An overview of the Greek education system

The Greek educational system is under the supervision of the Ministry of National Education and Religious Affairs (YPEPTH). Education in Greece, including pre-school, primary and lower secondary education, is compulsory for all children 6 to 15 years old. Primary Education (Demotiko) lasts 6 years, low-secondary education (Gymnasio) lasts 3 years and upper secondary education – the Unified upper secondary school (Eniaio Lykeio) and the Technical Vocational School (TEE) lasts 3 years.

The Vocational Training Institutes (IEK) are part of post-secondary education offering formal education.

Higher Education is divided into Universities (Panepistimio) and Technological Educational Institutions (TEI). Admission to tertiary education is based on a student’s performance in national level examinations taking place at the end of the third year of upper secondary education.
THE GREEK EDUCATION SYSTEM

The Ministry is being assisted by agencies such as:

- the School Buildings Organization (OSK) responsible for the construction and equipment of school buildings,

- the School Book Publishing Organization (OEDB) publishes and distributes all school books,

- The Pedagogical Institute (PI) is an advisory body regarding primary and secondary education,

- The National Council of Education (ESYP) is an independent advisory body regarding primary, secondary and tertiary education, which is inclusive of representatives of a wide spectrum of educational, political and social unions and groups,

- the Organization for Vocational Education and Training (OEEK) organizes and operates IEKs,

- the State Scholarship Foundation (IKY) grants scholarships,

- the Organization for Certifying Degrees and Diplomas from Abroad rules on the equivalence of degrees conferred by domestic and foreign higher education institutions,

- the research academic Computer Technology Institute (ITY) provides consultancy regarding Information Society projects.

The Ministry has efficiently corresponded to parliamentary control. In the period March 2004-March 2007, it has produced 6,094 written responses and has provided 170 oral responses to questions and petitions submitted to the Greek parliament. (source Ministry of Education, Dep. of Parliamentary Control)

RECENT REFORMS

The Greek government (March 2004) set the quality of education as a strategic objective priority.

Indeed, the government managed to break the deadlock in higher education and push forward legislative initiatives pending for more than 5 years. Most of the legislative tasks announced in the 2003 Greek National Report regarding the Bologna Process—including quality assurance, diploma supplement, ECTS, 4-year agreements based on performance between State and universities, lifelong learning etc.—have been legislated by the incumbent Greek government in the period 2004-2007.

Especially in the field of tertiary education, had been made good progress towards converging to the standards of quality, set for shaping up a European Higher Education
EDUCATION and CULTURE

Area (i.e. the common targets set in the Bologna process), thereby securing Greek universities, academics and students’ active involvement in the European and international academic developments.

All the legislative initiatives were undertaken following extensive public deliberation with the education community and political and social groups in multiple fora — in the parliament, in ESYP, in face-to-face meetings and web-based forum.

The most important legislative reforms from March 2004 to March 2007 aim at converging with European educational standards and benchmarks and are being overviewed below. Firstly, in the field of tertiary education:

- **L. 3549/2007 (OJ 69, A’) for revising the legislation regarding the structure and operation of higher education institutions by further securing the self-governance of tertiary institutions, while increasing their social accountability, and further promoting democracy and transparency in their functions.**

- **L. 3328/2005 (OJ/80, A’) for the establishment of a new Agency for Degree Recognition (DOAT-AP).**

- **L. 3276/2005 (OJ 61, A’) regulates Quality Assurance in Higher Education, the establishment of the European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System and the Diploma Supplement.**

- **L. 3369/2005 (OJ 171, A’) for Life Long Learning.**

- **L. 3404/2005 (OJ 260, A’) for securing the academic features of TEIs.**

- **L. 3404/2005 (as above), Article 23 for Joint Postgraduate Study Programmes and Joint PhDs, which allows the use of a language other than Hellenic in study programmes.**

- **L. 3391/2005 (OJ 240, A’) regulates the establishment of the Hellenic International University and aims at enhancing student mobility.**

- **L. 3432/2006 (OJ 14 A’) upgrades the status of the Higher Ecclesiastical Schools supervised by the Ministry of Education, whose degrees become equivalent with those of the Higher Education Institutions.**

- **L. 3413/2005 (OJ 278 A’) which allows Higher Military Schools (supervised by the Ministry of Defense) to participate in consortia with universities for the establishment of Post-graduate study programmes and research programmes (degrees are awarded by universities).**

- **L. 3450/2006 (OJ 64 A’) upgrades the status of the Merchant Maritime Academies (supervised by the Ministry of Mercantile Marine) that are currently able to participate in consortia with universities for the establishment of Post-graduate study programmes and research programmes (degrees are awarded by universities).**

- **L. 3443/2006 (OJ 41, A’) which enacts Local Youths’ Councils**
and their participation in the local governance.

