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resolution 16/21**

Greece

The present report is a compilation of the information contained in reports of the treaty bodies and special procedures, including observations and comments by the State concerned, in reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and in other relevant official United Nations documents. It is presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints. For the full texts, please refer to the documents referenced. The report does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights other than those contained in public reports and statements issued by the Office. It follows the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council in its decision 17/119. Information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the periodicity of the review, and developments during that period.



I. Background and framework

A. Scope of international obligations¹

1. International human rights treaties²

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Action after review</i>	<i>Not ratified/not accepted</i>
<i>Ratification, accession or succession</i>	ICERD (1970)	OP-CAT (2014)	ICRMW
	ICESCR (1985)	CRPD (2012)	
	ICCPR (1997)	ICPPED (2015)	
	ICCPR-OP 2 (1997)		
	CEDAW (1983)		
	CAT (1988)		
	CRC (1993)		
	OP-CRC-AC (2003)		
	OP-CRC-SC (2008)		
<i>Reservations and/or declarations</i>	ICCPR-OP 2 (reservation, art. 2, 1997)	CRPD (reservation, art. 27 (1), 2012)	
	OP-CRC-AC (binding declaration under art. 3 (2): 18 years, 2003)		
<i>Complaints procedures, inquiries and urgent action³</i>	ICCPR-OP 1 (1997)	OP-CRPD, art. 6 (2012)	ICERD, art. 14 OP-ICESCR
	OP-CEDAW, art. 8 (2002)		ICCPR, art. 41
	CAT, arts. 20, 21 and 22 (1988)		OP-CRC-IC ICRMW ICPPED, arts. 31 and 32

2. Other main relevant international instruments

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Action after review</i>	<i>Not ratified</i>
<i>Ratification, accession or succession</i>	Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide		
	Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court		
	Palermo Protocol ⁴		
	Conventions on refugees and stateless persons (except 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness) ⁵		1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness
	Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Additional Protocols thereto ⁶		
	ILO fundamental conventions ⁷		ILO Conventions Nos. 169 and 189 ⁸
			Convention against Discrimination in Education

1. In 2012 and 2013, the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Committee against Torture encouraged Greece to ratify ICRMW.⁹

2. In 2012 and 2015, the Committee on the Rights of the Child, the Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights, and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights encouraged Greece to ratify OP-ICESCR.¹⁰

3. In 2012, the Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Greece ratify OP-CRC-IC and the ILO Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189).¹¹

4. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reiterated the recommendation from the first universal periodic review cycle that Greece ratify the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.¹² The Committee on the Rights of the Child also recommended ratification of that Convention.¹³

5. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) strongly encouraged Greece to ratify the Convention against Discrimination in Education.¹⁴

B. Institutional and human rights infrastructure and policy measures

Status of national human rights institutions¹⁵

<i>National human rights institution</i>	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Status during present cycle¹⁶</i>
National Commission for Human Rights	A (2010)	A (2010) ¹⁷

6. The Independent Expert on foreign debt and human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights, recommended that a comprehensive impact assessment be undertaken of the structural adjustment programme, including an evaluation of past failures to protect vulnerable persons and ex-ante forecasts of the social and human rights impacts that particular adjustment measures would have. He called for the memorandum of understanding on the adjustment programmes to be interpreted in the light of the human rights obligations assumed by Greece and the recommendations of national and international human rights mechanisms.¹⁸

7. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was concerned that the Ombudsman's resources had been drastically cut at a time when there might be more necessity than ever to have a very active ombudsman.¹⁹ The Special Rapporteur on migrants, the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and the Independent Expert on foreign debt and human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights, had related observations; the Working Group and the Independent Expert also recommended increasing resources for the National Commission for Human Rights.²⁰

8. The Committee on the Rights of the Child appreciated the activities undertaken by the Children's Rights Department of the Ombudsman and recommended that Greece ensure the continuity of the mandate of the Department by providing it with adequate financial resources.²¹

9. That Committee noted with concern that the National Observatory for the Rights of Children, which had been established in 2001, was still not fully operational and that its coordinating role had not been properly defined.²²

10. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that all important policymakers in Greece cooperate in setting up a mechanism to fully evaluate the impact on women of the measures taken during the economic and financial crisis.²³

11. That Committee urged Greece to ensure that the Observatory Mechanism to Monitor the Implementation of Gender Equality Policies in Public Activity received the resources necessary to accomplish its mandate.²⁴

II. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

12. In 2014, Greece submitted a midterm report on the implementation of recommendations from the first universal periodic review.²⁵

A. Cooperation with treaty bodies

1. Reporting status

<i>Treaty body</i>	<i>Concluding observations included in previous review</i>	<i>Latest report submitted since previous review</i>	<i>Latest concluding observations</i>	<i>Reporting status</i>
Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	August 2009	2015	-	Combined twentieth to twenty-second reports pending consideration.
Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	May 2004	2012	October 2015	Third report due in 2020

<i>Treaty body</i>	<i>Concluding observations included in previous review</i>	<i>Latest report submitted since previous review</i>	<i>Latest concluding observations</i>	<i>Reporting status</i>
Human Rights Committee	March 2005	2014	November 2015	Third report due in 2020
Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women	February 2007		February 2013	Eighth report due in 2017
Committee against Torture	November 2004		May 2012	Seventh report due in 2016
Committee on the Rights of the Child	February 2002	2011 (OP-CRC-SC)	June 2012 (CRC, OP-CRC- AC and OP-CRC-SC)	Combined fourth to sixth reports due in 2017
Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	-	2015	-	Initial report pending consideration
Committee on Enforced Disappearances	-	-	-	Initial report due in 2017

