



EUROPEAN
Higher Education Area

**National Report regarding the Bologna
Process implementation
2009-2012**

Greece

Part 1.0 BFUG Data Collection: administrative information

For which country do you fill in the questionnaire?

Greece

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Contributors to the report

Government representatives = Yes

Contributors to the report

Employer representatives = Yes

Contributors to the report

Student representatives = No

Contributors to the report

Academic and other staff representatives = Yes

Contributors to the report

Other (please specify) =

Part 1.1 BFUG Data Collection on Context and Structures

1. Do your steering documents for higher education policy explicitly take account of demographic projections for your country?

No

2. How do these projections affect higher education policy planning?

3. Which of the following statements correspond to your higher education system?

- Higher education institutions can be either academically or professionally oriented
- Higher education institutions are only academically oriented
- Higher education institutions are either public or private
- All higher education institutions are public

4. What is the number of institutions in the categories identified?

40

5. GENERAL DATA ON HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEMS

5.1. Please provide the (approximate) percentages of first cycle study programmes across the following categories:

180 ECTS = 0

240 ECTS = 84

Other number of ECTS = 16

5.2. Please provide the (approximate) percentage of the total number of first cycle students enrolled in programmes of the following length:

180 ECTS = 0

240 ECTS = 91

Other number of ECTS = 9

5.3. Do degree programmes exist outside the typical Bologna 180-240 ECTS first cycle model (and/or calculated in years rather than credits)?

These may include integrated/long programmes leading either to a first or a second cycle degree.

Yes

5.4. In which study fields do these study programmes exist?

architecture, engineering, medicine, dentistry, agriculture, fine arts, pharmacy, veterinary, theatre and cinema studies

5.5. What is the typical length of these degree programmes outside the Bologna 180-240 ECTS model?

300-360 ECTS

5.6. What (approximate) percentage of all students studying for a first degree (including students enrolled in the Bologna cycle structures) is enrolled in these programmes?

5.7. Please provide the (approximate) percentage of second cycle (master) programmes of the following length:

60-75 ECTS = 87

90 ECTS = 5

120 ECTS = 5

Other = 3

5.8. Please provide the percentages of the total number of second cycle students enrolled in programmes of the following length.

60-75 ECTS = 87

90 ECTS = 5

120 ECTS = 5

Other = 3

5.9. Do second cycle degree programmes exist in your country *outside* the typical Bologna model (i.e. other than 60-120 ECTS and/or calculated in years rather than credits)?

Yes

5.10. What is the typical length of these second cycle programmes outside the typical Bologna model?

180 ECTS

5.11. What percentage of all second cycle students is enrolled in these programmes?

3

5.12. In which study fields to these programmes exist?

medicine, dentistry

5.13. Please provide any additional relevant comments for consideration regarding general data on your country's higher education system.

6. PROGRESSION BETWEEN CYCLES

6.1. What percentage of first cycle programmes give access to at least one second cycle programme?

100%

6.1.1. Please provide a source for this information.

Law 3685/2008 "Legal framework for post-graduate studies" art.4

6.2. What percentage of first cycle students continue to study in a second cycle *programme* after graduation from the first cycle (within two years)?

>10-25%

not confirmed data

6.2.1. Please provide the source for this information.

HEIs and Ministry of Education

6.3. What are the requirements for holders of a first cycle degree to access a second cycle programme?

All students (Scale 1) Yes No Some No answer

All students (Scale 2) Yes No Some No answer

Holders of a first degree from a different study field (Scale 1) Yes No Some No answer

Holders of a first degree from a different study field (Scale 2) Yes No Some No answer

Holders of a first degree from a different higher education institution (Scale 1) Yes No Some No answer

Holders of a first degree from a different higher education institution (Scale 2) Yes No Some No answer

6.3.1. When you selected 'some' in any of the answers above, please explain.

Depending on the type of the 2nd cycle course, it may be required by some such programs for the candidates to either have work experience (e.g. for MBA courses) or fulfil extra requirements (e.g. additional courses if the 1st cycle degree is in a different study field).

6.4. What percentage of all second cycle programmes give access without further studies to third cycle studies?

100 %

6.4.1. Please provide a source for this information.

Law 3685/2008 "Legal framework for post-graduate studies" art.9

6.5. What percentage of second cycle graduates eventually enter into a third cycle programme?

15% (rough estimate, no data is available)

6.6. Is it possible for first cycle graduates to enter a third cycle programme without a second cycle degree?

Yes, for some graduates

6.6.1. Under which criteria is this possible?

In exceptional cases and after the justified decision of the General Assembly of the Department (Special Committee).(Law 3685, art.9).

6.7. What percentage of third cycle students enter into that cycle without a second cycle qualification?

>0-2.5%

not confirmed data

6.8. Please provide any additional relevant comments for consideration regarding the progression between cycles.

7. LINKING BOLOGNA AND NON-BOLOGNA PROGRAMMES

7.1. Is access to degree programmes outside the typical Bologna model organised in a different manner than for Bologna first cycle programmes?

No

7.1.1. Please explain the differences.

7.2. Is access to the second cycle specifically regulated for students holding a degree from a programme outside the typical Bologna model?

No

7.2.1. Please specify how it is regulated.

7.3. Is it possible for graduates of a first cycle degree outside the typical Bologna model to enter a third cycle programme without a second cycle degree?

Yes, for all graduates of these programmes

7.3.1. Please specify for which graduates.

8. DEVELOPMENT OF THIRD CYCLE PROGRAMMES

8.1. What types of doctoral programmes exist in your higher education system? (These may include, but are not restricted to, traditional supervision-based doctoral education, structured doctoral programmes, professional doctoral programmes etc).

traditional supervision-based doctoral education, professional doctoral programmes and a few structured doctoral programmes

8.2. Do doctoral and/or graduate schools exist in your higher education system?

No

8.2.1. What are the main features of these schools and how many doctoral schools are there?

8.3. Is the length of full-time third cycle (PhD) study programmes defined in your steering documents?

Yes

8.3.1. Please specify the number of years.

3 (or 4 for those who do not hold a master) as a minimum

8.3.2. What is the average length (in years) of full-time third cycle (PhD) study programmes?

4

8.4. Are doctoral studies included in your country's qualifications framework?

No NQF

8.5. Are ECTS credits used in doctoral programmes?

No

The new law on Higher Education (law 4009/2011) stipulates the use of ECTS credits for doctoral programmes.

8.6. Please provide any additional relevant comments for consideration regarding development of third cycle programmes.

9. TREATMENT OF SHORT CYCLE HIGHER EDUCATION PROGRAMMES

9.1. In your system, do short cycle programmes linked to the first cycle of higher education exist?

Yes

9.2. How are short cycle higher education programmes linked to the Bologna structures? Please tick the most appropriate case(s) for your country.

Holders of short cycle qualifications when continuing their studies in the same field towards a bachelor degree....

- gain full credit for their previous studies
- gain full credit, but only if there is agreement between the institution providing the short cycle programme and the institution where the bachelor programme is taught
- gain full credit for their previous studies but in professional bachelor programmes only
- gain substantial (>50%) credit for their previous studies
- gain some (<50%) credit for their previous studies
- gain little (<5%) or no credit for their previous studies

9.3. Are short cycle programmes legally considered to be an integral part of your higher education system?

No, part of tertiary education, but not part of higher education

9.4. Please provide any additional relevant comments for consideration regarding the treatment of short cycle higher education programmes.

Short cycle programmes have been established through the new law on Higher Education (law 4009/2011)

10. INTERNATIONAL JOINT DEGREES AND PROGRAMMES

10.1. Does national higher education legislation mention joint degrees?

Yes

10.1.1. Please provide a reference to the legislation and/or cite the relevant articles.

Law 3404/2001, as well as the new law on Higher Education (law 4009/2011).

