

## ΕΡΩΤΗΣΕΙΣ

- Ποιός ο μελλοντικός ρόλος του NATO και της ΔΕΕ. Συμμετοχή Ρωσίας σε NATO.
- Σχέση ΕΕ και ΗΠΑ και κατ' ακολουθία σχέσεις ΗΠΑ με κράτη-μέλη.
- Πως βλέπετε την μελλοντική σχέση ΕΕ-ΗΠΑ.
- Τί κάνουμε για Τρομοκρατία.
- Είναι ασφαλή τα Ελληνικά Αεροδρόμια.
- Ελληνικές Μειονότητες σε Αλβανία, Τουρκία.
- Ποιά η άποψη για το Κουρδικό και το ΡΚΚ.
- Ποιές οι απόψεις-σχέσεις μας με χώρες όπως (Λιβύη, Ιράν, Ιρακ). Παρέχει η Ελλάδα άσυλο-κάλυψη σε οργανώσεις αυτών;
- Ποιά η άποψη για μουσουλμανική μειονότητα Θράκης ή άλλων υπαρκτών ή ανύπαρκτων μειονοτήτων.
- Ποιά η άποψη για Γιουγκοσλαβία, FYROM, Ονομασία.
- Ο μελλοντικός ρόλος του Πατριαρχείου και οι σχέσεις του με τους μη Έλληνες Ορθόδοξους στις ΗΠΑ και Καναδά. Η διένεξη Αρχιεπισκοπής Β+Ν Αμερικής με Πατριαρχείο. Ποιά η θέση μας.
- Η απειλή του Ισλαμισμού γύρω από Ευρώπη.
- Ελληνοτουρκικά : Διάλογος με Τουρκία  
12 μίλια  
FIR  
Σχέση 7:10
- Κυπριακό. Θέσεις μας. Διαδικασία.
- Πολιτική ιδιωτικοποιήσεων.
- Ο ρόλος της ομογένειας.
- Παραχώρηση διευκολύνσεων σε ξένες δυνάμεις ή οργανισμούς (ΗΠΑ-NATO) σε περίπτωση συρράξεων εκτός Ελλάδας γι' αντιμετώπιση κρίσεων.
- Αξιολόγηση έκβασης εκλογών ΗΠΑ και επίπτωσης στις Ελληνοαμερικανικές σχέσεις.
- Ποιές οι θέσεις μας για τον επόμενο γύρο ΠΟΕ W.T.Org.

Στρατηγείο NATO.  
Εξοητισμοί:

Ερώτηση:

ΤΙ ΚΑΝΟΥΜΕ ΓΙΑ ΤΡΟΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑ

Σχέδιο

Απάντησης:

- Greece, having repeatedly suffered the consequences of terrorist acts, demonstrates a constant concern on matters of such nature.
- Greek Governments have always strongly condemned acts of terrorism whatever the motivation and whoever the perpetrators.
- Greece has signed and ratified all international agreements relating to terrorism.
- Greece cooperates closely with the United States to banish this scourge and will spare no efforts in preventing and eliminating terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.

Ερώτηση:

ΣΧΕΣΗ Ε.Ε. ΚΑΙ ΗΠΑ

Σχέδιο

Απάντησης:

Greece attaches a great importance in the EU-US relationship, a relationship which is both intense and comprehensive. The close cooperation between EU and US today covers a very large scope of issues and is a proof of the comprehensiveness of our common interests.

The most recent example of this comprehensive relationship is the adoption of the New Transatlantic Agenda as well as the Joint EU-US Action Plan through which we coordinate our action on a series of international issues (for example Former Yugoslavia, Middle East, Cyprus and others). There are regular EU-US Summit Meetings as well as Senior officials Meetings. These meetings oversee <sup>look</sup> the work on the New Transatlantic Agenda and more particularly they oversee work on the priority actions identified in the Agenda. I can mention to you the last meeting (in Washington on 31 January 1996) which

discussed most of the current international issues that affect peace, stability and development around the world. Many ideas have been expressed there, which aim at enhancing our consultations and the efficiency of our cooperation in the respective issues.

