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ANNEX

**Work Programme for the Hellenic Republic, the Republic of Cyprus, the Republic of Croatia and Romania –
external assigned revenue in accordance with Article 7 of Regulation (EU) No 2021/240
of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a Technical Support
Instrument**

Part I - The Technical Support Instrument

1. Introduction

On 10 February 2021, a Technical Support Instrument (TSI) was established¹ and became available to all Member States. Through the TSI the Commission can provide tailor-made expertise on the ground so that the Member States have the necessary institutional and administrative capacity to develop and implement growth-enhancing reforms and make European economies more resilient thanks to efficient and well-functioning administrative structures. The TSI can also support Member States in preparing, amending and implementing their recovery and resilience plans under the Recovery and Resilience Facility², one of the main tools for economic recovery that provides large-scale financial support for public investments and reforms.

In this context, stronger and more efficient public institutions are crucial for building resilient and sustainable economic structures that foster job creation and inclusive growth. The overall successful implementation of reforms requires efficient and effective public administrations, as these administrations influence the performance of all public policy domains, including reform efforts. For this reason, addressing the structural challenges faced by public administrations (e.g. in terms of competences, mobility, incentives, changes to work processes, etc.), especially by developing adequate institutional and administrative capacity, is crucial for well-functioning and sustainable economies and the success of structural reforms. In addition, strengthening Member States' administrative capacity will be key in implementing the recovery and resilience plans that set out the reforms and investments that the Recovery and Resilience Facility is to finance.

For the successful implementation of reforms, ownership by the Member State concerned is essential. The TSI offers interested Member States support to carry out reforms, but the final decision on the design, structure and implementation of the reforms in question lies with the Member States themselves. It is up to each Member States benefitting from the technical support to make the best use of the support provided.

¹ Regulation (EU) 2021/240 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 February 2021 establishing a Technical Support Instrument, OJ L 57, 18.2.2021, p. 1 – 16.

² Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility, OJ L 57, 18.2.2021, p. 17–75.

TSI objectives and process

Regulation (EU) No 2021/240 sets up the TSI with the general objective to ‘promote the Union’s economic, social and territorial cohesion by supporting Member States’ efforts to implement reforms.

This support is necessary to encourage investment, increase competitiveness and achieve sustainable economic and social convergence, resilience and recovery, as well as support Member States’ efforts to strengthen their institutional and administrative capacity, including at regional and local level. It is also needed to facilitate socially inclusive, green and digital transitions, to effectively address the challenges identified in the country-specific recommendations and to implement Union law.

As set out in Article 4 of Regulation (EU) No 2021/240, the TSI’s specific objectives are to help national authorities improve their capacity to: (i) design, develop and implement reforms, as well as (ii) prepare, amend, implement and revise recovery and resilience plans pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2021/241. These specific objectives shall be pursued in close cooperation with the Member States concerned, including through the exchange of good practices, processes and methodologies, stakeholder involvement, where appropriate, and a more effective and efficient management of human resources.

In accordance with Article 7 of the Regulation (EU) No 2021/240, Member States may request additional technical support under the TSI and shall pay for the expenses pertaining to such additional support. The payments shall constitute external assigned revenue provided by the basic act in accordance with Article 21(5) of the Financial Regulation and shall be used exclusively for the benefit of that Member State. In accordance with Article 7(2) of Regulation (EU) 2021/241 (RRF Regulation), Member States may propose to include in their recovery and resilience plan, as estimated costs, the payments for additional technical support in accordance with Article 7 of Regulation (EU) 2021/240.

The Hellenic Republic, the Republic of Cyprus, the Republic of Croatia and Romania have decided to use the option provided by Article 7 of Regulation (EU) 2021/240 and submitted requests for additional technical support to the Directorate-General for Structural Reform Support³.

