



## Forthcoming judgments and decisions

The European Court of Human Rights will be notifying in writing 12 judgments on Tuesday 4 March 2025 and 100 judgments and / or decisions on Thursday 6 March 2025.

*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 4 March 2025

#### [Girginova v. Bulgaria \(application no. 4326/18\)](#)

The applicant, Galina Mariova Girginova, is a Bulgarian national who was born in 1986 and lives in Sofia. She is one of the journalists at *Sadebni Reportazhi*, an online media organisation covering the judiciary (<https://judicialreports.bg/>).

The case concerns the refusal to give her access to the reasons given for the acquittal of a former Minister of Internal Affairs, Tsvetan Tsvetanov, whose criminal case for allegedly allowing unlawful secret surveillance by some of his staff had been classified and heard in private. The reasons for the acquittal had not been published online, as normally required under Bulgarian law. The Sofia City Court refused her request on the basis that they contained technical details about the use of covert surveillance equipment, which was classified information. Her claim for judicial review of that refusal was dismissed.

The applicant complains that the refusal breached Article 10 (freedom of expression) of the European Convention on Human Rights, and that she did not have an effective remedy in that respect, as required by Article 13.

#### [K.M. v. North Macedonia \(no. 59144/16\)](#)

The applicant, K.M., is a Macedonian/citizen of the Republic of North Macedonia who was born in 1999.

The case concerns the alleged failure of the State to protect K.M., a 14-year-old girl at the time, from sexual abuse. She alleged that an employee of a telecommunications company, who had come to her family home to restore their internet connection, had caressed her leg, touched one of her breasts, massaged her shoulders and told her that men loved her because she had big breasts. He had not threatened her, nor had he used any force. A criminal complaint brought by the applicant was rejected. A subsequent civil complaint and claim for compensation under the Insults and Defamation Act ended with the court concluding that there were no grounds for compensation. The appellate court dismissed the applicant's appeal, endorsing the lower court's findings and concluding that there was no statutory provision concerning civil liability which would cover the applicant's claim.

Relying on Article 1 of Protocol No. 12 (general prohibition of discrimination) to the European Convention, K.M. complains that her right to protection from sexual assault had not been secured and that, as a result, she had been left without any legal protection.

#### [Milashina and Others v. Russia \(no. 75000/17\)](#)

The applicant company was an editorial and publishing house registered in Moscow since 1998, which edited and published the national newspaper *Novaya Gazeta*. The applicant, Yelena

Valeryevna Milashina, who was born in 1977, had been a staff journalist since 1997 and was the editor in the newspaper's special projects department. The applicant, Dmitriy Andreyevich Muratov, who was born in 1961, was the chair of *Novaya Gazeta's* editorial council (and its former editor-in-chief) and also a 2021 Nobel Peace Prize winner (jointly with a Filipino journalist Maria Ressa). The applicant, Sergey Nikolayevich Kozheurov, who was born in 1955, was one of the founders of *Novaya Gazeta* and its editor-in-chief.

The case concerns verbal threats received by the applicants after they published articles revealing a large-scale violent campaign that was reportedly run by the Chechen authorities against people perceived to be homosexual.

Relying on Articles 10 (freedom of expression), 2 (right to life), and 8 (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention, the applicants complain that the authorities failed to take measures to protect them even though they were independent journalists reporting on and exposing human rights violations. They also allege that they were discriminated against in breach of Article 14 (prohibition of discrimination) because they were writing about the abduction and killing of people perceived to be homosexual by the Chechen authorities.

Thursday 6 March 2025

#### [F.B. v. Belgium \(no. 47836/21\)](#)

The applicant, F.B., is a Guinean national who claims she was born in Conakry (Guinea) on 15 January 2003. She lives in Yvoir (Belgium). A Muslim of Fula ethnicity, she submits that she fled her country of origin to escape mistreatment on account of her forced marriage. She arrived in Belgium on 2 August 2019.

The case concerns the decision to terminate the applicant's entitlement to support as an unaccompanied foreign minor following an age assessment.

Relying on Article 8 (right to respect for private life), the applicant complains that the decision to terminate her entitlement to support as an unaccompanied foreign minor following an age assessment interfered with her right to respect for her private life. Relying on Article 13 (right to an effective remedy) in conjunction with Article 8, she complains that there was no effective domestic remedy available to her in respect of her complaint under Article 8 of the Convention. Lastly, relying on Article 14 (prohibition of discrimination) she complains that she was discriminated against on the ground that, unlike other migrants who were unaccompanied minors, she was unable to take advantage of the provisions and protective framework for unaccompanied foreign minors under Belgian and EU legislation.

