



REGULAR SELECTIVE INFORMATION FLOW

for the attention of the National Human Rights Structures

Issue#123

[1 - 30 September 2014]

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Information **selected** by the « Versailles St-Quentin Institutions Publiques » research centre (Versailles St-Quentin-en-Yvelines University, France), under the responsibility of the Directorate of Human Rights (DG I) of the Council of Europe
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Introduction

This Issue is part of the "Regular Selective Information Flow" (RSIF). Its purpose is to keep the National Human Rights Structures permanently updated of Council of Europe norms and activities by way of regular transfer of information, which the Directorate of Human Rights carefully selects and tries to present in a user-friendly manner. The information is sent to the Contact Persons in the NHRs who are kindly asked to dispatch it within their offices.

Each Issue covers one month and is sent by the Directorate of Human Rights (DG I) to the Contact Persons a fortnight after the end of each observation period. This means that all information contained in any given issue is between four to eight weeks old.

The selection of the information included in the Issues is made by the "Versailles-St-Quentin Institutions Publiques" research centre (VIP – University of Versailles-St-Quentin-en-Yvelines, France) under the responsibility of the Directorate of Human Rights. It is based on what is deemed relevant to the work of the NHRs (including Ombudsman Institutions, National Human Rights Commissions and Institutes, Anti-discrimination Bodies). A particular effort is made to render the selection as targeted and short as possible. Readers are expressly encouraged to give any feedback that may allow for the improvement of the format and the contents of this tool.

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PartOne

GENERAL INFORMATION

This part presents a selection of information of general importance for the National Human Rights Structures.

This information was issued during the period under observation (1 – 30 September 2014) by the European Court of Human Rights, the European Committee of Social Rights, the Committee of Ministers, the Parliamentary Assembly and other Council of Europe monitoring mechanisms.

A. Judgments

1. Judgments deemed of particular interest to the NHRs

The judgments presented under this heading are the ones for which a separate press release is issued by the Registry of the Court as well as other judgments considered relevant for the work of the NHRs. They correspond also to the themes addressed in the Peer-to-Peer Workshops. The judgments are thematically grouped. The information, except for the comments drafted by the Directorate of Human Rights, is based on the [press releases of the Registry of the Court](#).

Some judgments are only available in French.

Please note that the Chamber judgments referred to hereunder become final in the circumstances set out in Article 44 § 2 of the Convention: “a) when the parties declare that they will not request that the case be referred to the Grand Chamber; or b) three months after the date of the judgment, if reference of the case to the Grand Chamber has not been requested; or c) when the panel of the Grand Chamber rejects the request to refer under Article 43”.

Note on the Importance Level:

According to the explanation available on the Court’s website, the following importance levels are given by the Court:

1 = High importance, Judgments, which the Court considers, make a significant contribution to the development, clarification or modification of its case law, either generally or in relation to a particular state.

2 = Medium importance, Judgments, which do not make a significant contribution to the case law but nevertheless do not merely apply existing case law.

3 = Low importance, Judgments with little legal interest - those applying existing case-law, friendly settlements and striking out judgments (unless these have any particular point of interest).

Each judgment presented in section 1 and 2 is accompanied by the indication of the importance level.

- **Right to life (Art. 2)**

MOCANU AND OTHERS V. ROMANIA (Nos. 10865/09, 45886/07 AND 32431/08) - Importance 2 - 17 September 2014 - Violations of Articles 2 and 3 - Domestic authorities’ failure to indicate their reasons not to bring a prosecution - Violation of Article 6 §1 - Excessive length of proceedings

The case concerned domestic authorities’ investigation following the crackdown on anti-government demonstrations in June 1990 while one of the applicant’s husbands was killed and another one was arrested and ill-treated by the police.

Violations of Articles 2 and 3

The Court first held that the fact that the complaint had been lodged with the authorities more than ten years after the event was due to exceptional circumstances. The applicant then did not failed in his duty of diligence.

Then, it observed that the investigation had been entrusted to military prosecutors, and had doubted on its impartiality.

The Court also found that the investigations had lasted more than twenty years, there had actually been significant delays and shortcomings, undermining their chances of being completed. Moreover, there had been long periods of inactivity from 1994 to 1997. That is why it was not convinced by domestic authorities' allegation that the political and societal stakes would justify such a long period. On the contrary, it found that the importance of the case had justified the need to investigate promptly.

Furthermore, with regard to one of the applicant, the Court noted that domestic authorities had decided not to bring a prosecution because it had been impossible to establish the assailants' identity and the security forces' degree of involvement; but, according to the Court, they had failed to indicate the reasons of this lack of result. Besides, they had dismissed his appeal without examining the constituent elements of inhuman treatment.

In the case of another applicant, the Court observed that she had only been questioned 17 years after the events, and then, no longer been informed about the progress of the investigation.

For these reasons, the Court considered that there had been violations of the procedural aspects of Articles 2 and 3 with regard to both applicants.

Violation of Article 6 §1

As to the complaint lodged by the Association "21 December 1989", the Court observed that the investigation was terminated by the decision not to bring a prosecution and had lasted 19 years. Then, the Court concluded that the length of the proceedings had been excessive, in breach of Article 6 §1.

Article 41 (Just satisfaction)

The Court held that domestic authorities were to pay to the applicant up to EUR 30,000 in respect of non-pecuniary damage. They also were to pay up to EUR 9,868.92 in respect of costs and expenses.

BLJAKAJ AND OTHERS V. CROATIA (No. 74448/12) - Importance unspecified - 18 September 2014 - Violation of Article 2 - Domestic authorities' failure to take reasonable measures to protect the applicants' relative - No violation of Article 13 – Effective remedy available to the applicants

The case concerned the death of a lawyer after he was shot by one of her clients' husband who was mentally disturbed. His relatives complained that the authorities had failed to take the necessary measures to protect him.

Violation of Article 2

The Court observed that the man who killed the applicants' relative had appeared to be mentally disturbed and dangerous. He had previously been convicted of violent offences. However, the police officers who came to his house had not taken any action, leaving the latter under no control, nor supervision, though they knew his situation. Domestic proceedings stated that there had been several shortcomings as to the manner in which the officers had dealt with the situation, namely their failure to immediately report the facts. Then, though the Court could not consider whether the situation would be different or not in case of authorities' action, it found that reasonable measures had failed to be taken and could have altered the outcome. As to the Court, such failure to deploy the necessary diligence required disclosed a breach of domestic authorities' obligation to safeguard right to life.

No violation of Article 13

The Court reiterated that Article 13 did not guarantee success in the application for the remedy sought. It found that the applicants had had an opportunity to lodge a civil action for damages for the death of the lawyer and that their application had been examined by domestic courts. Given those reasons, there had been no violation of Article 13.

Article 41 (Just satisfaction)

The Court held that domestic authorities were to pay the applicants EUR 20,000 jointly in respect of non-pecuniary damage.

- **III-treatment / Conditions of detention / Deportation (Art. 3)**

TRABELSI V. BELGIUM (No 140/10) – Importance unspecified – 4 September 2014 – Violation of Article 3 – Domestic authorities’ failure to ensure adequate mechanism for reviewing life sentence – Violation of Article 34 – Domestic authorities’ failure to protect the rights secured under article 3

The case concerned the extradition of a man to a state where he is being prosecuted on charges of terrorist offences and is liable to life imprisonment.

Article 3

The Court reiterated that a sentence of life imprisonment was not prohibited by the Convention when proportionate. The court considered that in the present case, it would not be disproportionate with regard to the gravity of the terrorist acts with which the applicant was charged and the fact that a sentence could only be imposed after the court had taken into consideration all factors.

The court noted that article 3 obliged the States not to remove a person to a State where he might be subjected to ill-treatments, and that regarding the removal of aliens, this risk had to be assessed before the person suffered from such a treatment.

If it was to be compatible with Article 3, such a sentence should not be irreducible *de jure and de facto*. In order to assess this requirement the Court had to ascertain whether a life prisoner could have any “prospect of release” and whether national law afforded the “possibility of review” of a life sentence. Moreover, the prisoner had to be informed of the terms and conditions of this possibility at the outset of his sentence.

The Court held that the country of extradition had not provided any assurance that the applicant would be spared from life sentence. It also noted that while its legislation provided possibilities for reducing life sentences, it did not lay down any procedure for reviewing such sentences. In conclusion, the life imprisonment the applicant was sentenced to is not reducible, which means that this extradition is a violation to article 3.

Article 34

The Court noted that by acting in breach of the interim measure pursuant to Article 39, the respondent State had lowered the level of protection of the rights set out in Article 3. The extradition rendered any finding of a violation of the Convention ineffectual, as the applicant had been removed to a country which was not a Party to that instrument where he alleged that he would be exposed to ill-treatment.

The court held that the actions of the respondent state had made it more difficult for the applicant to exercise his right of petition since he has been isolated with limited contact with outside world. Consequently, the respondent state didn’t respect its obligations under Article 34.

Just satisfaction (Article 41)

The Court held that the respondent state was to pay the applicant EUR 60,000 euros in respect of non-pecuniary damage and EUR 30,000 in respect of costs and expenses.

ANZHELO GEORGIEV AND OTHERS V. BULGARIA (No. 51284/09) - Importance 2 - 30 September 2014 – Two violations of Article 3 – (i) Ill-treatment by police officers; (ii) lack of an effective investigation in that respect

The case concerned allegations of the use of force by masked police officers during an operation carried out at the applicant’s company while searching and seizing illegal software.

The Court first noted that domestic authorities had not disputed applicants’ allegations that they had been injured, had numerous bruises, abrasions and burns, causing suffering and pain. It found that the injuries were sufficiently serious to reach the minimum level of severity required for a complaint to pass the threshold of Article 3.

Besides, it found that investigations had been inadequate. Indeed, domestic authorities were unable to identify the officers who had used electroshock weapons, nor could they indicate the type of electroshock weapons that had been used. Furthermore, the Court observed that the police could have use less intrusive means not requiring the use of physical force. It held that domestic authorities had to prove the necessity of such use of force and had failed to do so because the inquiry does not give an answer to that key question.

Therefore, the Court concluded that three applicants had been ill-treated and that the authorities had failed to carry out effective investigation into their allegations, in breach of Article 3.

Under Article 41 (Just satisfaction), the Court held that domestic authorities were to pay the applicants EUR 2,500 each in respect of non-pecuniary damage.

