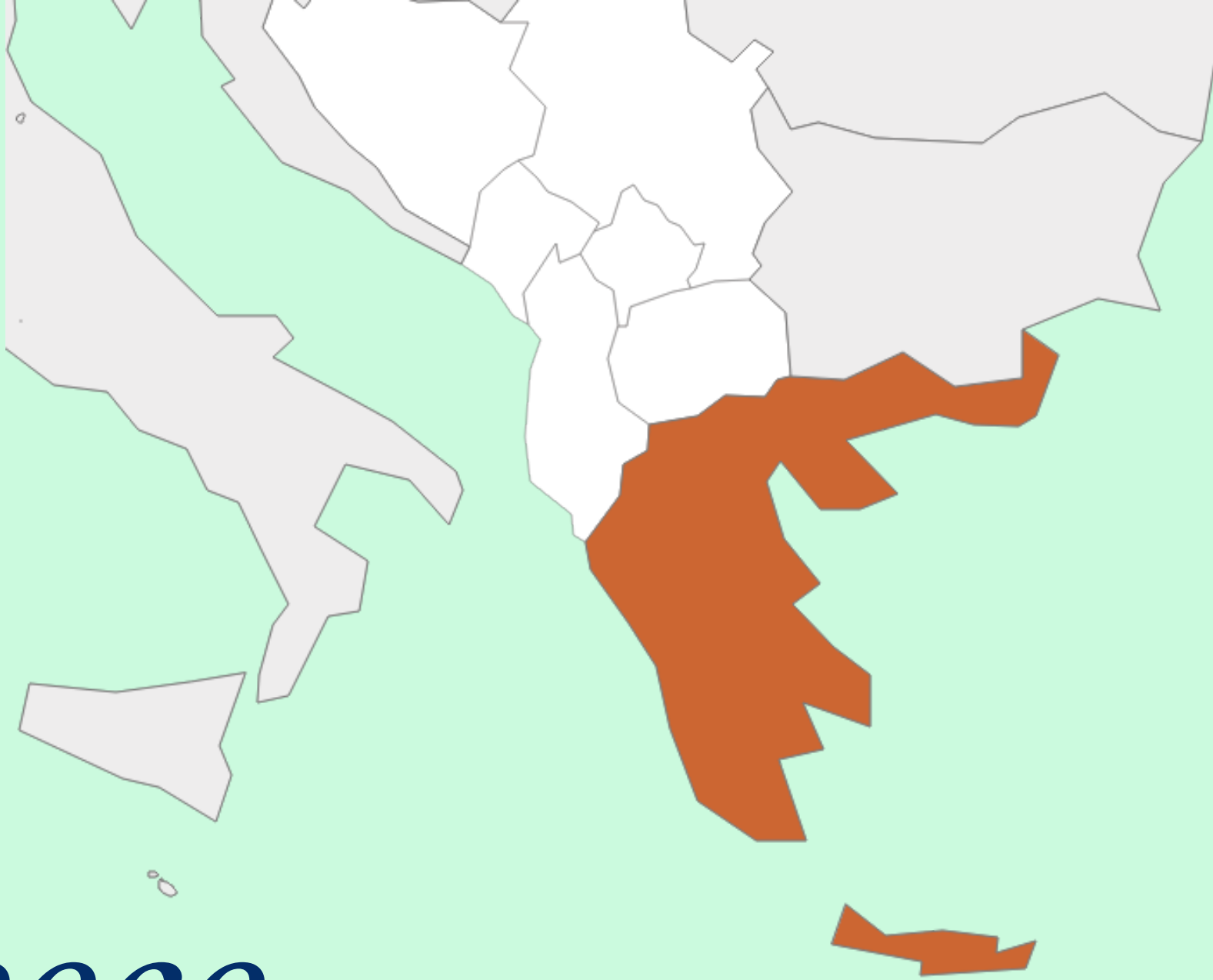
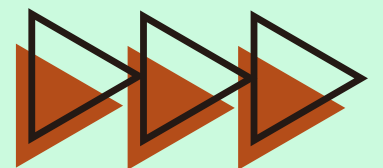




Greece non-discrimination country report

Key highlights

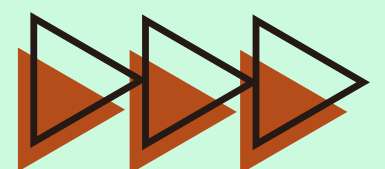


European network of legal experts
in gender equality and non-discrimination



Strong Protections

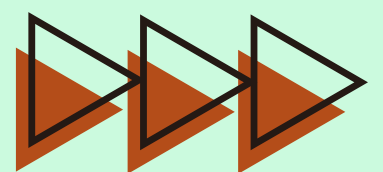
Greece has extensive constitutional and statutory safeguards against discrimination, covering a broad range of grounds.