In total, 8 such requests were submitted:

1. By letter of 1 December 2021 and its corrigendum of 14 January 2022, the Hellenic Republic submitted a request of EUR 500 000;
2. By letter of 3 December 2021, the Republic of Cyprus submitted a request of EUR 500 000;
3. By letter of 1 December 2021, the Republic of Croatia submitted a request of EUR 600 000;
4. By letter of 15 December 2021, the Republic of Croatia submitted three requests of EUR 2 760 000;
5. By letter of 26 November 2021, Romania submitted a request of EUR 1 000 000;

³ Requests 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 are linked to Article 7 of Regulation (EU) 2021/240 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 February 2021 establishing a Technical Support Instrument in combination with Article 7(2) of Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF).

6. By letter of 3 December 2021, Romania submitted a request of EUR 1 020 000.

The Commission analysed the requests to determine their eligibility in accordance with Article 8 of Regulation (EU) No 2021/240 and with the criteria and principles set out in Article 9(5) of that Regulation. In accordance with Article 13(1) of Regulation (EU) No 2021/240, the assessment also took into account whether actions to be implemented under the TSI overlapped with those implemented under other Union instruments in the Member States concerned, in particular with measures financed by Union funds; this was done to avoid double funding and ensure complementarity.

As a result, all the 8 received requests were considered eligible and were selected for funding from payments made to the Commission by the Hellenic Republic, the Republic of Cyprus, the Republic of Croatia and Romania. The implementation of this Decision with regard to action(s) for the benefit of each of the indicated Member States is subject to the transfer and availability of the corresponding external assigned revenue provided for by the concerned Member State.

In accordance with Article 9(5), second paragraph, of Regulation (EU) No 2021/240, the Commission should come to an agreement with the Member States concerned on the priority areas, the objectives, an indicative timeline, the scope of the support measures to be provided and the estimated global financial contribution for such support. These elements, reflected for each Member State concerned in a cooperation and support plan, provide the basis for this work programme. The cooperation and support plan shall identify, separately from other technical support, the measures linked to the recovery and resilience plans for Member States pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2021/241.

As the support measures ensuing from the selected requests are implemented, they may need to be adjusted through appropriate reprogramming in order to reflect the prevailing circumstances in relation to the relevant needs, including follow-up activities directly linked to the subject matter of the support measure and which are indispensable to ensure the reform's effectiveness.

Any unused funds from external assigned revenue provided for by a Member State shall be returned to the concerned Member State after the implementation of the additional technical support.

2. Priority areas for intervention

In accordance with Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 2021/240, the technical support for structural reforms may relate to the following broad public policy areas, among other areas:

(a) public financial and asset management, budget process, including green and gender budgeting, macro-fiscal framework, debt and cash management, expenditure and tax policy, tax compliance, revenue administration and customs union, as well as fighting aggressive tax planning, tax fraud, tax evasion and tax avoidance;

(b) institutional reform and efficient and service-oriented functioning of public administration and e-government, simplification of rules and procedures, auditing, enhancing capacity to absorb Union funds, promotion of administrative cooperation, effective rule of law, reform of the justice systems, capacity building of competition and antitrust authorities, strengthening of financial supervision and reinforcement of the fight against fraud, corruption and money laundering;

(c) business environment, including for small and medium-sized enterprises, the self-

employed, entrepreneurs and social economy enterprises, the re-industrialisation and relocation of production to the Union, private sector development, product and service markets, public and private investments including into physical and virtual infrastructure, project promoters and nurseries, public participation in enterprises, privatisation processes, trade and foreign direct investment, competition, efficient and transparent public procurement, sustainable sectoral development, and support for research, innovation and digitisation;

(d) education, life-long learning and training, vocational education and training, youth policies, labour market policies, including social dialogue, for the creation of jobs, increased labour market participation of under-represented groups, up- and re-skilling in particular digital skills, media literacy, active citizenship, active ageing, gender equality, civil protection, border and migration policies, the promotion of social inclusion and the fight against poverty, income inequality and all forms of discrimination;

(e) accessible, affordable and resilient public healthcare, social security systems, care and welfare, and childcare;