- **No punishment without law (Art. 7)**

PLECHKOV V. ROMANIA (in French only) (No. 1660/03) – Importance 2 – 16 September 2014 - Violation of Article 7- Lack of a specific law, which would justify the applicant’s conviction – Violation of Article 1 of Protocol No.1 – Unjustified confiscation of the applicant’s property

The case concerned the sentencing of the applicant to a suspended prison term together with the confiscation of his boat (including the installations, tools and cargo on board) for allegedly fishing illegally within the Romanian “exclusive economic zone” in the Black Sea.

Article 7 (no punishment without law)

The Court observed that the conviction of the applicant was based on a domestic law, which did not precisely delimit the Romanian exclusive economic zone. This determination of the zone's "breadth" had been expressly reserved pending an agreement between Romania and the neighbouring States. Therefore the domestic legislation could not be regarded as foreseeable in its application.

In addition, the Court observed that the domestic courts were not based on any established domestic case-law, by considering that even if the agreement between Bulgaria and Romania had been concluded, it would not have been favourable to the applicant. Therefore, there had been a violation of Article 7.

Article 1 of Protocol No.1 (protection of property)

Considering that the conviction and the confiscation of the applicant's boat are not justified, the Court held that there had been a violation of Article 1 of Protocol No.1

Article 41 (Just satisfaction)

The Court held that domestic authorities were to pay the applicant EUR 6,500 in respect of pecuniary and non-pecuniary damage.

- **Right to respect for private and family life (Art. 8)**

D. AND OTHERS V. BELGIUM (IN FRENCH ONLY) (No. 29176/13) – 11 September 2014 – Importance 3 – No violation of Article 3 – Domestic authorities’ success to gauge a threshold of severity – No violation of Article 8 – Domestic authorities’ justified appreciation not to issue a travel document

The case concerned the refusal of the domestic authorities’ to authorise the arrival on its territory of a child who had been born abroad from a surrogate pregnancy that two of its nationals want to take back.

Articles 3 and 8

The Court noted the change of circumstances since the application had been lodged (the granting of a laissez-passer to the child and his arrival in the respondent state where he has since lived with the applicants) and considered that the applicant’s complaint based on the domestic authorities’ refusal to issue a travel document for the child had been remedied. Therefore, this complaint was dismissed.

Article 8

The Court considered that the situation was covered by Article 8. Even if the applicants had been separated from the child, it was not disputed that they had wished to look after him and taken steps to have an effective family life.

The domestic authorities’ refusal to issue a travel document for the child resulted in the separation and constituted interference in the applicants’ right to a family life. The Court noted that this interference had been provided by law, regarding the human beings traffic and the protection of the surrogate

mother and of the child. Thereby, the Court reiterated that the States had a margin of appreciation in this area.

The court considered that neither the proceedings (which lasted about four months) nor the period of separation were unreasonably long. It noted that the Convention could not oblige the States to authorise children born to a surrogate mother to enter their territory without conducting legal checks. The court considered that the applicants could have foreseen the procedure to be followed in order to take back the child, especially as they had been advised by lawyers. The court noted that the respondent State could not be held responsible for the difficulties they had encountered by remaining in another country for a longer period, even when the proceedings were pending before the domestic courts.

Lastly, the Court considered that the time taken to obtain the laissez-passer had in part been attributable to the applicants because they had not submitted sufficient evidence at first instance to demonstrate their biological ties to the child.

The Court concluded that the State acted within the limits of its margin of appreciation by refusing to authorise the child's arrival on its territory, and that the complaint under Article 8 was ill-founded.

BRUNET V. FRANCE ([IN FRENCH ONLY](#)) (No. 21010/10) - Importance 3 - 18 September 2014 - Violation of Article 8 – Information recorded and kept in a crime database after the discontinuance of criminal proceedings

The case concerned the complaint of the applicant that information about him had been recorded and kept in a crime database after the discontinuance of criminal proceedings against him.

The Court first observed that the inclusion of data concerning the applicant in the crime database had constituted an interference with the latter's right to respect for his private life. However, it had been in accordance with the law and had pursued the legitimate aims of preventing disorder and protecting the others' rights and freedoms.

Then, the Court noted that the information in the database were quite intrusive in nature. In fact, although such database is supposed to be used for researching crimes, it related several details on identity and personality of the applicant.

Moreover, according to the Court, the retention time of the personal record of twenty years had been too long considering the fact that the applicant had not been found guilty under domestic proceedings. As regards that retention time, it had observed that individuals could seek an early deletion of their personal data under some conditions. However, the applicant's application had been rejected by domestic authorities. So, the Court had to conclude that they had applied domestic law strictly and that they could not have the discretion to assess the appropriateness of retaining such information. Furthermore, this decision could not be appealed.

Finally, the Court had alleged that domestic authorities had overstepped their margin of appreciation in the matter. They had failed to strike a fair balance between the competing public and private interests at stake. The Court found that such retention had amounted to a disproportionate interference with the applicant's right under Article 8 and was not necessary in a democratic society, in breach of this disposition.

Article 41 (Just satisfaction)

The Court held that domestic authorities were to pay the applicant EUR 3,000 in respect of non-pecuniary damage.

[GROSS V. SWITZERLAND](#) (No. 67810/10) - Importance 2 - 30 September 2014 - Inadmissibility of the application - Applicant's abuse of the right of individual application

The case concerned the complaint of the applicant that she had been unable to obtain domestic authorities' permission to be provided with a lethal drug in order to end her life. The Court had held a violation of Article 8 in its Chamber judgment; but the case was subsequently referred to the Grand Chamber at the request of domestic authorities. The applicant had died during the proceedings as, in parallel, she had continued her effort to obtain a prescription for lethal drug.

The Court first noted that the applicant's death had been notified by domestic authorities, not by her legal counsel who had been unaware of her death. Her legal counsel actually only had contact with her

via an intermediary. The latter had followed the applicant's wish not to notify her death to the counsel in order to avoid the interruption of the proceedings in her case.

Therefore, the Court found that the applicant had failed to inform her counsel about the fact that she had obtained the medical prescription for the lethal drug; and had intentionally prevented the disclosure of information about her death to her counsel and thus the Court.

The Court was then not convinced by the allegations that the applicant had sought to avoid the interruption of the proceedings for the benefit of other people in a similar case. It observed that the applicant had intended to mislead the Court on a matter concerning the very core of her complaint. That is why it had agreed with domestic authorities' objection that her conduct had constituted an abuse of the right of individual application, and declared the application inadmissible.

- **Freedom of expression (Art. 10)**

KARÁCSONY AND OTHERS and SZÉL AND OTHERS V. HUNGARY (Nos. 42461/13 AND 44357/13) - Importance 2 - 16 September 2014 - Violation of Article 10 – Disproportionate sanction imposed on the applicant for having slightly disturbed parliamentary works – Violation of Article 13 – Lack of effective remedy

The case concerned complaints by members of Parliament about having been fined following their protests against legislative proposals, by presenting billboards criticizing the governing party during the final vote on a law; and by placing a small wheelbarrow filled with soil on a table in front of the Prime Minister, criticizing the bill. They had been fined due to the disturbance of Parliament's work.

Violation of Article 10

The Court held that there had been an interference with the applicants' right to freedom of expression due to the fine they had to pay as a sanction. It had been convinced by domestic authorities' allegation that such interference had pursued the legitimate aim of protecting the right of others and preventing disorder.

However, while examining the proportionality of the interference, it was not convinced by their allegations that political expression in Parliament deserved lesser protection in view of the members' immunity. Indeed, it noted that freedom of expression was especially important for elected representatives of people and that they had expressed their views on public matters of the highest political importance. Moreover, it underlined the right of the public to hear them.

Besides, it found that the sanctions had been imposed by Parliament without any debate; in addition, the Speaker had not given any warning to the applicants. The Speaker had actually referred clearly to the applicants' action but had failed to specify why their conduct had been gravely disturbing. Therefore, reiterating the importance of impartiality, the Court found that these sanctions were too severe as regards the little disturbance of Parliament's ability to function.

So, given that no compelling reason for the interference with the applicants' right to freedom of expression had existed, there had been a breach of Article 10.

Violation of Article 13

As the applicants did not have effective remedy under domestic law in respect of their complaint under Article 10, there had been a violation of Article 13 in conjunction with Article 10.

Article 41 (Just satisfaction)

The Court held that domestic authorities were to pay the applicants up to EUR 510 in respect of pecuniary damage. It further held that they were to pay EUR 3,000 to each applicant in respect of pecuniary damage; and EUR 6,000 to the applicants in the first case, jointly, and EUR 4,500 to the applicants in the second case, jointly, in respect of costs and expenses.

- **Protection of property (Article 1 of Protocol No. 1)**

VALLE PIERIMPIÈ SOCIETÀ AGRICOLA S.P.A V. ITALY ([IN FRENCH ONLY](#)) (No. 46154/11) - Importance 3 - 23 September 2014 - Violation of Article 1 of Protocol No. 1 – Domestic authorities' disproportionate interference with the applicant's possession, declared to be a public property

The case concerned the declaration that Valle Pierimpiè was a State property and belonged to the public maritime domain. Nevertheless, the applicant company had been using this site for fish farming, acting as the owner.

As domestic authorities had alleged that Valle Pierimpiè was a State property, the Court first had to reiterate that a "possession" within the meaning of Article 1 of Protocol No. 1 could be said to exist while the applicant had legitimate expectation, based on property rights, that was sufficient to constitute a substantive interest protected by the Convention.

Therefore, it observed that the applicant company, as recorded by a notary and entered in the property registers, had possessed formal title to the property. In fact, the applicant had been paying property taxes on Valle Pierimpiè and had been occupying the site, acting as the owner, so that the Court considered that the applicant company had a title to a substantive interest protected by the Convention under Article 1 of Protocol No. 1.

It had considered that the incorporation of Valle Pierimpiè into the public maritime domain had constituted interference with the applicant's right to the peaceful enjoyment of its possessions amounting to a "deprivation" of property. However, such interference had a sufficient legal basis under domestic law and had pursued the legitimate aim of preserving the environment.

But the Court had observed that such interference had been disproportionate to the legitimate aim pursued. Indeed, the applicant did not receive any compensation for the deprivation of its possession. They actually had to pay compensation for unlawful occupation of Valle Pierimpiè. Furthermore, domestic authorities had not taken any steps to reduce the financial effect of the interference for the applicant; nevertheless, relocating its activities would have entailed significant costs.

The Court then had concluded that domestic authorities had failed to strike a fair balance between the public and private interests at stake. It also found that they had imposed an excessive burden on the applicant, in violation of Article 1 of Protocol No. 1.

Under Article 41 (Just satisfaction), the Court held that domestic authorities were to pay the applicant EUR 5,000 in respect of non-pecuniary damage and EUR 25,000 in respect of costs and expenses. It reserved the question of the application of Article 41 with regard to pecuniary damage.