Disability Rights

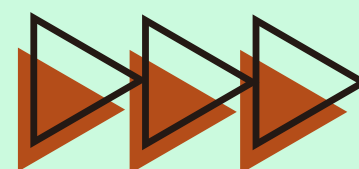
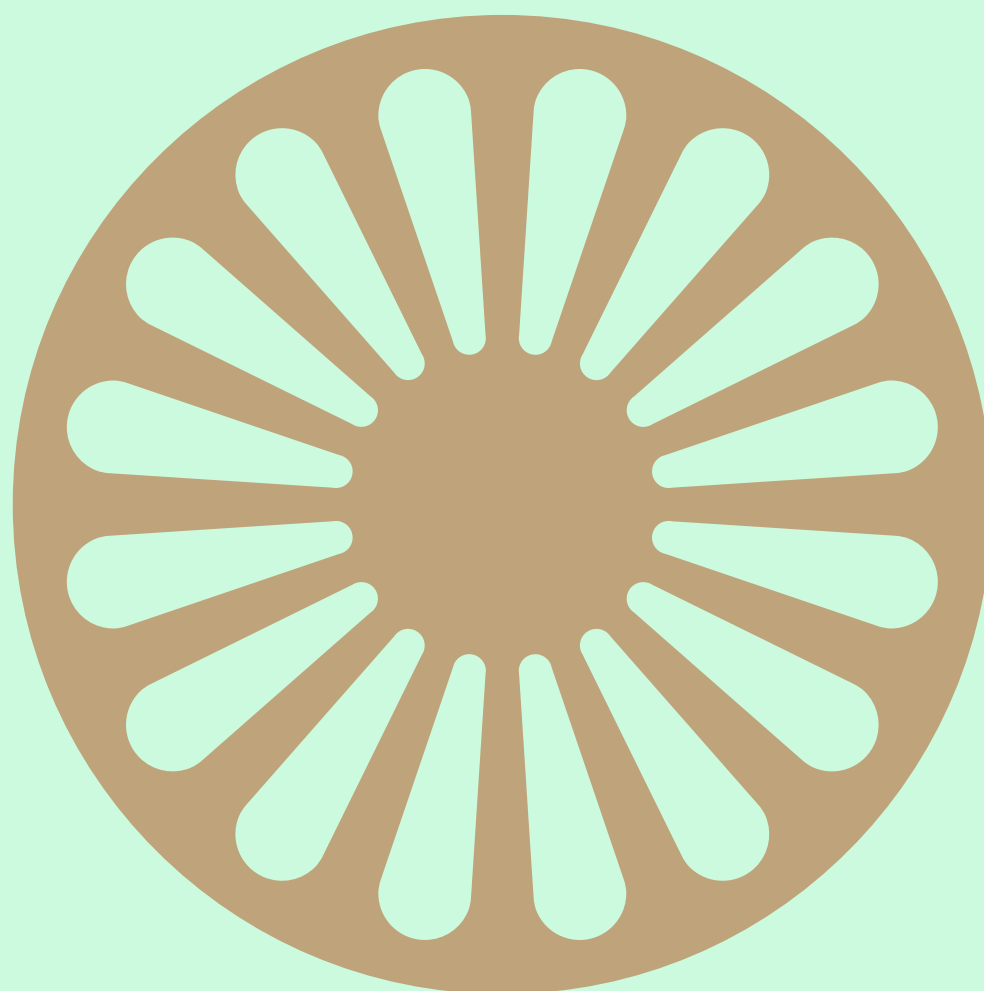
Greek law provides broad disability protections and requires reasonable accommodation, while a 2025 pilot programme further supports accessibility in homes and workplaces.