2. Responses to specific follow-up requests by treaty bodies

Concluding observations

<i>Treaty body</i>	<i>Due in</i>	<i>Subject matter</i>	<i>Submitted in</i>
Human Rights Committee	2016	Excessive use of force and ill-treatment; unaccompanied minors; expulsion of asylum seekers and undocumented immigrants. ²⁶	--
Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women	2015	Sexual and reproductive health; and women and girls in detention. ²⁷	2015. ²⁸ Follow-up dialogue ongoing.
The Committee against Torture	2013	Conducting prompt, impartial and effective investigations; prosecuting suspects and sanctioning perpetrators of torture or ill-treatment; conditions of detention and administrative detention of asylum-seekers and migrants. ²⁹	2013. ³⁰ Follow-up dialogue ongoing.

Views

<i>Treaty body</i>	<i>Number of views</i>	<i>Status</i>
Human Rights Committee	4 ³¹	Follow-up dialogue ongoing for three cases. ³² In 2014, follow-up dialogue was suspended with a finding of unsatisfactory implementation of its recommendation for one case. ³³

B. Cooperation with special procedures³⁴

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Current status</i>
<i>Standing invitation</i>	Yes	Yes
<i>Visits undertaken</i>	Torture	Migrants ³⁵
	Minority issues	Arbitrary detention ³⁶
	Sale of children	Foreign debt
		Racism
<i>Visits agreed to in principle</i>		Food
		Independence of judges and lawyers
		Adequate housing
<i>Visits requested</i>		Migrants
<i>Responses to letters of allegation and urgent appeals</i>	During the period under review, six communications were sent. The Government replied to five communications.	
<i>Follow-up reports and missions</i>	Torture ³⁷	

C. Cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

13. Greece contributed financially to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in 2011, 2013 and 2014.³⁸

III. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

A. Equality and non-discrimination

14. The Committee on the Rights of the Child expressed concern that schools kept records on the religion of students, that religion was mentioned in leaving certificates and that requests for exemption from religious classes were not always granted.³⁹

15. In 2015, the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance noted that the economic crisis had

resulted in further discrimination against the most vulnerable groups, such as migrants, refugees, asylum seekers, Roma and lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender communities.⁴⁰ The Special Rapporteur on migrants recommended that the Government investigate all cases of xenophobic violence and attacks against migrants, including any law enforcement involvement in those crimes.⁴¹ The Human Rights Committee recommended that Greece review its legislation to ensure that all advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred was prohibited by law. Greece should take effective measures to improve the reporting of hate crimes.⁴²

16. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was concerned about persistent discrimination against persons with immigrant backgrounds and Roma, particularly in employment, education, health care and housing.⁴³

17. The Special Rapporteur on migrants recommended that the Government initiate a strong public discourse on social diversity and inclusion,⁴⁴ conduct public campaigns on racism and xenophobia and include human rights education and awareness-raising in the educational curriculum of public schools.⁴⁵

18. The Committee on the Rights of the Child expressed concern at persistent discrimination against Roma children, children of Turkish origin, children belonging to the Muslim community of Thrace, and children from groups identifying themselves as belonging to the Macedonian minority.⁴⁶

19. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was concerned about the social exclusion and vulnerability of women belonging to the Muslim community in Thrace, Roma women, migrant women and rural women.⁴⁷

20. The Human Rights Committee noted with concern the discrimination faced by persons with disabilities, in particular with regards to access to education, employment and health services.⁴⁸ The Committee on the Rights of the Child made related recommendations concerning children.⁴⁹

21. The Human Rights Committee remained concerned about the prevalence of stereotypes and prejudice against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons. In particular, it was concerned about the lack of adequate official response to complaints related to discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity.⁵⁰

B. Right to life, liberty and security of person

22. The Committee against Torture recommended that Greece incorporate in its criminal law a definition of torture that was in strict conformity with the Convention.⁵¹

23. The Committee expressed concern at reports of ill-treatment of undocumented migrants, asylum seekers and Roma by law enforcement officials, including in detention facilities and in the context of regular police checks in the streets.⁵² The Human Rights Committee was concerned about reports of allegations of ill-treatment in the context of the expulsion of immigrants and in pre-removal centres.⁵³

24. The Committee against Torture expressed serious concern at persistent allegations of torture and ill-treatment by law enforcement officials during arrest or detention, including on the premises of the Criminal Investigation Departments.⁵⁴

25. That Committee reiterated its concern at continuing allegations of excessive use of force by law enforcement officials, often related to the policing of demonstrations and crowd control.⁵⁵

26. The Committee also reiterated its serious concern at the failure of the authorities to improve the conditions of detention in police stations and prisons. It was particularly

concerned that the level of prison overcrowding remained alarming. Greece should ensure that detention conditions were in conformity with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners⁵⁶ and ensure that a system for monitoring all detention facilities was set up.⁵⁷

27. The Human Rights Committee recommended that Greece ensure, in cooperation with its regional and international partners, decent living conditions in all reception and detention centres for migrants and asylum seekers by providing adequate health-care services, food, sanitary conditions and access to transportation.⁵⁸

28. The Working Group on Arbitrary Detention expressed the view that much remained to be done to ensure full respect for the human rights of migrants and asylum seekers in Greece. A proper network for the reception of arrivals, adequate physical and sanitary conditions in the centres and adequate procedures for repatriation seemed to be lacking.⁵⁹ The Human Rights Committee expressed its concern over the inadequate conditions of detention facilities in which unaccompanied minors were held, including their placement with adults. Greece should ensure that unaccompanied minors who entered the country in an irregular manner were not detained, or were held in detention only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest period of time necessary, and that they were segregated from adults.⁶⁰

