing on **human capital**, which is of vital importance to the country's strategy with the aim to creating more and better jobs. Greece will concentrate in developing quality human resources, which will contribute to the improvement of its competitiveness and foster sustainable growth through the introduction of new modes of organising work whilst offering the flexibility of adapting and integrating best practices. The promotion of lifelong learning, the improvement of education quality and training and the adaptability of employees, employers and companies, constitute basic strategic policies. Access to employment will be facilitated, new employment opportunities will be created and active labour market policies will be implemented, and
- **upgrading the institutional environment** by simplifying the regulatory framework (thus reducing red-tape) and **modernising public sector at all levels**, in order to establish a coherent and effective planning tool for implementing public policies. The reinforcement of

the administrative capacity of the public services will contribute to the enhancement of productivity and quality of work, the promotion of entrepreneurship, the attraction of investment and the creation of more and better jobs.

B. Thematic priorities

According to the above strategic objectives, five (5) thematic priorities are defined. These thematic priorities underline the country's strategic objectives for the new programming period and promote its development vision through the pursuit of specifically described general objectives. In particular:

1. Investment in the productive sector of the economy

- Increase of extroversion and Foreign Direct Investment inflow (FDI)
- Develop entrepreneurship and increase productivity
- Differentiate tourism product of the country

2. Knowledge Society and Innovation

- Improve investments quality and intensity in human resources towards upgrading the Greek educational system
- Reinforce Research and Technology and promote Innovation in all sectors, as key factors for the restructuring of Greek economy and the transition to the Knowledge Economy
- Achieve digital convergence by the incorporation and systematic use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT).

3. Employment and social cohesion

- Reinforce the adaptability of workers and enterprises
- Enhance access to employment
- Promote social inclusion
- Establish an efficient and economically viable system of Health and Social Care
- Enhance the economic, social and development aspects of gender equality issues by linking them directly to the national priority policies (growth – employment - social cohesion)

4. Institutional framework

- Improve national public policies and support their effective implementation towards facilitating entrepreneurial activity and upgrading the citizens' quality of life

5. Attractiveness of Greece and Regions as places to invest, work and live

- Develop and modernize infrastructures and the respective transport services of the country
- Secure the country's energy supply in a sustainable way
- Manage environment in a sustainable way
- Implement effective environmental policies
- Promote culture as a vital factor of economic growth

Within this context and in order to face the challenges and problems of regional development, it has been decided on a political level that 5 broader spatial territorial units will be set up with the aim to strengthen regional competitiveness. These are:

- Makedonia - Thraki
- Peloponnisos - Dytiki Ellada - Ionia Nisia
- Thessalia - Sterea Ellada - Ipeiros
- Kriti and Nisia Aigaiou
- Attiki

C. Territorial priorities

Regional dimension and specification of development interventions is a crucial element of the national strategy for strengthening competitiveness and achieving permanent structural interventions in the regions' economies. Regional development strategy focuses on the formulation of broader and more competitive spatial entities, implementing adapted development strategies and creating a small number of competitive growth poles within their territories.

The strategy has also a territorial dimension, introducing specific objectives directly connected to the relevant territory, which determine the territorial development context: the development of a balanced and polycentric urban system and a new relationship between urban areas and the countryside, the equal access to infrastructure and knowledge, the sustainable development and rational management and the protection of natural and cultural heritage. Thus, 3 territorial priorities are formulated.

- Sustainable urban development
- Rural Development
- Cross-border, transnational and interregional cooperation

NSRF consistency with Cohesion Policy, Lisbon Strategy and National Reform Programme

The NSRF strategy and priorities,

COMMUNITY SUPPORT FRAMEWORK 2000-2006

analysed in general and specific objectives, are fully consistent with the Strategic Guidelines on Cohesion Policy and in full compliance with the objectives of the National Reform Programme and the Lisbon Strategy.

NSRF structure – The Operational Programmes

The architecture of the NSRF 2007-2013 Operational Programmes' aims at optimising the country's implementation strategic policies within the context of the programming period 2007-2013 (63% of the country's population in a state of transitional support). At the same time, this choice aims at effectively dealing with planning and implementation

programmes (eight Sectoral OPs, five Regional OPs and twelve Territorial Cooperation Ops) despite the different state of Greek Regions (phasing out, phasing in, pure Objective 1).