Ερώτηση:

ΠΩΣ ΒΛΕΠΕΤΕ ΤΗΝ ΜΕΛΛΟΝΤΙΚΗ ΣΧΕΣΗ Ε.Ε. - ΗΠΑ

Σχέδιο

Απάντησης:

I am very optimistic that the efforts of the European Union and the United States in the framework of the "Transatlantic relations" will continue to be close and productive. The efforts to promote peace and stability, democracy and human rights around the world will continue to be very intensive and crucial.

We will continue the task of identifying projects that enable the EU-US common action to gain more public profile as well as produce results in the areas of common EU-US action.

Ερώτηση:

ΑΞΙΟΛΟΓΗΣΗ ΕΚΒΑΣΗΣ ΕΚΛΟΓΩΝ ΗΠΑ ΚΑΙ ΕΠΙΠΤΩΣΕΙΣ ΣΤΙΣ ΕΛΛΗΝΟΑΜΕΡΙΚΑΝΙΚΕΣ ΣΧΕΣΕΙΣ

Σχέδιο

Απάντησης:

Presidential elections in the United States are, obviously, a purely internal matter for the American people to determine. Greece has always seen the United States as a strong ally and close friend. Our shared ideals and struggles for freedom, democracy and peace have been a solid basis. These historic bonds have been strengthened with time. A very important additional element has been the Greek - American community, a solid and dynamic link between our two countries and peoples.

Ερώτηση: Ο ΡΟΛΟΣ ΤΗΣ ΟΜΟΓΕΝΕΙΑΣ

Σχέδιο

Απάντησης:

- It is historically established that the Hellenic diaspora has greatly contributed to the development of contemporary Greece.
- The Greeks all over the world - but particularly the Greek-Americans -, through their associations together with the Greek Orthodox Church, have constantly and strongly supported the principles of justice as well as human values of hellenism in dealing with questions and problems, such as the Greek-Turkish relations, the Cyprus problem, the Skopjan question, the protection of the Greek Minority in Albania.
- Due to increasing Globalization of the world economy, the Greek diaspora with its dynamism, and inventive spirit and the links of its members is expected to play an important and decisive role in the field of international economic relations.
- There are increased interest among the Greeks abroad to develop greater knowledge of the Ancient, Byzantine and Contemporary Hellenic cultural values, and this vast potential should be further encouraged.
- The Greek Government is proud of the esteem that the Americans of Greek descent are held in the U.S. This esteem is attained through hard work, belief in family values, education and devotion to the shared ideals of the Greek and American Nations.

Ερώτηση: ΘΕΣΗ ΧΩΡΑΣ ΜΑΣ ΓΙΑ ΚΟΥΡΔΙΚΟ ΖΗΤΗΜΑ

Σχέδιο

Απάντησης: It is a fact that the rigidity of the Turkish authorities in the treatment of the Kurds by suppressing their ethnic identity and the

brutality of the security forces have led larger and larger segments of the Kurdish population both within Turkey and in Western Europe to join the ranks of PKK. This has been an ominous mistake. Through these practices, the Government of Turkey failed to fulfil the expectations which they themselves had created (1991) by enunciating a very "modern", liberal approach to the reality in the Southeast. Greece believes that Ankara still holds the key of a political solution in the problem; the military method for its solution is morally untenable and practically impossible. The international community should further encourage the Government of Turkey and the Kurdish elite, to search common ground towards a political modus vivendi.

Ερώτηση:

ΘΕΣΗ ΧΩΡΑΣ ΜΑΣ ΓΙΑ ΔΡΑΣΤΗΡΙΟΠΟΙΗΣΗ ΦΙΛΟΚΟΥΡΔΙΚΩΝ ΟΡΓΑΝΩΣΕΩΝ ΣΤΗΝ ΕΛΛΑΔΑ.

Σχέδιο

Απάντησης:

Greece is one of the countries, where freedom of expression of political ideas by peaceful means is a basic human right.

