

Organisation Indlovu Department Wena

# **Project Handbook**

«Εθνική Πύλη Κωδικοποίησης / Ολοκληρωμένη πλατφόρμα κανονιστικής διαδικασίας μέσω Αξιολόγησης και επικαιροποίησης προτύπων καλής νομοθέτησης και νομοπαραγωγικής και κανονιστικής διαδικασίας»

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#### 1. ABOUT THE PROJECT HANDBOOK

The *Project Handbook* documents the selected approach for implementing the project goals. It also highlights the key controlling processes to be used, the project policies and rules, and the overall management approach.

The *Project Handbook* is an important document since it defines the outputs of the planning (i.e. it defines the plans necessary for managing the project as well as to what extent they should be customized or/and tailored).

The *Project Handbook* becomes the basis for managing the project throughout its lifecycle and is an important point of reference for all project members and stakeholders. The *Project Handbook* is kept up to date throughout the life of the project. During the Closing Phase, the *Project Handbook* becomes an important point of reference for the Project-End Review Meeting, and should be properly closed and archived.

## 2. PROJECT OVERVIEW

### 2.1. Project summary

Μια συνοπτική περιγραφή του έργου δίνεται στο Project Charter [1].

## 2.2. Critical Success Factors and Project Management Objectives

#### **Critical Success Factors**

Κρίσιμοι παράγοντες επιτυχίας (CSF) ονομάζονται οι παράγοντες εκείνοι που συντελούν καταλυτικά στην επιτυχία του έργου. Ο εντοπισμός αυτών κατά τη φάση του σχεδιασμού είναι κρίσιμος. Παρακάτω παρατίθενται ορισμένοι από τους βασικότερους παράγοντες επιτυχίας, όσον αφορά στη διαχείριση του ανθρώπινου δυναμικού, τη μεθοδολογία και την εφαρμογή της, αλλά και το περιβάλλον του οργανισμού.

#### Διαχείριση ανθρώπινου δυναμικού

#### 1. Ομάδα και ηγεσία:

Συγκρότηση ομάδων από στελέχη με εμπειρία στο χώρο και την διαχείριση κρίσεων αλλά και υπεύθυνους με ισχυρές ηγετικές ικανότητες.

#### 2. Επικοινωνία:

Συνεργατικό κλίμα μεταξύ των ομάδων κατά τις φάσεις σχεδιασμού, υλοποίησης και παράδοσης, βασιζόμενο στη συνεχή επικοινωνία με σκοπό την ενημέρωση και την ανταλλαγή απόψεων και ιδεών.

#### 3. Υπεύθυνος έργου (PM):

Πρόσληψη υπεύθυνου έργου με εμπειρία στη διαδικασία παραγωγής και κατανόηση του ζητούμενου έργου.

#### 4. Διαχείριση Ενδιαφερόμενων Μερών (Stakeholder management):

Διαρκής ενημέρωση των ενδιαφερόμενων μελών σχετικά με την πρόοδο της υλοποίησης και παρουσίαση των αποτελεσμάτων, ώστε το έργο να παραμένει πιστό στους στόχους του πελάτη σε όλη την διάρκεια παραγωγής μέχρι και την παράδοσή του.

#### Μεθοδολογία

#### 1. Χρονοπρογραμματισμός

Προσεκτικός σχεδιασμός χρονοπρογράμματος για το έργο βάσει προηγούμενης εμπειρίας, αξιολόγηση και αναθεώρησή του αν χρειαστεί, σύμφωνα με τις ανάγκες του έργου, έμφαση στην ολοκλήρωση των εργασιών εντός των προσχεδιασμένων χρονικών περιθωρίων.

## 2. Σχεδιασμός

Σχεδιασμός που βασίζεται στα πραγματικά δεδομένα για το έργο, πραγματοποιούμενος από υπεύθυνους με εμπειρία στο χώρο.

#### 3. Διαχείριση ρίσκων

Έγκαιρος εντοπισμός πιθανών ρίσκων, σχεδιασμός και εφαρμογή στρατηγικής για την αποφυγή τους ή την ελαχιστοποίηση των αρνητικών επιπτώσεων.

#### 4. Έλεγχος και παρακολούθηση

Διαρκής έλεγχος και παρακολούθηση της Ομάδας Εκτέλεσης από τον Υπεύθυνο του έργου, ώστε να διασφαλίζεται ότι τα παραδοτέα είναι σύμφωνα με τις προδιαγραφές.

#### 5. Διαχείριση ποιότητας

Ορισμός αυστηρών προδιαγραφών ποιότητας κατά τη φάση σχεδιασμού σε συνεννόηση με τα διάφορα εμπλεκόμενα μέρη.

### Οργανισμός

#### 1. Οικονομικοί πόροι:

Προσεκτική μελέτη των διαθέσιμων πόρων και αξιοποίηση τους με γνώμονα την αποφυγή σπαταλών που ενδέχεται να επιφέρουν καθυστερήσεις στη παραγωγή του έργου.

#### 2. Πολιτική και στρατηγική

Η πολιτική του οργανισμού είναι αυτή που καθορίζει τις δράσεις, τις προτεραιότητες και τους στόχους του, επηρεάζοντας καταλυτικά την έκβαση του έργου.

#### 3. Δομή οργανισμού

Οι ρόλοι εντός του οργανισμού θα πρέπει να είναι ξεκάθαρα ορισμένοι, προκειμένου να επιτυγχάνεται σαφής διαχωρισμός των εργασιών και να κατανέμονται οι ευθύνες.

#### 4. Εξωτερικοί παράγοντες

Αξιολόγηση των εξωτερικών παραγόντων που μπορούν να επηρεάσουν την εκτέλεση του έργου.

#### **Additional Project Management Objectives**

Επιπλέον των στόχων που πηγάζουν άμεσα από το πλαίσιο (scope) του έργου οφείλουμε, κατά τη φάση του σχεδιασμού, να προσδιορίσουμε και τις ευρύτερες αρχές από τις οποίες επιθυμούμε να διέπεται η διαχείρισή του. Ειδικότερα, βασική εστίαση αυτής είναι πάντα η παροχή των ζητούμενων αποτελεσμάτων με το βέλτιστο τρόπο. Για την επίτευξη αυτού, έμφαση χρειάζεται να δοθεί στην παραγωγική εξισορρόπηση συχνά αντικρουόμενων προτεραιοτήτων (όσον αφορά το τελικό προϊόν, το σκοπό, τη διαδικασία, την προσπάθεια και την πολιτική), αλλά και στην αποδοτική διαχείριση των διαθέσιμων πόρων (π.χ. αξιοποίηση των κατάλληλων ανθρώπων προς πλήρωση των διαφόρων ρόλων).

Από την άλλη, αναπόσπαστο κομμάτι της διαχείρισης του έργου οφείλει να αποτελεί η επένδυση στην ανάπτυξη των ικανοτήτων του ανθρώπινου δυναμικού που συνιστά τον οργανισμό, με την παροχή κινήτρων και ευκαιριών για διαρκή εκπαίδευση. Κρίσιμο είναι, δε, εντός του περιβάλλοντος του οργανισμού, να ενθαρρύνεται, η συνεργασία και η ελεύθερη επικοινωνία με σκοπό να μοιράζονται γνώσεις και εμπειρίες απαραίτητες για την υλοποίηση του παρόντος, αλλά και μελλοντικών έργων.