The Regional OPs will contribute to the achievement of the national strategic objectives, complementarily to the Sectoral OPs, emphasizing on special features and needs of each spatial entity. Moreover, Regional Ops will implement the territorial priorities.

The following table provides the financial allocation from each Fund per OP for the NSRF.

€, current prices

	Operational Programmes	FUND	TOTAL
1	OP "Environment – Sustainable Development"	ERDF	220,000,000
1	OP "Environment – Sustainable Development"	CF	1,580,000,000
1	OP "Environment – Sustainable Development"	Total	1,800,000,000
2	OP "Accessibility Improvement"	ERDF	1,583,000,000
2	OP "Accessibility Improvement"	CF	2,117,160,864
2	OP "Accessibility Improvement"	Total	3,700,160,864
3	OP "Competitiveness and Entrepreneurship"	ERDF	1,291,000,000
4	OP "Digital Convergence"	ERDF	860,000,000
5	OP "Human Resources Development"	ESF	2,260,000,000
6	OP "Education and Life-Long Learning"	ESF	1,440,000,000
7	OP "Reinforcement of Public Administration Efficiency"	ESF	505,000,000
8	OP "Technical Assistance"	ERDF	192,000,000
9	ROP "Makedonia – Thraki "	ERDF	2,675,000,000
10	ROP "Dytiki Ellada - Peloponnisos – Ionia Nisia"	ERDF	914,000,000
11	ROP "Kriti and Nisia Aigaiou"	ERDF	871,300,178
12	ROP "Thessalia- Sterea Ellada – Ipeiros"	ERDF	1,105,000,000
13	ROP "Attiki"	ERDF	2,438,000,000
14	OPs for Territorial Cooperation	ERDF	209,515,579
15	National Contingency Reserve	ESF	158,800,403
	TOTAL (BY FUND)	ERDF	12,358,815,757
		ESF	4,363,800,403
		CF	3,697,160,864
	GRAND TOTAL NSRF 2007 – 2013		20,419,777,024

difficulties that were identified in the programming period 2000-2006.

The new scheme is characterized by a smaller number of Operational Pro-

Co-ordinating mechanisms

NSRF adopts the policy of maximizing the development performance of interventions in full consistency with the macroeconomic pol-

icy and in combination of national with co-financed planning. The structural elements of this policy consist of the overall supervision of the development programming¹ and the implementation of policies, the reinforcement of the capacity of authorities for programming, managing, controlling and implementing, the promotion of new and sustainable financial instruments and the strengthening of partnership and co-responsibility of regional and local authorities by promoting a new management and control system and introducing the certification of beneficiaries.

Public consultation for the NSRF preparation at national level

National development planning is the result of a very demanding effort of composing proposals and achieving compromises among various initiatives and covers a multi-level approach that provides for all the development choices for the country's economy and society, the EU guidelines, the economic circumstances and the objective potential for efficient and effective project implementation. Within the planning process framework, very broad consultation proceedings were conducted, with a view to obtaining the largest possible participation and consensus in shaping the strategic choices that will lead to the achievement of a long-term development vision for Greece.

The Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) is responsible for elaborating the National Strategic Reference Framework (NSRF) proposal for 2007-2013, and for coordinating all the relevant procedures. The NSRF was elaborated in close cooperation with the relevant Ministries, Regional

and Local Authorities, and in deliberation with the EU, in the context of a more strengthened partnership compared to the previous period, pursuant to article 28 of the General Regulation governing the Structural Funds.

Partnership, as a key principle of cohesion policy, was effectively applied during NSRF preparation process, and the selection of the partners was based on the principle of transparency. Partners' participation was based on a broad national and regional representation of social groups involving a wide array of policies and horizontal issues addressed by the NSRF, according to the General Regulation's requirements.

Special attention was paid to broadening partner's responsibilities to all phases of programming (with the submission and processing of their analytical proposals, systematic provision of information, organization of technical meetings and workgroups, commentary of Draft NSRF texts etc). The set up of this process aimed at ensuring their wide / active participation and fully utilizing the partner's proposals, ultimately being an important input to the NSRF.

¹ National Development Programme, NSRF, Programme for Agricultural Development, OP for Fisheries

USEFUL LINKS

Egnatia Odos www.egnatia.gr

Attiko Metro www.ametro.gr

Ktimatologio www.ktimatologio.gr

Ergose www.ergose.gr

Tram www.tram.gr

Proastiakos www.proastiakos.gr

Information Society www.infosociety.gr

Community Support Framework
www.hellaskps.gr