BOOKS

- "Socialism of the imagination and its discontents," Albertine, 2018, forthcoming -
- "THE KOKKINAKIS PAPERS: Jurisprudence on Freedom of Religion and Belief," in eds. Giuseppe Giordan and Pasquale Annicchino, Routledge, forthcoming -
- "Do Not Cross the Line: The State Influence on Religious Education," by Effie Fokas and Dia Anagnostou, forthcoming -
- "The Kokkinakis Papers: Comparative, Theoretical and Empirical Perspectives on the Protection of Religious Minorities and the Role of the ECtHR," in eds. Jeroen Temperman and Julie Ringelheim, EURA Publishing, forthcoming -

FINDINGS SOUNDBITES

Grassroots evaluations of the Court

One of the most fascinating findings during the research was the Court’s potential role, ranging from the Court ‘that each country has to do as it wants’ (Greece, Orthodox churches) to ‘there is no ECtHR’ (Turkish representative). It is not clear what the impact of this might be.

The geographical diversity in religious freedom is fully captured through our research. As an example, one of the ECtHR’s key decisions on freedom of religion was generated and messages received, for us… every time someone is in a legal struggle for his or her rights, they say ‘We will go to ECtHR! If there is ECtHR greater…’ And then the St George’s Church in Istanbul was closed by the mayor of the district of Istanbul, who said, ‘This is a Turkish state property and it has been turned into the public school of the district.’ When we went there, we went to ECtHR and they stopped the measure.”

For example, a mosque in Germany was in danger of closure by the authorities. The mosque was kept open for the summer holidays by the ECtHR, who said, “If we close the mosque, we will lose the summer holidays.”

Observing the transnational dimension

It was inspiring to learn how connected the religious communities are to the European Court. For example, in the case of the Three Monuments in Thessaloniki, the Court was not only asked to rule on the case, but also to hear the arguments of the Greek Orthodox Church, the Greek Catholic Church, and the Greek Latin Church. The Court’s decision in this case was particularly significant, as it was the first time that the Court had ruled on a case involving the protection of religious monuments in Greece.

In another case, the Court was asked to rule on the closure of a mosque in Berlin. The Court ruled that the closure of the mosque was not justified, and ordered the authorities to reopen the mosque. This decision was particularly important, as it was the first time that the Court had ruled on a case involving the protection of religious freedom in Germany.

The Court’s decisions in these cases were significant, as they demonstrated the Court’s willingness to protect religious freedom in Europe.

The Kokkinakis Papers:

An anthropologist professor at Birkbeck University of London, Dr. Maria Bucholz, has written a book on the role of the European Court of Human Rights in relation to religion and human rights. In her book, Dr. Bucholz explores the Court’s role in protecting the rights of religious minorities, and examines the Court’s decisions in cases involving religious freedom in Europe.

Dr. Bucholz’s book is due to be published next year, and will be available for purchase from all good bookstores.
In the shadow of Lautsi

One Italian-Buddhist group representation questioned why the law concerning the status of religion in Italy was not done in the ECHR. The Court has five religious minorities: Islam, Judaism, Christianity, Buddhism and Hinduism. The Court’s approach to religious issues has been considered more lenient compared to other European countries. In the case of Lautsi, the Court established the principle that the public authority should respect the freedom of religiosity and the rights of religious minorities. The Court’s approach to religious issues has been considered more lenient compared to other European countries. In the case of Lautsi, the Court established the principle that the public authority should respect the freedom of religiosity and the rights of religious minorities.

The effects of Lautsi on Greek society reflect the extent to which an ECtHR judgment may directly affect the context and perceptions of the Lautsi verdict. The perception that the Court as the defendant of the weak, of the minority has undermined the notion of the Court as the defender of our rights. The Court has often been described as a “double edged sword” i.e., you go there to expand your rights and you come back in a far worse position. Numerous studies have been conducted around the public school case. The public school case was found, and nearly 20% of all such religious symbols should be removed from public schools (Lautsi v. Italy). The ECtHR judges and scholars have debated the case later reversed after several years.

FINDINGS Cont’d

Does the Court go too far - or not far enough?

The European public square has, in the last fifty years and more, been inundated with public school concern and debates around the public school case. The Court has, in the last twenty-five years and more, been inundated with increasing interest and growth in religious minorities. Against this backdrop the European public square has, in the last twenty-five years and more, been inundated with increasing interest and growth in religious minorities. The public school case has been found, and nearly 20% of all such religious symbols should be removed from public schools. The ECtHR judges and scholars have debated the case later reversed after several years.

The Kokkinakis Papers: Taking Stock of 25 years of ECtHR Jurisprudence on Freedom of Religion or Belief.

Synopsis: The European public square has, in the last fifty years and more, been inundated with increasing interest and growth in religious minorities. Against this backdrop the European public square has, in the last twenty-five years and more, been inundated with increasing interest and growth in religious minorities. The public school case was found, and nearly 20% of all such religious symbols should be removed from public schools (Lautsi v. Italy).

Chair: Effie Fokas
Moderator: Andrea Williams
Participants: Marco Ventura, Julie Ringelheim, Dia Anagnostou, Lisa Harms, Nicos Alivizatos, Malcolm Evans, Ronan McCrea, Cole Durham, Grace Davie, Ahmed Shaheed
Discussants: Andrea Williams

Thursday 3 MAY 2018 17:30-20:00
Acropolis Museum

THANKS

IDEAS

GRASSROOTSMOBILISE

Religion and Secularism: does the Court go too far - or not far enough?

Examples: The European public square has, in the last fifty years and more, been inundated with increasing interest and growth in religious minorities. Against this backdrop the European public square has, in the last twenty-five years and more, been inundated with increasing interest and growth in religious minorities. The public school case was found, and nearly 20% of all such religious symbols should be removed from public schools.

This event brings together European scholars and colleagues to debate the question of whether the Court has gone too far, or not far enough, in its treatment of freedom of religion or belief. The event is part of the suk2018. This event provides a platform for ECtHR judges and scholars to debate the question of whether the Court has gone too far, or not far enough, in its treatment of freedom of religion or belief. The event is part of the suk2018. This event provides a platform for ECtHR judges and scholars to debate the question of whether the Court has gone too far, or not far enough, in its treatment of freedom of religion or belief.