10.2. Does higher education legislation allow:

- | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|---|
| Establishing joint programmes | <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes | <input type="radio"/> No | <input type="radio"/> Legislation not clear | <input type="radio"/> Legislation doesn't mention joint degrees |
| | <input type="radio"/> No answer | | | |
| Awarding joint degrees | <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes | <input type="radio"/> No | <input type="radio"/> Legislation not clear | <input type="radio"/> Legislation doesn't mention joint degrees |
| | <input type="radio"/> No answer | | | |

10.3. Please estimate the percentage of institutions in your country that award joint degrees / are involved in at least one joint programme.

- Award joint degrees > 75-100% > 50-75% > 25-50% > 10-25% > 5-10% > 0-5%
 0% No answer
- Participate in joint programmes > 75-100% > 50-75% > 25-50% > 10-25% > 5-10% > 0-5%
 0% No answer

10.4. Please estimate the percentage of students in your country that graduated in the academic year 2009/10 ...

- with a joint degree < 10% > 7.5-10% > 5-7.5% > 2.5-5% > 0 -2.5% 0% No
answer
- from a joint programme < 10% > 7.5-10% > 5-7.5% > 2.5-5% > 0 -2.5% 0% No
answer

10.5. Do you have information about study fields in which joint programmes / joint degrees are most common?

Yes

10.5.1. Please explain briefly.

In the majority of the study fields.

10.6. Please provide any additional relevant comments for consideration regarding your joint degrees and programmes.

Part 1.2 BFUG Data Collection on student-centred learning

1. Do your steering documents mention the concept of student -centred learning?

No

1.1. How do steering documents in your country define student-centred learning in higher education?

1.2. How important ('1' not important, '5' very important) are the following categories in your steering documents and national policies?

- | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|---|
| Independent learning | <input type="radio"/> | 1 | <input type="radio"/> | 2 | <input type="radio"/> | 3 | <input type="radio"/> | 4 | <input type="radio"/> | 5 |
| Learning in small groups | <input type="radio"/> | 1 | <input type="radio"/> | 2 | <input type="radio"/> | 3 | <input type="radio"/> | 4 | <input type="radio"/> | 5 |
| Initial or in-service training in teaching for staff | <input type="radio"/> | 1 | <input type="radio"/> | 2 | <input type="radio"/> | 3 | <input type="radio"/> | 4 | <input type="radio"/> | 5 |
| Assessment based on learning outcomes | <input type="radio"/> | 1 | <input type="radio"/> | 2 | <input type="radio"/> | 3 | <input type="radio"/> | 4 | <input type="radio"/> | 5 |
| Recognition of prior learning | <input type="radio"/> | 1 | <input type="radio"/> | 2 | <input type="radio"/> | 3 | <input type="radio"/> | 4 | <input type="radio"/> | 5 |
| Learning outcomes | <input type="radio"/> | 1 | <input type="radio"/> | 2 | <input type="radio"/> | 3 | <input type="radio"/> | 4 | <input type="radio"/> | 5 |
| Student/staff ratio | <input type="radio"/> | 1 | <input type="radio"/> | 2 | <input type="radio"/> | 3 | <input type="radio"/> | 4 | <input type="radio"/> | 5 |
| Student evaluation of teaching | <input type="radio"/> | 1 | <input type="radio"/> | 2 | <input type="radio"/> | 3 | <input type="radio"/> | 4 | <input type="radio"/> | 5 |

1.3. Are there any other important concepts on student-centred learning in your steering documents?

Please choose..

1.4. Please specify.

2. Please provide a reference for your steering documents covering student-centred learning.

3. Please provide any additional relevant comments for consideration regarding the student-centred learning.

4. LEARNING OUTCOMES

4.1. Are learning outcomes defined in your national steering documents? If so, please provide the definition.

Learning outcomes are defined as a set of knowledge, skills and competences that students acquire, understand or are able to do upon the successful completion of a particular educational (short or long) procedure.

4.2. Are ECTS credits linked with learning outcomes in higher education programmes in your country?

(This means that learning outcomes are formulated for all programme components and credits are awarded only when the stipulated learning outcomes are actually acquired.)

In the majority (>50-<100 %) of programmes

According to the new law on Higher Education (law 4009/2011), in all education programmes ECTS credits should be linked with learning outcomes.

4.3. Does national policy steer and/or encourage the use of learning outcomes in developing curricula?

Yes, this is done through compulsory measures (law, regulations, etc.)

4.3.1. Does your country provide specific support measures on the national level?

Through sensitization meetings organised by National Authorities and Bologna Experts

4.4. Does national policy steer student assessment procedures to focus on learning outcomes?

Yes, this is done through compulsory measures (law, regulations, etc.)

This is done through a ministerial decree.

4.5. Is there an offer of training programmes on topics such as student-centred learning and learning outcomes for academic staff?

Compulsory Yes for all academic staff Yes for some academic staff No No answer

Voluntary Yes for all academic staff Yes for some academic staff No No answer

4.5.1. Please specify for whom and give approximate % that participate.

4.6. Is the use of learning outcomes in curricula development and student assessment monitored by Quality Assurance procedures?

Yes

4.6.1. Please explain how, and provide a reference to further information.

Faculty members and students have to fill in questionnaires about subjects and their professors every semester.
http://www.hqaa.gr/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=68&Itemid=220?=el

4.6. Please provide any additional relevant comments for consideration regarding learning outcomes.

Learning outcomes have to be known in advance to students through the detailed presentation of each course of the curriculum, as it is described in the study guide of the academic unit.

5. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN CREDIT TRANSFER AND ACCUMULATION SYSTEM (ECTS)

5.1. In your country, do you use

ECTS

5.1.1. Please provide details of how it is linked to ECTS (when applicable) and its main characteristics (e.g. how credits are calculated and whether the system is based on learning-outcomes).

5.2. In your country, what percentage of higher education institutions use ECTS for accumulation and transfer for all elements of study programmes?

51-74%

5.3. In your country, what percentage of programmes use ECTS for accumulation and transfer for all elements of study programmes?

51-74%

5.4. In the majority of higher education institutions and/or programmes, what is the basis to award ECTS in your country?

Student workload only

5.4.1. Please specify.

5.4.2. For student workload, is there a standard measure for the number of hours per credit?

Yes

5.4.3. What is the number of hours per credit?

0.04

5.4.4. What is the number of student teacher contact hours per credit?

0

5.4.5. Please provide any additional relevant comments for consideration regarding ECTS implementation.

6. DIPLOMA SUPPLEMENT

6.1. Is the Diploma Supplement issued in higher education institutions and to students in all fields of study?

- | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| All students | <input type="radio"/> >75% of HEIs answer | <input type="radio"/> 50-75% of HEIs | <input type="radio"/> 25-49% of HEIs | <input checked="" type="radio"/> 0-24% of HEIs | <input type="radio"/> 0% | <input type="radio"/> No |
| Some students | <input type="radio"/> >75% of HEIs answer | <input type="radio"/> 50-75% of HEIs | <input type="radio"/> 25-49% of HEIs | <input checked="" type="radio"/> 0-24% of HEIs | <input type="radio"/> 0% | <input type="radio"/> No |
| Upon request | <input type="radio"/> >75% of HEIs answer | <input type="radio"/> 50-75% of HEIs | <input type="radio"/> 25-49% of HEIs | <input checked="" type="radio"/> 0-24% of HEIs | <input type="radio"/> 0% | <input type="radio"/> No |
| In certain fields of study | <input type="radio"/> >75% of HEIs answer | <input type="radio"/> 50-75% of HEIs | <input type="radio"/> 25-49% of HEIs | <input checked="" type="radio"/> 0-24% of HEIs | <input type="radio"/> 0% | <input type="radio"/> No |
| No students | <input type="radio"/> >75% of HEIs answer | <input type="radio"/> 50-75% of HEIs | <input type="radio"/> 25-49% of HEIs | <input type="radio"/> 0-24% of HEIs | <input checked="" type="radio"/> 0% | <input type="radio"/> No |

6.1.1. Please identify those fields.

All fields of study.