#### [Garand and Others v. France \(no. 2474/21\)](#)

The applicants are seven French nationals who were born between 1959 and 1992 and live in Seur (France). They are all family members of the late Angelo Garand, who died on 30 March 2017 during an operation to apprehend him conducted by an operational unit of the *gendarmerie*. Born in 1979 and convicted and imprisoned multiple times, Angelo Garand had been on the run and had taken refuge in the applicants' home.

The applicants submit that the *gendarmes'* use of lethal force was in breach of Article 2 (right to life).

#### [Gorše v. Slovenia \(no. 47186/21\)](#)

The applicant, Brane Gorše, is a Slovenian national who was born in 1960 and lives in Ljubljana - Šentvid.

The case concerns criminal proceedings against Mr Gorše, a lawyer, for abuse of office and money laundering. He was convicted in 2014.

Relying on Article 6 §§ 1 and 2 (right to a fair trial/presumption of innocence), he alleges that the proceedings were not fair. He argues in particular that the judge deciding the case was not impartial and prejudged his guilt because he had accepted the guilty pleas of co-defendants before the trial had begun.

#### [Kotnik and Jukič v. Slovenia \(nos. 56605/19 and 25424/23\)](#)

The applicants, Tadej Kotnik and Luka Jukič, are Slovenian nationals who were born in 1972 and 1974 respectively. They live, respectively, in Ljubljana and Žužemberk (Slovenia).

The case concerns the emergency measures taken by the Bank of Slovenia in 2013 and 2014 to protect the financial system. The decisions affected major Slovene banks, including Celje bank and Nova KBM bank. As a result, subordinated bonds and shares in those two banks belonging to the applicants were voided without compensation.

Relying on Articles 6 § 1 (right to a fair trial), 13 (right to an effective remedy) and Article 1 of Protocol No. 1 (protection of property), the applicants complain, in particular, that the Bank of Slovenia's emergency measures and related court decisions violated their property rights, and that they continue to lack access to any effective means to challenge the measures in question. Mr Kotnik also complains that the interest payments on his bonds constituted a possession which was retroactively revoked.

#### [Hasani v. Sweden \(no. 35950/20\)](#)

The applicant, Esmat Hasani, is an Afghan national who was born in 2001 and lives in Gothenborg (Sweden).

Mr Hasani and his brother, A.H., arrived in Sweden in 2015 and applied for asylum. The case concerns A.H.'s suicide after the authorities refused the brothers' asylum requests. A.H. had a visual impairment and mental health problems.

Relying on Article 2 (right to life), Mr Hasani alleges that the Swedish authorities failed to take measures to protect his brother from committing suicide, despite being aware that the decisions to refuse asylum would cause him distress.

#### [T.A. v. Switzerland \(no. 13437/22\)](#)

The applicant, T.A., is a Swiss national who was born in Ethiopia in 1967. She moved to Switzerland in 1995 with her Swiss husband and currently lives there, in Versoix.

The case concerns the Swiss authorities' refusal to authorise T.A.'s adoption of a child she had brought to Switzerland from Ethiopia in 2017. She had found the baby in Addis Ababa in 2016 and the Ethiopian authorities had subsequently authorised adoption. The Swiss courts ultimately refused, however, her adoption application, in 2021. They based the refusal on her age, financial situation, which involved her relying on social benefits, and her frail health, as well as the fact that she had created a *fait accompli* by bringing the baby to Switzerland even though the adoption authorities had refused her application in 2016.

Relying on Article 8 (right to respect for private and family life), T.A. complains that the authorities' refusal to grant her permission to adopt breached her right to respect for family life. She argues that the courts disregarded the best interests of the child who had been living with her in a parent-child relationship for the last seven years.

