



## Forthcoming judgments and decisions

The European Court of Human Rights will be notifying in writing 14 judgments on Tuesday 1 February 2022 and 26 judgments and / or decisions on Thursday 3 February 2022.

*Press releases and texts of the judgments and decisions will be available at 10 a.m. (local time) on the Court's Internet site ([www.echr.coe.int](http://www.echr.coe.int))*

### Tuesday 1 February 2022

#### [Kramareva v. Russia \(no. 4418/18\)](#)

The applicant, Anastasiya Olegovna Kramareva, is a Russian national who was born in 1990 and lives in Lyubertsy (Russia).

The case concerns a labour dispute.

In July 2016 the State company *Mosecostroy*, where the applicant worked part-time, terminated her employment contract on the grounds that another employee had been employed to perform the same duties on a full-time basis. She brought proceedings against the company and her claims were allowed in part, but the courts ruled that the termination of her employment contract had been lawful.

The applicant complains under Article 6 § 1 (right to a fair hearing) of the European Convention on Human Rights that a fair balance between the parties had not been respected in the proceedings.

#### [Manannikov v. Russia \(no. 9157/08\)](#)

The applicant, Aleksey Petrovich Manannikov, is a Russian national who was born in 1956 and lives in Moscow.

The case concerns the applicant's conviction of an administrative offence for his failure to follow police orders to take down an allegedly provocative anti-Putin banner which he displayed during a public event organised in the run-up to the legislative elections of December 2007.

Relying on Article 10 (freedom of expression) of the European Convention, the applicant complains of his conviction and the fine imposed on him as a result, both of which had been upheld on appeal.

### Thursday 3 February 2022

#### [Šeks v. Croatia \(no. 39325/20\)](#)

The applicant, Vladimir Šeks, is a Croatian national who was born in 1943 and lives in Zagreb (Croatia). He is a retired politician, who previously held high functions in Croatia.

The case concerns the applicant's complaint that his request for access to classified presidential records in order to carry out research for a book was denied on national security grounds.

Mr Šeks complains that the refusal to declassify the documents amounted to a breach of his right to receive information under Article 10 (freedom of expression) of the Convention. He also complains under Article 6 § 1 (right to a fair hearing) that he did not have a fair hearing in his case.

### [Komissarov v. the Czech Republic \(no. 20611/17\)](#)

The applicant, Yury Komissarov, is a Russian national who was born in 1968 and lives in Nizhny Novgorod (Russia).

The case concerns the applicant's detention pending extradition from the Czech Republic to Russia.

In 1998 the applicant settled in the Czech Republic and was granted permanent residence there in 2000. Meanwhile, in 1999, he was indicted in Russia for fraud. Between 2005 and 2014 several requests were lodged by the Russian authorities for his extradition, and in 2015 it was ruled that he could be extradited. Following an unsuccessful constitutional appeal in February 2016 and the dismissal of his application for asylum, the applicant was surrendered to the Russian authorities in November 2017.

The applicant complains under Article 5 § 1 (f) (right to liberty and security) that his detention pending extradition was excessively lengthy.

### [N.M. and Others v. France \(no. 66328/14\)](#)

The applicants, Ms N.M., Mr M. and their son A., are French nationals who were born in 1972, 1971 and 2001 respectively and live in Sainte-Anne de Guadeloupe.

The case concerns the dismissal of the arguments submitted by the parents as part of their claim for compensation for the special burdens arising from their child's disability. This disability had not been detected at the time of the prenatal diagnosis. Legislative provisions which prohibited the inclusion of these burdens when calculating the prejudice for which compensation was payable, which had entered into force after the child's birth but before the parents' claim for compensation, were applied to the dispute.

Relying on Articles 6 § 1 (right to a fair hearing), 8 (right to respect for private life), 14 (prohibition of discrimination) and Article 1 of Protocol No. 1 (protection of property), the applicants complain about the retrospective application of the law.

### [ADVANCE PHARMA sp. z o.o v. Poland \(no. 1469/20\)](#)

The case concerns the alleged lack of independence of the Polish Supreme Court following changes to the judiciary in 2017.

The applicant, Advance Pharma sp. z o.o, is a limited liability company based in Warsaw, whose sole source of income came from the distribution of a dietary supplement intended for men wishing to enhance their sexual performance. In 2010 the product was withdrawn from the market following checks by the National Pharmaceutical Institute. Following the quashing of that decision by the administrative courts, the applicant company brought an unsuccessful claim for damages in tort against the State.

Relying on Article 6 § 1 (right to a fair hearing), the applicant company complains that the formation of the Civil Chamber of the Supreme Court, which examined and dismissed its cassation appeal, had not been an independent and impartial tribunal established by law because, in particular, it was composed of judges recommended by the National Council of the Judiciary, a body which had not offered any guarantees of independence or impartiality.

### [Corbu v. Romania \(no. 52168/18\)](#)

The applicant, Corina-Alina Corbu, is a Romanian national who was born in 1972 and lives in Bucharest.

The case concerns the length of the criminal proceedings against the applicant, a judge of the High Court of Cassation; they began with an inquiry opened in February 2012 and ended with her

acquittal, in a judgment pronounced in May 2018 by the High Court of Cassation. She has been President of the High Court of Cassation since September 2019.

The complaint in this case concerns Article 6 § 1 (right to a fair trial) of the Convention.

On 11 October 2021 the applicant informed the Registry that she no longer wished to pursue her application before the European Court of Human Rights. The Court will rule on this request on 3 February 2022.

The Court will give its rulings in writing on the following cases, some of which concern issues which have already been submitted to the Court, including excessive length of proceedings.

These rulings can be consulted from the day of their delivery on the Court's online database [HUDOC](#).

They will not appear in the press release issued on that day.

## Tuesday 1 February 2022

Name	Main application number
Straisteanu and Agachi v. the Republic of Moldova	9204/08
Pavlovi v. Bulgaria	72059/16
Cretu v. the Republic of Moldova	24737/15
Ghimpu and Others v. the Republic of Moldova	24791/14
Mătăsar v. the Republic of Moldova	20253/09
Povestca v. the Republic of Moldova	33968/16
Tegulum S.A. v. the Republic of Moldova	53982/11
Novaković v. Serbia	6682/12
Çetin v. Turkey	47299/15
Çetin v. Turkey	9526/20
Encu and Others v. Turkey	56543/16
Kuray and Others v. Turkey	53866/11

## Thursday 3 February 2022

Name	Main application number
Radev v. Bulgaria	62942/16
B.G. v. Croatia	3018/20
Đurkan and Others v. Croatia	3669/16
Praunsperger v. Croatia	5670/16
Rukavina and Others v. Croatia	50743/16
Kauppinen v. Finland	59481/15
Rautiainen v. Finland	56825/15
Société Guy Dauphin Environnement v. France	35262/17
Burlacu v. the Republic of Moldova	56012/14
Grossu v. the Republic of Moldova	40620/14
Petrenco v. the Republic of Moldova	12781/16

Name	Main application number
Rotari v. the Republic of Moldova	64977/17
Łakatosz v. Poland	27318/19
Rudnicki v. Poland	22647/19
Marques dos Reis v. Portugal	61177/14
Güler and Kekeç v. Turkey	55952/13
Turgut v. Turkey	46376/17
Bilotserkivska v. Ukraine	17313/13
Malynovska v. Ukraine	74576/13
Markov v. Ukraine	66811/13
Vlasenko v. Ukraine	17863/13

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**The European Court of Human Rights** was set up in Strasbourg by the Council of Europe Member States in 1959 to deal with alleged violations of the 1950 European Convention on Human Rights.