6.1.2. Please specify to which students.

The Diploma Supplement is provided to all graduates of the Technological Educational Institutions (TEIs) and of some Universities.

6.2. Is there any monitoring of how employers use the Diploma Supplement?

No

6.2.1. Please provide the most recent results regarding the level of satisfaction of employers.

6.3. Is there any monitoring of how higher education institutions use the Diploma Supplement?

Yes

6.3.1. Please provide the most recent results regarding the level of satisfaction of institutions.

Institutions complain about lack of sufficient information. They also suffer from administration employees shortage. In a few cases the senates oppose to the implementation of the DS.

6.4. In what language(s) is the Diploma Supplement issued?

Greek/English

6.5. Is the Diploma Supplement issued

free of charge

6.5.1. Please provide the amount and the reason for the fee.

6.6. Please provide an example of your national Diploma Supplement (in pdf or similar format) and send it to data.collectors@ehea.info

6.7. Please provide any additional relevant comments for consideration regarding your diploma supplement.

7. NATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS FRAMEWORKS (NQFs)

7.1. Have you started the process to develop a National Qualification Framework in your country?

Yes

7.2. The BFUG working group on qualification frameworks has developed the following steps to assess the progress made in establishing a national qualification framework.

Please choose below the stage that best describes your national situation.

5. Consultation / national discussion has taken place and the design of the NQF has been agreed by stakeholders

Consultation, national discussion and analyses of outcomes have been conducted on the general design, the level structure and the credit ranges, but not regarding the specific learning outcome indicators which are still under development.

7.2.1 Please provide the date when the step was completed.

15.02.2011

7.2.2. Please provide a reference for the decision to start developing a NQF.

Law 3879/2010, art.16

7.2.3. Please provide a reference outlining the purpose of the NQF.

7.2.4. Please provide a reference to a document establishing or outlining the process of NQF development. Please also report, which stakeholders have been identified and which committees have been established.

Law 3879/2010

7.2.5. Please provide a reference describing the agreed level structure, level descriptors and credit ranges.

7.2.6. Please provide a reference outlining the form and the results of the consultation. Please provide a reference for the design of the NQF as agreed by the stakeholders.

An on-line public consultation took place over a 6-month period from March to September 2010. The main issue raised by the various stakeholders and others are available (in Greek) at the following link: www.opengov.gr/ypepth/wp-content/uploads/downloads/2010/10/EthPP-Final.pdf In February 2011 The Methodological Guide for Referencing the Learning Outcomes to the NQF Levels was made available in order to a) foster common understanding, b) render the procedure transparent, and c) promote quality assurance in the work undertaken.

7.2.7. Which stakeholders have been consulted and how were they consulted?

In addition to the public consultation, various conferences, technical workshops and meetings were held - some focusing specifically on higher education - with the participation of representatives from Higher Education, such as Deans and Department Heads, as well as other social partners (representatives of Trade Unions and Industry).

7.2.8. Please provide a reference document for the adoption of the NQF.

7.2.9. Are ECTS included in the NQF?

Please choose..

7.2.10. Please provide a reference for the decision to start the implementation of the NQF, including a reference to the roles of the different stakeholders.

7.2.11. Please provide a reference for the redesign of study programmes based on learning outcomes.

7.2.12. Please provide a reference outlining how qualifications have been included in the NQF.

7.2.13. Please provide a reference to the self-certification report.

7.3. Does a website exist in your country on which the National Qualification Framework can be consulted?

Yes

7.3.1. Please provide the link to that website.

www.nqf.gov.gr

8. RECOGNITION OF QUALIFICATIONS

8.1. Which institution/organisation makes final decisions on recognising foreign qualifications for the purpose of academic study and work in your country?

Recognition for academic study Higher education institution Central government authority (e.g. ministry) Regional government authority (e.g. ministry) National ENIC/NARIC centre Regional/local specialised independent institution Social partner organisation (employers' organisation, trade union etc) Individual employers Other No answer

Recognition for professional employment Higher education institution Central government authority (e.g. ministry) Regional government authority (e.g. ministry) National ENIC/NARIC centre Regional/local specialised independent institution Social partner organisation (employers' organisation, trade union etc) Individual employers Other No answer

8.1.1. Please specify.

8.2. Which of the following statements is specified in national legislation?

Where recognition is not granted, demonstration of substantial differences by the competent authority

8.2.1. Please provide a reference to the relevant legislation.

Law 3328/2005

8.3. What measures exist to ensure that these legal statements are implemented in practice?

–

8.4. Do higher education institutions typically:

Other

8.4. Do higher education institutions typically:

HEIs don't make recognitions

8.5. Are higher education institutions' recognition policy and practice typically evaluated in external Quality Assurance processes?

No

8.5.1. Please explain.

8.6. What measures exist to ensure that higher education institutions have fair recognition procedures for study and training periods abroad?

HEIs don't make recognitions.

8.7. Please provide any additional relevant comments for consideration regarding your system of recognition of qualifications.

The National Academic Recognition Information Center (DOATAP) is responsible for all the recognition procedures.

Part 1.3 BFUG Data Collection on Quality Assurance

1. CHARACTER OF EXTERNAL QUALITY ASSURANCE SYSTEM

1.1. Which situation applies in your country?

A single independent national agency for quality assurance has been established.

Hellenic Quality Assurance Agency, HQAA (ADIP)

1.1.1. Please explain the main elements of your external quality assurance system. Which ministry or government-dependent agency is responsible for quality assurance? How is this responsibility managed in practice? If there are external evaluations of institutions and/or programmes, by whom are these evaluations undertaken, how often, and how are the outcomes of evaluation used?

1.1.2. Please explain the main elements of your external quality assurance system (if it exists). If there is no system of quality assurance, please state this explicitly.

1.2. What are the main outcomes of an external review undertaken by the different QA agencies?

Please choose..

1.3. What is the main outcome of an external review?

Formative advice on strengthening and enhancing quality

1.4. Does the outcome of an external review normally have an impact on the funding of the institution or programme?

No

1.4.1. Please specify the normal impact of an external review.

1.5. Does the agency cover:

Public higher education institutions only

1.5.1. Collectively, do the agencies cover:

Please choose..

1.6. What is the main "object" of the external evaluations undertaken?

Programmes

1.6.1. Are all institutions subject to external evaluation?

Please choose..

1.6.1.1. Please specify

2.1. Does your national quality assurance system or legislative framework allow higher education institutions to choose a quality assurance agency from outside your country (instead of your national quality assurance agency)?

No

2.1.1. If some institutions are able to choose, please specify which ones.

2.1.2. If no, please go to section XVII.

2.2. Which conditions apply to the choice of a quality assurance agency from another country?

Other (please specify)

institutions are not able to choose

2.3. Please provide any additional relevant comments for consideration regarding Cross-Border Evaluation.

3. EVALUATION OF THE EXTERNAL QUALITY ASSURANCE SYSTEM AGAINST THE STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES FOR QUALITY ASSURANCE IN THE EUROPEAN HIGHER EDUCATION AREA (ESG)

3.1. Has the agency been evaluated against the European Standards and Guidelines?

- Yes, for the purpose of ENQA membership
- Yes, for an application to EQAR
- Yes, independently of ENQA/EQAR
- Such an evaluation is planned but has not yet taken place
- No

3.2. If an evaluation has been conducted, was the application successful?

4. INVOLVEMENT OF STAKEHOLDERS IN EXTERNAL QUALITY ASSURANCE

4.1. Is there a formal requirement that students are involved in any of the following? For each answer, please specify the relevant source.