- **Right to education (Article 2 of Protocol No. 1)**

MANSUR YALÇIN AND OTHERS V. TURKEY ([in French only](#)) (No. 21163/11) - Importance 2 - 16 September 2014 - Violation of Article 2 of Protocol No.1 – Inadequate equipment of domestic educational system to ensure respect for parents' conviction – Application of Article 46 – Obligation made to domestic authorities to take measures to remedy the situation

The case concerned adherents of the Alevi faith, an unorthodox minority branch of Islam, who complained that the content of the compulsory classes in religion and ethics in schools was based on the Sunni understanding of Islam.

Article 2 of Protocol No.1 (right to education)

The Court observed that the curriculum of the religion and ethics classes gave greater prominence to Islam as practiced and interpreted by the majority of the Turkish population than to other minority interpretations of Islam, which could bring the applicants' children to face a conflict of allegiance between the school and their own values.

In addition, the Court reiterated that almost all member States offered at least one route by which pupils could opt out of religious education classes, by providing for an exemption system or the option of studying an alternative subject, which is not the case for Islamic students in Turkey.

Therefore, the Court concluded that the Turkish education system was still inadequately equipped to ensure respect for parent's convictions, and there had been a violation of Article 2 of Protocol No.1

Articles 46 (binding force and execution of judgments)

The Court observed that this case disclosed a structural problem. Therefore, the Court held that Turkey was to implement appropriate measures to remedy the situation without delay, by introducing a system whereby pupils could be exempted from religion and ethics classes.

Article 41 (just satisfaction)

The applicant did not submit a claim for just satisfaction

- **Article 3 of Protocol No. 1**

KARIMOV V. AZERBAIJAN (No. 12535/06) - Importance 2 - 25 September 2014 - Violation of Article 3 of Protocol No. 1 - Domestic authorities' unlawful decision to set up military polling stations

The case concerned allegations of the applicant about irregularities in the 2005 parliamentary elections in his constituency.

The Court first took into consideration the findings of international observers. Their reports alleged that the election procedures had lacked transparency; and that the voter turnout had been extremely different from the other ordinary polling stations. The reports also stated that the special military polling stations had been set up even though there had been no requisite exceptional circumstances. In fact, as the Court had observed under domestic law, three conditions had to be met in order to allow military personnel to vote in military polling stations. Only one condition had been met, namely, the fact that the total number of servicemen concerned had to exceed 50; the two other conditions relating to the distance of the military unit's location had not been met, so that the Court could conclude that the setting up of the special polling station had not been in accordance with domestic law, and that it had been a deliberate practice.

In addition, the Court found that domestic courts had rejected the applicant's complaint due to the lack of reliable evidence. However, it found it impossible to see what other "reliable evidence" he could have been expected to submit, beyond pointing to the undisputed facts.

As a consequence, the Court held that the national authorities had failed to hold the election in the applicant's constituency in accordance with the requirements of the Article 3 of Protocol No.1, in breach of this disposition.

Under Article 41 (Just satisfaction), the Court held that domestic authorities were to pay the applicant EUR 7,500 in respect of non-pecuniary damage and EUR 2,544 in respect of costs and expenses.

2. Other judgments issues in the period under observation

You will find in the column “Key Words” of the table below a short description of the topics dealt with in the judgment¹.

For more detailed information, please refer to the cases.

STATE	DATE	CASE TITLE	IMP.	CONCLUSION	KEY WORDS
BULGARIA	30 September 2014	PREZH DAROVI (No. 8429/05)	3	Violation of Art. 8	Unlawful interference with the applicants' right to respect for their private life
CROATIA	18 September 2014	IVINOVIC (No. 13006/13)	2	Violation of Art. 8	Domestic courts' decision to deprive the applicant of her legal capacity had been based on insubstantial or unreliable evidence while she had not been afforded independent representation given that the legal guardian who represented her during the proceedings had been an employee of the social welfare centre that had instituted the proceedings and who fully gave her consent for the applicant's partial deprivation of her legal capacity
FRANCE	4 September 2014	M.V. AND M.T. (IN FRENCH ONLY) (No. 17897/09)	3	Violation of Art. 3	Real risk of ill-treatment in case of the applicants' removal to their country of origin
				No violation of Art. 13 in conjunction with Art. 3	Applicants had enough time at their disposal to use the remedies available to them
GERMANY	4 September 2014	PETER (No. 68919/10)	3	No violation of Art. 6 § 1	Reasonableness of the length of the proceedings given their complexity
				No violation of Art. 13	No evidence suggesting that the domestic remedy could have been considered ineffective
GREECE	25 September 2014	LOGOTHETIS AND OTHERS (IN FRENCH ONLY) (No. 740/13)	3	Violation of Art. 3 (substantive)	Poor conditions of detention (overcrowding)
		VIAROPOULOU AND OTHERS (IN FRENCH ONLY) (Nos. 570/11 AND 737/11)	3	No violation of Art. 1 of Prot. No. 1	Applicants' failure to demonstrate in what manner the application of a 6 % rate of default interest applied to the state-debtor, according to the domestic regulation which set the rate of default interest to 6 % for public entities and to 10 % for private entities, a provision justified by overriding reasons of public interest, had constituted a disproportionate measure

¹ The “Key Words” in the various tables of the RSIF are elaborated under the sole responsibility of the Directorate of Human Rights

HUNGARY	16 September 2014	SZKORITS (No. 58171/09)	3	Violation of Art. 1 of Prot. No. 1	Domestic authorities' failure to take measures in order to allow the applicant to enter into possession of the land allocated to him
ITALY	9 September 2014	CARRELLA (IN FRENCH ONLY) (No. 33955/07)	3	No violation of Art. 3 (substantive)	No failure of the domestic authorities, despite a few delays, to protect the applicant's physical integrity by providing him adequate medical care
				No violation of Art. 3 (procedural)	No failure of the domestic authorities to conduct a prompt and effective investigation into the applicant's allegations of inadequate medical treatment
LATVIA	23 September 2014	O.G. (No. 66095/09)	3	Violation of Art. 5 § 4	Lack of a judicial review of the lawfulness of the applicant's detention
				Violation of Art. 5 § 1	Unjustified detention of the applicant as it had not been shown that his mental state necessitated his confinement in a psychiatric hospital
POLAND	16 September 2014	P.F. (No. 2210/12)	3	No violation of Art. 8	No failure of the domestic authorities to take into consideration the best interests of the children and to take all the steps to enforce the applicant's contact rights
ROMANIA	16 September 2014	ATUDOREI (No. 50131/08)	3	Violation of Art. 5 § 1	Unlawful deprivation of liberty on account of the applicant's involuntary confinement in a psychiatric hospital
				Violation of Art. 8	Unlawful interference with the applicant's right to respect for her private life given that the psychiatrist had acted in the absence of the applicant's valid consent and did not submit his decision on treatment for procedural review
		FODOR (IN FRENCH ONLY) (No. 45266/07)	3	Violation of Art. 6 § 1	Unfairness of proceedings as the applicant's conviction had been based on an incorrect assessment of certain material facts
		MISCHIE (IN FRENCH ONLY) (No. 50224/07)	3	Violation of Art. 6 § 1	Unfairness of proceedings on account of the applicant's conviction on the basis of the same evidence considered insufficient by the lower courts which had acquitted him

ROMANIA (CONTINUED)	16 September 2014	ROZALIA AVRAM (IN FRENCH ONLY) (No. 19037/07)	3	Violation of Art. 6 § 1	Domestic court's decision to render a radically opposed judgement to its earlier final judgement on the same matter and in the absence of new facts had violated the principle of legal certainty
		ILFOV (DISTRICT UNION OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES) (IN FRENCH ONLY) (No. 16554/06)	3	Violation of Art. 1 of Prot. No. 1	Unlawful transfer of the applicant company's business premises to local public ownership without compensation while no reasons of public interest had been put forward by the domestic authorities which never used those premises for a purpose of public interest
		VALERIAN DRAGOMIR (No. 51012/11)	3	Violation of Art. 3 (substantive)	Poor conditions of detention (overcrowding, poor hygiene)
		Violation of Art. 5 § 1		Unlawful pre-trial detention of the applicant (absence of legal basis in domestic law)	
	23 September 2014	HIETSCH (IN FRENCH ONLY) (No. 32015/07)	3	Violation of Art. 6 § 1	Domestic court's decision to dismiss the applicant's appeal on the ground that she had not provided the proof that she had paid the stamp duty within the time-limit, had been a form of exaggerated formalism which deprived the applicant of her right to access to court given that she had sent the documents required within the time-limit prescribed by the domestic law
S.B. (No. 24453/04)		3	Violation of Art. 8 (positive obligations)	Domestic authorities' failure to adequately respond to the applicant's complaint of medical negligence in order to provide her with an effective remedy which would have allowed her to obtain compensation for the damage suffered	
RUSSIA	18 September 2014	AVANESYAN (No. 41152/06)	3	Violation of Art. 13 in conjunction with Art. 8	Lack of an effective remedy which would have allowed the applicant to review the lawfulness of the judicial authorization for his house search
				Violation of Art. 8	Domestic authorities' failure to provide any sufficient or relevant reasons in order to justify the interference with the applicant's right to respect for his home

RUSSIA (CONTINUED)	18 September 2014	MAKAYEVA (No. 37287/09)	3	Violation of Art. 2 (substantive)	Applicant's son may be presumed dead following his unacknowledged detention by state agents
				Violation of Art. 2 (positive obligations)	Domestic authorities' failure to take any operative measures in order to protect the right to life of the applicant's son
				Violation of Art. 2 (procedural)	Domestic authorities' failure to carry out an effective criminal investigation into the circumstances of the disappearance of the applicant's son
				Violation of Art. 3 (substantive)	Applicant's inability to ascertain the fate of her son and the manner in which her complaints had been dealt with by the domestic authorities caused her mental distress and anguish
				Violation of Art. 5	Unlawful and unacknowledged detention of the applicant's son by state agents
				Violation of Art. 13 in conjunction with Art. 2	Lack of effective remedies in order to redress the ineffectiveness of the criminal investigation of the disappearance of the applicant's son