#### 2.3. Project Stakeholders

Παρακάτω φαίνονται τα κύρια ενδιαφερόμενα μέρη, όπως είχαν παρουσιαστεί και στο Project Charter:

- Πολίτες
- Νομικά Πρόσωπα Ιδιωτικού Δικαίου (ΝΠΙΔ), Νομικά Πρόσωπα Δημοσίου Δικαίου (ΝΠΔΔ)
- Δικηγορικά γραφεία Νομικοί σύμβουλοι, Δικηγορικός Σύλλογος Αθηνών
- Εθνικό Συμβούλιο για την Κωδικοποίηση και Αναμόρφωση της Ελληνικής Νομοθεσίας Γενική Γραμματεία Νομικών και Κοινοβουλευτικών Θεμάτων Βουλή των Ελλήνων Εθνικό Τυπογραφείο Γραφεία Νομοθετικής Πρωτοβουλίας Υπουργείων
- Γραφείο Επίσημων Εκδόσεων της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης
- Υπουργείο Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης, Κοινωνία της Πληροφορίας Α.Ε. (ως κύριος του έργου και αναθέτουσα αρχή, αντίστοιχα)

#### 2.4. Project Dependencies or Interrelations

Το έργο εκτελείται στο πλαίσιο της «Εθνικής Στρατηγικής για την Κωδικοποίηση και Αναμόρφωση της Ελληνικής Νομοθεσίας 2018-2020». Ειδικότερα, αποτελεί μέρος μιας σειράς σχεδιασμών και ενεργειών (δράσεις κωδικοποίησης, αναμόρφωσης και αποκάθαρσης της νομοθεσίας) με στόχο την επικαιροποίηση της νομοπαραγωγικής διαδικασίας σύμφωνα με τα ευρωπαϊκά και διεθνή πρότυπα και την ελεύθερη διάθεση της συγκεντρωμένης νομικής πληροφορίας στο σύνολο των πολιτών.

Ειδικότερα, θα συγκεντρωθούν και θα αξιολογηθούν Ευρωπαϊκά και Διεθνή πρότυπα, το αντικείμενο των οποίων σχετίζεται με τη διοικητική κωδικοποίηση και την καλή νομοθέτηση, διαδικασία κατά την οποία χρειάζεται να ληφθούν υπόψη οι συστάσεις του ΟΟΣΑ. Επιπλέον, θα πραγματοποιηθεί μελέτη και πρόταση δημιουργίας Καθολικού Νομικού Θεματικού Ευρετηρίου για την ταξινόμηση των Κωδικοποιήσεων που έχουν αναπτυχθεί στο πλαίσιο διαφόρων Έργων και Πρωτοβουλιών κάτω από συγκεκριμένες κατηγορίες και θεματικές περιοχές. Το Καθολικό Νομικό Ευρετήριο θα προκύψει μέσω της αναδιάρθρωσης και του εμπλουτισμού των λεξικών, των ταξινομήσεων και της νομικής πληροφορίας του πληροφοριακού συστήματος e-Themis, σε συνδυασμό με διαθέσιμα Ευρωπαϊκά και Διεθνή καθολικά νομικά ευρετήρια.

Τέλος, θα πρέπει να ληφθούν υπόψη έργα κωδικοποίησης που έχουν παραχθεί από φορείς του στενού και ευρύτερου Δημόσιου Τομέα, (ιδιώτες, Ν.Π.Δ.Δ.) στο πλαίσιο είτε συγχρηματοδοτούμενων έργων είτε από είτε λοιπών πρωτοβουλιών και πηγών χρηματοδότησης.

### 2.5. Project Constraints

Αναλυτική παρουσίαση των περιορισμών του έργου πραγματοποιείται στο Project Charter [1], σχετικά με το ανθρώπινο δυναμικό, το χρονοδιάγραμμα, τον προϋπολογισμό, τις χρησιμοποιούμενες τεχνολογίες, τις επιδόσεις του Ολοκληρωμένου Πληροφοριακού Συστήματος (ΟΠΣ), καθώς και την ασφάλεια του συστήματος, όπως προκύπτουν από το κείμενο της Διακήρυξης του έργου.

#### 3. PROJECT APPROACH

## 3.1. Project Lifecycle

Με βάση τη μεθοδολογία διαχείρισης έργων PM², ο Κύκλος Ζωής του έργου χωρίζεται στις ακόλουθες φάσεις:

- 1. Έναρξη:
  - Προσδιορισμός των επιθυμητών αποτελεσμάτων.
  - Δημιουργία Έκθεσης Επιχειρησιακής Σκοπιμότητας Έργου.
  - Ορισμός φυσικού αντικειμένου (scope) του έργου.
  - Δυναμική εκκίνηση του έργου.
- 2. Σχεδιασμός:
  - Συγκρότηση και Ανάθεση Κύριας Ομάδας Έργου (PCT).
  - Περαιτέρω επεξεργασία του φυσικού αντικειμένου (scope) του έργου.
  - Σχεδιασμός των απαιτούμενων εργασιών.
- 3. Υλοποίηση:
  - Συντονισμός της υλοποίησης των σχεδίων του έργου.
  - Παραγωγή παραδοτέων.
- 4. Κλείσιμο:
  - Συντονισμός της επίσημης αποδοχής του έργου.
  - Αναφορά (έκθεση) κλεισίματος έργου.
  - Συλλογή διδαγμάτων & καταγραφή προτάσεων για χρήση σε αντίστοιχα μελλοντικά έργα.
  - Διοικητικό κλείσιμο του έργου.



Κάθε φάση διαδέχεται την προηγούμενη μετά την έγκριση από τα αρμόδια όργανα (PSC) της Έκθεσης Αποτελεσμάτων που συνοδεύει το κλείσιμο της τελευταίας.

Την υλοποίηση του έργου, έχουμε χωρίσει σε 7 κύριες φάσεις, οι οποίες ακολουθούν σε μεγάλο βαθμό τη μεθοδολογία του καταρράκτη. Αυτές παρουσιάστηκαν αναλυτικά στο Project Charter [1] και παρατίθενται, εδώ, ονομαστικά:

- Μελέτη Εφαρμογής
- Ανάπτυξη Υλοποίηση
- Μετάπτωση Εκπαίδευση

- Πιλοτική Λειτουργία
- Δοκιμαστική Παραγωγική Λειτουργία Διαφήμιση
- Παράδοση
- Συντήρηση

Προκειμένου να αποφευχθεί η υποτίμηση επιμέρους εργασιών, γεγονός που οδηγεί σε αποτελέσματα χαμηλής ποιότητας και άρα περιορισμένης αξίας, στο τέλος κάθε φάσης, το έργο περνάει από τη σχετική ανασκόπηση ολοκλήρωσης φάσης. Ειδικότερα, σε μια περίοδο 2 μηνών, το έργο επανεξετάζεται από τα αρμόδια άτομα (Διαχειριστή του Έργου (PM), Κύριο του Έργου (PO), Συντονιστική Επιτροπή Έργου (PSC), Ενδιαφερόμενα Μέρη (Project Stakeholders) κ.ο.κ.), πραγματοποιείται αξιολόγηση της προόδου και εξασφαλίζεται η έγκριση για τη συνέχεια στην επόμενη φάση.

## 3.2. PM<sup>2</sup> Tailoring – Required Project Documentation

Artefact	Yes/ No	Location	If No, briefly explain the reason
Project Initiation Request	<b>✓</b>	U:\Documents\ Ανάλυση_Σχεδιασμός_Πληροφοριακών_Συστημάτων\ Εργασία\Παραδοτέο-1\(OPM2- 03.I.TPL.v3.0).Project_Initiation_Request.(Εθνική Πύλη Κωδικοποίησης).(14-11-2020).(v1.0)	
Business Case	х		Not assigned
Project Charter	<b>✓</b>	U:\Documents\ Ανάλυση_Σχεδιασμός_Πληροφοριακών_Συστημάτων\ Εργασία\Παραδοτέο-1\(OPM2- 03.I.TPL.v3.0).Project_Charter.(Εθνική Πύλη Κωδικοποίησης).(14-11-2020).(v1.0)	
Project Handbook (this document)	<b>✓</b>		
Stakeholder Matrix			Not assigned yet
Project Work Plan			Not assigned yet
Transition Plan			Not assigned yet
Other			Not assigned yet

#### 3.3. Other Standards

Additionally to PM<sup>2</sup>, the project will follow other (domain specific) methodologies as described below:

Agile PM<sup>2</sup> for the management of IT development;

The following standards were considered when defining project approach:

