



REGULAR SELECTIVE INFORMATION FLOW

for the attention of the National Human Rights Structures

Issue № 152

[1 – 31 May 2017]

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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 on 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 (1-31 May 2017) 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.

PartOne

§1 - EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

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 available only 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)**

N.A. AND A.I. V. SWITZERLAND (IN FRENCH ONLY) (Nos. [50364/14](#), [23378/15](#)) - Importance 2 – 30 May 2017 - No violation of Article 2 – Lawful deportation order - No violation of Article 3 - No risk of ill-treatment by deporting the applicant to his homeland - Violation of Article 2 - Unlawful deportation order for a political opponent - Violation of Article 3 – Risk of ill-treatment by deporting a political opponent to his homeland

The cases concerned the decisions of the Swiss domestic authorities to deport the applicants to Sudan after rejecting their applications for asylum.

In the first case, the Court held in particular that the applicant’s political activities in exile, which were limited to merely participating in the activities of the opposition organizations in exile, were not reasonably liable to attract the attention of the intelligence services and found accordingly that the applicant did not run a risk of ill-treatment or torture in the event of his return to Sudan .

Enforcement of the deportation order would not give rise to a violation of Article 2 or Article 3 of the Convention.

In the second case, the Court held in particular that, on account of his political activities in exile, it was possible that the applicant had attracted the attention of his national intelligence services. It found that there were therefore reasonable grounds for believing that the applicant ran the risk of being detained, interrogated and tortured on his arrival at the airport.

Consequently, the Court found that there would be a violation of Articles 2 and 3 of the Convention if the second applicant were deported to his homeland.

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

B.V. v. BELGIUM ([IN FRENCH ONLY](#)) (No. 61030/08) - Importance 3 - 2 May 2017 - Violation of Article 3 - Domestic authorities' failure to conduct an effective investigation into the applicant's criminal complaint

The case concerned the investigation carried out by the domestic authorities after the applicant had lodged a criminal complaint alleging rape and indecent assault.

The Court first recalled that under Article 3, domestic authorities are required to conduct an effective investigation into the applicant's allegations. The investigating authorities had therefore had a duty to assess the credibility of the accusations and clarify the circumstances of the case while observing the requirements of promptness and reasonable expedition. However, the Court observed that at the time when the applicant had lodged her complaint, no appropriate steps had been taken to investigate its credibility. The Court further noted that all the investigative measures ordered in the course of the investigation after the applicant had applied to join the proceedings as a civil party had been carried out at a late stage, without any indication of a coherent investigative plan for ascertaining the truth. In the Court's view, the investigation could not, in such circumstances, be said to have been serious and thorough.

The Court thus concluded, unanimously, that there had been a violation of the procedural aspect of Article 3 of the Convention.

Article 41 (Just satisfaction)

The Court held that Belgium was to pay the applicant EUR 20,000 in respect of non-pecuniary damage and EUR 13,000 in respect of costs and expenses.

[OLISOV AND OTHERS V. RUSSIA](#) (Nos. 10825/09, 12412/14, 35192/14) - Importance 2 - 2 May 2017 - Violation of Article 3 - Unsatisfactory explanations of the domestic authorities for injuries sustained during police custody

The case concerned the applicants' complaint that they had been apprehended by the police, and – prior to being formally arrested – subjected to physical violence by officers, with the aim of forcing them to sign confessions.

The Court held that the applicants had been taken into police custody for a substantial period of time, without any arrest being recorded. In subsequent medical examinations, injuries had been recorded which could have resulted from the acts of alleged ill-treatment by the police. These factors were sufficient to make the applicant's allegation credible and to give rise to a presumption in favour of their account of events.

The domestic authorities had refused to instigate criminal proceedings against the officers and the refusals had been upheld by the domestic courts. The domestic authorities found in favour of the explanations given by the police, that the injuries had been the result of the applicants' self-harm or their resisting arrest. Due to the lack of a criminal investigation, the steps taken by the authorities to

examine the applicants' allegations had been limited to those of a pre-investigation inquiry. However, a pre-investigation inquiry under the domestic authorities' procedure is not sufficient to comply with the requirements of the Convention. A proper criminal investigation is required.

The domestic authorities had therefore failed to discharge its burden of proof to produce evidence casting doubt on the applicants' version of events. The Court found that the acts of violence to which the applicants were subjected during the police interviews, given their severity and the aim of obtaining confessions, amounted to torture.

Therefore, there had been a violation of Article 3 of the Convention under its substantive and procedural limbs.

Article 41 (Just satisfaction)

The Court held that Russia was to pay the applicants a total of EUR 95,000 in respect of non-pecuniary damage and a total of EUR 3,259 in respect of costs and expenses.

SIMEONOV V. BULGARIA (No. 21980/04) - Importance 1 - 12 May 2017 – Grand Chamber - Violation of Article 3 - Conditions of detention amount to inhuman and degrading treatment - No violation of Article 6 §§ 1 and 3 (c) - Fairness of criminal proceedings, alleged lack of legal assistance

The case concerned the applicant's complaint regarding his physical conditions of detention and his prison regime, as well as the absence of legal assistance.

Article 3

The Court observed that the applicant's conditions of detention in combination with the strict regime under which he was serving his sentence and the length of his period of imprisonment had subjected him to an ordeal exceeding the suffering inherent in serving a prison sentence and amounted to inhuman and degrading treatment.

Therefore, there had been a violation of Article 3 of the Convention.

Article 6 §§ 1 and 3 (c)

The Court noted that the applicant's right to legal assistance had been restricted for the first three days of his police custody. The applicant had not been duly notified of his right to legal assistance, nor had he been verifiably informed of his procedural rights before being formally charged. However, the Court noted that the fairness of the criminal proceedings taken as a whole had not been irremediably infringed by the absence of a lawyer during the custody. The applicant had not mentioned the absence of a lawyer during his police custody before the appeal. Furthermore, the case file contained no evidence to the effect that the applicant had been formally or informally questioned during his custody. The absence of a lawyer during the police custody had in no way infringed the applicant's privilege against self-incrimination. The applicant had actively participated at all stages in the criminal proceeding. The case had been assessed at three different judicial levels and all the domestic courts had properly considered the evidence gathered. The Court held that the domestic authorities had presented relevant and sufficient evidence to demonstrate that they had not irremediably infringed the fairness of the criminal proceedings taken as a whole on account of the lack of legal assistance during the police custody.

Therefore, there had been no violation of Article 6 §§ 1 and 3 (c) of the Convention.

Article 41 (Just satisfaction)

The Court held that Bulgaria was to pay the applicant EUR 8,000 in respect of non-pecuniary damage and EUR 8,000 in respect of costs and expenses.

BĂLSAN V. ROMANIA (No. 49645/09) - Importance unspecified - 23 May 2017 - Violation of Article 3 - Domestic authorities' failure to protect a woman from domestic violence - Violation of Article 14 in conjunction with Article 3 - Domestic authorities' lack of commitment to address domestic violence in general

The case concerned the applicant's allegation of domestic abuse. She claimed that the authorities had failed to protect her from her husband's violent behaviour and to hold him accountable, despite her numerous complaints.

Article 3

The Court first took the view that the physical violence to which the applicant had been repeatedly subjected by her husband and her resulting injuries, as documented in medical and police reports, had been sufficiently serious to reach the required level of severity under Article 3 of the Convention.

The Court observed that domestic authorities had been well aware of that abuse, given that the applicant repeated calls for assistance to the police and the courts. The authorities had therefore been under an obligation to take all reasonable measures to act upon her complaints and prevent the assaults from happening again. However, the Court noted that the domestic authorities had found that the applicant had provoked the domestic violence against her and considered that it was not serious enough to fall within the scope of the criminal law. They just had imposed administrative fines, and no effective measures.

There had therefore been a violation of Article 3 of the Convention.

Article 14

The Court first observed official statistics showing that domestic violence was tolerated and perceived as normal by a majority of people in the applicant's country. Furthermore, the general population might not be sufficiently aware of the legal framework for the elimination of discrimination against women. Nor apparently did the authorities fully appreciate the seriousness and extent of domestic violence. That passivity reflected a discriminatory attitude towards the applicant as a woman.

Consequently, there had been a violation of Article 14, read in conjunction with Article 3.

Article 41 (Just satisfaction)

The Court held that Romania was to pay the applicant EUR 9,800 in respect of non-pecuniary damage.