All foreigners living in Greece have the right to express themselves in a free way, provided that they observe the Constitution and the laws.

Greek authorities follow very closely the activities of all foreigners in the country, do not tolerate any acts against the public order and security and are determined to engage rigorously all the legal means against those violating the laws.

Ερώτηση: ΕΠΙ ΚΑΤΗΓΟΡΙΑΣ ΟΤΙ ΣΤΗΝ ΕΛΛΑΔΑ ΥΠΑΡΧΟΥΝ "ΣΤΡΑΤΟΠΕΔΑ ΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΣΕΩΣ" ΜΑΧΗΤΩΝ ΤΟΥ ΡΚΚ.

Σχέδιο

Απάντησης: I stress categorically that there are no "camps" in Greece where "terrorists are trained and equipped". There is no credible evidence produced so far for all the allegations that PKK training "camps" operate in Greece. Furthermore, one should be reminded that Greece is a democratic country, every corner of which being accessible to all, so that the existence of those "camps" would have been difficult to conceal.

Ερώτηση: ΤΡΟΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑ ΚΑΙ ΡΚΚ

Σχέδιο

Απάντησης: My country is fully co-operating with other countries in the struggle against terrorism. What Greece and, I suppose, any other democratic country, is not prepared to do, is to brand as terrorist any opponent of repressive and undemocratic regimes. Greece supports the right of every country to combat terrorism by using all lawful means, by safeguarding, at the same time, the right of every citizen or national group to express their views in a free way. Terrorist acts committed by PKK rebels should be unequivocally condemned. The fight against terrorism, however, must be conducted within law under full observance of international human right principles.

Ερώτηση: Ο ΡΟΛΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΠΑΤΡΙΑΡΧΕΙΟΥ - Η ΔΙΕΝΕΞΗ ΑΡΧΙΕΠΙΣΚΟΠΗΣ Β. ΑΜΕΡΙΚΗΣ ΜΕ ΠΑΤΡΙΑΡΧΕΙΟ

Σχέδιο

Απάντησης: The Church of Constantinople holds the First place within the entire structure of the Orthodox Churches throughout the world. Historically and

according to the Canon Law of the Orthodox Church, the Patriarchate of Constantinople is considered ecumenical and as such has played and continues to play an important role in Church affairs and on humanitarian issues.

The Ecumenical Patriarchate is the guardian of an important religious and cultural tradition and has repeatedly proclaimed its faith in the human rights. At the same time it presides over the dialogue of the Orthodox Church with the different christian faiths and denominations as well as other religions.

Any differences of ecclesiastical nature that may occur between the Ecumenical Patriarchate and the Archdiocese of North and South America - that is under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Ecumenical Patriarchate - will be resolved. I am sure, within the framework of the ecclesiastical and canonical law with wisdom and understanding.

Ερώτηση:

ΜΕΛΛΟΝΤΙΚΟΣ ΡΟΛΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΝΑΤΟ - ΣΥΜΜΕΤΟΧΗ ΡΩΣΣΙΑΣ ΣΕ ΝΑΤΟ

Σχέδιο

Απάντησης:

In the new NATO we must not allow the old problems to jeopardise the coherence and the effectiveness of our policies.

The NATO enlargement must keep up pace with the relevant decisions in the EU and subsequently in the WEU. This procedure will lead to the involvement of several Eastern and Central European countries in collective security commitments of Western European security organisations. We must preserve the concept of indivisibility of security, a principle which must be applied for the southern region as well.

The NATO enlargement must also go in parallel with the development of the Alliance relations with Russia.

Ερώτηση: ΜΕΛΛΟΝΤΙΚΟΣ ΡΟΛΟΣ ΤΗΣ ΔΕΕ

Σχέδιο

Απάντησης:

As the defence component of the EU and as a means to strengthen the European pillar of NATO, WEU provides the appropriate framework for reinforcing the contribution of Europe towards the establishment of its own defence and security identity. I trust that the process of European integration which is already under way will culminate by adopting the principle of convergence between WEU and EU, as embodied in the Treaty of European Union itself. The gradual implementation of this principle should be decided on at the Intergovernmental Conference.