RUSSIA (CONTINUED)	18 September 2014	PETIMAT ISMAILOVA AND OTHERS (Nos. 25088/11, 44277/11, 44284/11, 44313/11, 48134/11, 49486/11, 52076/11, 52182/11, 55055/11, 56574/11, 64266/11 AND 66831/11)	3	Violation of Art. 2 (substantive)	Applicants' relatives may be presumed dead following their unacknowledged detention by state agents
				Violation of Art. 2 (procedural)	Domestic authorities' failure to carry out an effective criminal investigation into the disappearances and deaths of the applicants' relatives
				Violation of Art. 3 (substantive)	Applicants' inability to ascertain the fate of their family members and the manner in which their complaints had been dealt by the domestic authorities caused them mental distress and anguish
				Violation of Art. 5	Unlawful and unacknowledged detention of the applicants' relatives by state agents
				Violation of Art. 13 in conjunction with Art. 2 and 3	Lack of effective remedies in order to redress the ineffectiveness of the criminal investigations of the disappearance and death of the applicants' relatives
		RAKHIMBERDIYEV (No. 47837/06)	3	Violation of Art. 5 § 1	Unacknowledged and unrecorded detention of the applicant
SWEDEN	25 September 2014	KARIN ANDERSSON AND OTHERS (No. 29878/09)	3	Violation of Art. 6 § 1	Unfairness of proceedings on account of the applicant's inability to obtain a full judicial review of the domestic authorities' decisions
SWITZERLAND	9 September 2014	GAJTANI (IN FRENCH ONLY) (No. 43730/07)	2	Violation of Art. 6 § 1	Restriction of the applicant's right to access to a court given that the lower court had disregarded the new time-limit period during which the applicant would be able to lodge her appeal
				No violation of Art. 8	Domestic court's decision to order the return of the children to their country of origin had taken into consideration their best interests, namely, to be with their father
	23 September 2014	C.W. (IN FRENCH ONLY) (No. 67725/10)	3	No violation of Art. 5 § 1	Justified prolongation of applicant's detention in a psychiatric centre given the expert reports while the applicant did not challenge the findings of those reports or the confinement measure but its duration

THE CZECH REPUBLIC	4 September 2014	DRENK (IN FRENCH ONLY) (No. 1071/12)	3	No violation of Art. 8	Domestic court's decision to limit the applicant's contacting rights had been taken after consideration of the child's best interests given that the conflicting relationship between the parents and the child who had not been accustomed to see the applicant had affected the atmosphere of the meetings and the relationship between the applicant and his son		
THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	30 September 2014	BULGARU (No. 35840/09)	3	Violation of Art. 3 (substantive)	Ill-treatment of the applicant while in police custody		
				Violation of Art. 3 (procedural)	Ineffective investigation in that respect		
TURKEY	23 September 2014	ATIMAN (No. 62279/09)	2	Violation of Art. 2 (substantive and procedural)	Unnecessary use of firearms by the police and inadequate investigation in that respect (the relevant domestic legal framework on the use of firearms is fundamentally flawed and incompatible with the Art. 2 of the Convention)		
				CEVAT SOYSAL (No. 17362/03)	3	Violation of Art. 6 § 1	Unfairness of proceedings on account of applicant's inability to have access to evidence which had been used to secure his conviction
						Violation of Art. 6 § 1 taken together with Art. 6 § 3 (d)	Unfairness of proceedings on account of the domestic court's unjustified refusal to summon as witnesses the persons whose statements had been used as evidence against the applicant thus depriving him of the opportunity to have them questioned
		MAHMUT SEZER (IN FRENCH ONLY) (No. 43545/09)	3	Violation of Art. 1 of Prot. No. 1	Domestic authorities' failure to strike a fair balance between the public interest and the right of the applicant to peaceful enjoyment of his possessions on account of his inability to obtain a building permit on the ground that the plot of building land had been designated as a « green area » while no remedies were available to him under domestic law		

UKRAINE	4 September 2014	DZEMYUK (No. 42488/02)	2	Violation of Art. 8	Unlawful interference with the applicant's right to respect for his home and private family life on account of the construction and use of the cemetery close to the applicant's house (the domestic authorities continued to disrespect the domestic environmental regulations as well as the final binding judicial decisions confirming that they had acted illegally and that the cemetery should have been closed)
		RUDYAK (No. 40514/06)	3	Violation of Art. 3 (substantive)	Ill-treatment of the applicant while in police custody
				Violation of Art. 3 (procedural)	Lack of an effective investigation in that respect

B. The decision on admissibility

Those decisions are published with a slight delay of two to three weeks on the Court's website. Therefore the decisions listed below cover the period from 1 to 31 July 2014. Those decisions are selected to provide the NHRs with potentially useful information on the reasons of the inadmissibility of certain applications addressed to the Court and/or on the friendly settlements reached.

STATE	DATE	CASE TITLE	ALLEGED VIOLATION	DECISION
BELGIUM	8 July 2014	D. AND OTHERS (No. 29176/13)	Articles 3 and 8 (the refusal of the domestic authorities to issue a travel document to the child born by gestational surrogacy lead to a temporary separation of the child with the applicants), Articles 3 and 8 in conjunction with Articles 6 and 13 (lack of an effective remedy in this respect)	Partly struck out of the list (concerning the refusal of the domestic authorities to issue a travel document), partly inadmissible as manifestly ill-founded (concerning the remaining claims)
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, MONTENEGRO AND SERBIA	8 July 2014	SEREMET (No. 29620/05)	Mainly Art. 2 under the substantive aspect (the responsibility of the domestic authorities for the disappearance of the applicant's parents), concerning Bosnia and Herzegovina Articles 3 and 2 under the procedural aspect (failure of the domestic authorities to fulfil an investigation in this regard)	Partly incompatible <i>ratione temporis</i> with the provisions of the Convention (concerning claim under the substantive aspect of Art. 2), partly inadmissible as manifestly ill-founded (concerning claims under the procedural aspect of Art. 2 and Art. 3)
SLOVENIA	8 July 2014	BIZJAK (No. 25516/12)	Art. 3 (poor conditions of detention), Art. 13 (lack of an effective remedy in this regard), Art. 14 (different financial situations between the applicant and the other prisoners)	Partly inadmissible for non-exhaustion of domestic remedies (concerning claim under Art. 3), partly inadmissible as manifestly ill-founded (concerning claim under Art. 13), partly incompatible <i>ratione materiae</i> with the provisions of the Convention (concerning claim under Art. 14)

C. The communicated cases

The European Court of Human Rights publishes on a weekly basis a list of the communicated cases on its website. These are cases concerning individual applications which are pending before the Court. They are communicated by the Court to the respondent State's Government with a statement of facts, the applicant's complaints and the questions put by the Court to the Government concerned. The decision to communicate a case lies with one of the Court's Chamber which is in charge of the case. A **selection** of those cases is proposed below, concerning the period 16 February - 15 March 2014.

NB: The statements of facts and complaints have been prepared by the Registry (solely in one of the official languages) on the basis of the applicant's submissions. The Court cannot be held responsible for the veracity of the information contained therein.

STATE	DATE OF DECISION TO COMMUNICATE	CASE TITLE	KEY WORDS OF QUESTIONS SUBMITTED TO THE PARTIES
ALBANIA	19 February 2014	MUČAJ (No. 37814/10)	The applicant's arrest and detention were not based on reasonable suspicion and statements made by the then Prime Minister during his detention were contrary to the presumption of innocence.
AZERBAIJAN	17 February 2014	BAYRAM BAYRAMOV AND 10 OTHER APPLICATIONS (No. 74609/10)	The applicants were arrested and prosecuted for participating in peaceful demonstrations, which were opposition-oriented.
THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	19 February 2014	ILIEVSKA (No. 20136/11)	The applicant was ill-treated by police officers during her transfer by ambulance to the hospital.
GEORGIA	4 March 2014	GAKHARIA (No. 30459/13)	The domestic court refused to change the decisions about the custody of the applicant's daughter, which were taken in his absence.
GERMANY	6 March 2014	BECHT (No. 79457/13)	The personality disorder the applicant allegedly suffered from was not serious enough for his being classified as of "unsound mind". In spite of this diagnosis the applicant was detained in a prison, which was not appropriate for mental health patients.
THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	4 March 2014	COJOCARU (No. 5154/08)	Refusal of an application for a disability pension because the applicant was unable to provide proof of the minimum contributory period required by law.
POLAND	4 March 2014	DEJNEK (No. 9635/13)	The applicant felt humiliated by being systematically strip-searched after his family visits during his detention.

ROMANIA	4 March 2014	DRAGAN (No. 65158/09)	The applicant was allegedly subjected to ill-treatment by a prison guard while he was being transported to an infirmary outside the prison.
RUSSIA	12 March 2014	DANILENKO AND SHUMIKHIN (No. 44959/09)	Failure of domestic authorities to take any measures to protect a woman who was killed by her former husband while she had claimed he threatened her.
		SOKIRYANSKAYA (No. 4505/08)	The applicants were attacked during a picket by policemen in civilian clothes who did not identify themselves, beat and injured some of them and arrested them without giving any reason for it.
		TAGANROG LRO (No. 32401/10)	Jehovah witnesses complained about violation of their right to freedom of religion because extremist literature was banned, their organisation was liquidated and religious magazines could not be distributed.
TURKEY	10 March 2014	BOGA (No. 38025/11)	Administrative fine by the Governorship to the applicant for having attended to a reading out of a press statement, asserting that he intentionally disobeyed the orders issued by authorised bodies.
UKRAINE	20 February 2014	DEREVYANKO (No. 7684/14)	Disproportionate use of force by the authorities to stop the demonstration. It endangered the applicant's life and health and that of other protesters.
	3 March 2014	GORODOVICH (No. 71050/11)	The inadequate medical treatment the applicant received allegedly amounted to torture.
		GORAYNOVA (No. 41752/09)	The applicant was dismissed from her position and prosecuted for her open letter to the Prosecutor General of Ukraine.
	6 March 2014	LUTSENKO (No. 12482/14)	The applicant was beaten during protests, allegedly by agents of the authorities or acting on the instructions of them. He argued that the authorities abused the law and the justice to prosecute protesters and that there was no procedure enabling people to enjoy the right to peaceful protest in Ukraine.
THE UNITED KINGDOM	4 March 2014	GAUNT (No. 26448/12)	The interview led by the applicant was declared offensive and in breach with general standards by the authorities, which violated the right of broadcasters to hold opinions and impart information without interference.

