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人权理事会

第十三届会议

议程项目 3

增进和保护所有人权——公民权利、政治权利、  
经济、社会和文化权利，包括发展权

## 2010年3月19日希腊常驻联合国日内瓦办事处代表团致 联合国人权事务高级专员办事处的普通照会

希腊常驻联合国日内瓦办事处和瑞士其他国际组织代表团向联合国人权事务高级专员办事处致意，并谨此提交希腊政府对“欧洲西色雷斯土耳其人联合会”在议程项目 3 下提交理事会的书面声明的评论(A/HRC/13/NGO/62)\*。该联合会是一个具有特别咨商地位的非政府组织。

希腊常驻代表团谨请高级专员办事处将所附文件作为第十三届会议的文件分发。

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\* 作为附件，仅以原文印发。

## Annex

### Freedom of Expression and Media for the Muslim minority in Greece

The members of the **Muslim minority in Thrace, Greece**, enjoy the **same rights and obligations as any other Greek citizen**, irrespective of his or her religious beliefs, in the framework of the rule of law, guaranteed by the Greek Constitution.

With respect to document A/HRC /13 /NGO/62 of February 23<sup>rd</sup> 2010, Greece would like to refer to the **following wording directly quoted from Resolution 1704 of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe** [“Freedom of religion and other human rights for non – Muslim minorities in Turkey and for the Muslim minority in Thrace (Eastern Greece)”] and its attached report:

(a) Chapter II (Historical and legal context) / sub–chapter i. [Background to and identity (ies) of the minorities} / cluster 23 of the said report]: “***The Muslim minority in Thrace is estimated to number around 100,000 individuals in a region with a total population of 362,000***”. “***The minority is made up of three different ethno – linguistic population groups: Muslims of Turkish origin (approx. 50%), Pomaks (an indigenous population who converted to Islam under the Ottoman Empire) (approx. 35%) and Roma/Gypsy Muslims (approx. 15%). The status of the Muslim minority derives mainly from the 1923 Peace Treaty of Lausanne.***” (art. 45 of the Peace Treaty of Lausanne)

(b) Resolution 1704, in paragraph 18.6. (The whole of paragraph 18 of the resolution specifically concerns Greece) says: “***ensure that no attempts are made to impose an identity on a person or a group of persons, even by representatives of other groups within the minority concerned, in keeping with the spirit of Article 3 of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities.***”

In relation to the recommendation of Greece’s National Council for Radio and Television on the case of Tele Radio 104.2 FM, being referred to at the above document as “discriminatory”, the following should be clarified:

(a) The Council’s decision was based on Article 3, paragraph 18 of the Law 2328/1995. In accordance with this Article, radio stations are under the obligation to broadcast more than 25% of their programme in the Greek language.

(b) The National Council for Radio and Television is an independent authority. As such, it is not subject to any government or other state influence, as this would be a violation of its independent nature and code of conduct.

Finally, for presenting the wider picture in the area of freedom of expression and media in Greece, and in particular in Thrace, **please find attached a list of minority press publications and radio stations in Thrace, Greece:**

#### 1. MUSLIM MINORITY RADIO STATIONS in GREECE

City FM 107,6
Joy FM 106,9
Işık FM 91,8
Yıldız FM 107,3
King FM 106,2 105,5 106 106,2 107,8
Tele Radio 104,2
Radio DJ 90,6

## 2. MUSLIM MINORITY NEWSPAPERS in GREECE

Gündem	Weekly
Birlik	Weekly
Cumhuriyet	Weekly
Bülten	Weekly
Balkan	Weekly
Trakya'nin Sesi	Fortnightly
Periskopio	Weekly (in Greek language/Muslim owner)
Olay	Internet newspaper (www.btrolay.gr)
Millet	Weekly

## 3. MUSLIM MINORITY MAGAZINES in GREECE

Azınlıkça	Monthly
Rodop Rüzgari	Monthly
Öğretmenin Sesi	Monthly
Arkadaş Çocuk	Occasionally
Akide	Monthly
Genç Bakış	Occasionally
Öğrencialemi	Occasionally
Rehber	Occasionally
Kartelen	Quarterly