- Commission Decision C(2006) 3602 Concerning the security of information systems used by the European Commission;
- Decision 2001/844/EC, ECSC, Euratom amending its internal rules of procedure, Annex: Commission Provisions on Security;
- European Commission Decision 24/6/2020 GDPR

## 3.4. Specific Project Management Rules

Για την ομαλή διεξαγωγή της διαδικασίας οργάνωσης και υλοποίησης του έργου είναι ιδιαίτερα χρήσιμη η καθιέρωση συγκεκριμένων ενεργειών και κανόνων. Βασικός άξονας των παραπάνω οφείλει να είναι η βελτιστοποίηση της επικοινωνίας και συνεργασίας, η διαχείριση του ανθρώπινου δυναμικού και ο προσδιορισμός συγκεκριμένων πρωτοκόλλων διαχείρισης καταστάσεων. Συγκεκριμένα απαιτείται:

- Διοργάνωση εβδομαδιαίων συναντήσεων μεταξύ ομάδων υλοποίησης και υπευθύνων για την αναλυτική ενημέρωση των δεύτερων σχετικά με την κατάσταση σταδίων υλοποίησης, διαχείριση σφαλμάτων και τροποποιήσεων.
- Επιμέρους προβλήματα που προκύπτουν επιλύονται από τους συμμετέχοντες της ανάπτυξης σε ξεχωριστά χρονικά πλαίσια και σε απομονωμένα περιβάλλοντα ανάπτυξης λογισμικού. Η επίλυση των παραπάνω οφείλει να συνοδεύεται από αναλυτική αναφορά κατάστασης προς τις άμεσα ενδιαφερόμενες ομάδες.
- Διοργάνωση μηνιαίων συναντήσεων με τα ενδιαφερόμενα μέρη για έλεγχο αποτελεσμάτων και ενημέρωση απαιτήσεων.
- Καθορισμός συγκεκριμένου ωραρίου λειτουργίας της επιχείρησης χωρίς κατάχρηση αυτού από τους εργαζομένους.
- Λειτουργία της εταιρείας με βάση ηθικές αξίες (ακεραιότητα, υπευθυνότητα, αξιοπιστία, ειλικρίνεια κλπ) και παραγωγή έργων με γνώμονα αυτές.
- Υποχρεωτική συμμετοχή προσωπικού σε εκπαιδευτικές διαδικασίες σχετικά με τα απαραίτητες και νέες τεχνολογίες που απαιτούνται για υλοποιήσεις έργων.
- Συμμόρφωση όλων των εργαζομένων και ενδιαφερόμενων μερών με τα νέα υγειονομικά πρωτόκολλα λειτουργίας της εταιρείας (Εργασία από απόσταση όταν είναι εφικτό, τήρηση αποστάσεων ασφαλείας, δια ζώσης εργασία με προϋπόθεση αρνητικό αποτέλεσμα εργαστηριακής εξέτασης Covid-19, ενημέρωση οργανισμού σε περίπτωση επαφής με επιβεβαιωμένο κρούσμα).

## 3.5. Conflict Resolution and Escalations

Conflicts are situations in which one or both parties perceive a threat. They are considered to be critical issues and can be raised by any of the project stakeholders. The Project Management team should proactively identify, log and raise such issues for resolution. When required, conflicts are discussed at the weekly Project Status Meetings or, if needed, escalated to the Project Steering Committee (PSC).

Conflict resolution activities are registered in the *Issue Log*, while conflict resolution decisions can be logged in the *Decision Log*.

The escalation procedure for this project is as following:

- Only issues/changes/risks with Very Low and Low impact can be approved by the Project Core Team (PCT). In this case, the Project Manager (PM) must always be informed and decisions may be registered in the *Decision Log*;
- Issues/changes/risks with Medium impact are approved by the Managing Level (Project Manager and Business Manager) during the weekly Project Status Meetings. Decisions are registered in the *Decision Log*;
- Issues/changes/risks with High and very High impact are approved by the Project Steering Committee (PSC). Decisions are registered in the *Decision Log*;
- When relevant, the Project Steering Committee (PSC) has extraordinary meetings for approving remediation actions related to urgent or very urgent issues with considerable impact or size.

#### 4. PROJECT PROCESSES

#### 4.1. Risk Management

The project risk management process defines the activities to identify, assess, prioritise, manage and control risks that may affect the execution of the project and the achievement of its outputs. This is a four step process:

- **Risk Identification:** risks are continuously identified throughout the project lifecycle by any project stakeholder and documented in the *Risk Log* (by any project team member).
- Risk Assessment: risks are assessed based on their likelihood of occurrence and the impact
  in project scope and constraints. The product of their likelihood and impact (in 3 or 5 point
  scales) defines the Risk Level which is then used as a reference for their prioritisation and
  risk response development.
- Risk Response Development: there are four strategies to be considered as risk responses to threats: Avoid, Transfer or Share, Reduce or Accept a risk. After the strategy for each risk has been selected, specific actions to implement the strategy will be defined, described, scheduled and assigned, while a Risk Owner assumes the responsibility for its implementation. These actions will be incorporated into the *Project Work Plan*.
- Risk Control: the Project Status Meetings are used to revise the status of risks, probabilities and impacts, and related actions, and to identify new risks. Risks will be revised weekly, but also after the occurrence of any significant event. If any of the identified risks occur, then the Project Manager (PM) will implement the contingency plans and communicate the issue to the Project Steering Committee (PSC).

## 4.2. Issue Management

The project issue management process defines the activities related to identifying, documenting, assessing, prioritizing, assigning, resolving and controlling issues. It is a four step process that the Project Manager (PM) executes whenever required throughout the project lifecycle:

- **Issue Identification:** Issues can be identified by any project stakeholder throughout the project lifecycle, using different communication channels such as meetings, emails, and reports. The issues are registered in the *Issue Log*.
- Issue Assessment and Action Recommendation: a first informal assessment considers the category, impact, urgency and size of the issue, followed by a more detailed analysis to identify the root cause and recommend a solution. This information is documented in the Issue Log and used as input to the appropriate decision makers (based on the escalation process). The decision is documented in the Decision Log.

- Actions Implementation: After issues are evaluated and the remediation actions approved, the Project Manager (PM) will incorporate these actions into the *Project Work Plan* and update project related documentation such as project plans and logs
- Issue Control: Project Status meetings will be performed weekly and used to revise the status of issues and related actions, and to identify new issues. Additionally, the Project Manager (PM) will report monthly the status of the major issues to the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and, when adequate, to other project stakeholders

## 4.3. Requirements Management

The requirements management process comprises the activities related to the specification, evaluation, approval, monitoring and validation of the project's requirements. This process consists of the following steps:

- Specify Requirements: gather the project requirements together with the project stakeholders and document them unambiguously in the Requirements Document. Structure them by adding relevant metadata.
- Evaluate Requirements: the project team assesses the feasibility of the requirements and estimates the costs to realise them. The Project Manager (PM) balances the list of requirements with the other project constraints (budget, time, etc.) and proposes them to the project stakeholders.
- Approve Requirements: the Project Manager (PM) negotiates and agrees the requirements that will be realized during the project with the relevant stakeholders, such as the Project Owner (PO) or the Business manager (BM). The approved requirements become the baseline of the project scope.
- Monitor Requirements Implementation: the Project Manager (PM) continuously monitors
  the implementation of the requirements by the Project Core Team (PCT), besides the
  discovery of new requirements or changes to existing requirements.
- Validate Implemented Requirements: when the requirements are implemented the solution is validated by the business user in order to assess if the initial business need is satisfied. Formal acceptance of the project deliverables should comply to the Deliverables Acceptance Management process.