- **Right to a fair trial (Art. 6)**

CHAP LTD V. ARMENIA (No. 15485/09) - Importance 3 - 4 May 2017 - Violation of Article 6 § 1 taken in conjunction with Article 6 § 3 (d) - Domestic authorities' failure to ensure the applicant a fair trial and to obtain attendance and examination of decisive witnesses

The case concerned tax evasion proceedings brought against a regional television broadcasting company. The company notably alleged that they had not been able to examine witnesses whose evidence had been used against it in the proceedings.

The Court concluded that the restriction on the applicant company's right to examine these witnesses had been unreasonable. In particular, the courts had refused to grant the applicant company's request to summon these witnesses, finding their evidence irrelevant, despite the fact that the very same evidence had been considered decisive for imposing tax surcharges and fines on the applicant company in the proceedings against it.

Therefore, there had been a violation of Article 6 § 1 read in conjunction with Article 6 § 3 (d) of the Convention.

Article 41 (Just satisfaction)

The Court held that Armenia was to pay the applicant company EUR 2,400 in respect of non-pecuniary damage and EUR 1,500 for costs and expenses.

PALUDA V. SLOVAKIA (No. 33392/12) - Importance 2 - 23 May 2017 - Violation of Article 6 § 1 - Supreme Court judge's inability to challenge his suspension in court

The case concerned the applicant, a Supreme Court judge, who complained of having been suspended from office pending disciplinary proceedings brought against him for accusing the President of the Supreme Court of abuse of authority.

The Court found that the applicant had not had the benefit of judicial protection in relation to his suspension. Nonetheless, denying the applicant the guarantee of access to court in respect of his suspension had a legal basis. The Court found that the legitimacy of the aim pursued by denying the applicant access to court was open to question.

The Court noted that the applicant's suspension had been imposed on him by a body, the Judicial Council, one half of the members of which had been directly appointed by the legislative and executive power. In addition, the Court noted that under domestic law as applicable at the time the Judicial Council had been presided over by the person who had been at the centre of the applicant's criminal complaint and public statements, the President of the Supreme Court. His suspension had not therefore had institutional guarantees as required under Article 6 § 1 of the Convention. The Court further observed that there was no indication that the proceedings before the Judicial Council were of a judicial character. Moreover, the Court noted that the applicant's lack of access to court concerned a measure that placed him for two years in the situation of being unable to exercise his mandate, having half of his salary withheld, and at the same time being unable to exercise any other gainful activity.

The Court concluded that the applicant's lack of access to a tribunal to challenge his suspension could not have been proportionate to any legitimate aim that it pursued.

Therefore, there had been a violation of Article 6 § 1 of the Convention.

Article 41 (Just satisfaction)

The Court held that Slovakia was to pay the applicant EUR 7,800 in respect of non-pecuniary damage.

VAN WESENBEECK V. BELGIUM (IN FRENCH ONLY) (No. 67496/10) - Importance 2 – 23 May 2017 - No violation of Article 6 §§ 1 and 3 (d) - Lawful investigations and undercover work thanks to adequate procedural safeguards

The case concerned the use of special methods of searching, observation and infiltration during an investigation against the applicant.

The Court found in particular that the lack of access to the confidential case file had been justified and sufficiently compensated for by the supervision of the Indictments Division. It took the view that there were serious grounds to justify the refusal of the domestic courts to call the undercover officers for examination by the defence. While the admission of their written statements might have caused difficulties for the defence, those difficulties had been counterbalanced by adequate procedural safeguards.

There had thus been no violation of Article 6 §§ 1 and 3 (d) of the Convention.

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

TRABAJO RUEDA V. SPAIN (In French only) (No. 32600/12) - Importance 3 - 30 May 2017 - Violation of Article 8 - Access to computer files without prior judicial authorization during an inquiry into child pornography

The case concerned the seizure of the applicant's computer on the grounds that it contained child pornography material.

First of all, the Court held that the fact of accessing files in the applicant's personal computer and subsequently convicting him had amounted to an interference by the authorities with the applicant's

right to respect for his private life. It then observed that the interference was prescribed by domestic law establishing the rule that prior judicial authorization was required where an individual's private life was likely to be infringed, except in emergencies, in which case subsequent judicial scrutiny was possible.

Secondly, the Court noted that the impugned interference had pursued the legitimate aim of "prevention of crime" and "protection of the rights of others". Thirdly, the Court found that the seizure and inspection of the computer files by the police as effected in the present case had been disproportionate to the legitimate aims pursued and had therefore not been "necessary in a democratic society". The Court pointed out that it was difficult, in the present case, to assess the urgency of the situation requiring the police to seize the files from the applicant's personal computer and to access their content, bypassing the normal requirement of prior judicial authorisation, given that there was no risk that the files would disappear, and that the computer had been seized and placed in safekeeping by the police and was not connected to Internet.

Therefore, there had been a violation of Article 8 of the Convention.

Article 41 (Just satisfaction)

The Court held, unanimously, that the finding of a violation in itself constituted sufficient just satisfaction for any non-pecuniary damage sustained by the applicant.

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

SARIGÜL V. TURKEY ([IN FRENCH ONLY](#)) (No. 28691/05) - Importance 2 - 23 May 2017 - Violation of Article 10 - Illegal seizure by prison authorities of prisoner's draft novel

The case concerned the applicant's complaint about the seizure, by the prison authorities, of a draft novel that he had written in prison.

The Court observed that the seizure of the applicant's manuscript constituted an interference with his right to freedom of expression. Firstly, the Court reiterated that any rules concerning the supervision of prisoners' correspondence which did not circumscribe the scope or define what was meant by "inappropriate" could not meet the requirement of foreseeability. Secondly, the correspondence-reading board had based its decision to forward the manuscript to the disciplinary board on a circular concerning the prisoners' contacts with the outside world. The Court referred to its previous finding that the prison administration rules did not indicate with sufficient clarity the scope and terms of the authorities' discretionary powers in such matters, and that their practical application did not appear to remedy that shortcoming.

Therefore, there had been a violation of Article 10 of the Convention.

Article 41 (Just satisfaction)

The Court held that Turkey was to pay the applicant EUR 1,500 in respect of non-pecuniary damage.

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

DAVYDOV AND OTHERS V. RUSSIA (No. 75947/11) - Importance 2 - 30 May 2017 - Violation of Article 3 of Protocol No. 1 - Serious irregularities in elections in St Petersburg in 2011

The case concerned the applicants' allegation that the recounts of votes, producing different results for dozens of precincts, constituted a major breach of their right to free elections and that they received no effective review of this complaint.

The Court explained that relatively mild level of scrutiny would apply to the technical stage of vote counting and tabulation, which constitutes a part of the right to free elections. The concept of free elections would be put at risk only if there is evidence of procedural breaches that would be capable of thwarting the free expression of the opinion of the people. The Court found it difficult to accept, without any additional explanation, that the scope of errors and irregularities in almost half the electoral precincts concerned had been such that their results should have been declared void by the higher commissions and assessed anew, with widespread discrepancies between these two counts. The

Court noted that: the composition of the territorial commissions which had taken the decisions to conduct recounts excluded the members from both opposition parties in a majority of cases. As a result of the recounts the domestic authorities' party had overwhelmingly gained and the opposition parties had lost. Moreover, the applicants' allegations were indirectly supported by an independent and credible international observer mission (the OSCE), which had identified the counting and tabulation of the results as the most problematic stages of the elections in question. Consequently, the Court found that the applicants had presented an arguable claim that the fairness of the elections in the constituencies concerned had been seriously compromised by the procedure in which the votes had been recounted. The applicants' complaints had been raised before different domestic authorities that could, at least potentially, be regarded as effective and accessible remedies. However, none of the avenues employed by the applicants had given them the opportunity for a review of their complaints providing sufficient guarantees against arbitrariness. As concerned the electoral commissions, the Court found that this remedy had proved ineffective, since the City commission had refused to consider the complaints in substance. As concerned the avenue of bringing a criminal investigation, the prosecutor's office had been at one in the view that the matter fell into the domain of the courts competent to deal with complaints about decisions by the electoral commissions. As concerned judicial review, the courts were empowered to consider complaints from the participants of the electoral process, to obtain and examine relevant evidence and, if the irregularities were sufficiently serious, to overturn the decisions of the relevant electoral commissions. Wherever their standing had been allowed, the applicants had put their complaints before the courts. Nevertheless, the courts generally refrained from going into the substance of the allegations. They had endorsed the electoral commission's' decisions, without engaging in any real examination of the reasons for the applicants' challenges. The Court found that none of the avenues employed by the applicants had given them the opportunity for a review of their complaints which would provide sufficient guarantees against arbitrariness.

Therefore, there had been a violation of Article 3 of Protocol No. 1 to the Convention.