Roma Inclusion

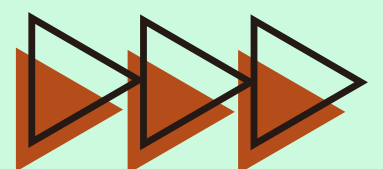
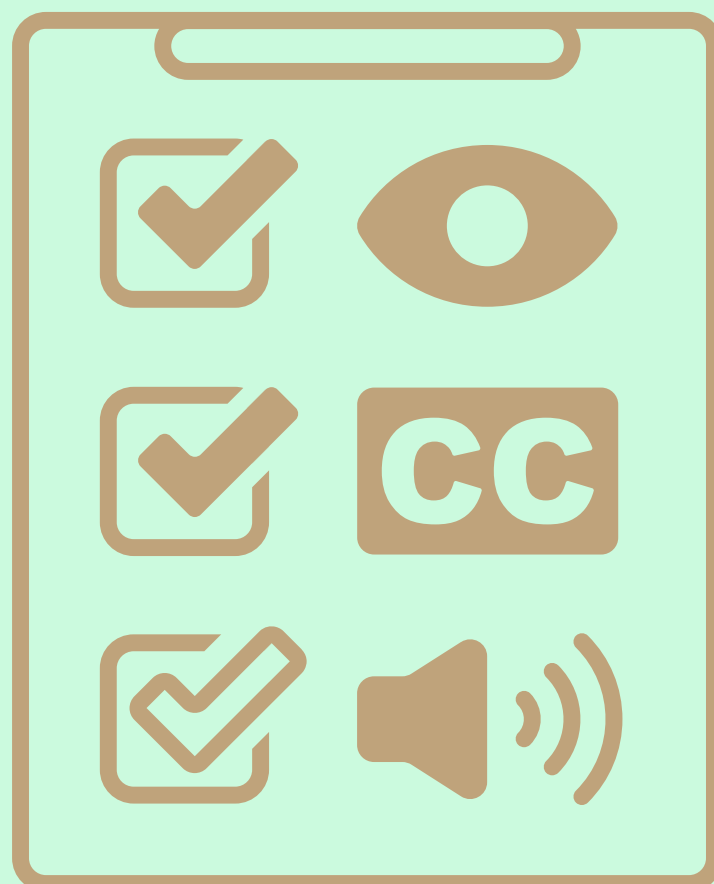
The National Strategy for Roma Social Integration continues to support inclusion, including employment initiatives targeting young Roma and other marginalised groups.





Accessibility Progress

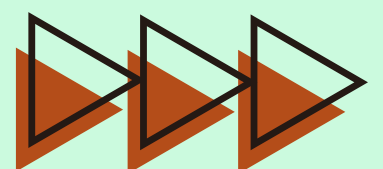
The National Accessibility Authority remains active, while new measures seek to improve accessibility infrastructure and protect the Personal Assistant programme.