## 4.4. Project Change Management

The project change management process defines the activities related to identifying, documenting, assessing, approving, prioritising, planning and controlling changes, and communicating them to all relevant stakeholders. It is a five step process that the Project Manager (PM) executes whenever required throughout the project lifecycle:

- Change Identification: a request for a change can be submitted formally via a Change Request Form, or can be identified and raised during meetings as a result of decisions, issues or risks. The *Change Log* contains information to identify the change, such as the requestor, a short description, identification date, etc.
- Change Assessment and Action Recommendation: the size and impact of the change on the project scope, schedule, cost, quality, risk, and other project boundaries is assessed, where after a recommended action will be documented by the Project Manager (PM) in the Change Log., This information is then used as an input to the formal change approval by the appropriate decision makers.
- Change Approval: the approval of a project change will follow the defined escalation
  process for this project. For changes which do not have significant impact on delivery time
  and budget, the changes can be approved during the Project Status Meetings. Other

- changes (having a size L or XL) are approved by the Project Steering Committee (PSC). The decision details are documented in the *Change Log*.
- Change Implementation: the activities related to the implementation of approved changes will be documented in the *Project Work Plan*.
- Change Control: new or open changes will be identified/reassessed weekly during the Project Status Meetings and the Project Manager (PM) will then update the *Change Log* with the results of the analysis/review. For the Medium, High and very High Size changes, the Project Manager (PM) will report on a monthly basis their status to the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and, when adequate, to other project stakeholders.

## 4.5. Quality Management

The project quality management process comprises all activities (related both to processes and deliverables) that will increase the ability to meet the project expected results identified in the *Project Charter*. The process is comprised of five steps:

- Define Quality Characteristics: identify the objectives, approach, requirements, activities
  and responsibilities of the project's quality management process and how it will be
  implemented throughout the project. Quality management activities will be added to the
  Project Work Plan. The Quality Review Checklist and Deliverables Acceptance Checklist are
  created during the Planning phase.
- Perform Quality Assurance: the quality assurance activities will be performed by evaluating the design of project controls, by confirming that they are implemented, and by assessing their operational effectiveness.
  - These activities will consider the project quality objectives along with the project risks. In addition, quality assurance validates compliance with the organisation's rules and regulations, as well as with relevant governmental and industry rules, regulations and legislation. Quality assurance activities will be performed by a Project Quality Assurance (PQA) person, and by the project organization (PCT, BM, SP).
- Perform Quality Control: the Quality Review Checklist will be used by the Project Manager (PM) for evaluating the quality control activities and to validate compliance with the plans in terms of scope, time, cost, quality, project organization, communication, risks, contracts, and client satisfaction. Additionally, the Project Manager (PM) will summarize and document the Quality Review Checklist findings, their impact, recommendations along with any remediation/improvement actions. The project logs will then also be used to document related risks, issues, decisions and changes.
- Perform Deliverables Acceptance (see also section 4.8): the Deliverables Acceptance Checklist supports the monitoring of the status of all activities that are pre-condition to the delivery of project outputs to the Project Owner (PO) and their formal acceptance. Project deliverables are accepted if the acceptance activities are successfully performed and within the pre-specified tolerances. The project deliverables may be conditionally accepted even with a set of known issues, provided that these are documented and that there is a plan for addressing them.
- Perform Final Acceptance: the Project Manager (PM) will report on project performance in the Project-End Review Meeting and develop the *Project-End Report*. The project documentation and records will be updated, reviewed and archived. The final acceptance is obtained from the Project Owner (PO), through the Project Acceptance Note, where after the project end is communicated to all relevant stakeholders.

## 4.6. Configuration Management

The project configuration management procedure comprises the identification of project configuration items (CIs), their attributes and status codes, the establishment of baselines, the

definition of roles and responsibilities for authorised changes to CIs, and the maintenance and control of a project repository.

## Storage of project management artefacts

The Project Manager (PM) will structure the project management artefacts per PM<sup>2</sup> phase, following the below folder convention:

- 01 Initiating
- 02 Planning
- 03 Executing
- 04 Monitor & Control
- 05 Closing

### Naming convention of project management artefacts

The following artefact naming convention will be used: (XX).(DocumentName).(ProjectName).(yyyy-mm-dd).v(x.x), where:

- (XX) (two numerical characters) unique artefact number within the folder indicating the artefact sequence.
- v(x.x) indicates the artefact version. Version numbers like "0.x" mean that the document hasn't been approved yet; minor changes will be reflected in the decimal (revisions number) and major changes (formal reviews) in the version number.

## Versioning of project management artefacts

All project management artefacts are under version control, except for the project logs and checklists.

## 4.7. Communications Management

The communications management process determines how to communicate most efficiently and effectively to the various stakeholders. It defines and documents the communication items content, format, frequency, the audience and expected results. It also defines how to communicate project status and the assignment of activities to the various stakeholders, and the communication strategy for each stakeholder, based on their interests, expectations and influence in the project.

The following project meetings will be organised:

Meeting	Chair	Frequency
Planning Kick-off Meeting	Project Manager (PM)	Once
Executing Kick-off Meeting	Project Manager (PM)	Once
Project Status Meeting	Project Manager (PM)	Every 2 weeks
Project Core Team Meeting	Team Leader (TL)	Weekly
Project Review Meeting	Project Manager (PM)	Bi-annually
Project Steering Committee Meeting	Project Owner (PO)	Monthly
Change Control Meeting	Project Manager (PM)	Ad Hoc
Project-End Review Meeting	Project Manager (PM)	Once

The following project reports will be delivered:

Report	Responsible	Frequency
Project Status Report	Project Manager (PM)	With Status meeting
Project Progress Report	Project Manager (PM)	With Project Review Meeting

Quality Review Report	Project Manager (PM)	Quarterly
Outsourcing (Contractor) Status Report	Contractor	Monthly
Project-End Report	Project Manager (PM)	With Project-End Review

## 4.8. Deliverables Acceptance Management

The quality management process comprises the activities related to deliverables acceptance, in order to increase the ability to meet the project's acceptance criteria. This process consists of three steps:

- Define Acceptance Criteria: define the acceptance criteria for each one of the project deliverables. This information is derived from project scope, approach, requestor needs, deliverables, expected benefits and requirements (as defined in the *Project Charter*, *Project Handbook*, *Project Work Plan*, Requirements documentation and other relevant documents).
- Perform Acceptance Activities: verify if the deliverables comply with the acceptance criteria. The deliverables acceptance activities are detailed and scheduled in the Project Work Plan.
- Perform Deliverables Acceptance (provisional/final): obtain formal approval from the Project Owner (PO) for each project deliverable. The provisional/final acceptance should be documented in the Deliverables Acceptance Note. Project deliverables are accepted if the acceptance activities (as described in this plan) are successfully performed and within the pre-specified metrics, tolerances and timeframe. Project deliverables may be provisionally accepted by an expert/user in the concerned acceptance domain, even with a limited set of non-critical issues, provided that these are documented, agreed by the relevant stakeholders, and that there is a plan for addressing them. The rejection of deliverables will follow the project issue management process. After the resolution of the issues, deliverables are re-tested and submitted again for approval.

## 4.9. Transition Management

The transition management process comprises the activities related to ensure a smooth transition from the "project mode" to the "operations mode". This process consists of the following steps:

- Identify Transition Goals: identify the goals to reach at the end of the transition. Define what must be achieved in order to consider the transition successful. Document any prerequisites that must be fulfilled before the transition can start.
- Identify Transition Activities: define and estimate all transition activities that must be accomplished before, during and after the transition in order to reach the transition goals. Determine the person responsible for each activity. Integrate these activities in the overall Project Work Plan and manage them as being part of normal project activities. Don't forget coordination, communication or other more specific transition activities, such as: backups, data conversion, training, developing a roll-back plan, etc.
- **Develop Transition Schedule:** determine the transition timeline and milestones. Estimate the length of the transition period and the extent of overlap with other project activities. Develop a high-level schedule for all transition activities.