- Student involvement in governance structures of national quality assurance agencies law 3374/2005
- As full members in external review teams
- As observers in external review teams
- In the preparation of self evaluation reports law 3374/2005
- In the decision making process for external reviews
- In follow-up procedures law 3374/2005
- Other, please specify

4.2. Is there a formal requirement that international peers/experts are involved in any of the following:

- In governance structures of national QA agencies
- As full members in external review teams
- As observers in external review teams
- In the decision making process for external reviews
- In follow-up procedures
- Other (please specify)

4.3. Is there a formal requirement that academic staff are involved?

- In governance structures of national QA agencies
- As full members in external review teams
- As observers in external review teams
- In the preparation of self evaluation reports
- In the decision making process for external reviews
- In follow-up procedures
- Other (please specify)

4.4. Are there any formal requirements regarding the involvement of employers in external QA processes.

Yes

Employers can be members of the external review team.

4.5. Please provide any additional relevant comments for consideration regarding the involvement of stakeholders in external QA.

5. INTERNAL QUALITY ASSURANCE

5.1. Are there formal requirements for higher education institutions to develop internal quality assurance systems?

Yes

5.1.1. Please specify these requirements and the relevant source.

According to Law 3374/2005 in every higher education institution a "Unit for the Quality Assurance" (MODIP) is established for the coordination and the support of the evaluation procedures. All the academic units of the HEI submit annually to the MODIP their internal evaluation report. According to these reports MODIP biannually creates the internal evaluation report of the institution.

5.2. Who is primarily responsible for deciding the focus of internal quality assurance processes?

Quality Assurance agency

5.2.1. Please specify.

General criteria have been set by the Ministry of Education which they have been specified by ADIP

5.3. Are there formal requirements for students to be involved in internal quality assurance systems?

Yes

5.3.1. Please go to Question 5.6.

5.3.2. Is there a requirement for students to be involved in the preparation of self evaluation reports?

Yes

5.3.2.1. Is there a requirement for students to be involved in decision-making as an outcome of evaluation?

Yes

5.4. How many higher education institutions have published a strategy/policy for the continuous enhancement of quality in the past 5 years?

0-<25%

5.5. How many higher education institutions have arrangements in place for the internal approval, monitoring and periodic review of programmes and awards?

More than 75%

5.5.1. Please describe what kind of arrangements are in place.

The internal approval, monitoring and periodic review of study programmes take place at the Department Level of each HEI.

5.6. How many higher education institutions publish up to date and objective information about the programmes and awards offered?

More than 75%

5.7. How many higher education institutions publish critical and negative outcomes of quality assurance evaluations?

1-<25%

5.7.1. Please provide a source for this information, and links to examples of critical/negative evaluations.

http://www.hqaa.gr/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=79&Itemid=189?=-el

5.8. Please provide any additional relevant comments for consideration regarding Internal Quality Assurance.

Part 1.4 BFUG Data Collection on Lifelong Learning

1. Do steering documents for higher education in your country contain a definition of lifelong learning?

Yes

2. How do your steering documents define lifelong learning?

All learning activities over a person's lifespan that aim at the acquisition or development of knowledge, skills and competences, which contribute to building an integrated personality, employability and professional development. LLL involves formal,...

3. What is the common understanding of lifelong learning in your country?

4. What are the main forms of lifelong learning provision in which higher education institutions are involved in your country?

HEIs can establish Lifelong Learning Schools which provide Lifelong Learning Services to Higher Education graduates (both from University and Technological Educational Institutes)

5. Is lifelong learning a recognised mission of higher education institutions?

Yes, of all institutions

HEIs are a part of the national network of lifelong learning provided they have established Lifelong Learning Schools.

6. For which institutions is lifelong learning a recognised mission?

For those which provide lifelong learning services.

7. Are there legal requirements for higher education institutions to offer lifelong learning provision?

Yes

8. Please provide a reference to the relevant legislation or regulation.

Law 3879/2010, art.3, par.4, as well as Law 4009/2011, article 12.

9. Are there legal restrictions or constraints for higher education institutions to offer lifelong learning provision?

No

10. Please explain these restrictions, and provide a reference to relevant legislation/regulations

Law 3879, art.18, par 1. Motivation for lifelong learning: Connection of non formal to formal education through vertebrate and accredited programs, which provide the ability or recognition, addition and transfer of credits from one system to the other.

11. Which are the three (maximum) most significant groups of intended users of lifelong learning services offered by higher education institutions?

- Adults in employment
- Unemployed adults
- Retired citizens

- Part-time students
- Adults without higher education qualifications
- Other, please specify

12. Where does the funding of lifelong learning provision in higher education come from?

- general higher education budget
- special budget for lifelong learning
- private contributions from students
- private contributions from business and industry

European funds

13. To what degree is the provision of lifelong learning in higher education funded from the public budget?

It is not funded.

Part 2.1 BFUG Data Collection on policies to widen participation and increase flexibility

1. Do you want to answer this section now or later?

Now

2. Do individuals that meet higher education entry standards have a guaranteed right to higher education?

Yes in all fields

2.1 Please specify.

3. Which statement best describes your country's policy approach regarding the goal that the student body entering, participating and completing higher education should reflect the diversity of the population?

There is a combination of the two previous approaches.

4. UNDERREPRESENTED GROUPS

4.1. Please describe how your country's steering documents define underrepresented groups (e.g. based on socio-economic status, gender, ethnicity, disability, geography, other).

Though there is no official research in Greece dealing with the phenomenon of under-representation, from the pertinent data there is no evidence that there are under-represented groups in Greek Higher Education System. The Greek government takes every possible measure to prevent under-representation of vulnerable societal groups and to safeguard social equity in terms of access to the Greek Higher Education. Greek citizens irrespective of gender, race and ethnic background have equal access to the Greek Higher Education. Vulnerable societal groups are defined on the basis of socio-economic status, disabilities, gender, religious minority status, nationality and on whether being members of special societal groups, as the Greeks living abroad. The Greek Government takes every possible measure to assure equity in terms of access and successful completion of studies. First of all, Higher Education (HE) is state funded and the study programmes of all three cycles, with few exceptions concerning certain postgraduate programmes, are free of charge. Finally, as far as gender allocation is concerned participation ratios for males and females enrolled in tertiary education indicate that women are not underrepresented in Greek national HE system. On the contrary, in the first cycle programmes women outnumber men. However, there is a small decline in their participation ratio in the third cycle programmes. The access to Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) is gained through participation in national entry exams. In this way the credibility and transparency of the system are ensured.

4.2. For each of these groups, please briefly describe the national/regional policies and measures that are put in place to address under-representation. These may include, but are not restricted to laws, regulations, campaigns, incentives, other actions etc.

The national policies consist of the following: a) special procedures for admission to higher education. More in detail, even if there is no evidence that there are under-represented groups, extra Higher Education places are provided to the Greeks who live/have lived abroad (8%), the foreign students (8%), the Muslim religious minority of Thrace (0,5%) and to the people suffering from serious diseases or having disability problems (5%). Concerning the latter, the percentage has been augmented by Law (L.3794/156A/09.09.2009, art.35 "Admission to Higher Education of people suffering from serious diseases.") b) scholarships and grants, that is with Law 3549/2007 interest-free education loans for students who face serious financial problems are introduced. The interest charges are covered by the Ministry of Education, on condition that the students have successfully completed the previous semester and have not exceeded the maximum duration of their studies. Moreover, for postgraduate studies, loans are offered with subsidized interest rate. In particular, 50 percent of the interest amount is paid by the students and 50 per cent by the Ministry of Education, Lifelong Learning and Religious Affairs. Students who are registered in a postgraduate program in any Greek Higher Education Institute are eligible for a granting loan there. c) A housing grant of 1000 euros per year is provided to students who study in a city other than their permanent residence, while certain student groups such as students from families with at least three children under the age of 25 or from families with serious health problems or from single parent families, orphan students or students with health problems are entitled to be transferred to the nearest to their residence University or TEI accordingly.