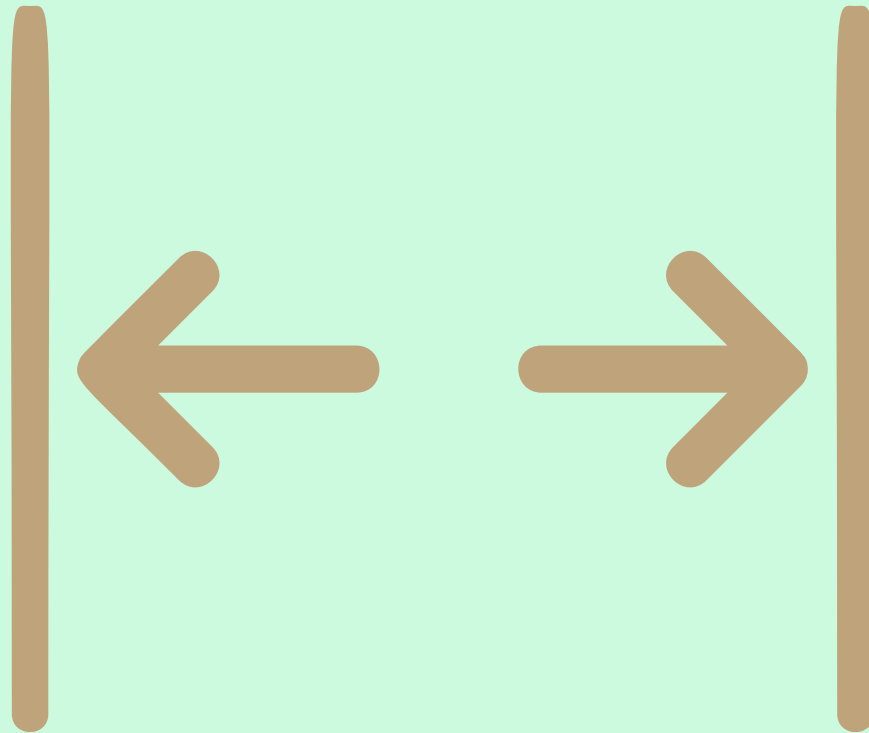




Inclusive Services

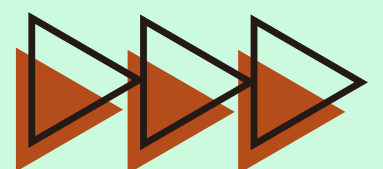
The ombudsman continued addressing practical accessibility barriers, including difficulties experienced by a person with a mobility disability when accessing banking services.





Persistent Gaps

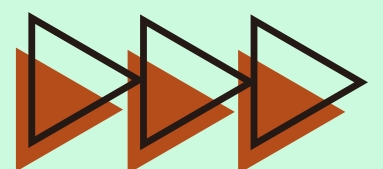
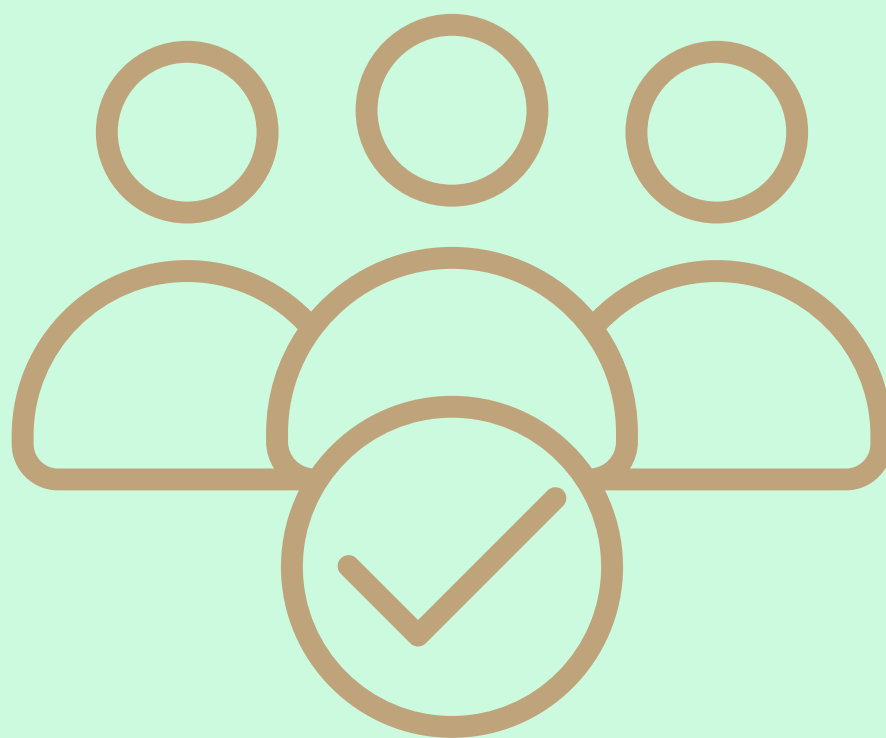
Despite the broad legal framework, specific enforceable rights can be difficult to derive from constitutional principles, and some anti-discrimination provisions are rarely used in practice.

