

Distr.: General  
10 April 2019  
Arabic  
Original: English

## الجمعية العامة



## مجلس حقوق الإنسان

## الدورة الأربعون

٢٥ شباط/فبراير - ٢٢ آذار/مارس ٢٠١٩

البند ٣ من جدول الأعمال

تعزيز وحماية جميع حقوق الإنسان، المدنية والسياسية والاقتصادية والاجتماعية والثقافية، بما في ذلك الحق في التنمية

مذكرة شفوية مؤرخة ٢٨ آذار/مارس ٢٠١٩، موجهة من البعثة الدائمة  
اليونان لدى مكتب الأمم المتحدة في جنيف إلى مفوضية الأمم المتحدة  
السامية لحقوق الإنسان

تهدى البعثة الدائمة لليونان لدى مكتب الأمم المتحدة والمنظمات الدولية الأخرى في جنيف تحياتها إلى مفوضية الأمم المتحدة السامية لحقوق الإنسان، وتشرف بأن تحيل طيه تعليقات حكومة اليونان على البيان الخطي المقدم من "اتحاد أترك تراقيا الغربية في أوروبا"، وهو منظمة غير حكومية تتمتع بمركز استشاري خاص (A/HRC/40/NGO/66) (انظر المرفق).

وتطلب البعثة الدائمة لليونان إلى المفوضية السامية أن تتكرم بتعميم هذه المذكرة الشفوية والنص المرفق بها كوثيقة من وثائق الدورة الأربعين لمجلس حقوق الإنسان، في إطار البند ٣ من جدول الأعمال\*.

\* استُسخِص المرفق كما ورد، وباللغة التي قُدم بها فقط.



الرجاء إعادة الاستعمال

GE.19-06049(A)



\* 1 9 0 6 0 4 9 \*

## **Annex to the note verbale dated 28 March 2019 from the Permanent Mission of Greece at Geneva addressed to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights**

### **Reply to the written statement of the NGO “Federation of Western Thrace Turks in Europe”**

The non-governmental organization “Federation of Western Thrace Turks in Europe” has circulated a written statement regarding the freedom of association in Greece and “the problem of execution of ECtHR judgments concerning the Turkish community in western Thrace”.

First of all, it is to be noted that the above-mentioned NGO continues to use inaccurately the term “Turkish community” in Thrace, instead of “Muslim minority”, which is the correct term used in the 1923 Treaty of Lausanne which established the status of the said religious minority in Greece.

Further to fully complying with the relevant provisions of the Lausanne Treaty, Greece’s policy and legislation reflect and implement contemporary human rights norms and standards, the very values of the European Union and its *acquis*, aimed at improving the living conditions of the members of the minority and their smooth integration into all aspects of both local and national society.

Greece’s commitment to the preservation of the rule of law and the right of freedom of association applies to all citizens without ethnic, cultural or religious discrimination, in compliance with the existing national and international legal frameworks.

In Thrace there is a thriving civil society comprising a large number of Muslim minority associations and NGOs that have been registered by the competent courts. Over the last 10 years, over 50 minority associations have been registered by domestic courts in the region of Thrace (e.g. the “Cultural and educational association of the Minority of Western Thrace” in 2007 and the association “Solidarity-Development of Greek Muslim citizens whose mother tongue is Turkish” in 2015).

With regard to the cases mentioned by the NGO “Federation of Western Thrace Turks in Europe”, we note that Law 4491/2017, adopted on 10 October 2017, allows (through the amendment of para. 1 of Art. 758 of the Code of Civil Procedure) the reopening of proceedings in cases in which the European Court of Human Rights has found a violation of the right to a fair trial or a substantive right under the Convention – originating in a domestic court judgment issued in a non-contentious procedure.

Moreover, a transitional provision was adopted allowing for the reopening of proceedings in cases, such as the present ones, where the ECtHR had found violations before the entry into force of the above legislative amendment.

The allegation that the new law has introduced a “strict limitation on civic space” through restrictions stipulated in the law is completely misleading, since the restrictions provided for in the Greek law are those foreseen in the ECHR itself in the exercise of substantive rights, such as the protection of national security, public order, public health, etc.

Although the Court of First Instance and the Court of Appeal of Thrace have dismissed the new requests by the minority associations based on Law 4491/2017, an overall assessment of the implementation of this law can only be made after the completion of the ongoing judicial procedures, i.e. after the relevant irrevocable decisions of the Court of Cassation.

Greece will continue its ongoing efforts to ensure that the decisions by domestic courts are fully and effectively aligned with the ECtHR case law.