Article 41 (Just satisfaction)

The Court held that Russia was to pay four of the applicants EUR 7,500 each in respect of non-pecuniary damage and EUR 8,000 in respect of costs and expenses.

1. Other judgments delivered 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 judgment.

For more detailed information, please refer to the cases.

STATE	DATE	CASE TITLE	IMP.	CONCLUSION	KEY WORDS
AZERBAIDJAN	04 May 2017	MUSTAFAYEV (No. 47095/09)	3	Violation of Art. 2 (substantive)	Behaviour of the domestic authorities towards critically ill prisoner constituting a violation of the domestic authorities' obligation to protect the lives of persons in custody.
				Violation of Art. 2 (procedural)	Domestic authorities' failure to carry out an adequate and effective investigation into the circumstances surrounding the death of the applicant's son.
BELGIUM	16 May 2017	SYLLA AND NOLLOMONT (IN FRENCH ONLY) (Nos. 37768/13 AND 36467/14)	3	Violation of Art. 3 (substantive) (concerning the first applicant)	Poor conditions of detention (overcrowding)
				Violation of Art. 3 (substantive) (concerning the second applicant)	Poor conditions of detention (lack of hygiene, smoking in unfitted cells)
CROATIA	02 May 2017	GOLUBAR (No. 21951/15)	3	No violation of Art. 3	Domestic authorities having properly assessed all the relevant facts concerning the applicant's state of health and lack of grounds to conclude that the applicant's state of health is not compatible with serving his prison sentence.
		JURICA (No. 30376/13)	3	Violation of Art. 6 §1	Unreasonable length of proceedings (more than 14 years).
				No violation of Art. 8	Domestic authorities providing the applicant an effective procedure enabling her to obtain compensation for the medical malpractice to which she alleged to have fallen victim.

CROATIA (CONTINUED)	02 May 2017	M. AND OTHERS (No. 50175/12)	3	Violation of Art. 2 (procedural)	Domestic authorities' failure to carry out an adequate and effective investigation into the circumstances surrounding the killing of the applicants' respective husband and father.
	09 May 2017	FERGEC (No. 68516/14)	3	Violation of Art. 2	Relevant mechanisms of the domestic legal system seen as a whole not securing in practice an effective and prompt response on the part of the authorities consistent with the State's obligations under Article 2 of the Convention.
	23 May 2017	KRUNOSLAVA ZOVKO (No. 56935/13)	3	No violation of Art. 6 § 1	Fairness of proceedings concerning the applicant's claim for entitlement to sick leave
	30 May 2017	MUIC (No. 79653/12)	3	No violation of Art. 6 § 1	Applicant's failure to lodge his unemployment benefit claim within the time-limit
HUNGARY	30 May 2017	ONODI (No. 38647/09)	3	Violation of Art. 8	Domestic authorities' failure to take effective steps in order to enforce the applicant's right to contact with his daughter
ICELAND	04 May 2017	TRAUSTASON AND OTHERS (No. 44081/13)	3	Violation of Art. 10	Domestic courts' failure to strike a reasonable balance of proportionality between the measures restricting the applicants' right to freedom of expression, imposed by them, and the legitimate aim pursued.
ITALY	04 May 2017	IMPROTA (IN FRENCH ONLY) (No. 66396/14)	3	Violation of Art. 8§1	Impossibility to conclude that the domestic authorities took all the necessary measures that could be reasonably expected of them to guarantee the applicant preservation of a family tie with his child in the interest of both of them .
	18 May 2017	PETRIE (IN FRENCH ONLY) (No. 25322/12)		No violation of Art. 8	Fair balance between the applicant's right to protection of his reputation and other individuals' right to freedom of expression
LATVIA	04 May 2017	OSIPKOV AND OTHERS (No. 39210/07)	3	No violation of Art.1 of Prot. No.1	Fair balance between the demands of the general interest and the rights of the first and fourth applicants.

LATVIA (CONTINUED)	18 May 2017	BOZE (No. 40927/05)	2	Violation of Art. 8	Unlawful search of the applicant's apartment and seizure of his personal belongings
LITHUANIA	02 May 2017	LISOVSKIJ (No. 36249/14)	3	Violation of Art. 5 §3	Domestic authorities displaying no special diligence in the conduct of the criminal proceedings against the applicant: unjustified length of pre-trial detention (4 years and 5 months).
	23 May 2017	MATIOSAITIS AND OTHERS (Nos. 22662/13, 51059/13, 58823/13, 59692/13, 59700/13, 60115/13 AND 72824/13)	2	Violation of Art. 3 (substantive)	Absence of effective review of the applicants' life sentences
THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	02 May 2017	VASILICIUC (No. 15944/11)	2	Violation of Art. 5§1	Impossibility to consider the applicant's detention necessary and devoid of arbitrariness due to the refusal of the domestic authorities to check the applicant's submissions about improper notification and to give her a chance to appear before the authorities.

THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA (CONTINUED)	09 May 2017	ERIOMENCO (IN FRENCH ONLY) (No. 42224/11)	3	No violation of Art. 3	Domestic authorities fulfilled their positive obligation to take appropriate and sufficient measures to secure the applicant's rights by trying to protect the applicant's interest through investigation.
				No violation of Art. 5§1	Domestic authorities did not fail to fulfil their positive obligation to take appropriate and sufficient measures to secure the applicant's rights.
				No violation of Art. 8 taken with Art 1 of Prot. No. 1	Domestic authorities did not fail to fulfil their positive obligation to take appropriate and sufficient measures to secure the applicant's rights.
				No violation of Art. 13	Positive obligation fulfilled to take appropriate and sufficient measures to secure the applicant's right to an effective appeal by providing him procedures.
	16 May 2017	PADURET (No. 26626/11)	3	No violation of Art. 1 of Prot. No. 1	Domestic authorities did not fail to fulfil their positive obligation to take appropriate and sufficient measures to secure the applicant's rights.
				GUMENIUC (No. 48829/06)	2
		ROMANESCU (No. 78375/11)	3	Violation of Art. 3 (procedural)	Domestic authorities' failure to conduct an effective and thorough investigation which would lead to the punishment of those responsible for the harm suffered by the applicant

THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA (CONTINUED)	30 May 2017	APCOV (No. 13463/07)	3	No violation of Art. 3 (substantive) by the Republic of Moldova	The Russian Federation continued to exercise effective control and a decisive influence over the Transdniestrian authorities
				Violation of Art. 3 (substantive) by Russia	Poor conditions of detention and lack of adequate medical care
				No violation of Art. 5 § 1 by the Republic of Moldova	The Russian Federation continued to exercise effective control and a decisive influence over the Transdniestrian authorities
				Violation of Art. 5 § 1 by Russia	Unlawful detention of the applicant (lack of legal basis)
				No violation of Art. 6 § 1 by the Republic of Moldova	The Russian Federation continued to exercise effective control and a decisive influence over the Transdniestrian authorities
				Violation of Art. 6 § 1 by Russia	Unfairness of proceedings as the court could not be qualified as an independent and impartial tribunal
	30 May 2017	SOYMA (No. 1203/05)	3	No violation of Art. 5 § 1 by the Republic of Moldova	The Russian Federation continued to exercise effective control and a decisive influence over the Transdniestrian authorities
				Violation of Art. 5 § 1 by Russia	Unlawful detention of the applicant

THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA (CONTINUED)	30 May 2017	VARDANEAN (No. 22200/10)	3	No violation of Art. 5 § 1 by the Republic of Moldova	The Russian Federation continued to exercise effective control and a decisive influence over the Transdnestrian authorities
				Violation of Art. 5 § 1 by Russia	Unlawful detentions of the applicant
				No violation of Art. 6 § 1 by the Republic of Moldova	The Russian Federation continued to exercise effective control and a decisive influence over the Transdnestrian authorities
				Violation of Art. 6 § 1 by Russia	Unfairness of proceedings as the court could not be qualified as an independent and impartial tribunal
				No violation of Art. 8 by the Republic of Moldova	The Russian Federation continued to exercise effective control and a decisive influence over the Transdnestrian authorities
				Violation of Art. 8 by Russia	Unlawful search of the applicant's apartment (absence of legal basis)
				No violation of Art. 34	No evidence suggesting that the respondent State had failed to comply with their obligations under Art. 34 by hindering the applicant's right of individual petition
		GRECU (No. 51099/10)	3	Violation of Art. 3 (substantive)	Ill-treatment of the applicant while at the hands of the police
				Violation of Art. 3 (procedural)	Domestic authorities' failure to carry out an effective investigation into the applicant's allegations of ill-treatment
				Violation of Art. 5 § 1	Unlawful detention of the applicant
MONACO	30 May 2017	SCAVETTA (IN FRENCH ONLY) (No. 33301/13)	3	Violation of Art. 6 § 1	Unfairness of proceedings (breach of the adversarial principle)
RUSSIA	02 May 2017	KONDAKOV (No. 31632/10)	3	Violation of Art. 3 (procedural)	Investigating authorities' and domestic authorities' failure to carry out an effective investigation into the applicant's allegations of the police ill-treatment.
				Violation of Art. 3 (substantive)	Acts of violence to which the applicant was subjected at the district police station amounting to inhuman and degrading treatment.