## 4.10. Business Implementation Management

The business implementation management process comprises the activities related to prepare and manage the changes to the organisation that will occur as a result of the project. This process consists of the following steps:

- Identify Impact on Processes: assess how the project will affect already existing business processes in the performing organization. Define the new business processes. Strive to disrupt normal business operations as little as possible during project implementation.
- Identify Impact on People: assess how the project will impact the people using the project's outputs. Consider resistance-to-change, communication, functional support, training, etc.
- **Identify Cultural Impact:** assess how the project will have an impact on the organizational culture. Consider individual or group behavior, organizational practices or shared values.
- **Define Implementation Strategy:** define the communication strategy, promotional and other change activities that fall within the project's responsibilities and that will promote a smooth implementation of the project's outputs into the organization.
- Define Change Activities: define necessary change activities that support the implementation strategy. Consider project activities, change activities for the organisation and post-project change activities.
- Benefits Tracking: Identify, describe and recommend activities and metrics for measuring the benefits realisation of the project in the future.

## 4.11. Resource Management

#### **Training Needs**

The purpose of this section is to document and track the training required for the project, capture project training records and document any waivers for required project training. This summary of project-specific training will also be used to bring new people on board to the project.

Note that the training needs do not refer to any user/stakeholder training on the final deliverables, but only cover any training that members of the Project Team will need to be more effective in their project work. For example, training on the PM<sup>2</sup> Methodology may be deemed as necessary for the Project Manager (PM) and Business Manager (BM), or technical training for any technical Project Core Team (PCT) Members.

Training on project-specific procedures/methods/tools will be provided to the project team and any other groups that the project interfaces with, as required. This training will be provided by or acquired by the Project Manager (PM).

Resource ID	Resource	Training/ Skill	Current skill level	Desired skill level	Method of Delivery	Delivered by	Target Delivery Date
H.1	Υπεύθυνος Μηχανικός Πληροφορικ ής	Java	Intermediate	Advanced	Coaching	<u>Coursera</u>	1.6.2021
H.2	Υπεύθυνος Μηχανικός Πληροφορικ ής	JavaScript	Beginner	Advanced	External course 6- months	<u>Udemy</u>	1.6.2021
Н.3	Υπεύθυνος Βάσης Δεδομένων	SQL Server	Expert	Advanced	-	-	1.6.2021
H.4	Υπεύθυνος Ασφάλειας Πληροφορια κών	Cyber Security	Beginner	Advanced	Internal Course 2- months	Εκπαίδευση από ειδικούς στον χώρο	1.6.2021

	Συστημάτων					μας	
H.5	Υπεύθυνος Έργου	Νομικά Θέματα	Intermediate	Advanced	Internal Course 1- month	Εκπαίδευση από τους Νομικούς Συμβούλους στον χώρο μας	30.12.2020

#### 5. PROJECT PROGRESS MEASUREMENT

## 5.1. Project Progress Measuring Approach

Η προσέγγιση που θα ακολουθηθεί για τη μέτρηση της προόδου του έργου είναι η Earned Value Management (EVM). Η EVM είναι μια τεχνική που χρησιμοποιείται για την παρακολούθηση και τον έλεγχο της επίδοσης έργων, παρέχοντας μια αντικειμενική θεώρηση της επίδοσης βάσει των οικονομικών δεδομένων του έργου. Τόσο το κόστος, όσο και η αξία μετρώνται σε μονάδες κόστους (π.χ. ανθρωποημέρες, ευρώ), ενώ ορίζονται δείκτες απόδοσης (KPIs) που επιτρέπουν το σχεδιασμό της διαχείρισης επίδοσης. Ορισμένοι από τους δείκτες αναφέρονται στην πρόοδο που έχει γίνει μέχρι στιγμής και σε παρεκκλίσεις από το σχεδιασμό (ως προς το κόστος ή την αξία), ενώ άλλοι εστιάζουν στην πρόβλεψη της συνολικής απόκλισης από τον προϋπολογισμό ή στο επίπεδο παραγωγικότητας που απαιτείται για την επιτυχή ολοκλήρωση του έργου.

Οι βασικές μετρικές είναι η Προγραμματισμένη Αξία (Planned Value ή Budgeted Cost of Work Scheduled), το Πραγματικό Κόστος (Actual Cost ή Actual Cost of Work Performed) και η Παραγόμενη Αξία (Earned Value ή Budgeted Cost of Work Performed).

Ο συνδυασμός των παραπάνω μετρικών μας δίνει διάφορους δείκτες απόδοσης (KPIs):

- Διακύμανση του προγράμματος (Schedule Variance)
- Δείκτης απόδοσης του προγράμματος (Schedule Performance Index)
- Διακύμανση του κόστους (Cost Variance)
- Δείκτης απόδοσης του κόστους (Cost Performance Index)
- Εκτίμηση κατά την ολοκλήρωση (Estimate at/to Completion)
- Δείκτης εκτίμησης για την ολοκλήρωση (To Complete Performance Index)

## 5.2. Project Reports

#### 5.2.1. Status and Progress Reports

Αναφορά Κατάστασης Έργου (Project Status Report): Περιέχει μια συνοπτική παρουσίαση των επιδόσεων του έργου, αλλά και πληροφορία σχετικά με το κόστος, το χρονοπρογραμματισμό, το πλαίσιο του έργου, καθώς και για ρίσκα και προβλήματα που προκύπτουν. Επιπλέον, περιλαμβάνει αναφορά σχετικά με την κατάσταση οροσήμων (milestone) που ετοιμάζονται προς παράδοση, αλλά και προβλέψεις για τις επόμενες φάσεις του έργου.

Αναφορά Προόδου Έργου (Project Progress Report): Σκοπός των αναφορών προόδου του έργου είναι η καταγραφή και σύνοψη της κατάστασης των διαφόρων διαστάσεων της προόδου του έργου για την ενημέρωση των ενδιαφερόμενων μερών. Οι αναφορές συνήθως παρέχουν πληροφορίες σχετικά με το φυσικό αντικείμενο, το χρονοδιάγραμμα, το κόστος και την ποιότητα, όμως συχνά περιλαμβάνουν πληροφορίες σχετικά με ρίσκα, ζητήματα, τροποποιήσεις του έργου και θέματα διαχείρισης εξωτερικών αναθέσεων. Οι πληροφορίες αυτές πρέπει να παρουσιάζονται στα διάφορα ενδιαφερόμενα μέρη στην κατάλληλη μορφή (π.χ. κείμενο ή διαγράμματα) και με το ανάλογο επίπεδο λεπτομέρειας.

Οι αναφορές προόδου του έργου μπορεί επίσης να περιέχουν προ-συμφωνημένους δείκτες μέτρησης αποδοτικότητας, σύμφωνα με τους οποίους αποτυπώνεται και αξιολογείται η πρόοδος του έργου. Οι αναφορές παρουσιάζονται επίσημα και συζητούνται κατά τη διάρκεια των διάφορων συσκέψεων του έργου και επικοινωνούνται μέσω των δραστηριοτήτων διανομής πληροφοριών που περιγράφονται στο Σχέδιο Διαχείρισης Επικοινωνιών.

## 5.2.1.1. Other Reports

**Αναφορά Κλεισίματος Έργου:** Συνοψίζει την εμπειρία υλοποίησης του έργου, τα διδάγματα (αποκτηθείσα γνώση) και πιθανές περαιτέρω προτάσεις για την περίοδο μετά το κλείσιμο του έργου.

**Αναφορά Ανασκόπησης Ποιότητας:** Παρέχει μια σφαιρική εικόνα της κατάστασης όλων των εργασιών διαχείρισης ποιότητας του έργου και παρουσιάζει τα κυριότερα αποτελέσματα της διασφάλισης και του ελέγχου ποιότητας, περιπτώσεις μη συμμόρφωσης με τον σχεδιασμό, ευκαιρίες για βελτίωση, βελτιωτικές προτάσεις και δράσεις και τα αποτελέσματα αυτών.

**Αναφορά Κατάστασης Αναδόχου:** Παρουσιάζει την κατάσταση του έργου τη συγκεκριμένη περίοδο και παρέχει προβλέψεις για τις επόμενες, μαζί με πληροφορίες σχετικά με νέα ρίσκα και προβλήματα που πιθανώς έχουν εντοπιστεί.