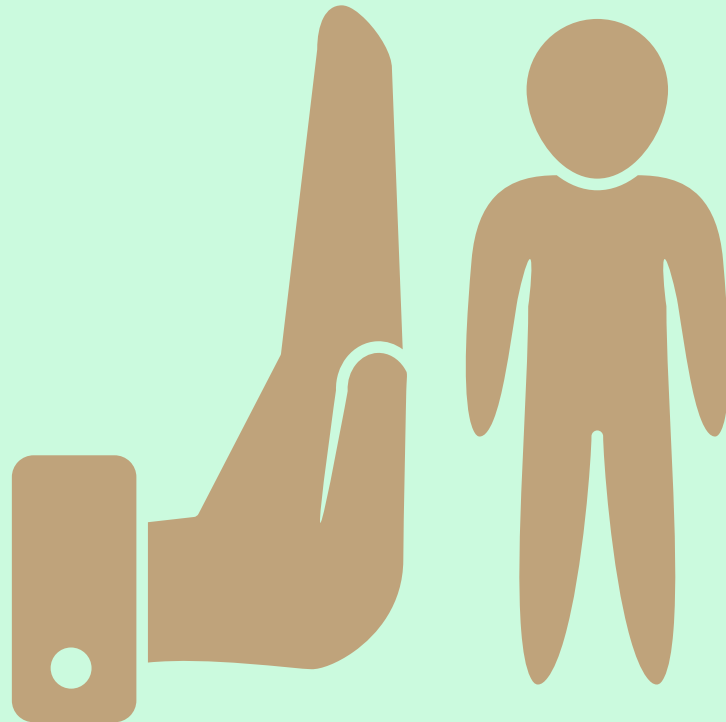




Accountable Public Sector

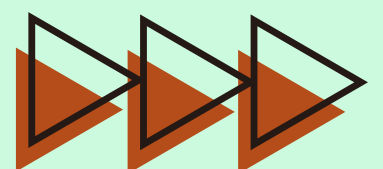
New 2025 disciplinary rules make discrimination, violence and workplace harassment by civil servants and local-authority employees punishable under the Civil Servants Code.





Persistent Discrimination

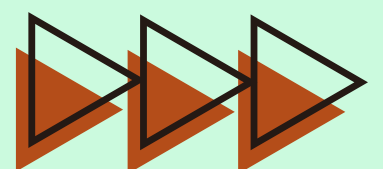
The ombudsman's latest available data show gender and disability as the largest categories of complaints, while other grounds appear at levels considered low relative to their likely prevalence.

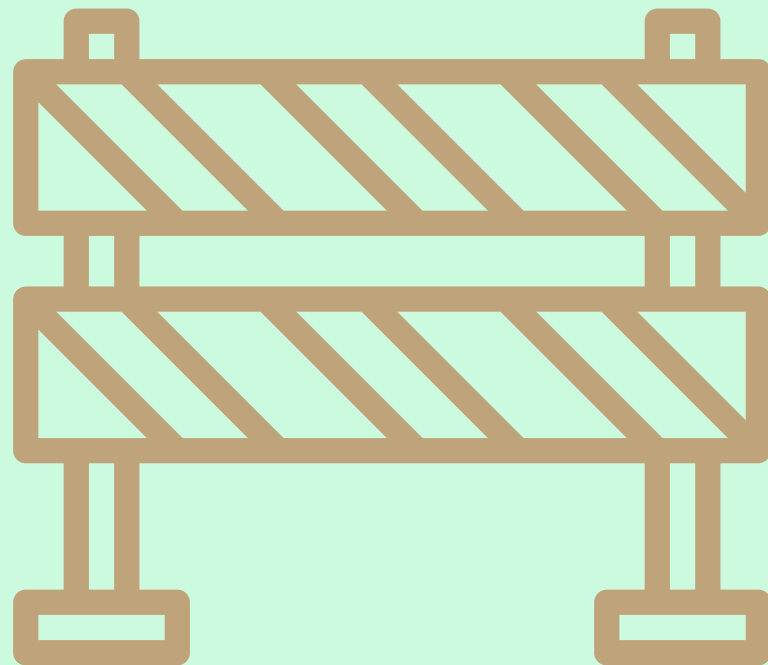




Restricted Legal Standing

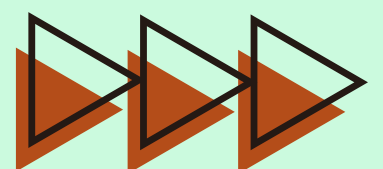
Organisations cannot bring public-interest *actio popularis* discrimination cases and the equality body, the ombudsman, cannot intervene in court proceedings to support victims.