- L. 3475/2006 (OJ 146 A') regulates the access of the Secondary Vocational Education students to the Higher Education.

- L. 3304/2005 (OJ 16 A') for the implementation of the principle of equal treatment regardless of racial or national origin, of religious or other beliefs, of disability, age or sex orientation in the field of employment (co-signed by the Minister of Education).

- L. 3488/2006, (OJ 191/A') concerns the implementation of the principle of equal treatment of men and women with regards to employment, vocational training, and professional development, as far as labour is concerned (co-signed by the Minister of Education).

- Another step taken towards enhancing quality in HE is the legislative reform concerning the entry requirements for all HEIs. According to L. 3404/2005, Article 13 (OJ 260 A') which was added to L. 2525/1997 (article 2a) from the academic year 2006-2007 the minimum score necessary for entrance to HEIs has to be at least 50% of the highest possible passing grade.

Moreover, other legislative initiatives concern:

- L. 3282/2004 (OJ 208, A') which defined criteria for students eligible to move to another university,

- L. 3323/2005 (OJ 61, A') establishing a Government Body on Education and Culture,

- L. 3376/2005 (OJ 191, A') establishing a School for European Education in Heraklio,

- L. 3369/2005 (OJ 171, A') establishing a complete system of Lifelong Learning.
EDUCATION and CULTURE

- Law 3432/2006 (O.14, A') regarding the improvement of ecclesiastical education,
- Law 3467/2006 (O128, A') regarding the administration of the education system,
- Law 3475/2006 (O146, A') regarding the operation of Technical Vocation Schools,

FUNDING OF EDUCATION

The Greek government increased on an annual basis and in real figures the funding of education.

In addition to public funding, Greek tertiary education received funding from EU resources which amount to 960 million euros in the period 2000-2006, while the government secured 420 million euros for the period 2005-2008 (see Table 4).

Table 1: Funding of the Ministry of Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary Budget</td>
<td>5,238</td>
<td>5,612</td>
<td>6,100</td>
<td>6,409*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Investment Budget</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>656</td>
<td>761*</td>
<td>819*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,838</td>
<td>6,262</td>
<td>6,861</td>
<td>7,278*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% change</td>
<td>7.40%</td>
<td>9.50%*</td>
<td>6.10%*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*estimation

Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance Government Budget 2007

Table 2: Increase in the funding of the Ministry of Education and of tertiary education (2005-2007)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006*</th>
<th>2007*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Education</td>
<td>7.40%</td>
<td>9.50%</td>
<td>6.10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universities/ operational costs</td>
<td>5.44%</td>
<td>13.51%</td>
<td>10.95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEI/ operational costs</td>
<td>16.67%</td>
<td>28.29%</td>
<td>12.62%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
*estimation

Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance Government Budget 2007

Table 3: Funding through the Education and Initial Vocational Training Operation Programme (EPEAEK)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measuring Progress (% of budget)</th>
<th>February 2004</th>
<th>January 2007 (% of the initial budget)</th>
<th>January 2007 (% after the budget increase)*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Activating Measures</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>117%</td>
<td>111%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approved Projects</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>109%</td>
<td>103%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal reservations</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reported spending</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
* As a result of good implementation, the European Commission supplied additional funding of 290,30 million € (dec. (2004) 5583/12-12-2004).