4.3. How does your higher education system determine whether an individual belongs to a particular group (e.g. self-declaration)?

by law provisions

4.4. Is there any funding reserved for measures to increase participation of under-represented groups?

No

4.4.1. Please specify.

4.5. Do you have national targets/goals for participation of those groups that you identify as under-represented in higher education?

No

4.5.1. Please explain these targets briefly and name the groups to which they apply.

4.6. Does your country offer more public funding to higher education institutions to stimulate access for underrepresented groups?

No

4.6.1. Please specify and identify variation between different groups, where they exist.

4.7. Is the effect of measures to increase participation of each of the groups monitored in your country?

No

4.7.1. Please specify.

4.8. Please provide details on how the higher education participation and graduation of each of the groups that you identify as underrepresented is monitored in your country.

4.8.1. What data is collected?

4.9. Is there a system to monitor the composition of the student body (in terms of groups identified as under-represented) by subject?

No

4.10. When are data generally collected?

Please choose..

4.10.1. Where an approach different from the general approach is used for any group, please specify.

4.11. Where is information provided by this monitoring system published (provide a reference and link)?

5. GENERAL POLICY APPROACH TO WIDENING PARTICIPATION

5.1. If your country has a general policy approach to increase and widen participation and to overcome obstacles to access, please explain your approach briefly and provide reference to relevant documents.

according to Ministerial Decision ?151/20049/?6/01.03.2007 students from the muslim minority of Thrace or students with disabilities are admitted to each department or faculty over and above the determined number of students

5.2. How does your country's policy explicitly identify the obstacles that it addresses?

5.3. What are the criteria used to measure and evaluate the success of specific initiatives and measures?

balanced composition of the student body

5.4. In your country, is the composition of the student body monitored according to certain criteria?

No

5.4.1. Who monitors on the basis of which criteria?

5.5. How is this data used in higher education policy?

5.6. How are measures to remove obstacles to access primarily funded? If your country has a mixed system, please choose all adequate boxes. Please only indicate the most important source(s).

- From the general higher education budget
- From a specific budget
- From university budget
- There are no measures to remove obstacles to access

6. DIFFERENT APPROACH TO WIDENING PARTICIPATION

6.1. Please explain the characteristics of your country's policy to achieve the goal that the student body reflects the diversity of the population.

6.2. Does your country's policy approach explicitly identify obstacles to higher education?

Please choose..

6.2.1. Please describe these obstacles.

6.3. Does your country's policy approach make reference to parts/groups in the population?

Please choose..

6.3.1. Please describe these groups.

6.4. What measures does your country's policy take?

6.5. How does your country assess whether its policy has been successful?

7. COMPLETION OF STUDIES

7.1. Does your country have policies aiming to increase the level of completion of studies?

Yes

7.1.1. Please describe the main features of these policies.

a) A number of scholarships and endowments are addressed to students of all three cycles, b) There are interest-free education loans for students who face serious financial problems. c) advisory/consultative services are introduced for supporting students d) Furthermore, special measures are taken for working students. the duration of studies can be expanded to the double number of years plus one. This applies to all students whether they work or not. e) Students from so-called "sensitive groups" are entitled to be transferred to the nearest to their residence University. f) Reduced ticket prices for means of transportation and cultural events.

7.2. Are student completion rates monitored in your country?

Yes, at national level

7.2.1. What use is then made of the data?

7.3. Are there any incentives for higher education institutions to improve student completion rates?

Yes

7.3.1. Please specify the nature of these incentives.

As 41 [I.6.1.a

7.3.2. Are there any other incentives (e.g. it is a subject covered in external quality assurance procedures)?

8. STUDENT SERVICES

While higher education institutions offer multiple services, in the following questions, the focus lies on academic guidance services, career guidance services and psychological counselling services.

8.1. What kind of student services are commonly provided by higher education institutions?

- Academic guidance services
- Career guidance services
- Psychological counselling services
- Other
- No services

8.1.1. Please specify.

8.2. Who are the main users of the services?

All students

8.2.1. Please specify.

8.3. Please provide the main source(s) of funding.

State Budget

8.4. What are the main tasks of the services?

advisory/consultative services are introduced for supporting students in their transition from Secondary to Higher Education, students with disabilities and students facing problems with the completion of their studies. Also, HEIs academic staff is assigned with duties as consultants (tutors), in order to guide and advise students on their progress and successful completion of their studies as well as academic and employment opportunities.

8.5. Please provide any additional relevant comments for consideration regarding your national policies to widen participation.

9. Do you want to answer this section now or later?

Now

10. Does your country's higher education policy focus on promoting the flexible provision of higher education (e.g. changing the intensity of study programmes according to personal circumstance through part-time study, distance learning and e-learning)?

Yes

10.1. Please provide details of specific policy measures.

Part time study by working students has been established through the new law on Higher Education (law 4009/2011).

11. Does your country's policy on flexible provision of higher education contain a special focus linked to the goal of widening participation for underrepresented groups?

Yes

11.1. Please explain how higher education policy aims to attain this goal.

Specific measures are in place for religious minorities, which can enter HEIs as an additional percentage.

12. Are there regulations or other policy measures regarding the relationship between employers and higher education institutions in fostering flexible learning?

Yes

13. Please provide details of these measures.

Social and economic stakeholders are allowed to take part into HEIs and with their financial aid flexible learning is fostered. More in detail, according to Law 3685/2008, art.8 "Legislative Framework for the Postgraduate Studies", a Program of Postgraduate Studies at the Greek University can be financed through donations, gifts or endowments coming from either a Legal Entity of Public Law or a Legal Entity of Private Law and can also receive subsidies by the state budget and/or tuition fees. Moreover, the Research University Institutes are considered as Legal Entities of Private Law, but they are under the supervision of the Ministry of Education, Lifelong Learning and Religious Affairs and they conduct research. They are linked to specific University Departments and they also work with scientific associations in Greece or abroad. Art 11 of Law 3685/2008 provides that postgraduate or doctorate students can work out part of their thesis or all of it at Research University Institutes. By this fact, flexible learning is promoted.

14. Please describe up to five main access routes to higher education (including, but not limited to, entry with a school leaving certificate, entry with a vocational education certificate, entry without formal certification) and, if possible, provide approximate percentages of students entering through this route in parenthesis (). If less than five main routes exist, please write "n/a" in the remaining fields.

Route 1: = entry with exams at panhellenic level and with school leaving certificate

Route 2: = with holding a different topic BA

Route 3: = with holding a school leaving certificate of Vocational Training without exams

Route 4: = entry at the Open University by drawing lots

Route 5: = entry without exams, with a school leaving certificate and distinction in international /balcan scientific Olympiad

15. Do higher education regulations and steering documents promote flexible entry to higher education, e.g. through alternative access routes?

No

15.1. Please briefly describe these measures.

16. PART-TIME STUDY

16.1. In your country, is there any official status other than full-time student?

Yes

16.1.1. If yes, what formal status does exist?

The new law 4009/2011 stipulates study by part-timers.

16.1.2. How do you define it?

Students must prove that they are working.

16.1.3. What are the reasons for offering a different student status?

The main aim is to widen participation and is addressed to people in employment

16.1.4. How are these students treated differently (e.g. fees, student support, etc.)?

there is no different treatment

16.1.5. Please describe the most common understanding/concept of part-time studies.

16.2. In your country, do you have an explicit policy to encourage part-time study provision by higher education institutions?