PartOne

§2 - EUROPEAN COMMITTEE OF SOCIAL RIGHTS

A. Reclamations and Decisions

[No work deemed relevant for the NHRs for the period under observation]

B. Other information

[No work deemed relevant for the NHRs for the period under observation]

PartOne

§3 - RECOMMENDATIONS & RESOLUTIONS

A. Recommendations

[No work deemed relevant for the NHRs for the period under observation]

B. Resolutions

AUTHOR	DATE	TEXT NUMBER	SUBJECT MATTER	DECISION
PACE	30 September 2014	2011	Counteraction to manifestations of neo-Nazism and right-wing extremism	The PACE called on all political leaders to engage in debate with neo-Nazism movements in order to expose them publicly and make them criminally liable for hate speech. The Committee on Political Affairs and Democracy called on states to establish strategies to reduce the breeding grounds for the neo-Nazi ideology, and proposed to make 22 July the European Day for Victims of Hate Crime. (Read more - Read the report)
PACE	30 September 2014	2012	Women's rights and prospects for Euro-Mediterranean co-operation	The PACE calls for strengthening cooperation between the Council of Europe and the Arab countries, particularly with the tools of inter-parliamentary co-operation and the "South Programme", and to improve the status of women thanks to programmes across all sectors (Read more - Read the report).
PACE	30 September 2014	2013	Good governance and enhanced quality in education	The PACE called on states to establish mechanisms to improve the quality of education systems, and encouraged co-operation between international organizations and relevant professional networks and quality assurance agencies (Read the report).
PACE	30 September 2014	2014	Raising the status of vocational education and training	The PACE called on states to make the right to vocational training a binding obligation by signing the relevant parts of the revised European Social Charter, to establish national strategies to boost the learning of technical and practical skills, and to give the necessary resources for people who carry out this kind of training (Read more - Read the report)

PartOne

§4 - OTHER INFORMATION OF GENERAL IMPORTANCE

A. Information from the Committee of Ministers

[No work deemed relevant for the NHRs for the period under observation]

B. Information from the Parliamentary Assembly

■ States must ban the detention of migrant children (09.09.2014)

The PACE's Migration Committee, by approving a report, considered that there is a real violation of child rights in Europe and thus, called on states to introduce and to enforce laws banning the detention of children for immigration reasons ([Read more](#) - [Adopted text](#)).

■ Focusing on the perpetrators to prevent violence against women (09.09.2014)

The Committee on Equality and Non-Discrimination called on states to set up, with appropriate financial resources, programmes on their territory in close co-operation with support services for victims of violence, health and social services. Furthermore, it called to set up law-enforcement and judicial authorities. ([Read more](#) - [Adopted text](#)).

■ The Istanbul Convention constitutes a blueprint for future society (19.09.2014)

PACE called on national parliaments in the form of legislative work to bring national legislation into line with the Convention, but also through their role in procedures for monitoring and reviewing the implementation of the Convention in order to strengthen the protection women against violence. ([Read more](#) - [Speech \(French only\)](#) - [Istanbul Convention](#)).

■ PACE elected a new Vice-President (29.09.2014)

PACE elected, at the opening of its autumn 2014 Session, Ksenija Korenjak Kramar as a new Assembly Vice-President ([Read more](#)).

C. Information from the Commissioner for Human Rights

■ Human rights abuses in Crimea need to be addressed (12.09.2014)

The Commissioner for Human Rights called to conduct an effective investigation into possible violations of the right to life and the prohibition against torture and to ensure accountability for the perpetrators ([Read more](#)).

■ Europe, wake up! (30.09.2014)

The Commissioner called for a change in European migration policy, in order to make it more humane and human rights compliant ([Read more](#)).

D. Information from the monitoring mechanisms

■ CPT: The Committee participated in information seminars in Tunisia and Morocco (19.09.2014)

Within the framework of the Programme "Strengthening democratic reform in the southern neighbourhood", financed by the European Union and implemented by the Council of Europe, representatives of the CPT participated in two information seminars: in Tunis from 4 to 5 September and Rabat from 8 to 9 September ([Read more](#)).

■ **FCNM: Ninth activity report of the Advisory committee on the FCNM (22.09.2014)**

[Read the report.](#)

■ **A podcast interview: “Europe, the “demonisation” of minorities and the rise of intolerance (24.09.2014)**

In this podcast interview, minorities expert Athanasia Spiliopoulou Åkermark, discusses her view that Europe’s “tolerance for intolerance” towards minority groups is on the rise ([Go to the podcast](#)).

PartTwo

INFORMATION BY COUNTRY

This part presents a selection of information, which is deemed to be mainly relevant for only one country.

Please, refer to the index above (p.3) to find the country you are interested in. Only countries concerned by at least one piece of information issued during the period under observation are listed below.

A. Execution of the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights

[No work deemed relevant for NHRs during the period under observation]

B. Resolutions, signatures and ratifications

[No work deemed relevant for NHRs during the period under observation]

C. Other information

■ GRETA: First report on Andorra (18.09.2014)

In a report, the GRETA notes that Andorra is about to adopt legislation criminalising trafficking in human beings and considers it crucial that it is done without delay ([Read more](#) - [Link to the report](#)).

A. Execution of the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights

CASE	DATE	RESOLUTION	CONCLUSION
Sarukhanyan (No. 38978/03)	27 August 2008	CM/ResDH(2014)108	Examination closed

B. Resolutions, signatures and ratifications

[No work deemed relevant for NHRs during the period under observation]

C. Other information

[No work deemed relevant for NHRs during the period under observation]

AUSTRIA

A. Execution of the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights

CASE	DATE	RESOLUTION	CONCLUSION
Handl (No. 30159/09)	14 January 2014	CM/ResDH(2014)109	Examination closed
Kopf and Liberda (No. 1598/06)	17 April 2012	CM/ResDH(2014)135	Examination closed
X and Others (No. 19010/07)	19 February 2013	CM/ResDH(2014)159	Examination closed

B. Resolutions, signatures and ratifications

[No work deemed relevant for NHRs during the period under observation]

C. Other information

[No work deemed relevant for NHRs during the period under observation]

A. Execution of the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights

CASE	DATE	RESOLUTION	CONCLUSION
Mahmudov and Agazade (No. 35877/04)	18 March 2009	CM/ResDH(2014)183	Examination closed
Fatullayev (No. 40984/07)	4 October 2010	CM/ResDH(2014)183	Examination closed

B. Resolutions, signatures and ratifications

[No work deemed relevant for NHRSS during the period under observation]

C. Other information

■ PACE: Václav Havel Human Rights Prize 2014 awarded to Anar Mammadli (29.09.2014)

The second Václav Havel Human Rights Prize which honours outstanding civil society action in defence of human rights has been awarded to Azerbaijani human rights defender, Anar Mammadli, who contributed, thanks to his influential organization, to programmes and events on monitoring of elections, participation and education of voters, as well as the design of materials and reports during 13 elections in Azerbaijan ([More read](#) - [Speech by Ms Brasseur](#) - [Vaclav Havel Prize website](#))

■ PACE committee called for the release of civil society activists in Azerbaijan (30.09.2014)

The Committee on Legal Affairs and Human Rights called on the Azerbaijani authorities to release civil society activists, refrain from unfairly prosecuting others and ensure the application of the standards laid down in the European Convention on Human Rights ([Read more](#)).

BELGIUM

A. Execution of the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights

CASE	DATE	RESOLUTION	CONCLUSION
El Haski (No. 649/08)	18 March 2013	CM/ResDH(2014)110	Examination closed
Stagno (No. 1062/07)	7 October 2009	CM/ResDH(2014)111	Examination closed
Singh and Others (No. 33210/11)	2 January 2013	CM/ResDH(2014)112	Examination closed
Trevalec (No. 30812/07)	25 September 2013	CM/ResDH(2014)136	Examination closed

B. Resolutions, signatures and ratifications

[No work deemed relevant for NHRs during the period under observation]

C. Other information

[No work deemed relevant for NHRs during the period under observation]

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

A. Execution of the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights

[No work deemed relevant for NHRs during the period under observation]

B. Resolutions, signatures and ratifications

[No work deemed relevant for NHRs during the period under observation]

C. Other information

■ MONEYVAL: The Committee issued a revised public statement on Bosnia and Herzegovina (19.09.2014)

The MONEYVAL adopted, at its 45th plenary meeting (15-19 September), a public statement under Step 3 of its Compliance Enhancing Procedures in the light of continued lack of progress on legislation to address MONEYVAL's concerns ([Link to the statement](#)).

A. Execution of the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights

CASE	DATE	RESOLUTION	CONCLUSION
Decheva and Others (No.43071/06)	26 September 2012	CM/ResDH(2014)137	Examination closed
Karamitrov and Others (No. 53321/99)	10 April 2008	CM/ResDH(2014)138	Examination closed
Atanasov Georgi (No. 5359/04)	11 April 2011	CM/ResDH(2014)138	Examination closed
Daskalov (No. 21761/08)	17 December 2013	CM/ResDH(2014)160	Examination closed

B. Resolutions, signatures and ratifications

[No work deemed relevant for NHRs during the period under observation]

C. Other information

■ ECRI: Publication of a new report on Bulgaria (16.09.2014)

The ECRI has published its fifth report on Bulgaria. ECRI's Chair, Mr Christian Ahlund, noted steps forward, but also a number of outstanding issues, such as low achievement in education and disproportionately high drop-out rates among Roma pupils, and the climate of intolerance and xenophobia against refugees ([Read more](#)).

A. Execution of the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights

CASE	DATE	RESOLUTION	CONCLUSION
Bajsic (No. 50367/09)	18 February 2014	CM/ResDH(2014)161	Examination closed
Ciko Inzenjering D.O.O. (No. 40944/13)	4 March 2014	CM/ResDH(2014)161	Examination closed
Dorontic (No. 23271/13)	18 February 2014	CM/ResDH(2014)161	Examination closed
Holjevac (No. 27667/13)	28 January 2014	CM/ResDH(2014)161	Examination closed
Ozanic (No. 31775/08)	18 February 2014	CM/ResDH(2014)161	Examination closed
Parlov (No. 20396/13)	18 February 2014	CM/ResDH(2014)161	Examination closed
Puskaric (No. 73904/11)	14 January 2014	CM/ResDH(2014)161	Examination closed
Radenovic (No. 21529/13)	28 January 2014	CM/ResDH(2014)161	Examination closed
Radic (No. 24308/13)	18 February 2014	CM/ResDH(2014)161	Examination closed
Resnik-Beton D.O.O. (No. 73657/12)	4 March 2014	CM/ResDH(2014)161	Examination closed
Smailagic (No. 22100/13)	28 January 2014	CM/ResDH(2014)161	Examination closed
Vukosavljevic (No. 25297/13)	28 January 2014	CM/ResDH(2014)161	Examination closed

[No work deemed relevant for NHRs during the period under observation]

B. Resolutions, signatures and ratifications

[No work deemed relevant for NHRs during the period under observation]

C. Other information

[No work deemed relevant for NHRs during the period under observation]

A. Execution of the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights

[No work deemed relevant for NHRs during the period under observation]

B. Resolutions, signatures and ratifications

[No work deemed relevant for NHRs during the period under observation]

C. Other information

■ CPT: Publication of a report on Denmark (17.09.2014)

The CPT has published the report on its fifth periodic visit to Denmark, which took place in February 2014. In the course of the visit, the CPT's delegation focused on the treatment of inmates in several prison establishments, as well as of young persons held in two secure institutions for juveniles. In addition, three psychiatric establishments were visited, with a particular focus on the use of coercive measures on patients. The delegation also visited several police stations and the Ellebæk immigration detention centre ([Read more](#)).