Any new institutional arrangement to deal with european security and defence must fully maintain the function of the european pillar of the Alliance, which will remain the cornerstone of european collective defence.

Ερώτηση: ΠΑΡΑΧΩΡΗΣΗ ΔΙΕΥΚΟΛΥΝΣΕΩΝ ΣΕ ΞΕΝΕΣ ΔΥΝΑΜΕΙΣ Η ΟΡΓΑΝΙΣΜΟΥΣ (ΗΠΑ - ΝΑΤΟ) ΣΕ ΠΕΡΙΠΤΩΣΗ ΣΥΡΡΑΞΕΩΝ ΕΚΤΟΣ ΕΛΛΑΔΟΣ ΓΙ' ΑΝΤΙΜΕΤΩΠΙΣΗ ΚΡΙΣΕΩΝ

Σχέδιο

Απάντησης:

This is a theoretical question which cannot be answered in abstracto. Past experience in cases of international crises, in which decisions of collective international bodies, such as the U.N. Security Council, where involved, could be helpful to evaluate a specific situation.



**Ερώτηση:** ΠΟΙΕΣ ΟΙ ΑΠΟΨΕΙΣ - ΣΧΕΣΕΙΣ ΜΑΣ ΜΕ ΧΩΡΕΣ ΟΠΩΣ ΛΙΒΥΗ, ΙΡΑΝ, ΙΡΑΚ

**Σχέδιο**

**Απάντησης:**

We have actively participated in the allied action against Iraq for the liberation of Kuwait and we urge Saddam Hussein to fully comply with U.N. Resolutions. Much as we deplore, the humanitarian situation as well as the security and territorial integrity of all countries in the region will best be served through strict compliance with U.N. requirements by Baghdad.

We hold the same views as far as Libya is concerned. We strictly apply the U.N. sanctions and urge full compliance.

Greece is concerned over the effort to destabilize the Middle East Peace Process through indiscriminate acts of violence. We expect all countries concerned to condemn terrorism and cease any support to organizations, such as Hamas, which are trying to destroy the hope of peace for Israelis and Palestinians.

With our European Union partners we have deployed systematic efforts to achieve a marked change in international behaviour by Iran through a set Critical Dialogue and consistent pressure. We feel that this action indeed complements relevant american policies.

**Ερώτηση:** ΠΑΡΕΧΕΙ Η ΕΛΛΑΔΑ ΑΣΥΛΟ - ΚΑΛΥΨΗ ΣΕ ΟΡΓΑΝΩΣΕΙΣ ΑΥΤΩΝ;

**Σχέδιο**

**Απάντησης:**

Needless to say, Greece has always taken every measure to prevent any activity on her territory even remotely connected with

international terrorism and terrorist organizations.

We have been closely cooperating with our NATO allies and E.U. partners - and in particular with the U.S.A. - in combatting terrorist activity and tracking down terrorists.

As recent events have proven, no country is immune from the scourge of terrorist violence. We have our own homegrown kind and we are very sensitive and alert over this senseless threat to peace and innocent human life.

Ερώτηση:

Η ΑΠΕΙΛΗ ΤΟΥ ΙΣΛΑΜΙΣΜΟΥ ΓΥΡΩ ΑΠΟ ΕΥΡΩΠΗ

Σχέδιο

Απάντησης:

Although we believe that we must not confuse islam and the moslem religion with islamic radicalism, the phenomenon of extremist movements with an islamic political agenda all around Europe has retained our attention and concern. Greece is a country with long-standing ties with the Arab world; in our partial geographical position, peace and stability depends upon moderation openness and communication between cultures, which indeed constitutes the true mediterranean tradition.

Islamic radicalism, its causes and effects are different from country to country.

The rise of islamic radicalism will be certainly curbed if governments work to promote along with development, basic democratic principles, pluralism and human rights in a tolerant society.