RUSSIA (CONTINUED)	02 May 2017	SITNIKOV (No. 14769/09)	3	Violation of Art. 3 (procedural)	Investigating authorities' and domestic authorities' failure to carry out an effective investigation into the applicant's allegations of the police ill-treatment.
				Violation of Art. 3 (substantive)	Acts of violence to which the applicant was subjected at the district police station amounting to inhuman and degrading treatment.
	09 May 2017	ERIOMENCO (IN FRENCH ONLY) (No. 42224/11)	3	Violation of Art. 3	Lack of adequate treatment and conditions of detention amounting to inhuman and degrading treatment.
				Violation of Art. 5 §1	Irregular detention ordered by an incompetent court.
				Violation of Art. 8 taken with Art. 1 of Prot. No. 1	Unlawful interference with the applicant's rights.
				Violation of Art. 13 taken with Art 3, 5§1, 8 and 1 of Prot. No. 1	Lack of effective remedy.
				Violation of Art. 34	Effective exercise of the applicant's right hindered.
	09 May 2017	MURTAZALIYEVA (No. 36658/05)	3	No violation of Art. 6§§ 1 and 3 (b)	Applicant not placed at a serious disadvantage <i>vis-à-vis</i> the prosecution in respect of the viewing and examination of the surveillance videotapes.
				No violation of Art. 6§1 taken with Art. 6§3 (d)	Refusal of the domestic court to call a witness for the defence not affecting the overall fairness of the trial.
				No violation of Art. 6§1 taken with Art. 6§3 (d)	The applicant's inability to question attesting witnesses due to their absence at the trial did not prejudice the overall fairness of the proceedings because she was able effectively to present her case and the arguments in her defence.
09 May 2017	PADURET (No. 26626/11)	3	Violation of Art. 1 of Prot. No. 1	Unlawful interference with the applicant's right (lack of legal basis).	
	16 May 2017	PAKHUSOV (No. 11800/10)	3	Violation of Art. 8	Arbitrary denial of a family visit during the applicant's administrative detention

RUSSIA (CONTINUED)	30 May 2017	VLADIMIR NIKOLAYEVICH FEDEROV (No. 48974/09)	3	No violation of Art. 5 § 3	No evidence suggesting that the domestic authorities had displayed special diligence in handling the applicant's case
				Violation of Art. 8	Restriction of the applicant's right to family visits during his pre-trial detention
SLOVENIA	09 May 2017	POROPAT (No. 21668/12)	3	Violation of Art. 6 §§ 1 and 3 (d)	Unfair trial due to an unjustified refusal to question a witness, an unfair advantage in favour of the prosecution, and the applicant's deprivation of any practical opportunity to effectively challenge the charges against him.
SWEDEN	02 May 2017	RUMINSKI (No. 17906/15)	3	No violation of Art. 6	Succinct reasoning by the Appellate Court of its decision to confirm the judgment given by the first-instance court did not breach the applicant's right to a fair trial.
TURKEY	02 May 2017	SARUR (IN FRENCH ONLY) (No. 55949/11)	3	No violation of Art. 2	Domestic authorities did not fail to fulfil their obligations thanks to investigations.
	23 May 2017	CEVIKEL (IN FRENCH ONLY) (No. 23121/15)	2	Violation of Art. 6 § 1	Excessive length of proceedings (more than 7 years)
		MUSTAFA AVCI (IN FRENCH ONLY) (No. 39322/12)	3	Violation of Art. 5 § 4	Applicant's inability to effectively challenge the lawfulness of his pre-trial detention due to total restriction of access to his file, which made it impossible to him to study the relevant documents
				Violation of Art. 5 § 5	Lack of effective domestic remedy

B. Decisions 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 28 February 2017**. Those decisions are selected to provide the NHRs with potentially useful information on the reasons for the inadmissibility of certain applications addressed to the Court and/or on the friendly settlements reached.

STATE	DATE	CASE TITLE	ALLEGED VIOLATION	DECISION
THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	7 February 2017	MOCIU V. THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA (66094/12)	Violation of Art. 3 and Art. 5 § 4 of the Convention (Inadequate conditions of detention, lack of appropriate medical care)	Rejected as incompatible <i>ratione materiae</i> with the provisions of the Convention
RUSSIA	7 February 2017	SAMUN V. RUSSIA (11538/05)	Violation of Art. 6 of the Convention and Art. 1 of Protocol No. 1 to the Convention (Violation of the principle of legal certainty and the right to the peaceful enjoyment of the possessions)	Rejected as incompatible <i>ratione materiae</i> with the provisions of the Convention
SLOVENIA	21 February 2017	PERME V. SLOVENIA (6368/10)	Violation of Art. 1 of Protocol No. 1 of the Convention (Violation of the peaceful enjoyment of the possessions)	<i>Rejected as incompatible ratione personae with the provisions of the Convention</i>
TURKEY	7 February 2017	A.S.R. V. TURKEY (60079/14)	Violation of Art. 13 of the Convention (Lack of access to any effective remedies)	Rejected as incompatible <i>ratione personae</i> with the provisions of the Convention
		SACRAN AND OTHERS V. TURKEY (17594/08)	Violation of Art. 6 § 1 of the Convention and Art. 1 of Protocol No. 1 to the Convention (Unlawful substantial delay in the enforcement proceedings resulting in financial loss), Art. 6 of the Convention and Art. 2 of Protocol No. 7 to the Convention (Lack of review mechanism)	Rejected as incompatible <i>ratione personae</i> with the provisions of the Convention

C. 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 **covering the period from 1 to 31 March** is proposed below.

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
ARMENIA	10 MARCH 2017	AMARIKYAN (No. 5471/14)	The applicant complains of the conditions of her detention at the psychiatric hospital and in particular that she had no proper place to sleep and no bed or bedding; she was not able to have a bath on a regular basis; she did not have a personalised diet; she had no opportunity to have a walk outside.
AZERBAIDJAN	23 MARCH 2017	RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY OF JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES (No. 52884/09)	The applicant community complains that the domestic authorities' refusal to allow the import of religious literature constituted an unlawful interference with its right to freedom of religion and freedom of expression.
REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	21 MARCH 2017	ROSCA (No. 36712/10)	The applicant complains that her right to freedom of expression has been breached as a result of the fact that she has been found liable for defamation in civil proceedings and has been obliged to pay damages to the plaintiffs.
ROMANIA	7 MARCH 2017	IONITĂ-CIUREZ (No. 42594/14)	The applicant complains that the lack of regulation regarding home births and the uncertainty of the penalties faced by medical professionals for assisting with home births affect her capacity to choose the circumstances of becoming a parent and expose her to the risk of giving birth without any professional help.
	8 MARCH 2017	NEAGU (No. 49651/16)	The applicant complains that she cannot enjoy a normal life because she cannot leave her flat because the main entrance to her residential building is obstructed. She deplores the fact that the domestic courts gave precedence to the comfort of the other flat owners in the building and ignored completely her own situation, and moreover failed to consider any alternative that would strike a balance between the competing interests.
THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	10 MARCH 2017	X (No. 29683/16)	The applicant complains about the absence of statutory provisions regulating the procedure for recognition of his gender identity and the requirement to undergo genital surgery as a necessary precondition for having his gender identity recognised. He alleges that such a requirement had no basis in the domestic law; it was arbitrary and contrary to medical opinion and the applicant's personal choice.