No

16.2.1. Please describe briefly the main elements and provide the source.

16.3. Which one of the following statements best describes the current situation in your country?

All higher education institutions are required to offer part-time studies

16.3.1. Please specify

17. RECOGNITION OF PRIOR LEARNING

17.1. In your country, is there a legislation regulating recognition of prior non-formal and informal learning?

No

17.1.1. How does your legislation in higher education define prior learning?

17.1.2. Do your steering documents in higher education define prior learning?

No

17.1.3. How do your steering documents in higher education define prior learning?

17.2. In your country, apart from formal learning, what can be taken into account and recognised as prior learning in higher education?

- Prior non-formal learning (e.g. various non-certified courses)
- Prior informal learning (e.g. work experience)
- Other: no recognition

17.3. Prior learning as defined by your steering documents can ...

- be used to gain admission to a higher education study programme
- be taken into account as partial fulfilment of a higher education study programme (e.g. to reduce the required amount of courses to be taken/credits to be gained)

17.4. Based on your steering documents or legislation, can applicants for higher education have prior non-formal or informal learning assessed and recognised?

Higher education institutions are prohibited by legislation from implementing procedures to validate non-formal and informal learning

17.5. If recognition of prior non-formal or informal learning is permitted by legislation but is not a right, is it:

Very unusual practice in higher education institutions (less than 5%)

17.6. What measures are in place to ensure that assessment of learning is based on reliable and valid evidence?

?

17.7. Is institutional practice in recognition of prior learning explicitly included in the quality assurance processes used to evaluate institutions and/or programmes?

No

17.8. Please provide any additional relevant comments for consideration regarding flexibility of higher education studies.

Part 2.2 BFUG Data Collection on student contributions and support

1. STUDENT FEES AND CONTRIBUTIONS

The focus of the questions is on students, and is not limited to full-time daytime students. Furthermore, all first and second cycle students are included. Third cycle students are excluded except when explicitly mentioned. Similarly, the focus is on home students or equivalent. International students are only included when explicitly mentioned.

1.1. Do you want to answer this section now or later?

Now

2. In your country, does any higher education home student at a public higher education institution have to pay a fee of any kind?

Contributions to student unions are not included!

Yes

3. In which currency are contributions to higher education institutions and other study costs paid in your country?

Euro

4. In principle, which home students at public higher education institutions have to pay fees?

- During studies All students Specific groups of students No answer
After studies All students Specific groups of students No answer

4.1. Which main exemptions to this principle exist in your country?

4.2. Which of the following criteria determine whether a student has to pay fees?

- Need
 Merit
 Part-time/Full-time/Distance learning
 Field of study

Only students at the Hellenic Open University have to pay fees

5. With regard to fees, are home students in the second cycle treated differently to those in the first cycle?

Yes

5.1. In principle, which second cycle students at public higher education institutions have to pay fees?

- During studies All students Specific groups of students No answer
After studies All students Specific groups of students No answer

5.2. What main exemptions to this principle exist in your country?

5.3. Which of the following criteria determine whether a student has to pay fees?

- Need
- Merit
- Part-time/Full-time/Distance learning
- Field of study

The Institute's General Assembly decides on whether there should be fees or not

6. What is the minimum, maximum and most common amount of fees payable by home students in the first cycle?

Please multiply any annual fees (including registration, tuition, administration, graduation and other fees) by the most common length of programmes in this cycle and add fees to be paid only once to that amount.

Minimum amount = 700

Maximum amount = 2100

Most common amount = 1400

6.1. Which home students pay the minimum and the maximum amount in the first cycle? (e.g. students in certain subjects, students in need, students with good academic performance, part-time students, other...)

Only students who attend the programmes of the Hellenic Open University (Elliniko Anoikto Panepistimio/EAP) pay fees. Each thematic topic cost 700 euro.

6.2. Please provide the percentage of students paying the minimum and the maximum amount in the first cycle. If precise data are not available, please provide an estimate.

7. What is the minimum, maximum and most common amount of fees payable by home students in the second cycle? Please multiply any annual fees (including registration, tuition, administration, graduation and other fees) by the most common length of programmes in this cycle and add fees to be paid only once to that amount.

Minimum amount = 2.000

Maximum amount = 12.000

Most common amount = 6.000

7.1. Which home students pay the *minimum* amount in the second cycle? (e.g. students in certain subjects, students in need, students with good academic performance, part-time students, other...)

The Institute's General Assembly decides on the fees. Usually students in the field of engineering/humanities pay smaller fees.

7.2. Which home students pay the *maximum* amount in the second cycle? (e.g. students in certain subjects, students in need, students with good academic performance, part-time students, other...)

The Institute's General Assembly decides on the fees. Usually students in fields such as business administration pay larger amounts of fees, as well as part time students.

7.3. Please provide the (approximate) percentage of students paying the minimum and the maximum amount in the second cycle. If precise data are not available, please provide an estimate.

8. Concerning fees, are international students treated differently in your country from home students?

Yes

8.1. What is the minimum, maximum and most common amount of fees (including registration, tuition, administration and graduation fees) payable by international students in the first cycle?

Minimum amount = --

Maximum amount = --

Most common amount = --

8.2. According to your country's steering documents, students from which countries are considered international students?

All students except for Greeks are considered international students.

9. Who defines the fee amounts for any student in the first cycle?

- Each higher education institution defines its own fees
- Higher education institutions can define their fees, but there are limits set by the central/regional authority
- Higher education institutions can define their fees, but they have to be approved by the central/regional authority
- Central/regional authority defines the value range of fees

The Ministry of Education approves the proposal of the Institute's General Assembly on the fees

10. Who defines the fee amounts for any student in the second cycle?

- Each higher education institution defines its own fees
- Higher education institutions can define their fees, but there are limits set by the central/regional authority
- Higher education institutions can define their fees, but they have to be approved by the central/regional authority
- Central/regional authority defines the value range of fees

The Ministry of Education approves the proposal of the Institute's General Assembly on the fees

11. Do students have to pay compulsory contributions to student unions/representations?

No

11.1. Please provide the payable amounts and explain differences between cycles and students, where they exist.

12. Do you want to answer this section now or later?

Now

12.1. Please identify the main focus of your country's student support system.

A combination of grants for students and tax benefits for parents

12.2. The following questions deal with public grants and loans separately. If there is a combined system of grants and loans in your country, please provide information about your system here. In this case, please still answer the questions on grants/scholarships and loans, keeping in mind the relevant parts of your combined system.

13. PUBLIC GRANTS AND SCHOLARSHIPS

13.1. Does any student receive public financial support in the form of grants and/or scholarships?

Yes, students of all cycles

13.2. Which first cycle students are eligible for grants and/or scholarships?

Specific groups of students

13.2.1. Which groups of students receive grants and/or scholarships?

- Need-based
- Merit-based Through examinations by the Greek National Scholarship Foundation
- Part-time/Full-time/Distance learning
- Field of study

13.2.2. What percentage of first cycle students receives a grant and/or scholarship?

-0

13.3. What is the minimum, maximum and most common value of grants/scholarships available to first cycle students in higher education?

Minimum = _

Maximum = _

Most common = 450

13.4. Which second cycle students are eligible to receive grants and/or scholarships?

Specific groups of second cycle students

13.4.1. Which groups of students receive grants and/or scholarships?

- Need
- Merit Through examinations by the Greek National Scholarship Foundation
- Part-time/Full-time/Distance learning
- Field of study

13.4.2. What percentage of second cycle students receives a grant and/or scholarship?

-0

13.4.3. What is the minimum, maximum and most common value of grants/scholarships available to second cycle students in higher education?

450

13.5. What percentage of all students receives a grant and/or scholarship?

-0

14. STUDENT LOANS

14.1. In your country, can any student take out publicly subsidised or guaranteed loans to cover their expenses of higher education studies?