## **ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΜΕΙΟΝΟΤΗΤΑ ΤΟΥΡΚΙΑΣ**

- The status of the Muslim minority of Thrace and of the Greek Orthodox minority of Istanbul, Imvros and Tenedos is based on the Lausanne Treaty of 1923.
- The status of the two minorities was based on the principle of reciprocity and on the principle of numerical balance.
- According to the provisions of the Lausanne Treaty, Turkey, is bound to respect the freedom of religion and the right of both the Greek citizens established in Istanbul and of Turkish citizens belonging to the Greek Orthodox faith, to use their own language. Greece is obliged to respect, the same rights and freedoms for the Muslim Greek citizens of Thrace
- In 1922 there were 270.000 Greeks in Istanbul while the Muslims in Thrace did not exceed 86.000. Today there are, approximately, 120.000 Muslims in Thrace while there are no more than 3.000 Greeks in Istanbul, Imvros and Tenedos.
- A simple comparison of the two numbers reveals in the most concrete manner, the different way in which the two minorities were treated by the respective Governments.

## **ΜΟΥΣΟΥΛΜΑΝΙΚΗ ΜΕΙΟΝΟΤΗΤΑ**

- The Muslim minority of Greek Thrace numbers 120.000 persons approximately and is composed of three ethnic groups (50% are of Turkish origin, 35% are Pomaks and 15% are Roma).

- The drafters of the Treaty of Lausanne, aware of the diverse ethnic composition of the minority (50% of Turkish origin, 35% Pomaks, 15% Roma) characterised it as a religious minority.
- The Greek State committed itself to the strict and unwavering application of the principles of equality before the law (isonomia) and equality of civil rights (isopolitia) for all the citizens, Christians and Muslims, of Greek Thrace.
- Religious freedom is guaranteed by article 13 of the Greek Constitution and the Lausanne Treaty.
- The Mufti is the supreme Muslim authority in each prefecture regarding religious and spiritual matters. In addition he exercises judicial powers in matters of Civil Law in accordance to Islamic Law.
- A new law provides for the preferential admission of Greek Muslim high-school graduates to Universities and Technical Institutes of Greece.

Προτεινόμενες απαντήσεις σε πιθανές ερωτήσεις  
δημοσιογράφων για Κυπριακό.

Τί είναι το Κυπριακό πρόβλημα;

The Cyprus problem is an international problem of invasion and occupation of a member state of the U.N. by another, which unfortunately remains unresolved for almost 22 years, due to the intransigence and unwillingness of the Turkish side to abide by the resolutions of the U.N. Security Council and the rules of international law. It is also a flagrant case of continued mass violations of basic human rights and freedoms, such as the freedom of movement, settlement and acquisition of property. In addition, approximately 1600 Greek Cypriots and Greeks are still missing as a result of the Turkish military operations in 1974. At the same time the number of those Greek Cypriots enclaved in the occupied territories of Cyprus is consistently diminishing.

Πώς πρέπει να επιλυθεί;

The U.N. is the natural and most appropriate framework for a prospective viable and just settlement of the Cyprus problem. Greece supports the efforts of the Secretary General of the U.N. in the exercise of good offices. The International Community should also take all necessary steps for supporting those efforts and enforcing the U.N. resolutions. In a series of declarations the U.N. S.C. has confirmed the basic principles on which a future solution must be based.

Πόσο η κατάσταση στην Κύπρο απειλεί την ειρήνη;

The Cyprus problem is not only an unacceptable anachronism but also a potential factor of instability in the region of S.E. Mediterranean. In this context President Clerides' proposal for the demilitarisation of Cyprus, addresses in the most adequate and efficient way the dangers of an eventual destabilisation and contributes towards bringing about a considerable improvement in the climate within which a solution is sought.

Το Κυπριακό επηρεάζει τις ελληνοτουρκικές σχέσεις;

It is most encouraging that the United States have a thorough understanding of the Cyprus issue and are well aware of the repercussions that this particular problem has on the

relations between Greece and Turkey. For one thing, there can be no improvement in the relations between the two countries as long as Ankara prefers to exhibit a non productive and non-constructive attitude towards Cyprus and its political problem. Evidently enough, the key to a solution lies in Ankara's hands where a new government recently took office.