PartOne

§2 - EUROPEAN COMMITTEE OF SOCIAL RIGHTS

A. Reclamations and Decisions

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

AUTHOR	DATE	TEXT NUMBER	SUBJECT MATTER	DECISION
FINNISH SOCIETY OF SOCIAL RIGHTS	Adoption: 8 December 2016 Publication: 5 May 2017	No. 108/2014	On the reduction in social security benefits and the adequacy of the labor market subsidy in Finland (Articles 12§3 and 13§1).	<p>The Committee had previously held that restrictions or limitations to rights in the area of social security could be compatible with the Charter. Changes may be legitimate, taking into account the employment situation and provided that the measures taken are proportionate to the aim sought. In this case there is no violation of Article 12§3 of the Charter.</p> <p>The Committee recalls that the labor market subsidy fell below the level required by the Charter. The labor market subsidy combined with the other benefits referred to, is not sufficient to enable its beneficiaries to meet their basic needs. Therefore there is a violation of Article 13§1 of the Charter.</p>
CONFEDERAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA DEL LAVORO (CGIL)	10 May 2017	No. 140/2016	On the admissibility of a complaint against Italy about Articles 5, 6§1, 6§2 and 6§4 of the Charter.	The Committee considers that the complaint complies with Rule 23 and declares the complaint admissible.
CENTRAL UNION FOR CHILD WELFARE (CUCW)	10 May 2017	No. 139/2016	On the admissibility of a complaint against Finland about Articles 16, 17, 27§1 c) and E of the Charter.	The Committee considers that the complaint complies with Rule 23 and declares the complaint admissible.

B. Other information

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

PartOne

§3 - RECOMMENDATIONS & RESOLUTIONS

A. Recommendations

AUTHOR	DATE	TEXT NUMBER	SUBJECT MATTER	DECISION
CM	31 May 2017	Rec(2017)4	On youth work.	CM recommends that the governments of the member States renew their support for youth work by establishing policies that safeguard and proactively support the establishment and further development of youth work at all levels.
PACE	30 May 2017	2103 (2017)	On the decisive advances made by Tunisia in the area of democracy, the promotion of human rights, the establishment of the rule of law and the country's reform process.	PACE recommends that the CM increase the volume of requests for funding through voluntary contributions, so as to consolidate and reinforce program resources relating to : the promotion of women's rights, the defence of children's rights, freedom of expression and freedom of the press; and decentralization.
PACE	30 May 2017	2104 (2017)	On human rights of older persons and their comprehensive care.	PACE recommends that the CM: thoroughly examine the implementation of Recommendation CM/Rec(2014)2, consider the necessity and feasibility of drawing up a legally binding instrument in this field; and urge those member States which have not yet done so to sign and ratify the European Social Charter and accept, its Article 23 on the right of elderly persons to social protection.

B. Resolutions

AUTHOR	DATE	TEXT NUMBER	SUBJECT MATTER	DECISION
CM	11 May 2017	ResCMN(2017) 2	On the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities; election of experts to the list of experts eligible to serve on the Advisory Committee in respect of Montenegro, the Russian Federation and Sweden.	CM declares elected to the list of experts eligible to serve on the Advisory Committee on the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities on 10 May 2017: Ms Ivana Jelić in respect of Montenegro; Mr Valery Ovchinnikov in respect of the Russian Federation; Ms Marie Blomquist Hagsgård in respect of Sweden.
PACE	30 May 2017	2165(2017)	On Expenditure of the Parliamentary Assembly for the biennium 2018-2019.	<p>PACE wants to tackle populism, extremism, racism, xenophobia and terrorism. PACE will deal with refugees, migrants and asylum seekers. PACE also wishes to strengthen its action in the area of social rights and combat corruption. PACE will continue to support certain awareness-raising campaigns and its modernization efforts.</p> <p>PACE reiterates its call on member States to return to zero real growth, in their contributions, so as to stop the erosion of the Organisation's financial resources and hence the budget cuts.</p>

<p>PACE</p>	<p>30 May 2017</p>	<p>2166 (2017)</p>	<p>On the political transition in Tunisia.</p>	<p>PACE calls on domestic authorities to ensure that the independent constitutional commissions is given its rightful place and independence. PACE welcomes: the justice system reforms ; the fight against corruption ; the progress achieved in freedom of the media ; reforms implemented to combat discrimination and the national mechanism for the prevention of torture. PACE calls on the member and observer States, and on the EU, to come to the assistance of Tunisia. A deterioration in the situation in Tunisia would have immediate repercussions for the European continent in terms of both migration and security.</p>
<p>PACE</p>	<p>30 May 2017</p>	<p>2167 (2017)</p>	<p>On The employment rights of domestic workers, especially women, in Europe.</p>	<p>PACE calls on member States to: put a stop to all forms of abuse of domestic workers and guarantee their social protection and labor rights, ratifying and implementing, if they have not yet done so, Convention No. 189 on domestic workers, and applying Recommendation No. 201 on domestic workers. PACE calls on member States to take concrete measures to advance gender equality in the world of work and ensure women's equal rights and protection in national labor legislation. Member States should facilitate domestic workers participation in the social dialogue.</p>

<p>PACE</p>	<p>30 May 2017</p>	<p>2168 (2017)</p>	<p>On Human rights of older persons and their comprehensive care</p>	<p>PACE calls on the Council of Europe member States to take measures with a view to combating ageism, improving care for older persons and preventing their social exclusion.</p> <p>For instance : to ensure a minimum living income and appropriate housing; to prohibit age discrimination ; to ensure the access of health care and long-term care for older persons; to adopt a charter of rights for older persons in care settings ; to ensure appropriate assistance and support for older persons living in their homes ; to develop age-friendly environments.</p>
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PartOne

§4 - OTHER INFORMATION OF GENERAL IMPORTANCE

A. Information from the Committee of Ministers

■ CM 1285th meeting of the Ministers' Deputies (03.05.2017)

At their meeting on 3 May, the Ministers' Deputies adopted the Council of Europe Convention on Offences relating to Cultural Property. The Deputies also approved the draft Council of Europe Action Plan on protecting refugee and migrant children in Europe and agreed to submit it for adoption at the 127th Session. They held an exchange of views with the Secretary General, Mr Costas Kadis and Mr Wojciech Sawicki. ([Read more- Council of Europe Convention on Offences relating to Cultural Property - Agenda](#))

■ CM: Council of Europe adopts new convention to Combat illicit trafficking and destruction of cultural property: (03.05.2017)

The Council of Europe adopted a new criminal law convention to prevent and combat the illicit trafficking and destruction of cultural property. The Convention on Offences relating to Cultural Property, also aims to foster international co-operation to fight these crimes.

Secretary General Thorbjørn Jagland said: "We can no longer stand by and watch the devastation of historic sites and trafficking of precious cultural goods by terrorists". ([Read more](#))

■ CM: Statement of the Chairman of the Committee of Ministers on the Occasion of the Day of Europe (05.05.2017)

Ioannes Kasoulides extended « a message of the necessity to highlight our collective achievements these past 68 years, in strengthening democracy and the rule of law in our member States » and in guaranteeing fundamental rights and freedoms. He affirmed that « we need to strengthen our democratic security, by investing in more democracy, more freedom, open, tolerant and pluralistic societies, and by making full use of the tools and the mechanisms afforded by the Council of Europe ». ([Read more](#))

■ CM: 1286th meeting of the Ministers' Deputies (10 and 11.05.2017)

At their meeting on 10 and 11 May, the Ministers' Deputies finalized the preparation of the 127th Session of the Committee of Ministers. The Deputies also held an exchange of views with Mr Daniel Thelesklaf. Finally they adopted a resolution on the implementation of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities by Croatia and recommendations on the application of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages by Armenia and Sweden. ([Read more - Agenda - Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities- European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages](#))

■ CM meet in Nicosia, Cyprus (19.05.2017)

Foreign Affairs Ministers from the Council of Europe's 47 member states are meeting in Nicosia (Cyprus). The Council of Europe's Convention on Offences relating to Cultural Property has been signed by six countries. In addition, the foreign ministers adopted new guidelines to improve support, information and compensation for victims of terrorist attacks in all 47 member states. Finally, the Committee of Ministers also adopted an Action Plan on Protecting Refugee and Migrant Children in Europe. ([Read more](#))

■ CM: chairmanship handover from Cyprus to Czech Republic (19.05.2017)

At the end of their meeting in Nicosia (Cyprus) the six month chairmanship_of the Committee of Ministers passed from Cyprus to the Czech Republic. Czech Foreign Minister Lubomír Zaorálek presented the priorities for his country's chairmanship. They include protecting the human rights of persons belonging to vulnerable or disadvantaged groups, promoting gender equality, strengthening the rule of law, and supporting local and regional democracy and public administration reforms. ([Read more - priorities for his country's chairmanship](#))

■ CM Statement by Lubomír Zaorálek, Chair of the Committee of Ministers about terrorist attack in Manchester (23.05.2017)

"I strongly condemn the appalling terrorist attack which took place in Manchester yesterday evening. I express my sincere condolences to the families of the victims and wish a prompt recovery to those injured. I want also to convey my deep sympathy to the British people and assure the UK authorities of my solidarity" said Lubomír Zaorálek, Chair of the Committee of Ministers and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic. "This barbaric attack, following the one which took place in London in March, calls us to strengthen the fight against terrorism with full respect for the rule of law." ([Read more](#))