(f) policies for the mitigation of climate change, the digital and just green transitions, e-government solutions, e-procurement, connectivity, data access and governance, data protection solutions, e-learning, use of Artificial Intelligence based solutions, the environmental pillar of sustainable development and environmental protection, climate action, transport and mobility, promoting the circular economy, energy and resource efficiency and renewable energy sources, achieving energy diversification, tackling energy poverty and ensuring energy security, and for the agricultural sector, soil and biodiversity protection, fisheries and the sustainable development of rural, remote and insular areas;

(g) financial sector policies and regulation, including financial literacy, financial stability, access to finance and lending to the real economy, in particular for small and medium-sized enterprises, the self-employed and entrepreneurs;

(h) the production, provision and quality monitoring of data and statistics;

(i) preparation for membership of the euro area; and

(j) early detection of and a coordinated response to substantial public health or security risks, as well as ensuring business and service continuity for essential public and private institutions and sectors.

Against this background, the priorities for support measures under Article 7 of Regulation (EU) No 2021/240 have been set on the basis of the requests for additional technical support proposed by the Hellenic Republic, the Republic of Cyprus, the Republic of Croatia and Romania for funding.

Overall, the work programme reflects several areas set out in Article 5 of the Regulation (EU) No 2021/240 and are as follows below (grouped by thematic area):

Governance and Public Administration

The TSI shall support measures related to innovation procurement in the Republic of Croatia.

Sustainable Growth and Business Environment

The TSI shall support measures in the Republic of Croatia related to investment promotion and better regulation and administrative burden reduction on businesses, and in Romania related to hydrogen and the management and governance of state-owned enterprises.

Labour Market, Education, Health and Social Services

The TSI shall support measures in the Republic of Cyprus and the Hellenic Republic related, in particular, to health and early childhood education and care systems.

The above priorities for intervention are detailed in the following sections.

2.1 Governance and public administration

a) Priorities

“Innovation procurement” refers to any procurement that has one or both of the following aspects:

- buying the process of innovation – research and development services – with (partial) outcomes;
- buying the outcomes of innovation.

At the moment, compared to national frameworks for innovation procurement policy across Europe, the Republic of Croatia is ranked 28th of the 30 countries analysed.

The Croatian 2020 statistical report shows that improvements could be implemented, in particular regarding Competitive Negotiating Procedure and one Competitive Dialogue. Recent innovation tools set up in the Republic of Croatia are not sufficiently deployed in public procurement procedures. This confirms the need to approach this problem strategically and provide contracting authorities with tools to help them switch from "traditional public procurement" to procedures that can add value to public money. Contracting authorities will be able to use this procedure in cases of need for innovative goods, works and services, which cannot be achieved by procuring goods, works and services already available on the market. On the other hand it will create market for economic operators with higher value-added products and services for the community. This is expected to contribute addressing the 2019 Country Specific Recommendation for Croatia, which calls for enhancing the prevention of corruption.

Based on the request from the Republic of Croatia, TSI support shall focus on innovation procurement that is a major tool to foster the transformation of national economy towards a green and digital economy.

b) Objectives pursued

The envisaged support for the Republic of Croatia aims to elaborate guidance, trainings and tools for a more extended use of innovation procurement practices in line with the Commission’s "Guidance on Innovation Procurement"⁴.

⁴ “Guidance on Innovation Procurement”, C(2021) 4320 final

The aim of the support is to improve the capacity of the Republic of Croatia to procure innovation and improve the ranking of the Republic of Croatia at EU level on innovation procurement. Support should help the implementation of the Recovery and Resilience plan in Croatia in particular in the area of digital transformation and for the implementation of the green deal.

c) Expected results

The envisaged support for the Republic of Croatia is expected to increase the capacity of national contracting authorities to prepare, launch and monitor sound tendering procedures, lead to better implementation of the relevant EU legislative framework. In particular, national public procurement experts should be in a position to design tendering procedures in a more strategic, but also sound and transparent, way. In addition to the above, they should be able to better deliver innovation procurement in order to foster the transformation of national economy towards a green and digital economy.