[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 4 March 2025

Name	Main application number
Stojević v. Croatia	39852/20
Pápics and Others v. Hungary	13727/20
Rigó v. Hungary	54953/21
Sciortino and Vella v. Malta	25915/23
Ganhão v. Portugal	23143/19
Buzatu and Others v. Romania	9759/19
Davidović v. Serbia	46198/18
Radanović v. Serbia	27794/16
Elibol and Others v. Türkiye	59648/16

## Thursday 6 March 2025

Name	Main application number
Peshkopia and Talipi v. Albania	16351/15
Zorba v. Albania	40224/18
Artashesyan v. Armenia	69464/14
Chatinyan and Others v. Armenia	70173/14
Fljyan v. Armenia	4414/15
Hasar Ltd v. Armenia	17964/14
Otiak CJSC v. Armenia	2512/15
Abdullazade and Others v. Azerbaijan	57679/18
Aliyev v. Azerbaijan	12514/21
Babayev and Malikov v. Azerbaijan	39469/23
Ibrahim v. Azerbaijan	17359/16
Monseur v. Belgium	77976/14
Thill and Verkest v. Belgium	31559/12
Orthodox Christian Church and Others v. Bulgaria	31387/17
Pavušek Rakarić v. Croatia	21371/22
Ujhazi v. Croatia	49817/19
Tulokas and Taipale v. Finland	5854/18
Busch and Habi v. France	28702/23
Zaitouni and Others v. France	33041/23
Ioffe v. Georgia	21487/21
Watad v. Germany	16013/22
Ashraf and Others v. Greece	1653/21
Demir v. Greece	60741/21
Ivanidis and Others v. Greece	52080/20
Kremmydas v. Greece	54725/19
Panagiari and Others v. Greece	26524/20
Farkas and Others v. Hungary	38857/23
Fitouri and Others v. Hungary	18838/24
Fürst and Others v. Hungary	14995/24

Name	Main application number
Kérékgyártó and Póka v. Hungary	42444/17
Kiss v. Hungary	19385/24
Lakatos and Others v. Hungary	36138/23
Tenke and Others v. Hungary	14268/24
Zsargó and Others v. Hungary	11635/24
Banca Sistema S.p.A. v. Italy	41796/23
Liguori v. Italy	26637/23
Miosotis Transport di Mauri Giuseppe & C. S.n.c. v. Italy	40598/19
Buja v. Lithuania	17124/22
Farrugia v. Malta	5870/24
Bajrović and Others v. Montenegro	28019/21
Kovačević and Others v. Montenegro	30824/23
Keskin v. North Macedonia	6865/22
Półtorak-Libura and Others v. Poland	43211/21
Ferreira Leal Correia v. Portugal	16110/23
Gomes da Costa and Others v. Portugal	42782/21
Martins Miranda Póvoa and Others v. Portugal	5088/22
Monteiro and Trinta Santos v. Portugal	40620/22
Boteanu and Others v. Romania	19780/21
Duarte v. Romania	53521/22
Mitran v. Romania	39139/22
Smarandache and Others v. Romania	11688/20
Tarjoianu v. Romania	36150/19
A.B. v. Russia	37702/21
Baksheyeva v. Russia	48407/19
Bunyakina and Others v. Russia	7691/15
Chemurziyeva and Others v. Russia	16678/17
Dubinin v. Russia	16334/20
Fadeyev v. Russia	12705/21
Gordiyenok and Turpulkhanov v. Russia	47120/22
Kolyasnikov and Others v. Russia	39776/15
Korostelev and Others v. Russia	82352/17
Krivenko and Others v. Russia	40332/21
Loginov and Others v. Russia	10618/19
Lubin and Isakov v. Russia	39476/21
Naboko v. Russia	15160/21
Navalnyy and OOO ZP v. Russia	62670/12
Polverini v. Russia	56876/21
Poteryayev v. Russia	2172/21
Sannikov v. Russia	176/22
Shalina v. Russia	17908/20
Yalakov and Others v. Russia	2945/18
Yegorov and Others v. Russia	22584/19
Zakharov and Others v. Russia	3292/24
Zatynayko and Others v. Russia	21514/18

Name	Main application number
Dimitrijević and Others v. Serbia	3653/24
Frank and Others v. Serbia	15178/19
Ristić and Others v. Serbia	34608/22
X and Y v. Serbia	25384/18
Potoma and Others v. Slovakia	20476/24
Božičnik v. Slovenia	1703/23
Aydın and Others v. Türkiye	27603/20
Bağcı v. Türkiye	18350/21
Ercan and Others v. Türkiye	50763/22
Liste v. Türkiye	21747/20
Pala v. Türkiye	43545/20
Uçankan v. Türkiye	44616/22
Uzun and Others v. Türkiye	25922/18
Gnezdov v. Ukraine	68596/11
Kondratyev and Others v. Ukraine	42508/23
Mkrtchyan and Others v. Ukraine	34801/23
Petruk and Others v. Ukraine	636/24
Tokar v. Ukraine	38268/15
Voytenko and Others v. Ukraine	34181/23
Zubachyk and Bakanov v. Ukraine	10242/15

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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.