Yes, second cycle students only

14.2. Are all first cycle students eligible to receive loans?

Please choose..

14.2.1. On what criteria are the groups of first cycle students eligible for loans differentiated?

- Need-based criteria
- Merit-based criteria
- Full-time, part-time, distant learners, etc.
- Field of studies
- Based on cycle the student is enrolled in

14.2.2. What is the minimum, maximum and most common value of loans that first cycle students receive? Please provide the amount per year.

Minimum first cycle =

Most common first cycle =

Maximum first cycle =

14.2.3. Are all second cycle students eligible to receive loans?

Yes

14.2.4. On what criteria are the groups of second cycle students eligible for loans differentiated?

- Need-based criteria
- Merit-based criteria

- Full-time, part-time, distant learners, etc.
- Field of studies
- Based on cycle the student is enrolled in

14.2.5. What is the minimum, maximum and most common value of loans that second cycle students receive? Please provide the amount per year.

Minimum second cycle = 0

Most common second cycle = 0

Maximum second cycle = 2.935

14.3. If different types of loans exist in your country, please provide the details here.

14.4. What percentage of students takes out loans?

In the first cycle = 0

In the second cycle = 0

Of all students = 0

14.5. Are student loans publicly subsidised or guaranteed?

Yes

14.5.1. Please explain the form of this guarantee/subsidy.

Half of the interest is covered by the state

14.5.2. What conditions govern the cancellation or reduction of a state guaranteed/subsidised debt incurred by students after completion of their study period?

- Income too low
- Studies successfully completed on time
- Exceptional merit in studies
- Age or length of period in debt
- Disability
- Parenthood
- Death
- Early repayment of loan
- No debt cancellation
- No debt reduction

14.6. Please provide any additional relevant comments for consideration regarding your grants and loan system.

15. Do you want to answer this section now or later?

Now

16. Do any student's parents receive tax-related benefits (tax relief of any kind, which is not limited to income tax) for tertiary education expenses?

1st cycle Yes No No answer

2nd cycle Yes No No answer

17. Which students' parents are eligible to receive such non-tax based benefit?

All

17.1. What are the criteria upon which eligibility is decided?

- Income of parents too low
- Income of student too low
- Age of student (child)
- Disability
- Parenthood of student (child)
- Other

17.1.1. Please specify.

17.2. Are parents of students in the first or in the second cycle treated differently?

Yes

17.2.1. Please explain the difference.

If student's age exceed 25 years, usally in the second cycle, parents don't receive tax benefits.

18. Can the parents of any student enrolled at a higher education institution receive tax-based financial benefits (tax relief)?

Yes

19. What are the forms and values of the granted tax relief? The information you enter may be an absolute amount or a share of a person's taxable income expressed as percentage.

_lump sum tax reduction

19.1. Is there a difference for parents whose children are first or second cycle students?

Yes

19.2. Please explain the difference.

If student's age exceed 25 years of age, usally in the second cycle, parents don't receive tax benefits.

20. Please provide any additional relevant comments for consideration regarding your benefits for students' parents (including guardians).

21. Do you want to answer this section now or later?

Now

22. Does any student receive tax-related benefits (tax relief of any kind, which is not limited to income tax) for tertiary education expenses?

1st cycle Yes No No answer

2nd cycle Yes No No answer

22.1. What are the criteria to determine who is eligible?

- They are enrolled as a student at a recognised higher education institution
- They are under a certain age (please specify)
- They have another particular civil status (e.g. married, parenthood, other)
- Income-dependent

23. In your country, do any forms of public non-cash student support exist?

1st cycle Yes No No answer

2nd cycle Yes No No answer

24. What forms of public non-cash student support exist?

Subsidised accommodation: 1st cycle

Subsidised accommodation: 2nd cycle

Subsidised health insurance: 1st cycle

Subsidised health insurance: 2nd cycle

24.1. Please specify the details of existing subsidies.

The key feature of Greek HE is that it is provided free of charge by public Universities and Technological Education Institutions (TEIs), with very few exceptions to this rule-concerning mainly postgraduate programmes. All undergraduate programmes (except for those of the Hellenic Open University) are free of charge. Accommodation and board can be free of charge for specific groups depending on the family and personal income; in some regional Universities transportation is also free of charge for all students. Free textbooks: the students can choose their textbooks from a list provided by the Universities. Meals with vouchers at reduced prices for all students. Transport subsidies. This applies for all students. Reductions to all public spectacles, museums, etc. Student loans. Rent subsidies. A housing grant of 1,000 euros per year is provided to students who study in a city other than their permanent residence. Tax reductions are provided by Greek legislation for the students' families until students reach the 25th year of age.

25. Who is eligible to receive such non-cash support?

- Subsidised accommodation All students Specific groups of students based on pre-defined criteria No answer
- Subsidised health insurance All students Specific groups of students based on pre-defined criteria No answer
- Other subsidies All students Specific groups of students based on pre-defined criteria No answer

25.1. What are the criteria to determine who is eligible?

- Income of parents too low
- Income of student too low
- Age of student
- Disability
- Parenthood of student

25.2. Is there a difference in eligibility between first and second cycle students?

No

25.3. Please explain the difference.

No difference

26. Please provide any additional relevant comments for consideration regarding public non-cash student support.

27. Do you want to answer this section now or later?

Now

28. What is the typical status of a candidate preparing a third cycle (PhD) qualification?

- Student
- They hold and employment contract with a HEI

28.1. Please explain why you selected multiple options?

28.2. Are there differences between students of different subject areas?

No

28.3. Please explain the difference.

29. What are the main funding sources for candidates preparing a third cycle (PhD) qualification?

Candidates funding their studies by their own means.

30. Please explain any differences in the fees they are required to pay, compared to your answers for first and second cycle students, as well as differences in grants, loans and other support that may be provided.

31. Please explain the nature of the contracts candidates preparing a PhD have with their higher education institution.

32. Please specify any fees third cycle candidates that are typically neither "fully student" nor "fully employee" have to pay, as well as any support that may be provided.

Scholarships provided by National Scholarships Foundations on merit-based criteria.

33. Please provide any additional relevant comments for consideration regarding your doctoral education.

Questionnaire on student and staff mobility

A Preliminary remarks

In the Leuven/Louvain-la-Neuve Communiqué, the European Ministers responsible for higher education agreed that “mobility shall be the hallmark of the European Higher Education Area”. They called upon each country to increase mobility of students, , to ensure its high quality and to diversify its types and scope. At least 20% of those graduating in the European Higher Education Area should have had a study or training period abroad in 2020”. They also called for mobility of teachers, early-stage researchers and staff. At the same time, the Ministers underlined the importance of more balanced mobility across the European Higher Education Area. The findings of the Bologna Process Independent Assessment which were presented on the occasion of Bologna Ministerial Anniversary Conference in Budapest/Vienna on 11/12 March 2010 again underlined the need for action to enhance and better balance student and staff mobility.

This questionnaire on mobility is part of the general questionnaire used to collect information for the 2012 integrated implementation report. To give the BFUG Working Group on Mobility sufficient time and the necessary material to fulfil its terms of reference of drafting a European Higher Education Area Strategy for Mobility to be decided by the Ministers in 2012, the questions on mobility are being asked a few months earlier than the questions on the other themes. However, when the general questionnaire is sent out in early 2011, each country will have the opportunity to update its responses to the mobility questions should any significant changes have occurred.

When completing this questionnaire, please pay particular attention to the following two points:

- Information provided in this questionnaire should be supported by references whenever they are available. Please include the title and internet links, where available, for all publications and texts (national policy documents, national and/or international empirical surveys etc) which you have used to provide your responses to the specific questions.
- When providing a response for your country, please be aware that different stakeholders in the higher education system may have varying opinions or experience with regard to the issue at hand. Please make every effort to consult with stakeholders before finalising your answers to ensure that a balanced and consensual response is provided.