2.2. Sustainable growth and business environment

a) Priorities

A particular focus of the Commission's annual sustainability growth strategy (ASGS) for 2022 is on reforms that will help the EU economy to emerge stronger and more resilient from the current crisis, which includes strengthening the digital and green transition. The four dimensions of environmental sustainability, productivity, fairness and macroeconomic stability remain the guiding principles underpinning the Member States' recovery and resilience plans and their national reforms.

The Republic of Croatia and Romania have requested additional technical support for the implementation of milestones and targets set in their respective recovery and resilience plans. Based on their requests, the TSI shall support reforms in the area of investment climate, public assets and energy and climate.

In order to kick-start the economy and put it on the right track to achieving long-term sustainable growth, Member States have to strengthen the investment climate. In line with this priority, the Republic of Croatia has requested additional technical support for structural reforms to improve the business environment and increase competitiveness, including through measures to foster the digital transition. The Republic of Croatia has recognised better policymaking and better regulation as prerequisite conditions to create the right business environment, in particular for small and medium-sized enterprises. In particular, reform objectives include improving the regulatory impact assessment and creating the right regulatory climate to stimulate domestic and foreign direct investments.

For public assets, the ASGS 2022 emphasises the role of public and private investment in making Member States' economies more resilient and better prepared for the future. In particular, Romania has requested support to improve the governance of state-owned enterprises.

The EU policy on energy and climate plays a central role in the European Green Deal, and the ASGS 2022 stresses the need to enable the necessary reforms and investments to decarbonise the EU economy. In line with these priorities, Romania has requested support for the development and implementation of a national hydrogen strategy and action plan.

b) Objectives pursued

The measures to be put in place to support the investment climate aim to help the Republic of Croatia in its efforts to improve resilience, productivity and competitiveness with the overall goal of relaunching economic growth in the European Union. The objective is to create competitive sectors and a high-quality investment environment, underpinned by better regulation and improved regulatory environment and reduced administrative burden for enterprises. This is expected to contribute to addressing the 2019 and 2020 Country Specific Recommendation for Croatia, which calls for reducing the administrative burden and providing liquidity to small and medium-sized enterprises and self-employed. The support measures envisaged in this area shall also aim to support digital transformation and digital structural change in the way public authorities and businesses interact, share data and operate on the market in order to improve efficiency.

The support measures for public assets shall contribute to making the use of public assets more effective and efficient in Romania by improving the governance of state-owned enterprises. This is expected to contribute to addressing the 2019 Country Specific Recommendation for Romania that calls for strengthening of the governance of the state-owned enterprises and supports the implementation of reform 9 under component 14 (good governance) of the recovery and resilience plan. The respective reform aims to remove all exceptions to compliance with the corporate governance standards, including for state-owned companies at local level. These amendments shall enforce a separation between the regulatory and ownership functions, remove any direct or indirect advantage that might derive from State ownership, be it in terms of market rules/regulations, financing, taxation, or public procurement, and ensure that any state-owned enterprise pursue obtaining profitability.

The main objective of the technical support measures for energy and climate shall be to support Romania in its transition towards climate neutrality. This includes supporting the national authorities' efforts to develop and implement a national strategy and action plan for hydrogen. The support is expected to contribute to addressing the 2019 CSR for Romania that calls for a dedicated investment-related economic policy focus on low carbon energy and energy efficiency, among others, as well as the 2020 CSR for Romania that calls for a focus on investments related to clean and efficient production and use of energy and environmental infrastructure. The support measures will contribute to the implementation of reform 4 in component 6 (energy) of the Romanian recovery and resilience plan.

c) Expected results

The different support measures for the investment climate are expected, among other things, to contribute to reform efforts being carried out in a Member State, namely to promote and attract investment, promote entrepreneurship culture and reduce the administrative burden for businesses, promote better governance of data for impact assessment, and lower regulatory burden while improving regulatory conformity. Several measures are expected to result in strengthened innovation and digitalisation, and an improved use of digital tools.