■ CM: 1287th meeting of the Ministers' Deputies (31.05.2017)

The Deputies took several decisions, notably concerning the implementation of the revised Guidelines on the protection of victims of terrorist acts [1] and the Council of Europe Action Plan on protecting refugee and migrant children in Europe [2]. They also adopted a recommendation of the Committee of Ministers to member States on youth work. Finally the Deputies held exchanges of views with Mr Niels Muižnieks and Mr Marin Mrčela. ([Read more – Agenda - \[1\] – \[2\]](#))

B. Information from the Parliamentary Assembly

■ PACE's Committee on Culture: For a pluralist and independent press (02.05.2017)

The PACE's Committee on Culture has called for stronger commitment from governments to guaranteeing journalists' security and freedom and upholding media pluralism and independence: "There is no independence when journalists and their families are exposed to physical threats or are subject to arbitrary detentions, or when the media outlets which employ them run the risk of simply being put out of business". ([Read more – adopted text](#))

■ PACE's Committee on Political Affairs and Democracy: Europe must give its full support in order to maintain Tunisia's stability (04.05.2017)

The Committee has called on member States and the EU to take all appropriate measures in order to maintain stability and contribute to Tunisia's transition to democracy. Europe must come to the assistance of Tunisia so as to enable it to deal with the economic and security challenges. "If the situation in Tunisia deteriorates, Europe will directly suffer the consequences in terms of security and migration," warned the rapporteur. At the same time, parliamentarians encouraged the Tunisian authorities to "preserve the genuine independence of journalists" and stressed that "Tunisia has been the only one to have had a positive outcome" of the 'Arab Spring'. ([Read more](#) - [Report adopted](#))

■ PACE Rapporteurs condemn execution of Siarhei Vostrykau in Belarus (05.05.2017)

'I deplore the recent execution of Siarhei Vostrykau and send my condolences to his family,' said Andrea Rigoni, PACE rapporteur on the situation in Belarus. 'This happens at a very delicate time. The Belarusian regime is trying to build good relations with our Assembly, the Council of Europe and the EU, and contradictory messages only harm these relations. The right to life must be protected at all costs, and the President or the Parliament can at any time declare a moratorium. Europe is still waiting,' he concluded. ([Read more](#))

■ PACE: General Rapporteur on Local and Regional Authorities at Congress event on "Successful territorial reform" (05.05.2017)

Luis Leite Ramos, General Rapporteur on Local and Regional Authorities, represented the Assembly at the opening of a conference organised by the [Congress](#) of Local and Regional Authorities in Eupen (Belgium). The Congress was about the challenges and success factors of sub-national territorial reforms aimed at responding to the most recent economic crisis and at consolidating local and regional democratic governance. ([Read more](#) - [Address by Luis Leite Ramos](#) - [Conference web page](#))

■ PACE Rapporteur on abuse of INTERPOL Red Notices welcomes publication of appeal decision extracts (05.05.2017)

Bernd Fabritius, rapporteur of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe on "Abusive use of the INTERPOL system: the need for more stringent legal safeguards", has welcomed INTERPOL's recently adopted practice of publishing excerpts from decisions of the Commission for the Control of Files (CCF), its review mechanism for potential victims of abusive notices. ([Read more](#) - [Adopted resolution](#) - [Mr Fabritius's full report](#) - [More on Interpol's review mechanism](#))

■ PACE Rapporteur surprised by the resignation of the Chair of the Tunisian electoral body (11.05.2017)

"I was surprised, like all Tunisians, at the resignations of Chafik Sarsar, Chair of the Independent Supreme Electoral Authority (ISIE), and of the Vice-Chair, Mourad Moualhi and Lamia Zargouni," said George Loucaides. He recalls "on the Tunisian authorities to ensure that the independent constitutional commissions, as well as those established by law, are given their rightful place", and "to guarantee their independence". "National reconciliation is a necessity", "this reconciliation must not take place at the expense of justice and give rise to a feeling of impunity" rapporteur said. ([Read more](#) - [Report by Mr Loucaides adopted on 26 April 2017](#))

■ PACE: Joint Open Day at the European Parliament and the Council of Europe (14.05.2017)

"I am pleased that today you have the opportunity to find out more about our two institutions, which are a little like "sisters", who share the same values" said Secretary General of the PACE at the first Open Day organised jointly by the European Parliament and the Council of Europe on Sunday 14 May 2017. Some 12 500 visitors visited the premises of both organisations for the first time. ([Read more](#))

■ PACE: Protecting victims and ending impunity of homophobic and transphobic violence (16.05.2017)

“Homophobic and transphobic violence deprive LGBTI people of their rights, violate their human dignity and condemn them to a life of secrecy and fear,” declared Jonas Gunnarsson, General rapporteur on the rights of LGBTI people, speaking on the eve of the International Day against Homophobia and Transphobia (IDAHOT). “I call on all states to strongly condemn homophobic and transphobic violence and support and protect individuals trying to escape such acts, wherever they are perpetrated. Equality and dignity cannot be achieved without this.” ([Read more - Interview de Piet de Bruyn - Webpage on IDAHOT 2017](#))

■ PACE: The 20th anniversary of the Monitoring Committee and the challenges of a changing world (16.05.2017)

Meeting in Helsinki on 16 May 2017, the Monitoring Committee organised a seminar on “The international legal order in a changing world: challenges for the monitoring procedure of the Parliamentary Assembly” on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of its creation. ([Read more - Agenda](#))

■ PACE: introducing the 'no means no' principle about sexual violence in criminal codes (18.05.2017)

The Committee on Equality and Non-Discrimination today strongly condemned sexual violence and harassment of women in public space, pointing out that this was a problem affecting all countries. The Committee therefore calls on all countries that have not yet done so, to sign and ratify the Istanbul Convention and to ensure its full implementation. ([Read more - Report](#))

■ PACE: satisfaction at registration of opposition movement in Belarus (18.05.2017)

“I wish to congratulate the activists of the Tell the Truth opposition movement for their perseverance and their engagement in the political life of Belarus”, said Andrea Rigoni, rapporteur of the PACE on the situation in Belarus. ([Read more](#))

■ PACE Legal Affairs Committee highlights delays in the implementation of judgments of the Court (18.05.2017)

At its meeting in Belgrade, the Legal Affairs Committee deplored the “delays in implementing the Court’s judgments, the lack of political will to implement judgments on the part of certain States Parties and all attempts made to undermine the Court’s authority and the Convention-based human rights protection system”. ([Read more - Report](#))

■ PACE: 'Europe is at a crossroads' said Stella Kyriakides in Nicosia (19.05.2017)

“Europe is at a crossroad, and we must not lose sight of the common good in favour of short-term political gains or narrowly defined national interests,” said Stella Kyriakides, Chair of the Cypriot delegation, representing PACE at the 127th Session of the Committee of Ministers in Nicosia. “Solidarity is essential, if we are to tackle the major challenges we are facing” (terrorism and the migration crisis). ([Read more](#))

■ PACE: Football, a mirror of society, needs good governance (22.05.2017)

“Football is a common good, and since it belongs to everybody it is our responsibility to have a better representation of all stakeholders in the decision-making process,” Anne Brasseur said at the opening of a hearing on “Good football governance”, organised in Paris by PACE Committee on Culture in the framework of the preparation of a report on the subject. ([Read more](#))

■ PACE After drugs and weapons, trafficking in art is the most lucrative source of funding for illegal activities (23.05.2017)

“Illegal trafficking has been closely linked with terrorism and organised crime. After drugs and weapons, cultural property is the third most lucrative source of funding for illegal activities and in South-East Europe recent cases have demonstrated an interaction between stolen cultural property and those involved in drug or weapon trafficking,” John Bold, UK heritage expert, said in a statement to the PACE Culture Committee. ([Read more](#))

■ PACE: Head of Political Affairs Committee reacts to the Manchester attack (23.05.2017)

“It is with great sadness and shock that we learn of last night’s terrible attack in Manchester”, “nothing justifies such atrocity. My thoughts are with the families of the victims”, “Only last week, ministers at the Council of Europe adopted [guidelines](#) on the protection of victims of terrorist acts. They should not have been needed so soon” said Mogens Jensen, Chair of the Political Affairs and Democracy Committee of the PACE. ([Read more](#))

■ PACE: Steps to ensure dignity for older people (30.05.2017)

PACE has spelled out a series of steps to end “age discrimination” and counter the social isolation or exclusion of older people – and called on Europe’s governments to consider a legally-binding treaty to enforce them. ([Read more](#) - [Adopted resolution](#) - [Web page Standing Committee](#))