A. Execution of the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights

CASE	DATE	RESOLUTION	CONCLUSION
R.L. and M.-J.D. (No. 44568/98)	10 November 2004	CM/ResDH(2014)113	Examination closed
Fernandez and others (No. 28440/05)	21 April 2010	CM/ResDH(2014)114	Examination closed
R.P. (No. 10271/02)	21 April 2010	CM/ResDH(2014)114	Examination closed
R.J. (No. 10466/11)	19 December 2013	CM/ResDH(2014)140	Examination closed
K.K. (No. 18913/11)	10 January 2014	CM/ResDH(2014)141	Examination closed

B. Resolutions, signatures and ratifications

[No work deemed relevant for NHRSS during the period under observation]

C. Other information

■ Human Rights Commissioner: France must keep its promises concerning equality (26.09.2014)

The Commissioner called on French authorities to strengthen the legal framework by introducing more prevention and awareness-raising measures to avoid racist, anti-Semitic, anti-Muslim and homophobic rhetoric and acts ([Read more](#)).

A. Execution of the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights

CASE	DATE	RESOLUTION	CONCLUSION
Jashi (No. 10799/06)	8 April 2013	CM/ResDH(2014)162	Examination closed

B. Resolutions, signatures and ratifications

[No work deemed relevant for NHRs during the period under observation]

C. Other information

[No work deemed relevant for NHRs during the period under observation]

A. Execution of the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights

CASE	DATE	RESOLUTION	CONCLUSION
Zaunegger (No. 22028/04)	3 March 2010	CM/ResDH(2014)163	Examination closed

B. Resolutions, signatures and ratifications

[No work deemed relevant for NHRs during the period under observation]

C. Other information

■ PACE: Council of Europe Flag of honour awarded to municipality of Gotha (22.09.2014)

The Council of Europe Flag of honour was awarded to the German municipality of Gotha ([Read more](#)).

A. Execution of the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights

CASE	DATE	RESOLUTION	CONCLUSION
<u>Bardas and 6 Other Applications</u> (No. 2758/13+)	1 October 2013	<u>CM/ResDH(2014)164</u>	Examination closed
<u>Georgoulas and Nasikas</u> (No. 15819/13+)	18 February 2014	<u>CM/ResDH(2014)164</u>	Examination closed
<u>Golias</u> (No. 16849/13)	18 February 2014	<u>CM/ResDH(2014)164</u>	Examination closed
<u>Karakostas</u> (No. 19334/13)	18 February 2014	<u>CM/ResDH(2014)164</u>	Examination closed
<u>Makris and 15 Other Applications</u> (No. 9880/13+)	22 October 2013	<u>CM/ResDH(2014)164</u>	Examination closed
<u>Papakostas and 3 Other Applications</u> (No. 29334/13+)	18 February 2014	<u>CM/ResDH(2014)164</u>	Examination closed
<u>Psyllos</u> (No. 31863/13)	18 February 2014	<u>CM/ResDH(2014)164</u>	Examination closed
<u>Tikas</u> (No. 31861/13)	18 February 2014	<u>CM/ResDH(2014)164</u>	Examination closed
<u>Tsakalos</u> (No. 3991/13)	22 October 2013	<u>CM/ResDH(2014)164</u>	Examination closed
<u>Tzanis</u> (No. 3891/13)	1 October 2013	<u>CM/ResDH(2014)164</u>	Examination closed

B. Resolutions, signatures and ratifications

[No work deemed relevant for NHRSs during the period under observation]

C. Other information

[No work deemed relevant for NHRSs during the period under observation]

A. Execution of the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights

CASE	DATE	RESOLUTION	CONCLUSION
Borloi (No. 9287/07)	11 February 2014	CM/ResDH(2014)115	Examination closed
Endre (No. 74121/12)	11 February 2014	CM/ResDH(2014)115	Examination closed
Kozma (No. 73582/10)	11 February 2014	CM/ResDH(2014)115	Examination closed
Nanasi (No. 37174/09)	4 March 2014	CM/ResDH(2014)115	Examination closed
Pray (No. 71292/12)	4 June 2014	CM/ResDH(2014)115	Examination closed
Szentey (No. 6443/07)	11 February 2014	CM/ResDH(2014)115	Examination closed
Szabo (No. 66811/10)	11 February 2014	CM/ResDH(2014)115	Examination closed

B. Resolutions, signatures and ratifications

[No work deemed relevant for NHRs during the period under observation]

C. Other information

[No work deemed relevant for NHRs during the period under observation]

A. Execution of the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights

[No work deemed relevant for NHRs during the period under observation]

B. Resolutions, signatures and ratifications

[No work deemed relevant for NHRs during the period under observation]

C. Other information

■ GRETA: First report on Iceland (23.09.2014)

The GRETA has published its first evaluation report on Iceland. In its report, GRETA welcomes the steps taken by Iceland to prevent and combat trafficking in human beings, such as the adoption of legislation and two national action plans, as well as the setting-up of co-ordination structures ([Read more - Link to the report](#)).

A. Execution of the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights

[No work deemed relevant for NHRs during the period under observation]

B. Resolutions, signatures and ratifications

[No work deemed relevant for NHRs during the period under observation]

C. Other information

■ CPT: Visit of the Committee to Ireland (30.09.2014)

A delegation of the CPT carried out a visit to Ireland from 16 to 26 September 2014. It was the CPT's sixth periodic visit to Ireland.

The visit provided an opportunity to assess the progress made since the Committee's 2010 visit. To this end, the CPT's delegation examined the conditions of detention and treatment of persons in prisons, notably women prisoners. It also focused on the provision of health care, the application of good order measures and the recently introduced complaints system in prisons. The situation of juveniles in prison and in the Oberstown Detention Schools was also examined. Further, the delegation visited a number of police stations to look into the conditions of detention and the safeguards in place. It also looked at immigration detention ([Read more](#)).

A. Execution of the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights

CASE	DATE	RESOLUTION	CONCLUSION
Errico (No. 29768/05)	24 May 2009	CM/ResDH(2014)116	Examination closed

B. Resolutions, signatures and ratifications

[No work deemed relevant for NHRs during the period under observation]

C. Other information

■ PACE: Presentation of the Council of Europe Flag of honour to the town of Farnese (22.09.2014)

The Council of Europe Flag of honour was awarded to the Italian municipality of Farnese ([Read more](#)).

■ GRETA: First report on Italy (22.09.2014)

The Italian authorities have taken important steps to prevent and combat trafficking in human beings, but a number of challenges remain, according to a report published by the GRETA ([Read more - Link to the report](#)).

A. Execution of the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights

CASE	DATE	RESOLUTION	CONCLUSION
Camilleri (No. 42931/10)	27 May 2013	CM/ResDH(2014)142	Examination closed
Gatt (No. 28221/08)	14 September 2011	CM/ResDH(2014)165	Examination closed

B. Resolutions, signatures and ratifications

[No work deemed relevant for NHRs during the period under observation]

C. Other information

[No work deemed relevant for NHRs during the period under observation]

A. Execution of the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights

CASE	DATE	RESOLUTION	CONCLUSION
Grecu (No. 32829/08)	28 February 2014	CM/ResDH(2014)167	Examination closed

B. Resolutions, signatures and ratifications

[No work deemed relevant for NHRs during the period under observation]

C. Other information

■ ECRI: The Committee's round table (23.09.2014)

In co-operation with the Ministry of Justice and the Council on the Prevention and Elimination of Discrimination and Ensuring Equality of the Republic of Moldova, ECRI organised a round table in Chisinau on 30 September 2014 to discuss the follow-up given to the recommendations contained in its 2013 report on the Republic of Moldova ([Read more](#)).

A. Execution of the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights

CASE	DATE	RESOLUTION	CONCLUSION
Mandic (No. 32557/05)	12 June 2012	CM/ResDH(2014)166	Examination closed

B. Resolutions, signatures and ratifications

[No work deemed relevant for NHRs during the period under observation]

C. Other information

[No work deemed relevant for NHRs during the period under observation]

A. Execution of the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights

CASE	DATE	RESOLUTION	CONCLUSION
Romet (No. 7094/06)	24 May 2009	CM/ResDH(2014)117	Examination closed
Gyatso (No. 10642/13)	11 March 2014	CM/ResDH(2014)118	Examination closed
Brahim Selimani (No. 50108/11)	15 April 2014	CM/ResDH(2014)168	Examination closed

B. Resolutions, signatures and ratifications

[No work deemed relevant for NHRs during the period under observation]

C. Other information

■ MONEYVAL: Queen Máxima addressed MONEYVAL on the need to make financial services accessible (17.09.2014)

In a speech addressed to the MONEYVAL, Her Majesty Queen Máxima of the Netherlands, in her capacity as United Nations Secretary General's Special Advocate for Inclusive Finance for Development, recalled the need for accessible financial services ([Read more](#)).