## 5.3. Project Checklists

Following checklists will be used in order to monitor and control the project:

- Phase-exit Review Checklist
- Quality Review Checklist
- Deliverables Acceptance Checklist
- Transition Checklist
- Stakeholder Checklist

## 6. PROJECT ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

## 6.1. Consolidated Responsibilities Assignment Matrix (RAM/RASCI)

Initiating	AGB	PSC	РО	BM	UR	SP	PM	PCT
Project Initiation Request	I	n.a.	A/S	R	<b>S</b> /C	I	n.a.	n.a.
Business Case	1	С	Α	R	С	S	S	n.a.
Project Charter	1	С	Α	S	С	S	R	С
Planning	AGB	PSC	РО	вм	UR	SP	PM	PCT
Planning Kick-off Meeting	I	Α	С	S	С	С	R	С
Project Handbook	1	ı	Α	S	С	ı	R	С
Project Stakeholder Matrix	ı	I	Α	S	С	ı	R	С
Project Work Plan	I	Α	С	<b>S</b> /C	С	С	R	<b>S</b> /C
Outsourcing Plan	Α	С	С	С	ı	S	R	ı
Deliverables Acceptance Plan	1	Α	С	S	ı	С	R	С
Transition Plan	I	Α	С	С	С	С	R	С
Business Implementation Plan	I	ı	Α	R	С	ı	S	ı
Management Plans		•						
Requirements Management Plan	I	I	Α	С	С	I	R	S
Project Change Management Plan	I	ı	Α	С	ı	ı	R	ı
Risk Management Plan	ı	С	Α	С	ı	ı	R	I
Issue Management Plan	ı	ı	Α	С	С	ı	R	С
Quality Management Plan	ı	Α	С	С	С	С	R	С
Communications Management Plan	ı	ı	Α	S	С	ı	R	С
Executing	AGB	PSC	РО	BM	UR	SP	PM	PCT
Executing Kick-off Meeting	ı	Α	С	<b>S</b> /C	С	С	R	С
Project Coordination	I	I	Α	S	I	I	R	ı
Project Coordination Quality Assurance	l I	l	A I	S S	l C	l I	R A	l R
	•				-	-		-
Quality Assurance	I	I	ı	S	С	ı	Α	R
Quality Assurance Project Reporting	l I	I	l A	S S/C	C I/C	I I/C	A R	R C
Quality Assurance Project Reporting Information Distribution Monitor & Control Monitor Project Performance		l l	I A A	S S/C C BM C	C I/C I UR C	I I/C	A R R	R C C PCT
Quality Assurance Project Reporting Information Distribution Monitor & Control Monitor Project Performance Control Schedule	I I I AGB	I I PSC	A A PO	\$	C I/C I UR C C	I I/C I SP	A R R PM R	R C C PCT C
Quality Assurance Project Reporting Information Distribution Monitor & Control Monitor Project Performance Control Schedule Control Cost	I I I AGB	I I PSC	A A PO A	S S/C C BM C C C C	C I/C I UR C		A R R PM R	R C C PCT
Quality Assurance Project Reporting Information Distribution  Monitor & Control Monitor Project Performance Control Schedule Control Cost Manage Stakeholders	I I AGB I	I I PSC I	A A PO A A	\$	C I/C I UR C C		A R R PM R	R C C PCT C
Quality Assurance Project Reporting Information Distribution Monitor & Control Monitor Project Performance Control Schedule Control Cost Manage Stakeholders Manage Requirements		I I PSC I I	A A A A	\$ s/C C BM C C C C S/C C	C I/C I UR C C C		A R R R PIM R R R R	R C C C PCT C C C S
Quality Assurance Project Reporting Information Distribution Monitor & Control Monitor Project Performance Control Schedule Control Cost Manage Stakeholders Manage Requirements Manage Project Changes			I A A PO A A A A A	\$ s/C C BM C C C C C S/C C S	C I/C I UR C C C I C C I		A R R PM R R R R	R C C C PCT C C C C C C
Quality Assurance Project Reporting Information Distribution  Monitor & Control Monitor Project Performance Control Schedule Control Cost Manage Stakeholders Manage Requirements Manage Project Changes Manage Risks			A A A A A	\$ \$/C C BM C C C S/C C S/C C S/C	C I/C I C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	I	A R R R R R R R R R R	R C C C PCT C C C C C C C C C
Quality Assurance Project Reporting Information Distribution Monitor & Control Monitor Project Performance Control Schedule Control Cost Manage Stakeholders Manage Requirements Manage Project Changes Manage Risks Manage Issues & Decisions			I A A PO A A A A A	\$ s/C C BM C C C S/C C S S/C S S/C S	C I/C I C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	I	A R R R PM R R R R R R	R C C C PCT C C C C C C C C C C C
Quality Assurance Project Reporting Information Distribution  Monitor & Control  Monitor Project Performance Control Schedule Control Cost  Manage Stakeholders  Manage Requirements  Manage Project Changes  Manage Risks  Manage Issues & Decisions  Manage Quality			A A A A A A	\$ \$/C C BM C C C C S/C C S \$/C C \$ \$/C C \$ \$/C C \$ \$ \$/C C \$ \$ \$/C C \$ \$ \$ \$	C I/C I UR C C C I C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C		A R R R R R R R R R R	R C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C
Quality Assurance Project Reporting Information Distribution  Monitor & Control Monitor Project Performance Control Schedule Control Cost Manage Stakeholders Manage Requirements Manage Project Changes Manage Risks Manage Issues & Decisions Manage Quality Manage Deliverables Acceptance			A A A A A A	\$ \$/C C BM C C C S/C C S/C S \$ \$/C \$ \$ \$/C \$ \$ \$/C \$ \$ \$ \$/C \$ \$ \$ \$	C I/C I UR C C C I C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	I	A R R R PIM R R R R R R R	R C C C PCT C C C C C C C C C C C
Quality Assurance Project Reporting Information Distribution Monitor & Control Monitor Project Performance Control Schedule Control Cost Manage Stakeholders Manage Requirements Manage Project Changes Manage Risks Manage Issues & Decisions Manage Quality Manage Deliverables Acceptance Manage Business Implementation			I A A PO A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	\$ \$/C C BM C C C S/C C S S/C S S/C S R	C I/C I UR C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	I	A R R R PM R R R R R R R R R S	R C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C
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## 6.2. Description of Project Roles and Responsibilities

In the following section, the roles of major players in a project are described alongside with the responsibilities, expectations, rights and duties of each participant in the project.

## 6.2.1. Project Stakeholders

#### Description

Project stakeholders are people (or groups) who can affect or can be affected by both the activities performed during the life of a project, or/and by the project's output(s) and outcome(s). Stakeholders can be directly involved in a project's work, or can be members of other internal organisations, or even be external to the performing organisation (e.g. suppliers, users, EU citizens, contractors, NGO's, industry partners, member states, etc.).

#### Responsibilities

Όλα τα εμπλεκόμενα μέρη- stakeholders είναι υπεύθυνα να ενημερώνονται κατάλληλα για την πορεία του Έργου, παρακολουθώντας τις αναφορές που εκδίδονται στο τέλος κάθε φάσης του Έργου. Επιπλέον, είναι υπεύθυνοι να ενημερώνουν έγκαιρα την ΟΔΕ για τυχόν αλλαγές ή προβλήματα σχετικά με την πορεία του Έργου, με σκοπό την γρήγορη επίλυσή τους και την ομαλότερη υλοποίηση.

Πιο συγκεκριμένα, το Γραφείο Επίσημων Εκδόσεων της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης σε συνεργασία με τον Δικηγορικό Σύλλογο Αθηνών είναι υπεύθυνοι για την διασύνδεση με αντίστοιχες Ευρωπαϊκές βάσεις νομικών δεδομένων και την ανταλλαγή τεχνογνωσίας, καθώς και για την ενημέρωση της ΟΔΕ για αλλαγές/τροποποιήσεις στην Ευρωπαϊκή Νομοθεσία που επηρεάζουν τα πλαίσια του Έργου.