■ PACE: The Council of Europe must strengthen its action in the field of social rights (30.05.2017)

The PACE’s Standing Committee, meeting in Prague, considers that the Council of Europe cannot address its priority challenges “without working towards a genuinely social Europe”. The parliamentarians consider that the Organisation must also strengthen its intergovernmental co-operation and promote its treaties. ([Read more](#) - [Adopted opinion](#) - [Web page of the Standing Committee](#))

■ PACE supports changes to the Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons (30.05.2017)

PACE, meeting in Prague at Standing Committee level, fully supported the draft protocol amending the Additional Protocol to the Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons. Following the proposals of the rapporteur Philippe Mahoux, the unanimously adopted opinion underlines the sensitive nature of cases relating to the transfer of sentenced persons, which may raise a number of questions pertaining to human rights. ([Read more](#) - [Adopted opinion](#) - [Web page of the Standing Committee](#))

■ PACE: Europe must do its utmost to preserve stability in Tunisia (30.05.2017)

PACE’s Standing Committee, meeting in Prague, called on member States and the EU to help Tunisia deal with the economic and security challenges currently facing it. “Europe should do its utmost to prevent Tunisia from becoming destabilised,” declared parliamentarians, adding that a “deterioration in the situation in Tunisia would have immediate repercussions for the European continent in terms of both migration and security”. ([Read more](#) - [Adopted recommendation](#) - [Adopted resolution](#))

■ PACE’s Standing Committee: Guaranteeing the employment rights of domestic workers (30.05.2017)

The PACE’s Standing Committee has called on member States to guarantee the social protection and labour rights of domestic workers, in particular normal hours of work, periods of daily and weekly rest and annual leave, minimum wage coverage, social security protection, occupational safety and health and decent working conditions. ([Read more](#) - [Adopted resolution](#))

■ PACE fully endorses priority themes of the Council of Europe Secretary General for 2018-2019 (30.05.2017)

The activities implemented by the Parliamentary Assembly in the biennium 2018-2019 will be directly related to the three priority areas of action of the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, namely “tackling the rise in populism, dealing with the refugee and migrant crisis and combating terrorism”, said the Standing Committee in Prague. ([Read more](#) - [Adopted resolution](#))

■ PACE: Czech Republic’s chairmanship will be about protecting human rights of vulnerable people; strengthening the rule of law (30.05.2017)

Addressing the Standing Committee in Prague, Czech Foreign Minister Lubomír Zaorálek gave a detailed overview of the country’s priorities for its chairmanship of the Council of Europe Committee of Ministers, namely “the protection of human rights of vulnerable people and persons belonging to disadvantaged groups”, as well as “strengthening the rule of law” and promoting efficient human rights protection mechanisms. Supporting local democracy and public administration reforms, and human rights education will also feature as priority lines of action. ([Read more](#))

■ PACE: Jan Hamáček highlights the need for a strong and united Europe (30.05.2017)

“Over recent months, Europeans and the rest of the world have recognised that we need a strong and united Europe,” said Jan Hamáček, Speaker of the Czech Chamber of Deputies, addressing PACE members in Prague. “We have seen the rise of populist and iconoclastic rhetoric which has tried to challenge the aim and purpose of our democratic institutions“. Then he pointing out that participatory democracy could help to engage citizens at all levels of public life. ([Read more](#))

■ PACE: according to Milan Štěch, faced with the many current challenges, our values are the pillars of democracy

"We live in a world where we face many challenges, especially the fight against international terrorism," said Milan Štěch, President of the Czech Senate, in his welcoming address to the members of the Standing Committee meeting in Prague. "In this context, our values are more than ever the pillars of democracy", "These values will be at the heart of its work over the next six months of its chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers," concluded Mr Stech. ([Read more](#))

■ PACE: Allegations of corruption within PACE, appointment of the members of the external investigation body (30.05.2017)

The Bureau of the PACE, meeting in Prague, appointed the three members of the independent external investigation body to look into allegations of corruption within PACE, namely: Sir Nicolas Bratza, Jean-Louis Bruguière, Elisabet Fura. ([Read more](#))

C. Information for the Commissioner for Human Rights

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

D. Information from the monitoring mechanisms

■ GRECO: GRECO’s Evaluators’ Training Seminar, Strasbourg, 3-5 May 2017 (09.05.2017)

A Training Seminar was held in Strasbourg, on 3-5 May 2017, to prepare evaluators for the Fifth Evaluation Round. This hands-on practical Seminar included case studies and mock evaluations to

enable participants to become familiar with GRECO evaluation procedures (and the requirements thereof) and the substance of the topics to be discussed during evaluation visits ([Read more](#)).

■ GRECO: European Parliament session and GRECO (17.05.2017)

European Parliament calls for the EU to advance its application for membership to GRECO as soon as possible ([Read more](#)).

■ GRECO: EU Ombudsman - GRECO cooperation (24.05.2017)

EU Ombudsman publishes its practical guidelines for public officials when interacting with interest representatives (do's and don'ts list) and the Institution's 2016 Annual Report ([Read more](#)).

■ GRETA: Training on financial investigations into human trafficking cases (04.05.2017)

A training session on financial investigations into human trafficking cases took place in Kyiv on 25-26 April 2017. The training was co-organised by the Anti-Trafficking Division of the Council of Europe and the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine. It brought together some 50 law enforcement officers, prosecutors, judges and ministerial officials in order to enhance their capacity to combat against human trafficking. Topics covered by the training included national financial investigations systems, money laundering investigations in trafficking in human beings cases, and recruitment of victims of human trafficking over the Internet ([Read more](#)).

■ MONEYVAL: Committee's annual report for 2016: importance of cutting the financial lifeline of terrorists (30.05.2017)

Following the publication today of MONEYVAL's annual report, its Chair, Daniel Thelesklaf, pointed out that the year 2016 has seen numerous horrible terrorist attacks, which has underlined the importance of cutting the financial lifeline of terrorists : "Combating the financing of terrorism is an indispensable element of fighting terrorism."([Read more](#) - [MONEYVAL's report](#)).

■ ECRI: Council of Europe's anti-racism commission publishes conclusions on the implementation of priority recommendations by Bulgaria, Romania, the Slovak Republic and Switzerland (16.05.2017)

The ECRI has published conclusions on the implementation of a number of recommendations made to Bulgaria, Romania, the Slovak Republic and Switzerland in 2014 ([Read more](#)).

■ ECRI: Serbian authorities should acknowledge Srebrenica massacre as genocide, eradicate racism among football fans, and address violence against Roma and LGBT (16.05.2017)

Despite progress in anti-discrimination legislation, strong efforts to reconcile with the war past, and improvement of the situation of Roma, much needs to be done in Serbia to address the continued rise in hate speech, fight racism among sports fans, protect Roma and LGBT persons and step up the prosecution of war crimes, said the ECRI in its new report. ([Read more](#)).

■ ECRI: Seminar of revision of General Policy Recommendation No.2 (18.05.2017)

Twenty years after the adoption of the original version of GPR No. 2 in 1997, ECRI decided to revise its text in order to include the experience and the many good practices that have developed during this time. The revised text shall help to further strengthen specialised bodies, which are vital for advancing equality and for eliminating racism and intolerance in a sustained manner. The seminar aims at discussing the draft developed by ECRI's working group with specialised bodies and to include their experience and standpoints ([Read more](#)).

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.

Armenia

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

CASE	DATE	RESOLUTION	CONCLUSION
SAFARYAN 576/06	21 April 2016	CM/ResDH(2017)133	Examination closed

B. Resolutions, signatures and ratifications

AUTHOR	DATE	TEXT NUMBER	SUBJECT MATTER	DECISION
CM	11 May 2017	RecChL(2017) 2	On the application of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages by Armenia.	CM recommends that the Armenian authorities take account of all the observations and recommendations of the Committee of Experts, in priority to promote Assyrian, Greek, Kurdish and Yezid.

[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

[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

■ FCNM: Publication of the 4th Advisory Committee Opinion (05.05.2017)

The Council of Europe Advisory Committee on the FCNM has published its Fourth Opinion on Austria together with the government comments ([Read more](#)).