A. Execution of the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights

CASE	DATE	RESOLUTION	CONCLUSION
Butt (No. 47017/09)	4 December 2012	CM/ResDH(2014)169	Examination closed

B. Resolutions, signatures and ratifications

[No work deemed relevant for NHRs during the period under observation]

C. Other information

[No work deemed relevant for NHRs during the period under observation]

A. Execution of the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights

CASE	DATE	RESOLUTION	CONCLUSION
Plechanow (No. 22279/04)	7 October 2009	CM/ResDH(2014)119	Examination closed
Kowalski (No. 43316/08)	11 June 2013	CM/ResDH(2014)143	Examination closed
Nieruchomosci SP. Z O.O. (No. 32740/06)	2 May 2010	CM/ResDH(2014)144	Examination closed
Sanocki (No. 28949/03)	17 October 2007	CM/ResDH(2014)145	Examination closed
Kulis (No. 15601/02)	18 June 2008	CM/ResDH(2014)145	Examination closed
Kulis and Rozycki (No. 27209/03)	6 January 2010	CM/ResDH(2014)145	Examination closed
Kubaszewski (No. 571/04)	2 May 2010	CM/ResDH(2014)145	Examination closed
Smolorz (No. 17446/07)	16 January 2013	CM/ResDH(2014)145	Examination closed
Toziczka (No. 29995/08)	24 October 2012	CM/ResDH(2014)146	Examination closed
Bialas Janusz (No. 29761/03)	28 October 2009	CM/ResDH(2014)147	Examination closed
Giza (No. 48242/06)	13 October 2010	CM/ResDH(2014)148	Examination closed
Banok (No. 4136/12)	17 September 2013	CM/ResDH(2014)170	Examination closed
Basiakowski (No. 24367/12)	5 December 2013	CM/ResDH(2014)170	Examination closed
Bulhak (No. 34904/12)	17 September 2013	CM/ResDH(2014)170	Examination closed
Ciesielski (No. 9737/12)	19 November 2013	CM/ResDH(2014)170	Examination closed
Czarnecki (No. 23456/12)	8 October 2013	CM/ResDH(2014)170	Examination closed
Dzierzynska (No. 7693/12)	19 November 2013	CM/ResDH(2014)170	Examination closed
Glod (No. 36847/04)	8 October 2013	CM/ResDH(2014)170	Examination closed
Glubowski (No. 77417/11)	15 October 2013	CM/ResDH(2014)170	Examination closed

Golek (No. 25024/09)	1 October 2013	CM/ResDH(2014)170	Examination closed
Grzymala (No. 11149/12)	7 January 2014	CM/ResDH(2014)170	Examination closed
Jankowski (No. 64947/12)	10 September 2013	CM/ResDH(2014)170	Examination closed
Jurak (No. 49319/11)	17 September 2013	CM/ResDH(2014)170	Examination closed
Kaczmarek (No. 60393/11)	1 October 2013	CM/ResDH(2014)170	Examination closed
Kasprzak (No. 16522/11)	21 May 2013	CM/ResDH(2014)170	Examination closed
Kisiel (No. 30346/11)	12 November 2013	CM/ResDH(2014)170	Examination closed
Kopec (No. 34681/10)	19 November 2013	CM/ResDH(2014)170	Examination closed
Liebersbach and Others (No. 26104/08)	27 August 2013	CM/ResDH(2014)170	Examination closed
Matoga (No. 24300/12)	12 November 2013	CM/ResDH(2014)170	Examination closed
Myszka (No. 9529/12)	19 November 2013	CM/ResDH(2014)170	Examination closed
Odi (No. 19734/12)	17 December 2013	CM/ResDH(2014)170	Examination closed
Pietrzykowski (No. 7324/12)	17 September 2013	CM/ResDH(2014)170	Examination closed
Rachuba (No. 28743/12)	5 December 2013	CM/ResDH(2014)170	Examination closed
Roch (No. 46259/10)	27 August 2013	CM/ResDH(2014)170	Examination closed
Skowronski ² (No. 31169/11)	8 October 2013	CM/ResDH(2014)170	Examination closed
Szczeblewki (No. 73590/12)	27 August 2013	CM/ResDH(2014)170	Examination closed
Szparowski (No. 2385/11)	1 October 2013	CM/ResDH(2014)170	Examination closed
Walczyk (No. 74907/11)	15 October 2013	CM/ResDH(2014)170	Examination closed
Zyzak (No. 37248/11)	5 December 2013	CM/ResDH(2014)170	Examination closed
Adamkiewicz (No. 54729/00)	4 October 2010	CM/ResDH(2014)171	Examination closed

² This case is currently not available online.

Matyjek (No. 38184/03)	24 September 2007	CM/ResDH(2014)172	Examination closed
Bobek (No. 68761/01)	10 December 2007	CM/ResDH(2014)172	Examination closed
Jałowiecki (No. 34030/07)	17 May 2009	CM/ResDH(2014)172	Examination closed
Luboch (No. 37469/05)	15 April 2008	CM/ResDH(2014)172	Examination closed
Rasmussen (No. 38886/05)	28 July 2009	CM/ResDH(2014)172	Examination closed
Zawisza (No. 37293/09)	31 August 2011	CM/ResDH(2014)172	Examination closed
Moczulski (No. 49974/08)	19 July 2011	CM/ResDH(2014)172	Examination closed
Zablocki (No. 10104/08)	31 August 2011	CM/ResDH(2014)172	Examination closed
Moscicki (No. 52443/07)	14 September 2011	CM/ResDH(2014)172	Examination closed
Gorny (No. 50399/07)	8 September 2010	CM/ResDH(2014)172	Examination closed
Tomasz Kwiatkowski (No. 24254/05)	19 July 2011	CM/ResDH(2014)172	Examination closed
Wrona (No. 23119/05)	5 April 2010	CM/ResDH(2014)172	Examination closed

B. Resolutions, signatures and ratifications

[No work deemed relevant for NHRSS during the period under observation]

C. Other information

■ PACE: Slupsk (Poland) to receive 2014 Europe prize during ceremony (02.09.2014)

A delegation of parliamentarians awarded the Europe Prize to Maciej Kobylinski, Mayor of Slupsk (Poland), on Saturday 6 September ([Read more](#) - [Video message by PACE Secretary General \(in Polish\)](#) - [Europe Prize website](#)).

PORTUGAL

A. Execution of the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights

CASE	DATE	RESOLUTION	CONCLUSION
Publico - Comunicacao Social, S.A. and Others (No. 39324/07)	7 October 2009	CM/ResDH(2014)149	Examination closed
Gouveia Gomes Fernandes and E Cost (No. 1529/08)	29 June 2011	CM/ResDH(2014)149	Examination closed

B. Resolutions, signatures and ratifications

[No work deemed relevant for NHRs during the period under observation]

C. Other information

[No work deemed relevant for NHRs during the period under observation]

A. Execution of the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights

CASE	DATE	RESOLUTION	CONCLUSION
Velcea (No. 60957/00)	22 December 2005	CM/ResDH(2014)120	Examination closed
Amanalachioai (No. 4023/04)	26 August 2009	CM/ResDH(2014)150	Examination closed
Birla (No. 18611/04)	27 August 2010	CM/ResDH(2014)151	Examination closed
Bucuresteanu (No. 20558/04)	16 July 2013	CM/ResDH(2014)152	Examination closed
Gridan and Others (No. 28237/03+)	4 June 2013	CM/ResDH(2014)153	Examination closed
Lauruc (No. 34236/03)	23 July 2013	CM/ResDH(2014)154	Examination closed
Voiculescu (No. 5325/03)	3 May 2009	CM/ResDH(2014)155	Examination closed
Siegle (No. 23456/04)	16 July 2013	CM/ResDH(2014)156	Examination closed
Stoian (No. 12221/06)	12 October 2010	CM/ResDH(2014)157	Examination closed
Notar (No. 42860/98)	20 April 2004	CM/ResDH(2014)173	Examination closed
Sipos (No. 26125/04)	3 August 2011	CM/ResDH(2014)174	Examination closed
Tanasoaică (No. 3490/03)	19 September 2012	CM/ResDH(2014)175	Examination closed
Balasa (No. 21143/02)	5 July 2011	CM/ResDH(2014)176	Examination closed
S.C. IMH SUCEAVA S.R.L. (No. 24935/04)	29 January 2014	CM/ResDH(2014)177	Examination closed
Cris (No. 2624/07)	3 December 2013	CM/ResDH(2014)178	Examination closed
Dumitra (No. 73382/12)	11 March 2014	CM/ResDH(2014)178	Examination closed
Lazurko (No. 24218/07)	26 March 2014	CM/ResDH(2014)178	Examination closed
Lixandru (No. 7504/10)	28 January 2014	CM/ResDH(2014)178	Examination closed

<u>Matei</u> (No. 78356/11)	7 January 2014	<u>CM/ResDH(2014)178</u>	Examination closed
<u>Mocanu</u> (No. 17000/12)	28 January 2014	<u>CM/ResDH(2014)178</u>	Examination closed
<u>Moscovici</u> (No. 3972/13)	26 November 2013	<u>CM/ResDH(2014)178</u>	Examination closed
<u>Mustatea</u> (No. 13654/06)	28 January 2014	<u>CM/ResDH(2014)178</u>	Examination closed
<u>Nichifor and Others</u> (No. 41198/05)		<u>CM/ResDH(2014)178</u>	Examination closed
<u>Popescu</u> (No. 9704/04)		<u>CM/ResDH(2014)178</u>	Examination closed
<u>Paun</u> (No. 18548/12)	11 March 2014	<u>CM/ResDH(2014)178</u>	Examination closed
<u>Serban</u> (No. 37243/03)	18 February 2014	<u>CM/ResDH(2014)178</u>	Examination closed

B. Resolutions, signatures and ratifications

[No work deemed relevant for NHRs during the period under observation]

C. Other information

[No work deemed relevant for NHRs during the period under observation]

A. Execution of the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights

CASE	DATE	RESOLUTION	CONCLUSION
Catan and Others (No. 43370/04+)	19 October 2012	CM/ResDH(2014)184	Examination closed

B. Resolutions, signatures and ratifications

[No work deemed relevant for NHRs during the period under observation]

C. Other information

■ **PACE: Violence against LGBT people on the rise: counteraction is urgently needed (16.09.2014)**

PACE called on the authorities of the Russian Federation and Serbia to ensure respect for the human rights of everyone and to carry out an immediate and thorough investigation into the circumstances surrounding the murder of Ekaterina Knomenko, a Russian lesbian dance teacher and the attack on a German Gay activist in Belgrade ([Read more](#))

A. Execution of the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights

[No work deemed relevant for NHRs during the period under observation]

B. Resolutions, signatures and ratifications

[No work deemed relevant for NHRs during the period under observation]

C. Other information

■ GRETA: First report on San Marino (15.09.2014)

San Marino has adopted legislation criminalising trafficking in human beings, but important challenges remain, according to a report published by the GRETA ([Read more](#) - [Link to the report](#)).