Source: Ministry of Education, EPEAEK
The Greek Education System
Structure and Recent Reforms

Table 4 Projects in Higher Education funded through the Ministry of Education by EU resources (2001-2006)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECTS</th>
<th>FUNDING (thousand euros)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>RESEARCH PROGRAMMES</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Pythagoras” (post-doctoral research in Universities)</td>
<td>74,165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Archimedes” (post-doctoral research in TEIs)</td>
<td>24,677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Heraclitos” (doctoral research in Universities)</td>
<td>24,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GRADUATE STUDIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University Program Studies</td>
<td>20,940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEI Program Studies</td>
<td>8,775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>INFORMATION STUDIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universities</td>
<td>11,597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEIs</td>
<td>5,248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>POSTGRADUATE STUDIES</strong></td>
<td>59,896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ACADEMIC LIBRARIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universities</td>
<td>40,304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEIs</td>
<td>11,584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TRAINING</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universities</td>
<td>26,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEIs</td>
<td>25,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LIAISON OFFICES</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universities</td>
<td>13,010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEIs</td>
<td>9,535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EXPANDING HIGHER EDUCATION (new departments)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universities</td>
<td>195,038</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEIs</td>
<td>62,837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>QUALITY ASSURANCE IN HIGHER EDUCATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authority for Quality Assurance in HE</td>
<td>2,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development Planning for HE</td>
<td>1,655</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LIFELONG LEARNING</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifelong Learning Institutes in Universities</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifelong Learning Institutes in TEI</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extended University Programmes in Universities</td>
<td>10,831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extended University Programmes in TEI</td>
<td>12,733</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open University</td>
<td>18,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BUILDING INFRASTRUCTURE (BI) AND EQUIPMENT</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University BI</td>
<td>94,815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEI BI</td>
<td>53,180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University Equipment</td>
<td>79,379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEI Equipment</td>
<td>40,396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUM</strong></td>
<td>844,720</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ministry of Education, EPEAEK
According to OECD data, Greece is above the OECD average as regards public funding for tertiary education, while the same holds in the EU15 (1.28% of GDP according to Eurostat). In addition, public sources account for 98% of Greek tertiary education funding (compared to 82.8% in the EU25), while Greece is among the 6 European countries with no fees for tertiary education. Furthermore, although OECD and Eurostat data show low funding per student in Greece, the relevant data include both active and non-active students but, in Greece the drop-out rate in tertiary education is estimated around 42% of student population.

**EU funds in education**

Funding through the Operational Programme for Education and Initial Vocational Training (EPEAEK) amounts to 2,728.9 million € in the period 2000-2006 (75% from the European Social Fund and the European Regional Development Fund and 25% from national funds) In the period March 2004 – January there was a sharp increase in the resource allocation of EPEAEK funding compared to the period March 2001-February 2004.

The Managing Authority of EPEAEK has managed to implement strict financial rules and therefore, it has decided financial corrections of 5 million euros as a result of non-compliance with national and Community legislation on the part of final beneficiaries. In addition, no funding has been lost as a result of the n+2 rule.

**RESEARCH AND NEW TECHNOLOGIES IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION**

Research in tertiary education funded by EU programmes.

The Ministry of Education channels through EPEAEK a great amount of funding allocated by EU funds to HEI. In addition to 844,720,000 euros covering a wide range for research and other academic activities, Greek HEI receive funds for conducting research in fields such as Intercultural Education, Equality
etc. the total amount of which is 110,000,000 euros.

**New Technologies**

Integrating and developing Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in education has become a key governmental priority. In this regard:

- following government’s decision, 8,179 students achieving first-class grades of lower secondary education were awarded a personal desktop.
- as a result of an inter-ministerial initiative, the action “Diodos” facilitates ADSL internet access at lower rates for students and academic personnel of HEI.
- as a result of an inter-ministerial initiative, the government implements the action “Look Digital” which contributes 500 euros to 12,584 tertiary education students achieving first-class grades towards the expenses of buying a laptop.
- the Ministries of Education and Development jointly prepared a draft law for promoting research conducted by HEI and research institutes, which has been set for public consultation.
- the National School Network has been established providing services to all educational and administration school units and access to 58,514 teachers and educational material for students.
- financing through the “Information Society Operational Programme” is used for developing education software and supplying hardware for use in schools.
- the percentage of PC-equipped and internet-connected school units and information laboratories steadily increases.

In addition, the research academic Computer Technology Institute (ITY):

- conducts basic and applied research in hardware and software technology, networks, and the Information Society’s socioeconomic impact,
- designs and develop products and services,
- supports all kinds of ICT education and training in relation to the Information Society,
- develops technology and transfer know-how.
- provides consultancy, design and administrative services concerning the Information Society to the Ministry of National Education & Religious Affairs and to the public sector in general, to natural and legal entities and social institutions.