The support measures for public assets, are expected, among other things, to contribute to a stronger policy on the management of state-owned enterprises and improved management of state assets for Romania. In particular, the support is expected to contribute to addressing the 2019 CSR and to the fulfilment of the respective milestones and targets provided for in the recovery and resilience plan. More specifically, it is expected that the support will contribute to the amendment of the legislative framework regarding corporate governance and the

State's shareholding policy (including consultation of all interested parties), as well as creating the appropriate institutional framework in order to centralise the State shareholder function under one structure/institution. Moreover, the support is expected to develop the institutional capacity in the area of state-owned enterprise management, and the capacity for coordinating and monitoring at the centre of the government.

The support measures for energy and climate are expected to contribute to the adoption and implementation of a national hydrogen strategy and action plan, including amendments to the regulatory and legislative framework, the setup of a suitable governance structure overseeing the implementation of the hydrogen strategy, and the promotion of investments in renewable hydrogen. In particular, the support is expected to contribute to addressing two CSRs for Romania (2019, 2020) and to the fulfilment of the milestones and targets related to reform 4 of component 6 (energy) of the recovery and resilience plan.

2.3. Labour market, education, health and social services

a) Priorities

The Hellenic Republic and the Republic of Cyprus have requested additional technical support for the implementation of milestones and targets set in the recovery and resilience plans. Based on their requests, the TSI will support structural reforms in the area of education (early childhood education and care) and healthcare.

In the context of the Commission's efforts on strengthening social Europe through accelerating action for the implementation of the European Pillar of Social rights, the implementation of the recovery and resilience plans, and European Semester CSRs, the Commission shall support the expansion and strategic development of early childhood education and care in the Republic of Cyprus.

In the area of healthcare, in the context of the implementation of the recovery and resilience plans, and considering the 2019 and 2020 European Semester CSRs related to health systems, the Commission shall support the development of measures aiming at setting a national strategy for quality assurance, patient safety and patient engagement in healthcare services provision in the Hellenic Republic.

b) Objectives pursued

The envisaged support measures for the Republic of Cyprus aim at increasing the Member State's capacity to design and implement a policy reform with the objective of improving early childhood education and care services, and making them more affordable, accessible and inclusive.

More specifically, the support measures are expected to help the Republic of Cyprus achieve the relevant milestones and targets under the national recovery and resilience plan, in particular by guiding the investments in the expansion of early childhood education and care places, and by supporting the two ministries involved (Ministry of Education, Culture, Sport and Youth, and the Deputy Ministry for Social Welfare) in the development of the first national strategy for high quality, accessible and affordable early childhood education and care for children aged 0 to school age and its accompanying action plan to be adopted by Q4 2024 (C5.2I2, milestone sequential number 261 in the Annex to the Council Implementing Decision on the approval of the assessment of the recovery and resilience plan for Cyprus (ST

10686 2021)). The support measures proposed to achieve the objectives include a mapping of the system of early childhood education and care (and possibly of afternoon care for school age children 6-13 in the same facilities), the sharing of good practices with other European countries, stakeholder consultation and co-creation of a quality framework and monitoring system, piloting in early childhood education and care settings, and recommendations for a reform strategy and an implementation plan.

The envisaged support measures for the Hellenic Republic aim to strengthen the capacity of the National Agency for Quality Assurance in Health (ODIPY SA) in developing and implementing a national strategy for quality assurance, patient safety and patient engagement in healthcare provision.

The support measures shall specifically focus on developing technical reviews on key problematic areas and recommended actions and reforms to address them, drafting the national strategy for quality assurance, patient safety and patient engagement, as well as providing advisory and training support for healthcare providers and other stakeholders. This is expected to contribute to addressing the 2019 and 2020 CSRs for the Hellenic Republic, which call for improving the effectiveness, accessibility and sustainability of health care, and to support the implementation of Component 3.3 (Improve the resilience, accessibility and sustainability of healthcare) of the Hellenic Republic recovery and resilience plan.

c) Expected results

In the area of early childhood education and care, the envisaged support measures are expected to help the Republic of Cyprus by providing guidance on the investments in the expansion of early childhood education and care places, and by supporting the two ministries involved in the development of the first national strategy for high quality, accessible and affordable early childhood education and care for children aged 0 to school age and its accompanying action plan to be adopted by Q4 2024. (C5.2I2, milestone sequential number 261 in the Annex to the Council Implementing Decision on the approval of the assessment of the recovery and resilience plan for Cyprus (ST 10686 2021)).