A. Execution of the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights

CASE	DATE	RESOLUTION	CONCLUSION
Pejovic (No. 54376/10)	15 October 2013	CM/ResDH(2014)179	Examination closed

B. Resolutions, signatures and ratifications

[No work deemed relevant for NHRs during the period under observation]

C. Other information

[No work deemed relevant for NHRs during the period under observation]

A. Execution of the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights

CASE	DATE	RESOLUTION	CONCLUSION
Alaxova and Others (No. 32987/10)	7 March 2014	CM/ResDH(2014)180	Examination closed
Bajanek (No. 43478/10)		CM/ResDH(2014)180	Examination closed
Belosovic (No. 28607/10)		CM/ResDH(2014)180	Examination closed
Benedik (No. 27950/10)		CM/ResDH(2014)180	Examination closed
Jesko (No. 62823/09)		CM/ResDH(2014)180	Examination closed
Sarkocy (No. 45308/13)	28 January 2014	CM/ResDH(2014)180	Examination closed
Zeman (No. 25358/10)		CM/ResDH(2014)180	Examination closed

B. Resolutions, signatures and ratifications

[No work deemed relevant for NHRs during the period under observation]

C. Other information

■ ECRI: Publication of a new report on Slovakia (16.09.2014)

The ECRI has published its fifth report on Slovakia. ECRI's Chair, Mr Christian Ahlund, noted steps forward, but also a number of outstanding issues, such as the problematic application of the anti-discrimination law and the slow implementation of the Roma integration programmes ([Read more](#)).

■ FCNM: Visit of the Advisory Committee on the FCNM (26.09.2014)

A delegation of the Advisory Committee on the FCNM visited the Slovak Republic from 22-26 September 2014 in the context of the monitoring of the implementation of this Convention ([Read more](#)).

A. Execution of the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights

[No work deemed relevant for NHRs during the period under observation]

B. Resolutions, signatures and ratifications

[No work deemed relevant for NHRs during the period under observation]

C. Other information

■ ECRI: Publication of a new report on Slovenia (16.09.2014)

The ECRI has published its fourth report on Slovenia. ECRI's Chair, Mr Christian Ahlund, noted steps forward, but also a number of outstanding issues, such as persistent widespread discrimination against Roma and an atmosphere of hostility towards the "erased" ([Read more](#)).

A. Execution of the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights

CASE	DATE	RESOLUTION	CONCLUSION
Lacarcel Menéndez (No. 41745/02)	11 December 2006	CM/ResDH(2014)158	Examination closed

B. Resolutions, signatures and ratifications

[No work deemed relevant for NHRs during the period under observation]

C. Other information

[No work deemed relevant for NHRs during the period under observation]

A. Execution of the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights

[No work deemed relevant for NHRs during the period under observation]

B. Resolutions, signatures and ratifications

[No work deemed relevant for NHRs during the period under observation]

C. Other information

■ ECRI: Publication of a new report on Switzerland (16.09.2014)

The ECRI has published its fifth report on Switzerland. Christian Ahlund, Chair of ECRI, said that there are positive developments but that some concerns remain, including the rise of xenophobia and insufficient support for the integration of some migrants ([Read more](#)).

A. Execution of the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights

CASE	DATE	RESOLUTION	CONCLUSION
Erden Arif (No. 37171/04)	11 September 2013	CM/ResDH(2014)121	Examination closed
Pulatli (No. 38665/07)	26 July 2011	CM/ResDH(2014)122	Examination closed
Koc and Demir (No. 26793/08)	20 June 2012	CM/ResDH(2014)122	Examination closed
Tengilimoglu and others (No. 26938/08+)	5 September 2012	CM/ResDH(2014)122	Examination closed
A.D. (No; 29986/96)	22 March 2006	CM/ResDH(2014)122	Examination closed
Hamsioglu (No. 2036/04)	19 May 2008	CM/ResDH(2014)123	Examination closed
Hidir Durmaz No. 2 (No. 26291/05)	24 July 2012	CM/ResDH(2014)123	Examination closed
Topaloglu (No. 38388/04)	3 October 2012	CM/ResDH(2014)123	Examination closed
Veysel Sahin (No. 4631/05)	27 December 2011	CM/ResDH(2014)123	Examination closed
Talay (No. 34806/03)	22 December 2009	CM/ResDH(2014)123	Examination closed
Dikel (No. 8543/05)	29 December 2009	CM/ResDH(2014)124	Examination closed
Karayigit Yavuz Selim (No. 45874/05)	27 January 2010	CM/ResDH(2014)124	Examination closed
Biçer (No. 21316/05)	8 September 2010	CM/ResDH(2014)124	Examination closed
Abdullah Yildiz (No. 35164/05)	26 July 2011	CM/ResDH(2014)124	Examination closed
Arslantay (No. 9548/06)	14 March 2011	CM/ResDH(2014)124	Examination closed
Yilmaz and Zabun (No. 16231/06+)	21 February 2011	CM/ResDH(2014)124	Examination closed
Bora (No. 14719/03)	20 June 2011	CM/ResDH(2014)125	Examination closed
Karatay Sahin (No. 16110/03)	17 September 2008	CM/ResDH(2014)126	Examination closed

Kececioglu and Others (No. 37546/02)	8 July 2008	CM/ResDH(2014)127	Examination closed
Tanay (No. 18753/04)	9 March 2009	CM/ResDH(2014)128	Examination closed
Uslu No. 2 (No. 23815/04)	20 April 2009	CM/ResDH(2014)129	Examination closed
Ürper and Others (No. 14526/07+)	20 January 2010	CM/ResDH(2014)130	Examination closed
Ürper and Others (No. 55036/07+)	26 April 2010	CM/ResDH(2014)130	Examination closed
Ölmez and Turgay (No. 2318/09+)	5 January 2011	CM/ResDH(2014)130	Examination closed
Turgay and Others (No. 8306/08+)	15 September 2010	CM/ResDH(2014)130	Examination closed
Turgay and Others No. 2 (No. 13710/08+)	21 December 2010	CM/ResDH(2014)130	Examination closed
Turgay and Others No. 3 (No. 21950/08+)	21 December 2010	CM/ResDH(2014)130	Examination closed
Turgay and Others No. 4 (No. 29572/08+)		CM/ResDH(2014)130	Examination closed
Turgay and Others No. 5 (No. 32869/08+)		CM/ResDH(2014)130	Examination closed
Güdenoğlu and Others (No. 42599/08+)	29 April 2013	CM/ResDH(2014)130	Examination closed
Ari (No. 2654/12)	19 November 2013	CM/ResDH(2014)181	Examination closed
Ayaz (No. 33323/10)	17 September 2013	CM/ResDH(2014)181	Examination closed
Bitirgic (No. 6217/09)	5 November 2013	CM/ResDH(2014)181	Examination closed
Caliskan (No. 51563/10)	17 September 2013	CM/ResDH(2014)181	Examination closed
Cavdaroglu (No. 62896/11)	5 November 2013	CM/ResDH(2014)181	Examination closed
Cebel (No. 39324/12)	15 October 2013	CM/ResDH(2014)181	Examination closed
Colak (No. 31309/05)	17 September 2013	CM/ResDH(2014)181	Examination closed
Daghan (No. 8359/07)	15 October 2013	CM/ResDH(2014)181	Examination closed
Döner (No. 9337/10)	17 September 2013	CM/ResDH(2014)181	Examination closed

Durmaz, Kilavuz, Ayyildiz and Akboga (No. 9435/07+)	9 November 2010	CM/ResDH(2014)181	Examination closed
Durmus (No. 32633/05)	17 September 2013	CM/ResDH(2014)181	Examination closed
Hasgöl (No. 8769/10)		CM/ResDH(2014)181	Examination closed
Ince (No. 51568/10)	9 July 2013	CM/ResDH(2014)181	Examination closed
Irez (No. 47715/09)	15 October 2013	CM/ResDH(2014)181	Examination closed
Küçük (No. 62935/11)		CM/ResDH(2014)181	Examination closed
Öz (No. 36713/10)	3 September 2013	CM/ResDH(2014)181	Examination closed
Sahin³ (No. 48831/07)	15 October 2013	CM/ResDH(2014)181	Examination closed
Sargin (No. 6572/08)		CM/ResDH(2014)181	Examination closed
Tastan, Ates, Kartal, Altay and Arslan (No. 28243/06+)	9 November 2010	CM/ResDH(2014)181	Examination closed
Yildrim (No. 6013/12)	17 September 2013	CM/ResDH(2014)181	Examination closed
Yildiz and Gürbüz (No. 60212/08)	24 September 2013	CM/ResDH(2014)181	Examination closed
Varnava and Others (No. 16064/90+)	18 September 2009	CM/ResDH(2014)185	Examination closed
Xenides-Arestis Group (No. 46347/99)	23 May 2007	CM/ResDH(2014)185	Examination closed

B. Resolutions, signatures and ratifications

[No work deemed relevant for NHRSS during the period under observation]

C. Other information

[No work deemed relevant for NHRSS during the period under observation]

³ This case is currently not available online.

A. Execution of the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights

[No work deemed relevant for NHRs during the period under observation]

B. Resolutions, signatures and ratifications

[No work deemed relevant for NHRs during the period under observation]

C. Other information

■ PACE: Rapporteur called for help to find missing persons in Ukraine (30.09.2014)

A former rapporteur of the Assembly on Europe's missing persons called on the authorities of Ukraine and the Russian Federation to undertake all necessary measures in order to help families of missing persons to find them and, where appropriate, to identify the remains of their loved ones without any delay. ([Read more](#))

■ CPT: Visit of the Committee to Ukraine (18.09.2014)

A delegation of the CPT carried out an *ad hoc* visit to Ukraine from 9 to 16 September 2014.

One of the objectives of the visit was to review the treatment of prisoners in two correctional colonies in the Kharkiv area, namely Colonies No. 25 and 100. During previous visits, in particular to Colony No. 25, the CPT had heard many allegations of severe physical ill-treatment of prisoners by prison officers. In 2013, the CPT had also received clear indications that, shortly after the previous visit to Colony No. 25, prisoners had been subjected to corporal punishment and other reprisals for purportedly having complained to the CPT's delegation ([Read more](#)).

■ GRETA: First report on Ukraine (19.09.2014)

The GRETA has published its first evaluation report on Ukraine ([Read more](#) - [Link to the report](#)).

A. Execution of the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights

CASE	DATE	RESOLUTION	CONCLUSION
J.T. (No. 26494/95)	30 March 2000	CM/ResDH(2014)131	Examination closed
James, Wells and Lee (No. 25119/09+)	11 February 2013	CM/ResDH(2014)132	Examination closed
H.L. (No. 45508/99)	5 January 2005	CM/ResDH(2014)133	Examination closed
Abdi (No. 27770/08)	9 July 2013	CM/ResDH(2014)134	Examination closed
Jude (No. 74457/12)	11 March 2014	CM/ResDH(2014)182	Examination closed

B. Resolutions, signatures and ratifications

[No work deemed relevant for NHRs during the period under observation]

C. Other information

[No work deemed relevant for NHRs during the period under observation]