**TERTIARY EDUCATION**

Higher Education institutions in Greece are fully self-administered legal entities under public law, and are funded and supervised by the Hellenic Ministry of National Education and Religious Affairs in accordance with Provision 16 of the Constitution. The following...
EDUCATION and CULTURE


The Hellenic higher education system comprises two sectors (Law 2916/2001): The university sector, which consists of 23 universities (including the Open University) and the technological sector, which consists of 16 Technological Education Institutions (including the School of Pedagogical and Technological Education). The Hellenic International University, located in Thessaloniki, is the most recently established university (2005). During the period 2004-2006 13 new Departments have been established in various universities and 4 new Departments have been established in 4 TEIs, whereas three more Departments will operate in 2007-2008.

Higher education is also provided by Higher Ecclesiastical Schools (Ministry of National Education and Religious Affairs), Merchant Marine Academies (Ministry of Mercantile Marine), the Higher Military Education Schools (Ministry of Defense), the Higher Police Academies (Ministry of Public Order). However, all the above institutions cannot offer Post-graduate study programmes but only in cases of cooperation with the universities which award the post-graduate degrees.

There are Higher Ecclesiastical Schools, supervised by the Ministry of Education and, there are also other higher education institutions mainly supervised by other Ministries (for example the Merchant Marine Academies that are under the supervision of the Ministry of Mercantile Marine, the Higher Military Education Schools that are under the supervision of the Ministry of Defence, the Higher Police Academies are under the supervision of the Ministry of Public Order). Almost all of them fall under the competence of the Ministry of Education only for particular issues.

There are still no non-state, non-profit HEIs. In March 2007, the Greek Parliament approved the amendment of Provision 16 of the Constitution that currently prohibits the establishment of non-state universities, which is due to be amended and approved by the parliament after the next general elections.

Table 5 Total number of new students in the academic year 2006-2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of HEI</th>
<th>Universities</th>
<th>TEIs</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of new students</td>
<td>35,974</td>
<td>25,696</td>
<td>2,722</td>
<td>64,392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>55.86%</td>
<td>39.90%</td>
<td>4.24%</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

University law 1268/1982 and TEI law 1404/1983 and 2916/2001 provides for one of the strongest participatory roles of the students as compared to other countries, allowing students to have an active participatory role in HE institutions, concerning decision-making, governance, strategic planning and quality assessment as they participate in all governing bodies (Senate,
The Greek Education System
Structure and Recent Reforms


Pre-school, primary and lower secondary education, is compulsory for all children 6 to 15 years old. Primary education (Demotiko) lasts six years and begins at the age of six. Lower secondary (Gymnasio) schooling is based on a wide curriculum which aims to provide subject-specific knowledge and to prepare pupils for the role of citizens in society. Upper secondary education includes two types of schools in which schooling lasts three years: the Unified Upper Secondary School (Eniaio Lykeio) and the Technical Vocational School (TEE). Alongside mainstream schools of primary and secondary education, there are also special education, music, ecclesiastical and athletic lower and upper secondary schools.

In addition, programmes of intercultural education are provided to repatriated students of Greek origin and to students of foreign or gipsy origin, while minority schools are established for the education of the Muslim minority of Thrace.

School Units
There are public and private school units of all levels and types of primary and secondary education. School units are characterized by autonomous operation, regardless of their size in terms of student population. Special-orientation schools (i.e. athletic, music and ecclesiastical) exist in parallel with mainstream lower and upper secondary schools. There are also experimental schools functioning under the supervision of Universities applying experimental methods of teaching.

General Assembly, Internal Evaluation Group, etc). For instance for the Rectors’ election the participation rate of the students in the electorate body rises up to 80% of the members of the academic staff. Another example is the participation of students in the General Assembly which is the Department’s governing body. The percentage of the representatives of under graduate students rises to 50% and of post-graduate students to 15% of the total number of the academic staff. The role of students is vital for the governance of Hellenic HEIs.