Azerbaïdjan

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: Monitors call for effective investigation into the death of Mehman Galandarov (04.05.2017)

The co-rapporteurs for the monitoring of Azerbaijan have expressed concern over the death of Azerbaijani blogger who was found hanged in his cell in Baku Detention Centre No. 1 on 28 April. "When a State deprives persons of their liberty, it has a heightened obligation to protect their human rights, and it is their primary duty to protect the lives of prisoners in its custody". ([Read more](#))

■ PACE Rapporteur calls for an inquiry into the circumstances of the death of Mehman Galandarov (05.05.2017)

"Following the death in prison of the Azerbaijani blogger Mehman Galandarov, who had been in pre-trial detention for almost three months, I appeal to the Azerbaijani authorities to shed light on the circumstances of his death," said Alain Destexhe, PACE rapporteur on "Azerbaijan's Chairmanship of the Council of Europe: what follow-up on respect for human rights?". Mr Destexhe has written to Azerbaijan's Minister of Justice to request that an inquiry be carried out as soon as possible, and that the conclusions be communicated to the rapporteur. ([Read more](#))

■ PACE co-rapporteurs concerned by the developments regarding Leyla and Arif Yunus (19.05.2017)

The co-rapporteurs of the PACE for the monitoring of Azerbaijan, have expressed concerns over the court order for Leyla and Arif Yunus to appear before the Baku Court of Appeals in person on 31 May 2017. ([Read more](#))

Croatia

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

CASE	DATE	RESOLUTION	CONCLUSION
HORVATIĆ 36044/09	17 January 2014	CM/ResDH(2017)134	Examination closed

B. Resolutions, signatures and ratifications

AUTHOR	DATE	TEXT NUMBER	SUBJECT MATTER	DECISION
CM	11 May 2017	ResCMN(2017) 3	On the implementation of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities by Croatia.	Domestic authorities are invited to take account of the observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee. In particular: develop effective mechanisms to ensure that persons belonging to national minorities can enjoy their rights; condemn all instances of nationalist and anti-minority rhetoric ; ensure that all cases of hate crime and hate speech are effectively investigated and sanctioned ; increase available support for the promotion of cultural activities of national minority associations ; develop a comprehensive strategy to promote inter-ethnic dialogue and reconciliation and Revise the National Roma Inclusion Strategy.

C. Other information

■ ECRI: Preparation of a report on Croatia (04.05.2017)

A delegation of the ECRI visited Croatia from 24 to 28 April as the first step in the preparation of a monitoring report. During its visit, ECRI's delegation gathered information on legislation, hate speech, violence, integration policies and LGBT issues ([Read more](#)).

■ FCNM: Adoption of a Committee of Ministers' resolution on Croatia (15.05.2017)

Resolution CM/ResCMN(2017)3 on the implementation of the FCNM by Croatia ([Read more](#)).

Cyprus

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

■ GRECO: The Role of Trust in the Functioning of Institutions (EBRD Annual Meetings - Nicosia), (10.05.2017)

GRECO's President, Marin Mrčela, spoke at the EBRD's Annual Meetings in Nicosia (Cyprus). He stressed that "When corruption becomes the norm, trust in the proper functioning of institutions disappears, resulting in economic crisis, in the inability of the state to exercise its democratic functions and in the rise of populists of all types." ([Read more](#)).

Denmark

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: Concerns about tightening of family reunification rules in Denmark, but good progress of diversity in policing (16.05.2017)

The ECRI has published its fifth report on Denmark in which it analyses recent developments and outstanding issues and makes recommendations to the authorities ([Read more](#)).

Estonia

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: Committee's first evaluation visit to Estonia (23.05.2017)

A delegation of the GRETA carried out a first evaluation visit to Estonia from 15 to 19 May 2017. The visit was organised in the context of the first round of evaluation of the implementation by Estonia of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings ([Read more](#)).

France

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

CASE	DATE	RESOLUTION	CONCLUSION
DE SOUZA RIBEIRO 22689/07	13 December 2012	CM/ResDH(2017)135	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]

Georgia

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

CASE	DATE	RESOLUTION	CONCLUSION
LASHA TCHITCHINADZE 35195/05	7 June 2016	CM/ResDH(2017)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]

Germany

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

CASE	DATE	RESOLUTION	CONCLUSION
AXEL SPRINGER AG 39954/08	7 February 2012	CM/ResDH(2017)137	Examination closed
AXEL SPRINGER AG (No. 2) 48311/10	10 October 2014	CM/ResDH(2017)137	Examination closed

B. Resolutions, signatures and ratifications

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

C. Other information

■ GRECO: Germany ratifies the Criminal Law Convention on Corruption and its Additional Protocol (10.05.2017)

Germany ratifies the Criminal Law Convention on Corruption and its Additional Protocol. They will enter into force with respect to Germany on 1 September 2017 ([Read more](#)).

■ GRETA: Round-Table meeting in Germany (16.05.2017)

A round-table meeting on the implementation of the recommendations made by GRETA in its first report on Germany took place in Berlin on 9 May 2017 ([Read more](#)).

Italy

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

CASE	DATE	RESOLUTION	CONCLUSION
BELVEDERE ALBERGHIERA S.R.L. GROUP / GROUPE BELVEDERE ALBERGHIERA S.R.L. 31524/96	30 January 2004	CM/ResDH(2017)138	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]

Lithuania

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

CASE	DATE	RESOLUTION	CONCLUSION
PALIUTIS 34085/09	24 February 2016	CM/ResDH(2017)139	Examination closed
VARNAS 42615/06	9 December 2013	CM/ResDH(2017)140	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]

Malta

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: Preparation of a report on Malta (11.05.2017)

A delegation of the ECRI visited Malta from 2 to 5 May 2017, as the first step in the preparation of a monitoring report ([Read more](#)).

Montenegro

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

CASE	DATE	RESOLUTION	CONCLUSION
MUGOŠA 76522/12	21 September 2016	CM/ResDH(2017)141	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]

Norway

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

■ FCNM: Receipt of comments on the 4th Advisory Committee Opinion (29.05.2017)

The authorities sent comments on the Fourth Opinion on Norway on 24 May 2017, having taken the initiative to publish the opinion already in February 2017 ([Read more](#)).

Poland

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 to Poland (30.05.2017)

A delegation of the CPT carried out a periodic visit to Poland from 11 to 22 May 2017. This was the CPT's sixth visit of this nature to the country ([Read more](#)).

Romania

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

CASE	DATE	RESOLUTION	CONCLUSION
SÎRGHI 19181/09	24 August 2016	CM/ResDH(2017)142	Examination closed
BOACĂ AND OTHERS 40355/11+	12 April 2016	CM/ResDH(2017)143	Examination closed
RĂZVAN LAURENȚIU CONSTANTINESC U 59254/13	15 June 2016	CM/ResDH(2017)143	Examination closed
ȘERBAN MĂRINESCU 68842/13	15 March 2016	CM/ResDH(2017)143	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]

Sweden

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

AUTHOR	DATE	TEXT NUMBER	SUBJECT MATTER	DECISION
CM	11 May 2017	RecChL(2017) 1	On the application of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages by Sweden.	M recommends that domestic authorities take account of all the observations and recommendations of the Committee of Experts, in priority recommendations on education.

C. Other information

■ GRETA: Committee's second evaluation visit to Sweden (16.05.2017)

A delegation of the GRETA carried out an evaluation visit to Sweden from 8 to 12 May 2017. The visit provided an opportunity to assess progress in the implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings since the first evaluation visit by GRETA in 2012 ([Read more](#)).

“The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”

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

CASE	DATE	RESOLUTION	CONCLUSION
STOJANOVSKI TRAJČE 1431/03	22 January 2010	CM/ResDH(2017)144	Examination closed
VASILEVSKI 22653/08	28 July 2016	CM/ResDH(2017)145	Examination closed
MITROV 45959/09	2 September 2016	CM/ResDH(2017)146	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]

Turkey

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

CASE	DATE	RESOLUTION	CONCLUSION
EMEL BOYRAZ 61960/0	2 March 2015	CM/ResDH(2017)147	Examination closed
SELIN ASLI ÖZTÜRK 39523/03	17 November 2014	CM/ResDH(2017)148	Examination closed

B. Resolutions, signatures and ratifications

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

C. Other information

■ CPT: Visit to Turkey (24.05.2017)

A delegation of the CPT carried out a periodic visit to Turkey from 10 to 23 May 2017 ([Read more](#)).

■ PACE: Joint statement on the availability of domestic remedies for allegations of human rights violations in Turkey (24.05.2017)

Bernd Fabritius and Raphael Comte, rapporteurs of the PACE respectively on 'new threats to the rule of law in Council of Europe member States – selected examples' and 'state of emergency: proportionality issues concerning derogations under Article 15 of the European Convention on Human Rights', today expressed their concern at the apparent lack of an effective domestic remedy for persons who have been dismissed from their jobs, arrested or detained by the Turkish authorities. ([Read more](#))