Επίσης, η Βουλή των Ελλήνων είναι υπεύθυνη για την διαμόρφωση του θεσμικού πλαισίου και των λοιπών Νομοθετημάτων με σκοπό την ομαλή υποδοχή τους στην Κωδικοποίηση αλλά και στην υλοποίηση του Έργου.

Ακόμα, το Υπουργείο Ψηφιακής Διακυβέρνησης είναι υπεύθυνο για την ομαλή λειτουργία της Υποδομής του G-Cloud, καθώς και για την ενημέρωση της ΟΔΕ για τυχόν τεχνικά προβλήματα, αναβαθμίσεις υλικού/λογισμικού, αλλά και αλλαγές στις ρυθμίσεις του Περιβάλλοντος.

### 6.2.2. <u>Project Steering Committee (PSC)</u>

#### Description

The permanent members of the committee are:

- Project Owner (PO) who chairs the committee, is the key-decision maker and accountable for the success of the project.
- Business Manager (BM) who is a delegate of the Project Owner (PO) and collaborates closely with the Project manager (PM).
- Solution Provider (SP) who assumes the overall accountability for the project deliverables.
- Project Manager (PM) who is responsible for the entire projects and its deliverables.

The optional members of the committee are:

- User Representatives (UR) who represents the interests of the users to the project.
- Project Support Office (PSO) that administers PSC meetings and project documentation.
- Project Quality Assurance (PQA) that is responsible for quality assurance and auditing.
- Architecture Office (AO) that plays an advisory role on architectural aspects of information systems.

- Contractor's Project Manager (CPM) responsible for the outsourced parts of the project.
- Data Protection Coordinator (DPC) to consult and advise on data protection aspects.
- Local Information Security Officer (LISO) to consult, and advise on security aspects.
- Document Management Officer (DMO) to assure a coherent implementation of the document management roles.

### Responsibilities

- Champions the project and raises awareness at senior level.
- Guides and promotes the successful execution of the project at a strategic level, keeping the project focused towards its scope.
- Ensures adherence to organisation policies and directions.
- Provides high level monitoring and control of the project.
- At the end of the Initiating phase, authorises the project to continue, based on the project's Business Case and Project Charter, unless this is performed by the Appropriate Governance Body (AGB).
- At the end of the Planning Phase, authorises the project to continue to the Executing phase, based on the *Project Handbook* and *Project Work Plan*.
- Authorises plan deviations, scope changes with high project impact and decides on recommendations.
- Arbitrates on conflicts and negotiates solutions to escalated issues.
- Drives and manages change in the organisation caused by the project.
- Approves and signs-off the management artefacts regarding quality, delivery and closing (Business Case, Project Charter, Project Work Plan, etc.).

#### 6.2.2.1. Project Owner (PO)

#### Description

Is the key project decision maker and accountable for project success.

#### Responsibilities

- Acts as the project champion promoting the success of the project.
- Chairs the Project Steering Committee (PSC).
- Provides leadership and strategic direction to the Business Manager (BM) and Project Manager (PM).
- Sets the business objective and defines the *Business Case* for the project.
- Owns the project risks and assures proper project outcomes are in-line with business objectives and priorities.
- Mobilises the necessary resources for the project in accordance to the budget.
- Monitors project progress regularly.
- Coordinates resolution of issues and conflicts.
- Ensures that the project outcome meets the business expectations.
- Drives organisation change and monitors proper evolution and change implementation.
- Approves and signs-off all key management milestone artefacts (*Project Handbook*, *Project Management Plans*, *Business Implementation Plan*, etc.).

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## 6.2.2.2. Solution Provider (SP)

## Description

Assumes overall accountability for the project deliverables.

#### Responsibilities

- Represents the interests of those designing, delivering, procuring, and implementing the project's deliverables.
- May help the Project Owner (PO) to define the *Business Case* and scope, deliverables, milestones and budget required for the project.
- Agrees on objectives for the supplier activities and approves the contractor's deliverables for the project (if applicable).
- Assumes the overall accountability for project deliverables and services requested by the Project Owner (PO).
- Mobilises the required resources from supplier side and appoints the Project Manager (PM)

## 6.2.2.3. Business Manager (BM)

#### Description

Represents the Project Owner (PO) on a daily basis within the project and collaborates closely with the Project Manager (PM).

#### Responsibilities

- Assists the Project Owner (PO) on the specification of the project and the main business objectives.
- Establishes and guarantees an efficient collaboration and communication channel with the Project Manager (PM).
- Coordinates the Business Implementation Group (BIG) and acts as a liaison between the User Representatives (UR) and the provider organisation.
- Is responsible for the *Project Initiation Request, Business Case* and *Business Implementation Plan*.
- Ensures that the products delivered by the project fulfil the user's need
- Manages the business side activities of the project and assures that the required business resources are made available.
- Devises the best track for business change or reengineering actions, when needed.
- Ensures that the business organisation is ready to accommodate the project's deliverables when made available by the provider organisation.
- Leads the implementation of the business changes within the users organisation.
- Coordinates the schedule and delivery of user training (and production of necessary user support material).

#### 6.2.2.4. Project Manager (PM)

#### Description

Manages the project on a daily basis and is responsible for the qualitative product delivery within the imposed constraints.

## Responsibilities

- Proposes and executes the project plans as approved by the Project Steering Committee (PSC).
- Daily manages and coordinates the Project Core Team (PCT) activities, making optimal use of the allocated resources.
- Ensures that project scope is realised within the quality, time, and cost constraints, taking preventive or corrective measures where necessary.
- Manages stakeholder's expectations.
- Is responsible to create all the management artefacts (except *Project Initiation Request, Business Case* and *Business Implementation Plan*) and proposes them for approval to the Project Owner (PO) or the Project Steering Committee (PSC).

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- Ensures a controlled evolution of products under version control, by implementing the Project Change Management Plan.
- Compares project actuals and expenditures to what was planned and reports project progress accordingly to the Project Steering Committee (PSC).
- Performs risk management for project related risks.
- Escalates unresolvable project issues to the Project Steering Committee (PSC)
- Liaises between the Directing and Performing Layers of the project.

## 6.2.3. <u>Business Implementation Group (BIG)</u>

#### Description

Consists of representatives from the business and user groups. The Business Implementation Group (BIG) is responsible for implementing the business changes that need to be in place in order for the organisation to be able to effectively integrate the project deliverables into everyday work.

#### Responsibilities

- Under the coordination of the Business Manager (BM), the Business Implementation Group (BIG) plans and implements the activities needed to achieve the desired business changes as described in the Business Case and the Business Implementation Plan.
- Analyses the impact of the project implementation to the ongoing operations and existing business processes, the people and the culture of the organisation.
- Participates in the design or updating of any affected business processes.
- Prepares the affected business area for the upcoming change
- Advises the Business Manager (BM) concerning the readiness of the organisation to change
- Embeds the project deliverables into the business operations and implements organisational change activities that fall under the scope of the project.

#### 6.2.3.1. User Representatives (URs)

#### Description

Represent the interests of the end-users in the project. User Representatives (URs) are part of the Business Implementation Group (BIG). Involving the User Representatives (URs) throughout the project is important, as they gain visibility of project activities, a sense of ownership and motivation, which ensures that the deliverables are fit for business purpose.

## Responsibilities

- Helps to define business needs and requirements.
- Ensures that the project specifications and deliverables meet the needs of all users.
- Approves on behalf of the users the project specification and acceptance criteria.
- Communicates and prioritises user opinions in Project Steering Committee (PSC) decisions on whether to implement recommendations on proposed changes.
- Participates in demonstrations and pilot phases as needed.
- Performs the deliverable acceptance tests.
- Signs off documents related to the users (documentation, requirements, etc.).
- Guarantees the stability of the business during the transition towards the new operational state.

#### 6.2.4. Project Core Team (PCT)

#### Description

Consists of the specialist roles responsible for the creation of the project deliverables. The composition and structure of the Project Core Team (PCT) depends on the size and type of the project (e.g. IT project, policy development project, etc.) and is defined by the Project Manager (PM).