In the area of healthcare, the measures are expected to support the Hellenic Republic to address 2019 and 2020 CSRs, which call for improving the effectiveness, accessibility and sustainability of health care, and to support the implementation of Component 3.3 (Improve the resilience, accessibility and sustainability of healthcare) of the Greek recovery and resilience plan.

3. Overview of the allocation of financial resources

In conclusion, and as explained in Part II, based on the requests for support received, analysed, and selected for funding, the allocation of financial resources for support measures by thematic area is summarised in the following table:

	Governance and public administration	Sustainable growth and business environment	Labour market, education, health and social services	Total (EUR)
TOTAL (EUR)	600 000	4 780 000	1 000 000	6 380 000
1) Public procurement	0	1 000 000	0	1 000 000

2) Indirect management	600 000	3 780 000	1 000 000	5 380 000
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Part II – Actions to be financed

1. Introduction

On the basis of the objectives given in Regulation (EU) 2021/240 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 February 2021 on the establishment of the Technical Support Instrument, this work programme contains the actions to be financed and the budget breakdown as follows:

- a) for procurement (implemented under direct management) (point 2): EUR 1 000 000
- b) for actions implemented under indirect management (point 3): EUR 5 380 000

Legal basis

Regulation (EU) 2021/240 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 February 2021 establishing a Technical Support Instrument (OJ L 57, p. 1).

Budget line

budget line 06 02 02 00: EUR 6 380 000;

2. Procurement

The overall budgetary allocation reserved for procurement contracts amounts to EUR 1 000 000.

2.1. Procurement activities for the implementation of the Technical Support Instrument in the Hellenic Republic, the Republic of Cyprus, the Republic of Croatia and Romania further to Article 7 of Regulation (EU) No 2021/240

Subject matter of the contracts envisaged (*study /technical assistance /evaluation /survey /information technology /communication services/etc.*)

Based on the requests of the Member States, specific technical support projects shall be undertaken in the policy areas referred to in Article 5 of the Regulation (EU) 2021/240 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 February 2021 establishing a Technical Support Instrument. The contracts may, inter alia, be used for studies, provision of technical assistance, carrying out surveys, monitoring, evaluation, etc.

These activities shall support Member State national authorities in their efforts to implement reforms. The contracts shall serve the priorities and objectives referred to in Part I of this document.

Type of contracts:

- 1) direct contracts;
- 2) specific contracts based on existing or new framework contracts, including framework contracts for the provision of technical support for the implementation of structural reforms under the Instrument.

Type of contract:

- (1) direct contracts
- (2) specific contracts based on existing framework contracts, including Multiple Framework Contracts for the provision of technical support to Member States.

Indicative number of contracts envisaged: 1

Indicative timeframe for launching the procurement procedure

Q1 2022 – Q2 2022

Implementation

Directly by DG REFORM

In case the actions set out for implementation through public procurement (direct management) cannot be implemented under this delivery method, due to circumstances outside of the control of the European Commission, they shall be implemented through indirect management in accordance with the criteria set out in section 3 (Actions implemented in indirect management).

3. Actions implemented in indirect management

The global budgetary envelope reserved for indirect management under this work programme is EUR 5 380 000.

It includes agreements to be signed with entities selected on the base of the criteria indicated in this Financing Decision to the extent that the current provisions and framework agreements allow the conclusion of agreements under indirect management.