Πώς τοποθετείστε έναντι της Αμερικανικής πρωτοβουλίας;

We appreciate the American initiative and welcome their pledge that 1996 will be "the year of Cyprus". The Greek-Cypriot side, being the victim of the present situation, is the one that has an interest in seeking a prompt settlement of the issue. Driven by this desire it has always adopted a positive and constructive attitude cooperating in good faith with all international actions. Unfortunately, whenever there was a chance of a major breakthrough, the Turkish side systematically undermined the efforts.

Τί πρέπει να γίνει για να επαναρχίσει ο διακοινοτικός διάλογος;

The U.N.Security Council resolutions provide a generally acceptable framework for a just and viable solution to the Cyprus problem. Hence, in order to secure the resumption of a fruitful and effective intercommunal dialogue it is absolutely necessary also to ensure Turkey's consent.

Ποιός ο ρόλος της Ε.Ε.:

E.U. decision on starting negotiations with the Government of Cyprus for the admission of the country to the E.U. six months after the end of the I.G.C. may act as a catalyst in making progress in the Cyprus problem. However, if Turkey is allowed to believe that she is in a position to obstruct the prospective accession of Cyprus to the E.U., the hopes for a solution will be severely reduced if not completely faded.

Ποιός ο ρόλος του ΟΗΕ έναντι των πρωτοβουλιών ΗΠΑ και Ε.Ε.:

The U.N.'s rich experience in the matter, should necessarily guide all efforts. The eventual resurgence of the Security Council's involvement on the issue in combination with the initiatives of the U.S. and the E.U. could prove the most appropriate procedure to get out of the present impasse.

Πώς εκτιμάτε τις πρόσφατες δηλώσεις Ντενκτάς για τους αγνοούμενους;

It is of utmost importance to reach clear and indisputable conclusions on the issue of the Greek and Greek Cypriot prisoners of war who are still considered as missing. The work of the

U.N.'s Committee on Missing Persons should not be subject to any political considerations as suggested by the recent blunt and cynical admittance by Mr Denktash that those missing persons have in fact been murdered in cold blood by Turkish Cypriot irregulars.

### Greek - Turkish dialogue.

Greece is in favour of dialogue as a means for settling disputes. However, as any country in her position would do, Greece is not inclined to engage in dialogue concerning Greek sovereignty which are non-negotiable. There is only one matter which must be resolved through dialogue between Greece and Turkey: the delimitation of the continental shelf of the Aegean Sea. Our two countries need to negotiate the terms of the compromise (special agreement) that will refer the matter to the International Court of Justice at the Hague. This proposal on the part of Greece has not been withdrawn but Turkey continues to reject it.

When Turkey proposes dialogue without preconditions on all the other matters on which she has raised arbitrary claims-including her latest claims to the sovereignty of the Imia rocks-her intention is that Greece should agree to negotiate on matters concerning her sovereign rights without reference to International Law. Further evidence of this attitude occurred only recently when Turkey refused to accept the common position adopted by the 15 E.U. member - states on 25 March 1996, which merely repeated the E.U. Ministers' attachment to some of the fundamental principles of the United Nations Charter and the charter of the OSCE, both of which Turkey has signed and therefore should have no difficulty in accepting.

Greece has proposed to resume dialogue with Turkey on a number of bilateral issues ranging from economic and cultural exchanges to the control of illegal immigration and transport, which took place in the years 1993-1995. This proposal is still valid today but has not been accepted by the Turkish side.



### Extension of Greek territorial waters

All countries have the right to extend their territorial waters up to 12n.m. This is a rule of International Customary Law which has existed for a long period of time and which has, now, become conventional Law, being included in the U.N. Convention on the Law of the Sea.

By declaring as a "casus belli" (reason to declare war) the extension of Greek territorial waters to 12 n.m., Turkey violates the U.N. Charter, which stipulates that all the U.N. members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force.

