# Article information:

Greece - United States Department of State  
<https://www.state.gov/reports/2021-report-on-international-religious-freedom/greece/>

# Article summary:

1. The constitution recognizes Greek Orthodoxy as the "prevailing religion" and provides for freedom of worship with some restrictions. Muslims make up approximately 2% of the population, with an additional 140,000 living in Thrace.

2. Parliament approved legislation banning religious leaders of "known religions" from running for mayor or city councilor and candidates from using religious symbols as campaign emblems. The government also rejected at least three applications by Muslim groups to establish houses of prayer.

3. Antisemitic and anti-Muslim acts and rhetoric were a concern, with at least three instances of antisemitic graffiti and vandalism reported. The government opened the first government-funded mosque in Europe and announced plans to distribute funds to religious groups to counter the negative impact of COVID-19.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article provides a comprehensive overview of the status of religious freedom in Greece, including legal frameworks, government actions, and incidents of discrimination or violence against minority religious groups. However, there are some potential biases and missing points of consideration that should be noted.

One potential bias is the emphasis on the Greek Orthodox Church as the "prevailing religion" and the lack of attention given to other minority religious groups. While the article does mention some other groups, such as Muslims in Thrace and Jewish communities, it primarily focuses on actions taken by or affecting the Greek Orthodox Church. This could give readers a skewed impression of the religious landscape in Greece.

Another potential bias is the framing of certain government actions as positive without exploring potential negative consequences or counterarguments. For example, while the opening of a government-funded mosque in Athens is presented as a positive development for Muslim communities, there is no discussion of any backlash or opposition to this decision from other groups. Similarly, while distributing funds to religious groups to counter COVID-19's negative impact may seem like a positive action, there is no exploration of how these funds were distributed or whether they were distributed fairly among all groups.

There are also some missing points of consideration in the article. For example, while it mentions that at least three applications by Muslim groups to establish houses of prayer were rejected by the Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs on administrative grounds, it does not provide any further information about what those grounds were or whether they were justified. Additionally, while it notes instances of antisemitic graffiti and vandalism, it does not explore any underlying causes or possible solutions to address this issue.

Overall, while the article provides a useful overview of religious freedom issues in Greece, readers should be aware of its potential biases and missing points of consideration when interpreting its content.

# Topics for further research:

* Reasons for rejection of Muslim groups' applications for houses of prayer in Greece
* Backlash or opposition to the opening of a government-funded mosque in Athens
* Treatment of other minority religious groups in Greece besides the Greek Orthodox Church
* Causes and solutions for antisemitic graffiti and vandalism in Greece
* Fair distribution of government funds to religious groups to counter COVID-19's impact
* Criticisms or counterarguments to government actions taken to promote religious freedom in Greece

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/10fb0652f5d6957ab5a8772ea7d3abb0>