



## Judgments and decisions of 23 January 2025

The European Court of Human Rights has today notified in writing 28 judgments<sup>1</sup> and 40 decisions<sup>2</sup>: one Chamber judgment is summarised below;

two separate press releases have been issued for two other Chamber judgments in the cases of *Suren Antonyan v. Armenia* (application no. 20140/23) and *H.W. v. France* (no. 13805/21);

25 Committee judgments, concerning issues which have already been examined by the Court, and the 40 decisions, can be consulted on [Hudoc](#) and do not appear in this press release.

*The judgment summarised below is available only in English.*

### [Reznik v. Ukraine](#) (application no. 31175/14)

The applicants, Mykhaylo Reznik, Tamara Reznik, Oleksiy Reznik, and Mykola Reznik, are Ukrainian nationals who live in Brovary (Ukraine). They are a family.

The case concerns a police search in the applicants' home. The search was carried out in the context of an investigation by the Ministry of Interior into various crimes allegedly committed by the management of the Information Centre (a State-owned information-technology company), including, in particular, abuse of authority and misappropriation of funds. Mykhaylo Reznik had been providing legal services to the Centre. Personal data-storage devices and documents allegedly covered by lawyer-client privilege were seized.

Relying on Article 8 (right to respect to private and family life) and Article 13 (right to an effective remedy) of the European Convention on Human Rights, and Article 1 of Protocol No. 1 to the European Convention, the applicants complain, in particular, that the search and the seizure of material had been unlawful and unjustified.

**Violation of Article 8** in respect of the first applicant

**Violation of Article 13 in conjunction with Article 8** in respect of the first applicant

#### **Just satisfaction:**

To the first applicant:

non-pecuniary damage: 6,000 euros (EUR)

costs and expenses: EUR 3,450

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<sup>1</sup> Under Articles 43 and 44 of the Convention, Chamber judgments are not final. During the three-month period following a Chamber judgment's delivery, any party may request that the case be referred to the Grand Chamber of the Court. If such a request is made, a panel of five judges considers whether the case deserves further examination. In that event, the Grand Chamber will hear the case and deliver a final judgment. If the referral request is refused, the Chamber judgment will become final on that day. Under Article 28 of the Convention, judgments delivered by a Committee are final.

Once a judgment becomes final, it is transmitted to the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe for supervision of its execution. Further information about the execution process can be found here: [www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/execution](http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/execution)

<sup>2</sup> Inadmissibility and strike-out decisions are final.

**Press contacts**

[echrpress@echr.coe.int](mailto:echrpress@echr.coe.int) | tel.: +33 3 90 21 42 08

**We are happy to receive journalists' enquiries via either email or telephone.**

Tracey Turner-Tretz (tel.: + 33 3 88 41 35 30)

Denis Lambert (tel.: + 33 3 90 21 41 09)

Inci Ertekin (tel.: + 33 3 90 21 55 30)

Neil Connolly (tel.: + 33 3 90 21 48 05)

Jane Swift (tel.: + 33 3 88 41 29 04)

**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.