In line with the Financial Regulation the following activities shall be implemented under the indirect management mode in view of the type of the implementing entity. Entities falling within Article 62(1)(c) of the Financial Regulation or Article 156(3) of the Financial Regulation, which have undergone an ex ante (/pillar-) assessment of their procedures and systems, guaranteeing a level of protection of the EU financial interests equivalent to that guaranteed by the Commission in direct management or have been exempted by the Commission from the pillar assessment requirement in accordance with Article 154(6) FR shall act under indirect management for the tasks they shall undertake to implement the actions.

3.1. Contribution/delegation agreements to support Structural Reforms in the area of Governance and Public Administration

Criteria for selecting an implementing entity

Article 110 (3) (f) of the Financial Regulation provides for setting out of the criteria for selecting an entity in the Financing Decision. The criteria to be used for selecting an implementing entity, considering the nature of the action, are as follows:

1. The entity satisfies the requirements set out in Article 154 (4) of the Financial Regulation. When the entities concerned comply only partially with Article 154 (4) of the Financial Regulation, the Commission shall take appropriate supervisory measures as provided for in Article 154 (5) of the Financial Regulation;
2. The entity's financial and operational capacity is adequate;
3. The entity has specific knowledge and recognised competencies in the relevant field;
4. The entity has extensive experience and leadership in the domain; and
5. The entity is active in the subject area in the European Union or in any other European country.

Description

The objectives pursued and expected results for the actions are those of point 2.1 of Part I.
The actions that can be financed through indirect management are outlined in Article 8 of the Regulation (EU) 2021/240 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 February 2021 establishing a Technical Support Instrument (OJ L 57, p. 1).

3.2. Contribution/delegation agreements to support Structural Reforms in the area of Sustainable Growth and Business Environment

Criteria for selecting an implementing entity

Article 110 (3) (f) of the Financial Regulation provides for setting out of the criteria for selecting an entity in the Financing Decision. The criteria to be used for selecting an implementing entity, considering the nature of the action, are as follows:

1. The entity satisfies the requirements set out in Article 154 (4) of the Financial Regulation. When the entities concerned comply only partially with Article 154 (4) of the Financial Regulation, the Commission shall take appropriate supervisory measures as provided for in Article 154 (5) of the Financial Regulation;
2. The entity's financial and operational capacity is adequate;
3. The entity has specific knowledge and recognised competencies in the relevant field;
4. The entity has extensive experience and leadership in the domain; and
5. The entity is active in the subject area in the European Union or in any other European country.

Description

The objectives pursued and expected results for the actions are those of point 2.2 of Part I.

The actions that can be financed through indirect management are outlined in Article 8 of the Regulation (EU) 2021/240 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 February 2021 establishing a Technical Support Instrument (OJ L 57, p. 1).

3.3. Contribution/delegation agreements to support Structural Reforms in the area of Labour market, Education, Health and Social Services

Criteria for selecting an implementing entity

Article 110 (3) (f) of the Financial Regulation provides for setting out of the criteria for selecting an entity in the Financing Decision. The criteria to be used for selecting an implementing entity, considering the nature of the action are as follows:

1. The entity satisfies the requirements set out in Article 154 (4) of the Financial Regulation. When the entities concerned comply only partially with Article 154 (4) of the Financial Regulation, the Commission shall take appropriate supervisory measures as provided for in Article 154 (5) of the Financial Regulation;
2. The entity's financial and operational capacity is adequate;
3. The entity has, specific knowledge and recognised competencies in the relevant field;
4. The entity has extensive experience and leadership in the domain;
5. The entity is active in the subject area in the European Union or in any other European country.

Description

The objectives pursued and expected results for the actions are those of point 2.3 of Part I.

The actions that can be financed through indirect management are outlined in Article 8 of the Regulation (EU) 2021/240 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 February 2021 establishing a Technical Support Instrument (OJ L 57, p. 1).

In case the actions set out for implementation through indirect management (under sections 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3) cannot be implemented under this delivery mode, due to circumstances outside of the control of the European Commission, they shall be implemented through procurement (direct management) in accordance with section 2 (Procurement).