29. With regard to the vast number of round-up operations leading to the detention by the police of foreigners and members of the Roma community, the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention recalled that any detention on discriminatory grounds constituted arbitrary detention and, furthermore, that detention without any legal basis might also render the detention arbitrary.⁶¹

30. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women urged Greece to ensure the strict enforcement of national legislation on violence against women, to encourage women to report incidents of domestic and sexual violence and to ensure that victims had access to immediate means of redress and protection and that perpetrators were prosecuted and punished.⁶²

31. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned about reports that children with disabilities at the Children's Care Centre in Lechaina were living under inhumane and unacceptable conditions, including that they were systematically sedated and subject to such practices as being tied to their beds, and that cage beds were used, owing to a shortage of staff.⁶³

32. That Committee recommended that Greece develop and implement a national strategy for children living and/or working on the streets, aimed at prevention, support and social integration, as well as holistic programmes for children in street situations.⁶⁴

33. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights remained concerned at the incidence of child labour, including forced begging and informal and dangerous work on the streets, and that children in such situations were exposed to exploitation and trafficking in persons.⁶⁵

34. The Human Rights Committee reiterated its recommendations that Greece strengthen its preventive measures, increase victim identification and protection, including by considering the establishment of a national database of trafficking victims, and systematically and vigorously investigate allegations of trafficking in persons, prosecute and punish those responsible and provide effective remedies to victims.⁶⁶ The Committee against Torture made related observations.⁶⁷ The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women called upon Greece to address the root causes of trafficking and prostitution and to ensure the rehabilitation and social integration of victims, including by providing them with shelter and assistance.⁶⁸

35. The Human Rights Committee was concerned about reported cases of migrants working in slavery-like conditions in the agricultural sector, and stated that Greece should review its laws and regulations to ensure full protection against forced labour for all categories of workers, and ensure effective oversight of labour conditions.⁶⁹

36. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned at the persistent criminalization of begging by children. It urged Greece to decriminalize begging by children while taking steps to ensure that such a change would not be exploited by adults.⁷⁰

C. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

37. The Independent Expert on foreign debt and human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights, stated that Greece should not limit access to justice in times of crisis. While judicial reforms should be aimed at reducing the time between filing a case and receiving a judicial decision, they should not impose new barriers that prevented rights holders from seeking judicial relief, and legal aid should be more broadly available to those who lacked sufficient means.⁷¹

38. The Human Rights Committee was concerned about the excessively long procedure for applying for legal aid or waivers from judicial fees, the increase in judicial fees for proceedings relating to criminal complaints, the lack of clarity with respect to which crimes prosecuted ex officio were exempt from fees and undue delays in civil and criminal trial procedures.⁷²

39. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women remained concerned that women generally did not benefit from adequate and fair access to justice, while noting the adoption of the Law No.4055/2012 abolishing certain fees for victims of domestic and sexual violence.⁷³

40. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Greece strengthen its efforts, including in respect of legislation, to ensure that children's views were heard and taken into consideration in all judicial, administrative and other decisions affecting them and in accordance with the child's age and maturity.⁷⁴

41. The Committee against Torture recommended that Greece strengthen its efforts in respect of redress for victims of torture and ill-treatment, including compensation and the means for as full rehabilitation as possible, and develop a specific programme of assistance.⁷⁵

42. The Special Rapporteur on racism welcomed the creation of the Public Prosecutors for Acts of Racist Violence operating in Athens and Thessaloniki, and called for their expansion throughout the country. He stated that he was pleased to notice that special police units had been set up to assist victims of racist violence and other xenophobic crimes. He also stated that victims of racist and xenophobic violence needed to be better protected, as had been done in the case of victims of human trafficking, and recommended that the Government extend protection measures such as residence permits to allow such victims to lodge complaints and to testify at trials of alleged perpetrators.⁷⁶

43. In 2012, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment welcomed Law 3938/2011 establishing, within the Ministry of Citizen Protection, an office responsible for collecting, recording and investigating complaints of acts of torture and ill-treatment. He urged the Government to establish an independent mechanism for the investigation of allegations of torture and other forms of ill-treatment by police officers under an authority other than that Ministry and to ensure that police detention was subject to rigid time limits and judicial review by a court.⁷⁷

44. The Working Group on Arbitrary Detention observed that, despite the constitutional provision establishing limits for pre-trial detention, accused persons often spent relatively long periods in such detention, even several years. It found that this was one of the main reasons for the serious overcrowding witnessed in Greek prisons, which had become a chronic problem.⁷⁸ The Working Group recommended that the Government reform the judicial system to guarantee that all persons in pretrial detention received a fair and speedy trial;⁷⁹ consider the possibility of decriminalizing certain offences, reducing prison sentences, and applying non-custodial measures in order to combat the severe overcrowding in prisons and the inappropriate utilization of police stations to hold detainees for periods beyond 72 hours;⁸⁰ and significantly improve detention conditions and procedural safeguards, and develop appropriate regulations for all detention facilities, in accordance with international human rights standards.⁸¹ The Committee on the Rights of the Child made similar observations in relation to children.⁸²

45. The Human Rights Committee was concerned that the right to legal counsel from the very outset of deprivation of liberty was not systematically accorded as a matter of course in legal proceedings and that ex officio counsel might play a passive role during interrogations.⁸³

46. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned that children 15 years of age might be held in custody and that a penal sentence of 10-15 years could be imposed upon them.⁸⁴