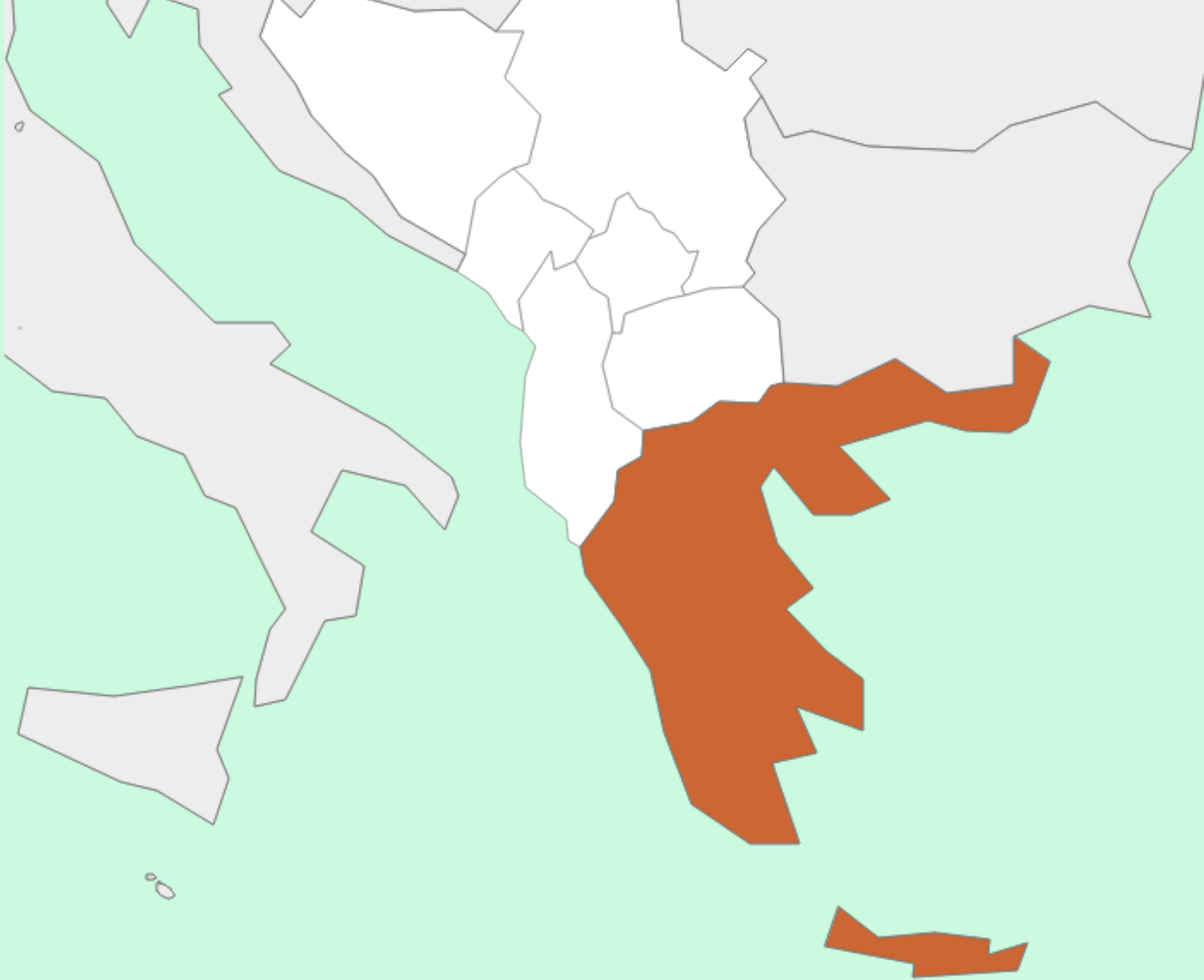




Limited Enforcement

Greece provides broad enforcement mechanisms including judicial, administrative and mediation routes, with a strong shift in the burden of proof, but the framework lacks sufficiently effective sanctions and damages provisions.





See the full report on
non-discrimination
in Greece on our website.



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