The main source of funding is the state budget and the European funds. The Ministry of Economy and Finance, the Ministry of National Education and Religious Affairs and universities and TEIs are involved in the process of allocating funds. At first there is a general agreement between the Ministries and the Conference of the Rectors’ and the Presidents’ of TEIs on the amount of funds, the type of expenses (infrastructure, equipment etc), the standards and guidelines on the basis of the four year planning of HEIs in accordance with the recently passed legislation (L.3549/2007). Then, each individual HEI cooperates with the Ministry of Education in order to define the annual amount based on an algorithm, which takes into consideration the number of students and the academic staff, the number and the location of the departments, etc.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION
Brief Overview (Relevant information is drawn from Education Research Centre of Greece, The Greek

School Units
There are public and private school units of all levels and types of primary and secondary education. School units are characterized by autonomous operation, regardless of their size in terms of student population. Special-orientation schools (i.e. athletic, music and ecclesiastical) exist in parallel with mainstream lower and upper secondary schools. There are also experimental schools functioning under the supervision of Universities applying experimental methods of teaching.
Special education is provided through:

- Separate education schools,
- Schools or classes operating separately or as part of other schools in hospitals, rehabilitation centers, adult-training institutions for persons suffering from chronic diseases,
- At home, in extremely special conditions where a tele-education system may be in use,
- The Diagnostic Evaluation and Support Centres (KDAY) are responsible for the diagnostic evaluation and scientific description of the children as “special needs”.

**School Infrastructure**
The School Building Infrastructure (OSK) has implemented a great amount of projects in the period March 2004 - December 2006. In particular, OSK:

- implements building projects that amount to 660,923,396.70 €,
- constructed 274 new school units and improved 112 existing ones,
- decreased the two-shift school units Attica to 3.2% (compared to 8.2% in March 2004),
- constructed 30 multi-use classes and gyms,
- conducted pro-earthquake checks in 3,660 school units built before 1960,
- constructs University and TEI buildings in 32 Greek cities,
- is constructing 286 school libraries,

**Teacher Training**
The Pedagogical Institute conducts a significant programme for teacher training in the period 2004-2007. In particular, 8,000 newly appointed teacher were trained during 2005-07 and also, various teacher training programmes are being conducted concerning new school books, dealing with problems in classes, European integration issues, second foreign language in primary education, school administration, modern teaching approaches and in the use of Information and Communication Technologies in education.

**LIBRARIES**
- National Library:
  - the National Library is funded through EU and Information Society funds in order to im-

### Table: Public and private school units of primary and secondary education (2004-05)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of education</th>
<th>Number of public schools</th>
<th>Number of private schools</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kindergarten</td>
<td>5,640</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>5,752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>5,564</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>5,725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Secondary</td>
<td>1,919</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>2,024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unified Upper Secondary</td>
<td>1,289</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>1,324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEE</td>
<td>475</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>14,865</td>
<td>559</td>
<td>15,424</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

186 ABOUT GREECE
prove the management of its resources. In addition, the Stavros Niarchos foundation announced its offer for funding the new building of the National Library.

• School Libraries:
  There are 765 libraries in secondary education (266 established since March 2004)

• Public libraries:
  There are 45 public libraries part the content of which is becoming digital and will be available online, while they provide users with access to internet and online catalogues. In addition, digital and other equipment facilitate access for persons with special needs

• Mobile libraries:
  There are 29 mobile libraries which visit about 2,000 loan centres.

• Child libraries:
  the network of 29 child libraries is being improved.

ADULT AND LIFELONG EDUCATION
The Secretariat General for Adult Education (GSAE) has achieved a sharp increase in the participation of population (of age 18-67) in adult education programmes (79.4% increase in 2004-05 and 219% in 2005-06). Moreover, the participation of special groups of population (prisoners, immigrants, repatriated, muslims, Rom) has significantly increased since 2004.

GSAE has strengthened adult education infrastructure and in particular:

• established 30 second chance schools (18 existed in March 2004),

• established 46 Adult Education Centres (KEE) (10 existed in March 2004),

• established 40 Parent Schools (14 existed in march 2004),

• established the Distance-Adult-Learning Centres (KEEENAP),
EDUCATION and CULTURE

• operates the education programmes HERON (training in new technologies), HESIODOS (farmers’ entrepreneurship education), Voluntarism (dealing with crises and physical catastrophes), learning Greek as second language, Health Education (preventing AIDS), Counselling Support for families of Rom, Repatriated and Immigrants.


USEFUL LINKS
National School Network
www.sch.gr
“Look Digital” action
www.destinpsifiaka.gr
Deliberation on Education
www.forum-paideia.gr
“Diodos” action
https://diodos.gsrt.gr/)
Ministry of National Education and Religious Affairs
www.ypeith.gr