47. That Committee was also concerned at the lack of protection in the Criminal Code for minors 15-18 years of age.⁸⁵

D. Right to privacy, marriage and family life

48. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Greece consider reviewing the Family Law, with a view to extending existing legal provisions to couples living in de facto unions, and introducing provisions regulating the distribution of property to ensure women's equal share in all property accumulated during the relationship.⁸⁶

49. That Committee was concerned about the non-application of the general law of Greece to the Muslim community of Thrace regarding marriage and inheritance, as well as the persistence of polygamy and early marriage in the Muslim and Roma communities.⁸⁷

50. The Committee on the Rights of the Child expressed concern that a persistent number of Roma children were still unregistered and that some children were registered only with their parents' last name, and that the line for the first name remained blank, with an abbreviation "AKO" (awaiting baptism).⁸⁸

51. That Committee was concerned at the arbitrary transliteration of Turkish names on identity cards.⁸⁹

52. The Committee expressed its concern at the widespread use of institutionalization and the low rate of foster care in Greece,⁹⁰ and noted with concern that, in the context of the current crisis, an increasing number of children were removed from their families or were placed in institutions because the parents no longer had the means to support them.⁹¹

53. The Committee was also concerned at the lengthy procedures and delays in adoption processes.⁹²

54. The Committee was further concerned at the revelation of the identity of either victims or perpetrators of crimes in the media through the publication of data from the court records of cases involving minors, while their cases were being examined by court.⁹³

E. Freedom of religion or belief, expression, association and peaceful assembly, and right to participate in public and political life

55. The Human Rights Committee recommended that Greece review its legislation to encompass an alternative to military service that was accessible to all conscientious objectors and was not punitive or discriminatory. Greece should avoid repetitive punishment and consider placing the assessment of applications for conscientious objector status under the control of the civilian authorities.⁹⁴

56. UNESCO recommended that Greece decriminalize defamation and place it solely within a civil code that was in accordance with international standards, and that it introduce and strengthen self-regulatory mechanisms for the media.⁹⁵

57. The Human Rights Committee was concerned that during demonstrations peaceful demonstrators and journalists were reportedly threatened, intimidated and harassed by members of extremist groups.⁹⁶

58. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was concerned that, in the election of September 2015, the representation of women in the Hellenic Parliament had reached only 19 per cent.⁹⁷ The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women called upon Greece to establish adequate quotas with the aim of accelerating the equal representation of women in all areas of public and professional life and to systematically implement the 30 per cent quota in the civil service boards.⁹⁸

F. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

59. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was concerned about the potential negative impact on women of employment legislation passed in 2010 and 2011 which had resulted in women being offered part time and rotation work in many cases with reduced levels of pay. The Committee urged Greece to review and analyse the impact of the new legislation on women's opportunities in the labour market and make necessary amendments to ensure equal participation.⁹⁹

60. The Human Rights Committee was concerned about the disproportionate impact on women of the economic crisis and the austerity measures adopted, in particular the high unemployment rate among women, which exceeded 28 per cent (compared with 21.5 per cent among men).¹⁰⁰ The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women urged Greece to enhance female access to the labour market, eliminate occupational segregation, both horizontal and vertical, and adopt measures to narrow and close the wage gap between women and men and make sure that female wages and pensions were not below the poverty limits.¹⁰¹

61. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was concerned that the unemployment rate was exceptionally high, disproportionately affecting youth, whose unemployment rate was around 50 per cent. The Committee was particularly concerned about long-term unemployment, which affected 73 per cent of all unemployed persons in Greece.¹⁰²

62. The Committee was also concerned about the reductions of the minimum wage resulting from the austerity measures taken, particularly in respect of young workers' salaries, and that the current level of the minimum wage was not sufficient to provide a decent living.¹⁰³

63. The Committee expressed concern about the absence of comprehensive legislation that fully protected the rights of domestic workers, and at the conditions of work, including

pay and working terms, being laid down through individual agreements between employers and domestic workers.¹⁰⁴

64. The Committee was concerned about the new legal framework on the right to collective bargaining, which might put employees in a disadvantaged position in the determination of wages and working conditions by direct negotiation.¹⁰⁵

G. Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living

65. The Independent Expert on foreign debt and human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights, considered that Greece needed debt relief in order to trigger socially inclusive growth, reform public services and close gaps in its social welfare net. He made recommendations on the reform of the social security and pension systems, including the need to introduce a means-tested guaranteed minimum income scheme and a means-tested housing benefit.¹⁰⁶ The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended that Greece reconsider cuts to benefits from non-contributory schemes insofar as they affected the most disadvantaged and marginalized groups, and reverse the cuts on contributory social security benefits as soon as possible.¹⁰⁷

66. That Committee was concerned about the sharp increase since 2010 in the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion, reaching 36 per cent in 2013, and about the high poverty rates among the most disadvantaged and marginalized individuals and groups.¹⁰⁸

67. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Greece design public policies aimed particularly at addressing, both in the short term and in a sustained manner, the problem of increasing child poverty.¹⁰⁹

68. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended that Greece ensure access to adequate housing for Roma, inter alia by regularizing “irregular” houses where possible and ensuring that adequate resources were allocated to increase the supply of social housing units. It also recommended that Greece ensure that Roma communities were consulted throughout eviction procedures, afforded due process guarantees and provided with alternative accommodation or compensation enabling them to acquire adequate accommodation.¹¹⁰

69. That Committee recommended that Greece take policy and financial measures to expand the availability and quality of social housing for homeless persons and low-income families.¹¹¹

H. Right to health

70. The Independent Expert on foreign debt and human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights, stated that a basic package of health-care services should be made available to all, irrespective of social insurance affiliation, at zero or near-zero cost.¹¹² The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was concerned about the severe impact of the financial crises on the health system, especially in the mental-health sector, which had led to a decrease in health expenditure and critical understaffing of the health system.¹¹³ The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned that the right to health and access to health services was not respected for all children, with regard to the fact that some health services had to be paid in cash and in advance.¹¹⁴

71. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was concerned at the rising number of HIV/AIDS cases and a stark increase in the number of people dying of HIV/AIDS. The Committee urged Greece to promote education on sexual and

reproductive health and rights, especially targeting adolescent girls and boys, in order to foster responsible sexual behaviour, and prevention of early pregnancies and sexually transmitted infections, including HIV-AIDS.¹¹⁵ The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights noted with concern the increase in the number of HIV infections reported among injecting drug users.¹¹⁶

72. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was concerned that Greece had a very high rate of abortion and very low use of high quality, efficient methods of contraception, which meant that women resorted to abortions as a method of family planning.¹¹⁷

I. Right to education

73. The Committee on the Rights of the Child welcomed the issuance of the new circular 6/23/2010 on the right of every single child living in Greece to enrol in school, regardless of residence status. The Committee expressed concern at the persistence of the limited access of Roma children to school, their limited enrolment and segregation in schools.¹¹⁸ The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights noted positive measures, such as the education priority zones project, and recommended that Greece take measures to increase the attendance rates of Roma students and their retention in school by, inter alia, providing sufficient comprehensive measures to cover education-related expenses and raising awareness of the importance of education among Roma families.¹¹⁹

74. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was concerned at the very low level of school attendance and the high dropout rates among Roma and migrant girls and those belonging to the Muslim minority in Thrace. The Committee recommended that Greece ensure equal access for girls and women to all levels of education in all regions, and for girls of all minority groups, including through temporary special measures.¹²⁰

75. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was concerned at reports indicating that only 15 per cent of children with disabilities went to school.¹²¹

J. Minorities

76. The Special Rapporteur on racism stated that, while the vast majority of the Roma of Greece were Greek citizens, they continued to face discrimination and remain economically and socially vulnerable. While taking note of the strategy for Roma integration, he called upon the Government to take into account and urgently implement the numerous recommendations of his predecessors from United Nations and European mechanisms.¹²² The Human Rights Committee reiterated its concern regarding de facto discrimination against Roma, and stated that Greece should fully implement the National Roma Integration Strategy.¹²³

77. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Committee against Torture noted with concern that the Muslim religious minority in western Thrace was the only recognized minority in the country. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights encouraged Greece to revisit its narrow interpretation of “minorities”.¹²⁴

78. The Human Rights Committee was concerned at the insufficient guarantees for the equal and effective enjoyment of culture, profession and practice of religion and use of language by all persons, including those claiming to belong to ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities.¹²⁵

79. The Committee recommended that Greece expedite its measures to register associations of distinct communities, including those claiming minority group status.¹²⁶

K. Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers

80. The Special Rapporteur on migrants recommended that the Government ensure that Greek legislation fully respect the human rights of migrants, noting in particular that irregular migration should be decriminalized.¹²⁷

81. The Special Rapporteur on torture welcomed the adoption of law 3907/2011, establishing reception centres and an independent asylum service.¹²⁸ UNHCR, noting the adoption of the law, as well as the recommendations from the first universal periodic review, was concerned that reception arrangements continued to be inadequate. It recommended, *inter alia*, that Greece draft a national action plan for the reception of asylum seekers that took into account newly revised European Union legislation, as well as the standards set by the relevant jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights, and ensure that the plan was based on current capacities and gaps, realistic numbers of applications, available and required resources and stakeholders, and that it defined actions and indicators within a specified timeframe.¹²⁹ The Special Rapporteur urged the Government to pass the directive that would process the backlog of first-instance asylum cases and to ensure a speedy transition to the implementation of the pending draft law on refugees and asylum seekers.¹³⁰

82. The Working Group on Arbitrary Detention recommended that the Government end the policy of systematic detention of all migrants in an irregular situation, and that it always consider less coercive measures before resorting to detention.¹³¹ The Human Rights Committee noted the recent policy of releasing persons whose detention had exceeded six months. It was concerned about reported cases of persons detained for longer periods.¹³² The Working Group, UNHCR and the Special Rapporteur on migrants made further recommendations to ensure the rights of detained migrants, including their rights to be informed, in writing in a language that they understood, of the reasons for their detention; to communicate with lawyers, UNHCR or consular services; to receive free legal assistance; to file asylum claims; to challenge their detention; and to have access to proper medical care, clothes and hygiene facilities.¹³³

83. The Special Rapporteur on racism, while welcoming the recent progress made in improving the general conditions of irregular migrants who had been placed in detention facilities, and in releasing many of them, noted with concern that in some situations individuals subjected to immigration removal who had committed criminal offences were also detained in those facilities, together with individuals who were being held for administrative migration offences.¹³⁴

84. UNHCR noted the recommendations from the first universal periodic review on the protection of unaccompanied minor immigrants. It also noted that, despite some improvements, such protection remained severely defective, particularly because, *inter alia*, no authority had been assigned full competency for the oversight of issues related to them and for coordination between authorities.¹³⁵ The establishment of a procedure for the determination of the best interests of the child remained unaddressed.¹³⁶ The Human Rights Committee expressed its concern over the difficulties faced by Greece in assigning guardianship and in determining the age of unaccompanied minors.¹³⁷ The Working Group on Arbitrary Detention indicated that the Government should refrain from detaining unaccompanied children and families with children¹³⁸

85. The Special Rapporteur on racism stated that a concerted solution needed to be reached among European countries to address the complex challenge of mass migration

across the southern borders and seas of Europe. The Special Rapporteur also noted that countries already severely affected by the economic crisis could not on their own deal with that challenge and that the partnership of their more prosperous partners was urgently needed.¹³⁹

86. The Human Rights Committee was concerned about reports of the continuing practice of informal returns, also known as “push-backs”, at land and sea borders, without sufficient guarantees of respect for the principle of non-refoulement.¹⁴⁰ The Committee recommended that Greece ensure that all persons applying for international protection were given access to a fair and full refugee determination procedure, had access to counsel and an interpreter from the outset of the procedure and that, in all cases involving refoulement, appeals to courts had a suspensive effect. Greece was encouraged, in consultation with its international and regional partners and neighbours, to allow migrants wishing to enter its territory to have access to safe entry points, where their asylum claims could be evaluated.¹⁴¹

87. UNHCR noted that there was no national statelessness determination procedure and urged Greece to adopt specific legislation establishing such a procedure. While noting the amendment of the Greek Nationality Code in 2015 as a positive step, it recommended that Greece accede to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and amend the Greek Nationality Code accordingly.¹⁴²

Notes

¹ Unless indicated otherwise, the status of ratification of instruments listed in the table may be found on the official website of the United Nations Treaty Collection database, Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, <http://treaties.un.org/>. Please also refer to the United Nations compilation on Greece from the previous cycle (A/HRC/WG.6/11/GRC/2).

² The following abbreviations have been used in the present document:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD
ICPPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

- ³ Individual complaints: ICCPR-OP 1, art. 1; OP-CEDAW, art. 1; OP-CRPD, art. 1; OP-ICESCR, art. 1; OP-CRC-IC, art. 5; ICERD, art. 14; CAT, art. 22; ICRMW, art. 77; and ICPPED, art. 31. Inquiry procedure: OP-CEDAW, art. 8; CAT, art. 20; ICPPED, art. 33; OP-CRPD, art. 6; OP-ICESCR, art. 11; and OP-CRC-IC, art. 13. Inter-State complaints: ICCPR, art. 41; ICRMW, art. 76; ICPPED, art. 32; CAT, art. 21; OP-ICESCR, art. 10; and OP-CRC-IC, art. 12. Urgent action: ICPPED, art. 30.
- ⁴ Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.
- ⁵ 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol and 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons.
- ⁶ Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (First Convention); Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea (Second Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (Third Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Convention); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem (Protocol III). For the official status of ratifications, see International Committee of the Red Cross, www.icrc.org/IHL.
- ⁷ International Labour Organization (ILO) Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29); Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105); Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87); Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98); Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100); Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111); Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138); Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182).
- ⁸ ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169); and Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189).
- ⁹ See A/HRC/23/46/Add.4, para. 90; CEDAW/C/GRC/CO/7, para. 44; CAT/C/GRC/CO/5-6, para. 29; and CRC/C/GRC/CO/2-3, para. 73.
- ¹⁰ See CRC/C/GRC/CO/2-3, para. 73; end-of-mission statement of the Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights, following his visit to Greece (issued on 8 December 2015), available from www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=16852&LangID=E; and E/C.12/GRC/CO/2, para. 45.
- ¹¹ See CRC/C/GRC/CO/2-3, para. 73.
- ¹² Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) submission for the review of Greece, p. 14. See also A/HRC/18/13, para. 84.8 (Slovakia); and A/HRC/18/13/Add.1.
- ¹³ See CRC/C/GRC/CO/2-3, para. 73.
- ¹⁴ See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) submission for the universal periodic review of Greece, para. 55.
- ¹⁵ According to article 5 of the rules of procedure of the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights Sub-Committee on Accreditation, the classifications for accreditation used by the Sub-Committee are: A: voting member (fully in compliance with each of the Paris Principles); B: non-voting member (not fully in compliance with each of the Paris Principles or insufficient information provided to make a determination); and C: no status (not in compliance with the Paris Principles).
- ¹⁶ The list of national human rights institutions with accreditation status granted by the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights is available from <http://nhri.ohchr.org/EN/Documents/Status%20Accreditation%20Chart.pdf>.
- ¹⁷ Consideration of the reaccreditation of the National Commission for Human Rights was deferred to 2016. Report and recommendations of the session of the Sub-Committee on Accreditation of the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights held in Geneva from 16 to 20 March 2015, pp. 3 and 29-34, available from <http://nhri.ohchr.org/EN/AboutUs/ICCAccreditation/Documents/SCA%20MARCH%202015%20FINAL%20REPORT%20-%20ENGLISH.pdf>.

- ¹⁸ End-of-mission statement of the Independent Expert on foreign debt and human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights.
- ¹⁹ See CEDAW/C/GRC/CO/7, para. 10. See also A/HRC/23/46/Add.4, para. 92; A/HRC/27/48/Add.2, para. 134; and end-of-mission statement of the Independent Expert on foreign debt and human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights.
- ²⁰ See A/HRC/27/48/Add.2, para. 134; A/HRC/23/46/Add.4, para. 92; and end-of-mission statement of the Independent Expert on foreign debt and human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights.
- ²¹ See CRC/C/GRC/CO/2-3, paras. 15 and 16.
- ²² Ibid., para. 11.
- ²³ See CEDAW/C/GRC/CO/7, para. 40. See also paras. 10 and 11.
- ²⁴ Ibid., para. 11 (b).
- ²⁵ Available from www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/UPRImplementation.aspx.
- ²⁶ See CCPR/C/GRC/CO/2, para. 46.
- ²⁷ See CEDAW/C/GRC/CO/7, para. 45.
- ²⁸ CEDAW/C/GRC/CO/7/Add.1.
- ²⁹ See CAT/C/GRC/CO/5-6, para. 32.
- ³⁰ CAT/C/GRC/CO/5-6/Add.1.
- ³¹ See CCPR/C/105/D/1558/2007, para. 10; CCPR/C/99/D/1799/2008, para. 7; CCPR/C/93/D/1486/2006 and CCPR/C/86/D/1070/2002.
- ³² CCPR/C/105/D/1558/2007, see A/68/40; CCPR/C/93/D/1486/2006, see A/68/40; and CCPR/C/86/D/1070/2002, see A/68/40..
- ³³ CCPR/C/99/D/1799/2008; A/70/40.
- ³⁴ For the titles of special procedure mandate holders, see www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Welcomepage.aspx
- ³⁵ A/HRC/23/46/Add.4 and A/HRC/23/46/Add.5.
- ³⁶ A/HRC/27/48/Add.2 and A/HRC/27/48/Add.6.
- ³⁷ A/HRC/19/61/Add.3.
- ³⁸ OHCHR annual reports for 2011, 2013 and 2014.
- ³⁹ See CRC/C/GRC/CO/2-3, paras. 34-35.
- ⁴⁰ Press statement of the Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance Mutuma Ruteere, 8 May 2015, available from www.ohchr.org/en/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=15943&LangID=E.
- ⁴¹ See A/HRC/23/46/Add.4, para. 105.
- ⁴² See CCPR/C/GRC/CO/2, para. 14.
- ⁴³ See E/C.12/GRC/CO/2, para. 9.
- ⁴⁴ See A/HRC/23/46/Add.4, para. 107. See also press statement of the Special Rapporteur on racism, 8 May 2015; and UNESCO submission, para. 55.
- ⁴⁵ See A/HRC/23/46/Add.4, para. 109.
- ⁴⁶ See CRC/C/GRC/CO/2-3, para. 26.
- ⁴⁷ See CEDAW/C/GRC/CO/7, paras. 32-33.
- ⁴⁸ See CCPR/C/GRC/CO/2, para. 9.
- ⁴⁹ See CRC/C/GRC/CO/2-3, paras. 50-51.
- ⁵⁰ See CCPR/C/GRC/CO/2, para. 11.
- ⁵¹ See CAT/C/GRC/CO/5-6, para. 9.
- ⁵² Ibid., para. 12. See also CCPR/C/GRC/CO/2, para. 15.
- ⁵³ See CCPR/C/GRC/CO/2, para. 33.
- ⁵⁴ See CAT/C/GRC/CO/5-6, para. 10.
- ⁵⁵ Ibid., para. 11. See also CCPR/C/GRC/CO/2, para. 41.
- ⁵⁶ See CAT/C/GRC/CO/5-6, para. 14.
- ⁵⁷ Ibid., para. 17.
- ⁵⁸ See CCPR/C/GRC/CO/2, para. 28. See also E/C.12/GRC/CO/2, para. 12; and CRC/C/GRC/CO/2-3, paras. 64-65.
- ⁵⁹ See A/HRC/27/48/Add.2, para. 113.
- ⁶⁰ See CCPR/C/GRC/CO/2, paras. 31-32.
- ⁶¹ See A/HRC/27/48/Add.2, para. 117.

- ⁶² See CEDAW/C/GRC/CO/7, paras. 20-21. See also CCPR/C/GRC/CO/2, para. 20; E/C.12/GRC/CO/2, para. 28; CRC/C/GRC/CO/2-3, paras. 47-48; CAT/C/GRC/CO/5-6, para. 23, and UNESCO submission, para. 55.
- ⁶³ See CRC/C/GRC/CO/2-3, para. 50.
- ⁶⁴ Ibid., para. 67.
- ⁶⁵ See E/C.12/GRC/CO/2, para. 31.
- ⁶⁶ See CCPR/C/GRC/CO/2, para. 22.
- ⁶⁷ See CAT/C/GRC/CO/5-6, para. 24.
- ⁶⁸ See CEDAW/C/GRC/CO/7, para. 23.
- ⁶⁹ See CCPR/C/GRC/CO/2, paras. 21-22.
- ⁷⁰ See CRC/C/GRC/CO/2-3, paras. 68-69.
- ⁷¹ End-of-mission statement of the Independent Expert on foreign debt and human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights.
- ⁷² See CCPR/C/GRC/CO/2, para. 23.
- ⁷³ See CEDAW/C/GRC/CO/7, paras. 10-11.
- ⁷⁴ See CRC/C/GRC/CO/2-3, para. 31.
- ⁷⁵ See CAT/C/GRC/CO/5-6, para. 26.
- ⁷⁶ Press statement of 8 May 2015.
- ⁷⁷ See A/HRC/19/61/Add.3, para 37.
- ⁷⁸ See A/HRC/27/48/Add.2, para. 111. See also CAT/C/GRC/CO/5-6, para. 14; and CEDAW/C/GRC/CO/7, paras. 34-35.
- ⁷⁹ See A/HRC/27/48/Add.2, para. 118 (a).
- ⁸⁰ Ibid., para. 118 (b).
- ⁸¹ Ibid., para. 118 (d). See also CAT/C/GRC/CO/5-6, para. 14; and CEDAW/C/GRC/CO/7, paras. 34-35.
- ⁸² See CRC/C/GRC/CO/2-3, paras. 68-69.
- ⁸³ See CCPR/C/GRC/CO/2, para. 25.
- ⁸⁴ See CRC/C/GRC/CO/2-3, para. 68.
- ⁸⁵ Ibid.
- ⁸⁶ See CEDAW/C/GRC/CO/7, para. 37.
- ⁸⁷ Ibid., para. 36. See also CRC/C/GRC/CO/2-3, para. 9.
- ⁸⁸ See CRC/C/GRC/CO/2-3, para. 32.
- ⁸⁹ Ibid.
- ⁹⁰ Ibid., para. 42.
- ⁹¹ Ibid., para. 43.
- ⁹² Ibid., para. 45.
- ⁹³ Ibid., para. 36.
- ⁹⁴ See CCPR/C/GRC/CO/2, para. 38.
- ⁹⁵ See UNESCO submission, paras. 57-58.
- ⁹⁶ See CCPR/C/GRC/CO/2, para. 41.
- ⁹⁷ See E/C.12/GRC/CO/2, para. 15. See also E/C.12/GRC/CO/2, para. 16; and CCPR/C/GRC/CO/2, para. 7; CEDAW/C/GRC/CO/7, paras. 24-25.
- ⁹⁸ See CEDAW/C/GRC/CO/7, para. 25 (a).
- ⁹⁹ Ibid., paras. 28-29.
- ¹⁰⁰ See CCPR/C/GRC/CO/2, para. 7.
- ¹⁰¹ See CEDAW/C/GRC/CO/7, para. 29 (a).
- ¹⁰² See E/C.12/GRC/CO/2, paras. 13-14.
- ¹⁰³ Ibid., para. 19.
- ¹⁰⁴ Ibid., para. 25.
- ¹⁰⁵ Ibid., para. 21.
- ¹⁰⁶ End-of-mission statement of the Independent Expert on foreign debt and human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights.
- ¹⁰⁷ See E/C.12/GRC/CO/2, para. 24.
- ¹⁰⁸ Ibid., para. 29.
- ¹⁰⁹ See CRC/C/GRC/CO/2-3, paras. 58-59.

- ¹¹⁰ See E/C.12/GRC/CO/2, para. 34. See also CCPR/C/GRC/CO/2, para. 17; and CRC/C/GRC/CO/2-3, paras. 58-59.
- ¹¹¹ See E/C.12/GRC/CO/2, para. 34.
- ¹¹² End-of-mission statement of the Independent Expert on foreign debt and human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights.
- ¹¹³ See E/C.12/GRC/CO/2, para. 35.
- ¹¹⁴ See CRC/C/GRC/CO/2-3, paras. 52; see also CRC/C/OPSC/GRC/CO/1, paras. 21-22
- ¹¹⁵ See CEDAW/C/GRC/CO/7, paras. 30-31.
- ¹¹⁶ See E/C.12/GRC/CO/2, para. 37.
- ¹¹⁷ See CEDAW/C/GRC/CO/7, para. 30.
- ¹¹⁸ See CRC/C/GRC/CO/2-3, para. 60. See also CCPR/C/GRC/CO/2, para. 17; E/C.12/GRC/CO/2, para. 41; and UNESCO submission, para. 55.
- ¹¹⁹ See E/C.12/GRC/CO/2, paras. 41-42.
- ¹²⁰ See CEDAW/C/GRC/CO/7, paras. 26-27.
- ¹²¹ See E/C.12/GRC/CO/2, para. 39.
- ¹²² Press statement of 8 May 2015.
- ¹²³ See CCPR/C/GRC/CO/2, paras. 17-18.
- ¹²⁴ See E/C.12/GRC/CO/2, paras. 9 and 10; and CAT/C/GRC/CO/5-6, para. 12.
- ¹²⁵ See CCPR/C/GRC/CO/2, para. 43.
- ¹²⁶ Ibid., para. 40.
- ¹²⁷ See A/HRC/23/46/Add.4, para. 87.
- ¹²⁸ See A/HRC/19/61/Add.3, para. 36. See also A/HRC/18/13, paras. 83.66 (Lebanon) and 83.68 (Austria).
- ¹²⁹ UNHCR submission, pp. 9 and 11. See also A/HRC/18/13, paras. 83.80 (Denmark), 83.88 (Qatar) and 83.93 (Ecuador).
- ¹³⁰ See A/HRC/19/61/Add.3, para. 36.
- ¹³¹ See A/HRC/27/48/Add.2, para. 118 (c).
- ¹³² See CCPR/C/GRC/CO/2, para. 27.
- ¹³³ See A/HRC/27/48/Add.2, para. 118 (d) (i) and (iii).
- ¹³⁴ Press statement of 8 May 2015.
- ¹³⁵ UNHCR submission, pp. 11-12. See also A/HRC/18/13, paras. 83.79 (Norway) and 83.81 (Netherlands).
- ¹³⁶ UNHCR submission, p. 12.
- ¹³⁷ See CCPR/C/GRC/CO/2, para. 31.
- ¹³⁸ See A/HRC/27/48/Add.2, para. 130. See also A/HRC/23/46/Add.4, para. 111 (a).
- ¹³⁹ Press statement of 8 May 2015. See also A/HRC/23/46/Add.4, para. 118.
- ¹⁴⁰ See CCPR/C/GRC/CO/2, para. 33.
- ¹⁴¹ Ibid., paras. 30 and 34.
- ¹⁴² UNHCR submission, pp. 13-14. See also para. 4 of the present document.