#### Responsibilities

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Under the coordination of the Project Manager (PM), the Project Core Team (PCT):

- Contributes in the elaboration of the project scope and the planning of the project activities.
- Performs the project activities according to the *project work plan* and schedule.
- Produces project deliverables.
- Provides information to the Project Manager (PM) regarding the progress of activities.
- Participates in project meetings as needed and contributes to the resolution of issues.
- Participates in the Project-End Meeting to derive and document useful lessons learned for the organisation.

## 6.2.4.1. Contractor's Project Manager (CPM)

### Description

Leads the contractor's staff working on the project.

#### Responsibilities

- Collaborates closely with the Project Manager (PM).
- Plan, controls and reports on the production of deliverables.
- Ensures that all work is performed on time and to the agreed standards and quality.
- Guarantees the successful completion and delivery of the subcontracted activities.

## 6.2.4.2. Assistant Project Manager (APM)

## Description

In large projects the Project Manager (PM) might find it useful to delegate a part of the project management tasks to an assistant. This Assistant Project Manager (APM) works closely together with the Project Manager (PM) in realizing the project scope and acts as his backup. Although the Project Manager (PM) can delegate certain tasks to the Assistant project Manager (APM), the PM remains responsible for the correct execution of these tasks.

#### Responsibilities

- Reports to and takes directions from the Project Manager (PM).
- Assists in the development and execution of project and team plans (or parts of it).
- Communicates plans, decisions, and instructions to the Project Core Team (PCT) or external contractors.
- Participates in coordinating the Project Core team (PCT) and Project Support Team (PST).
- Provides guidance to project participants in support of work execution.
- Assists with the organisation of project meetings and creating the minutes.
- Gathers status information, actuals and forecasts of all work packages and advises the Project Manager (PM) of any discrepancies.
- Proactively detects quality or scheduling issues and proposes preventive actions.
- Prepares or contributes to project status reports in a timely manner.
- Supports the risk and change management process, updates the *Risk* and *Change Logs*.
- Coordinates deliverable acceptance with internal and external users and stakeholders.
- Establishes the routine project communications to inform project stakeholders.

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## 6.2.4.3. Team Coordinator (TeCo) - Agile Projects only

#### Description

Acts as a facilitator and team coach whose main purpose is to create and maintain the conditions (e.g. resources, issue resolution) to allow the team to be focused on achieving specific objectives and being successful.

#### Responsibilities

- Ensures the effectiveness and continuous improvement of the way the Project Core Team (PCT)
- Facilitates the collaborative and cooperative working environment within the Project Core Team (PCT).
- Coordinates the planning and estimation activities, as well as the work progress report with the Project Manager (PM).
- Ensures that the Project Core Team can be fully dedicated to delivery-related activities and on achieving the defined specific goals.
- Facilitates the decision making within the Project Core Team (PCT).
- Works actively to identify and remove all obstacles preventing the team to achieve the iteration objectives.

## 6.2.4.4. Product Owner (PrOw) - Agile Projects only

#### Description

Represents mainly client and end-users concerns.

#### Responsibilities

- Prioritizes continuously the requirements to be addressed by the Project Core Team (PCT) in alignment with the feedback from both the stakeholders community and the PCT.
- Clarifies domain-related questions that the Project Core Team (PCT) may have or ensures that a channel with the relevant stakeholders is open for collaboration and clarification.
- Facilitates requirements gathering and modelling sessions.
- Ensures that the stakeholder's community is represented in them.
- Facilitates the presentation of project's intermediate outputs to the stakeholder community (demos).
- Ensures that the stakeholders understand the benefits achieved by the agile approach followed by the Project Core Team (PCT).

## 6.2.4.5. Architecture Owner (ArOw) - Agile Projects only

## Description

The solution architect responsible for the architecture decisions for the Project Core Team (PCT).

#### Responsibilities

- Guides the creation and evolution of the architecture of the IS that the team is working on, avoiding dictating the architectural direction in favour of a collaborative, team-based approach.
- Leads the initial architecture envisioning effort at the beginning of the project and supports the
  initial requirements envisioning effort (particularly when it comes to understanding and evolving
  the non-functional requirements for the IS), focusing on the project lifecycle and also on the
  evolution and maintainability of the IS.
- Ensures the alignment of the architecture of the IS with the guidelines and recommendations of the Architecture Office (AO) and support of established Enterprise Architecture principles.
- Leverages existing and/or planned IT investments in the organisation by continuously promoting a culture of reuse and interoperability within the Project Core Team (PCT).

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- Contributes to the organisation's set of reusable IT assets by considering the overall domain which the IS will support and the IT strategy of the organisation.
- Informs the Team Coordinator (TeCo) and the Project Manager (PM) of the main architectural risks and contribute to define the adequate risk management strategy.

## 6.2.4.6. Agile Team Member (ATeM) - Agile Projects only

## Description

Focuses on producing the actual IS that is part of the project's solution to the stakeholders needs.

#### Responsibilities

- Participates in planning and estimation of iterations, releases.
- Participates in the solution architecture design.
- Develops part of the information system, in collaboration with the solution architecture design.
- Tests developments.
- Provides progress information to the Team Coordinator.
- Communicates and collaborate with the rest of the Project Core Team (PCT).

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## 6.2.5. Project Support Team (PST)

#### Description

Consists of the roles responsible for providing support to the project. The composition and structure of the Project Support Team (PST) depends on the size of the project and is defined by the Project Manager (PM). The Project Support Team (PST) role may be assumed by team members, a specific team or be provided as horizontal services by the organisation.

#### Responsibilities

- Provides administrative support to the project.
- Defines requirements for reporting and communications.
- Administers the Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings and produces consolidated reports.
- Supports the Project Manager (PM) in planning, monitoring and controlling the project.
- Advises on project management tools and administrative services.
- Administers the project documentation (versioning, archiving, etc.).

Examples of roles comprising the PST are: Project Support Office (PSO), Project Quality Assurance (PQA), Architecture Office (AO).

## 6.2.5.1. Project Support Office (PSO)

#### Description

Provides support to the Project Manager (PM) and the Project Core Team.

#### Responsibilities

- Advises on project management tools, guidance and administrative services.
- Administers Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings.
- Produces consolidated reporting to the Project Steering Committee (PSC).
- Manages internal communication.
- Establishes standards, tools, procedures and methods for use on the project.
- Administers Project Management aspects such as document change control, baseline of plans, etc.
- Can play the role of the custodian and guardian of all master copies of the project's products.

## 6.2.5.2. Project Quality Assurance (PQA)

#### Description

Assures the quality of the project and its deliverables, independently of the Project Manager (PM).

#### Responsibilities

- Ensures adherence to organisation's policies, directions and predefined project management processes.
- Establishes quality assurance standards.
- Supports the Project Manager (PM) in planning, monitoring and controlling the quality of the project.
- Reviews project management processes and artefacts (e.g. *Project Charter* and Project Management Plans) as part of quality assurance.
- Identifies non-conformities or opportunities for improvement and recommends actions to the Project Steering Committee (PSC) for decision.
- Reports to the Project Steering Committee (PSC).

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## **APPENDIX 1: REFERENCES AND RELATED DOCUMENTS**

ID	Reference or Related Document	Source or Link/Location
1	Project_Charter	U:\Documents\ Ανάλυση_Σχεδιασμός_Πληροφοριακών_Συστημάτ ων\Εργασία\Παραδοτέο-1\(OPM2- 03.I.TPL.v3.0).Project_Charter.(Εθνική Πύλη Κωδικοποίησης).(14-11-2020).(v1.0)
2	Project folder	U:\Documents\ Ανάλυση_Σχεδιασμός_Πληροφοριακών_Συστημάτ ων\Εργασία\
3	Project Management Methodology Guide 3.0	https://www.pm2alliance.eu/wp-content/ uploads/2019/05/PM%C2%B2-project- management-methodology.pdf

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