The turkish threat of war was recently repeated in the form of a resolution of the Turkish National Assembly, adopted unanimously on 8 June 1995 in violation of the U.N. Charter. By this threat, Turkey seeks to oblige Greece to renounce a sovereign right, which Ankara, itself, has already put in practice.

Turkey, having refused to accept both the Geneva and the U.N. Convention on the Law of the Sea, has, nevertheless, taken advantage of them, by extending her territorial waters to 12 miles in the Black Sea and on its Mediterranean coast, being the first country to exceed the 6 miles limit previously in force in the Mediterranean Sea. The vast majority of coastal states around the world have also exercised this right and have extended their territorial waters to 12n.m.

Greece reserves the right to extend her territorial waters whenever she deems it appropriate to do so, in accordance with International Law and current state practice. Greece has also declared that she will take into account any consideration aiming at promoting freedom of navigation as provided for, anyhow, by the International Law of the Sea through innocent and transit passage.

### The Athens FIR (Flight Information Region)

1. On April 7, 1947, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) was set up, and it defined the FIR limits of member countries, with the regional plans drawn up in Istanbul (1950), in Paris (1952) and in Geneva (1958). Turkey was present at every instance and accepted the definition of the airspace for which Greece was assigned responsibility.

2. In conformity with this decision and under ICAO provisions and regulations, and according to international practice and for air-traffic safety considerations, all aircraft flying west of Turkey must provide proper notification before crossing the FIR limits between Greece and Turkey. Nevertheless, Turkey, from 1975 onwards, refuses to comply with this obligation.

FYROM

- Greece and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia continue negotiations under the auspices of Mr. Cyrus Vance, in conformity with the Interim Accord of New York (1995). Our country participates in these negotiations with the hope to reach a solution to the difference over the name of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. We believe that a positive outcome of this process will eliminate a serious dispute. Such a development will be in the long term interest of both countries and the region as a whole.

To this end, we endeavour to normalize our relations with FYROM, within the parametres of the Interim Accord. We sincerely hope that the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia will take the steps which are necessary in order to contribute to an early solution to this important issue.

- The question of the name is not a simple one. Its adoption by the new independent state, which emerged in the south of Former Yugoslavia, not only perpetuates unfounded territorial claims and creates irredentist aspirations for future generations, but also creates friction in the region at present.

It is for us of highest importance to see the issue of the name of this new state resolved as early as possible in order to assure a lasting stability in the future.

It should also be kept in mind that monopolisation of the name of 'Macedonia' by the new Republic runs counter to the right of the Greek population in Greek Macedonia, which actually contains the majority of macedonian territory, to keep their traditions and culture alive.

## ***FORMER YUGOSLAVIA***

- The main goal of our Balkan policy is to ensure lasting stability, peaceful cooperation and economic development in the region.
  
- FRY has a central role to play both during the peace process but also in the future. It is essential for the international community to ensure that the FRY will also receive support for economic development and for the development of a market economy.
  
- Respect of human rights and minority rights throughout the Balkans, remains a matter of paramount importance for consolidating peace and prosperity in the region.

We are actively participating in the efforts for consolidating peace in Bosnia-Herzegovina. We support the need for prompt and full implementation of the Dayton Peace Agreements on Bosnia. All Bosnian parties should live up to their responsibilities in order to save this country.

## GREEK MINORITY IN ALBANIA

-We consider that the Greek minority in Albania constitutes a bridge of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. It is for this reason that their human rights should be fully and sincerely respected.

-The Greek minority should be proportionally represented in the State institutions and in the armed forces.

-As far as the educational issue is concerned, the members of the Greek minority should have the right to be taught in their ethnic language, wherever they live in Albania, in accordance with the international standards.

-The Greek minority should also enjoy the right of religious worship without restraints. The restitution of the Orthodox Church's property constitutes a necessary measure towards this direction.

-The Greek side does not wish to use the Greek minority as a means of pressure towards the Albanian side. It is therefore necessary for the problems that the Greek minority faces in Albania, mainly educational, to be resolved so that the bilateral relations between the two countries could be further developed, unburdened from obstacles and problems of the past.