Please return this questionnaire to the Bologna Secretariat until 30 September, 2010 at the latest. If you have any queries on the questionnaire, please contact: secretariat@ehea.info.

B Details on the completion of the questionnaire

B.1. Who contributed to the completion of this report? Please provide the names and functions.

B.1.a Government representatives

X

B.1.b Stakeholder representatives

X

B.1.c Other contributors

C National strategies and action plans

The following questions look at national quantitative targets and at policies aiming to foster mobility.

C.1. Does your country have national strategies or action plans to foster mobility?

Yes

No → please continue with section C.6.

C.1.a If yes, please provide a reference.

C.1.b If yes, when was the national strategy or action plan adopted, and when was the most recent revision?

Adopted:

Most recent revision:

C.2. Does the strategy include national quantitative targets for the different forms of student mobility in higher education?

Please specify the target, including the date, in the appropriate box (e.g. 20% by 2020).

	All forms of mobility	Credit mobility ¹	Degree mobility ²
Inbound			
Outbound			
No target			

C.2.a Please provide a reference for the target.

C.2.b Are these targets the same for students in all cycles or are there differences?

Same

Differences

¹ Mobility to a different country in the context of a programme in the home institution for which credits are awarded

² Mobility for an entire degree programme

C.2.b.i If there are differences according to the degree cycle, please specify.

C.3. Does your country's national strategy/action plan include staff mobility in higher education?

Yes

No

C.3.a If yes, does it include quantitative targets for staff mobility?

Yes

No

C.3.a.i If yes, please specify

C.4. Does your national strategy/action plan prioritise particular geographic regions for student and/or staff mobility?

Yes

No

C.4.a If yes, please complete the following table by ticking the boxes where applicable.

Priority Region	Incoming students	Outgoing students	Incoming staff	Outgoing staff
EHEA				
USA/Canada				
Latin America				
Australia, New Zealand				
Middle East				
Africa				
Asia				
Other (please specify)				

C.4.b If you have regional priorities, please give reasons.

C.5. Does your country monitor the impact of your national strategy or action plan?

Yes

No

C.5.a If yes, please provide information on how this monitoring is undertaken. Who is responsible, how regularly is monitoring conducted, and what have been the most recent results?

C.6. Are there, in your country, any strategies or programmes below the national level (e.g. regional, institutional) to foster mobility?

Yes

No

C.6.a If yes, please explain and/or give examples.

C.7. Can national students who study in a higher education institution in another country receive a grant/scholarship under the same conditions as students studying in the country?

Yes, for degree mobility

Yes, for credit mobility

Yes, for both

No

C.7.a If yes, do the following restrictions apply?

	Degree mobility	Credit mobility
Grants/scholarships are restricted to specific countries (if so, please specify which countries, e.g. EU member states, EHEA countries, other countries/world regions)		
Grants/scholarships are restricted to specific programmes (if so, please specify)	Priority areas which have been indentify/determined by the State Scholarships Foundation	
Other restrictions apply (please specify)		
No restrictions apply		

C.8. Has your country implemented any of the following financial support measures to foster student mobility?

Measure	Credit mobility	Degree mobility
loans for incoming students		
grants/scholarships for incoming students		X
Loans for outgoing students		
Grants/scholarships for outgoing students		X
Other: (please specify)		

C.9. Has your country implemented other support measures or programmes to foster student mobility? (Measures may include, but are not restricted to, accommodation/transport subsidies for international students, improvements in recognition practice, exchange programmes, targeted guidance services etc.)

- _ provision of free textbooks, accommodation, transportation subsidies, healthcare
- _ exchange programmes on bilateral agreements
- _ european programmes

D Identifying and removing obstacles to mobility

D.1. Has your higher education policy been informed by any surveys or research that have considered obstacles to student mobility?

Yes

No

D.1.a If yes, please provide references to those surveys and/or research that have influenced your policy on mobility?

D.2. In this context, please rank the three most important obstacles to incoming and outgoing student mobility addressed in national programmes and measures? (Most important = 1, second most important = 2, and third most important = 3)

Obstacles to student mobility	Incoming mobility	Outgoing mobility
Funding	2	1
Recognition		2
Language	1	
Curriculum/Study organisation		
Legal issues		
Motivating and informing students	3	
Other, please specify:		

D.3. Are at least some of the obstacles that you ranked above particularly important in specific study cycles?

Yes

No

D.3.a If yes, please specify.

D.4. Are at least some of the obstacles that you ranked above particularly important in specific fields of studies?

Yes

No

D.4.a If yes, please specify.

D.5. Are the obstacles that you ranked above particularly relevant for credit mobility?

Yes

No

D.5.a If yes, please specify.

D.6. Are the obstacles that you ranked above particularly important for degree mobility?

Yes

No

D.6.a If yes, please specify.

D.7. What measures/programmes has your country implemented to tackle and remove the obstacles to student mobility that you mentioned?

_ Scholarships

_ Bilateral agreements

_ european programmes

D.8. Has your country monitored the effects of these measures/programmes?

Yes

No

D.8.a If yes, please provide information on how this monitoring is undertaken. Who is responsible, how regularly is monitoring conducted, and what have been the most recent results?

D.9. Has your higher education policy been informed by any surveys or research that have considered obstacles to staff mobility?

Yes

No

D.9.a If yes, please provide references to those surveys or research that have influenced your policy on staff mobility?

D.10. In this context, please rank the three most important obstacles to incoming and outgoing staff mobility? (Most important = 1, second most important = 2, and third most important = 3)

Obstacles to staff mobility	Incoming mobility	Outgoing mobility
Immigration restrictions	2	
Recognition issues		
Language issues	1	
Incompatibility of pension and/or social security systems		
Legal issues	3	
Other, please specify:		1

D.11. What measures/programmes has your country implemented to tackle and remove the obstacles to staff mobility that you mentioned?

D.12. Has your country monitored the effects of these measures/programmes?

Yes

No

D.12.a If yes, please provide information on how this monitoring is undertaken. Who is responsible, how regularly is monitoring conducted, and what have been the most recent results?

E Balanced student mobility flows

When looking at global and intra-European mobility flows, significant imbalances between continents, countries, regions and institutions become visible. In the Leuven/Louvain-la-Neuve Communiqué, the European Ministers therefore asked the BFUG to consider how balanced mobility could be achieved within the EHEA. With the 2009 Bologna Policy Forum Statement, Ministers from across the world declared that they “advocate a balanced exchange of teachers, researchers and students between [their] countries and promote fair and fruitful ‘brain circulation’”.

The following questions aim at collecting information on the understanding of the term “balanced mobility and on national strategies and measures to achieve more balanced mobility.

E.1. Which of the following situations for student mobility applies to your country?

	Total mobility	Credit mobility	Degree mobility
more incoming than outgoing students			
more outgoing than incoming students	X	X	X
approximately the same number of incoming and outgoing students			
No information available			

E.1.a What is the statistical source for this information? Please supply statistical data.

Eurostat, OECD

E.2. Is the situation described above regarded as balanced mobility?

Yes

No

E.2.a Please explain and include a definition of “balanced mobility” as it is used in your country.

E.3. Does your country have significant imbalances of student mobility flows with particular countries or regions?

Yes

No

E.3.a If yes, with which countries or regions are mobility flows most imbalanced?

_ **United Kindgom**

_ **Romania**

_ **Bulgaria**

USA

E.4. Does your mobility strategy/action plan for higher education address the issues of balance of student mobility flows?

Yes

No

E.4.a If yes, what are the main concerns addressed?

E.4.b If yes, which measures have been undertaken to address these concerns regarding the balance of student mobility flows?

Space for Comments: