Disability classification systems belong to the core of states’ social/disability policies through which persons with disabilities are classified as eligible or ineligible for having access to disability allowances. The study of disability classification systems has stimulated the interest of several scholars from the broader area of disability studies. Either by conducting comparative studies or by conducting studies focusing on the politics and semantics in the development of disability classification systems in specific states, all studies have shown a multilevel diversity of these systems. The present thesis focuses on the development of disability classification systems for social welfare reasons in Greece, which emerged as a controversy and lasted for almost twenty years. The outbreak of the economic crisis late in 2009 and the austerity-driven policies that the Greek government should enact for facing the consequences of the economic crisis was one more factor that strengthened the controversy. Drawing on an interdisciplinary approach, located at the intersection of four scientific fields, that is, science and technology studies (STS), disability studies, sociology, and political sciences, this study describes and analyzes the enactment of disability classification systems in the context of Greek social policy from 1990 to 2015. For the collection of empirical material, a qualitative research method was employed, consisting of interviews, written material, and newspaper articles. The findings of this thesis show the involvement of the political parties in the development of disability classification systems as well as the involvement of the disability movement in policy-making. The vulnerability of disability classification systems under extreme events, such as an economic crisis, and how the concept of “disability fraud” has been constructed as a “threat” to the society are also issues that this thesis addresses.