

ECHR 207 (2024) 10.09.2024

Judgments of 10 September 2024

The European Court of Human Rights has today notified in writing three judgments1:

one Chamber judgment is summarised below;

two Committee judgments, concerning issues which have already been examined by the Court, can be consulted on Hudoc and do not appear in this press release.

The judgment summarised below is available only in English.

<u>Dianova and Others v. Russia</u> (applications nos. 21286/15, 13140/16, 13162/16, 20802/16, and 24703/16)

The applicants, Olga Dianova, Anastasiya Sheveleva, Leonid Mikhaylov, Roman Roslovtsev, and Valeriya Zenyakina, are five Russian nationals who live in Yekaterinburg, Moscow and Novomoskovsk.

The case concerns a hunger strike by Ms Dianova in Yekaterinburg in protest against the treatment of a prisoner in correctional colony IK-63 in Ivdel (Sverdlovsk Region).

It also concerns the other four applicants' making a satirical film about Russian President Vladimir Putin in Vorobyovy Gory Park in Moscow and their subsequent arrest.

Administrative-offence proceedings were taken against all the applicants.

Relying on Articles 10 (freedom of expression), 11 (freedom of assembly and association), 5 (right to liberty and security), 6 (right to a fair trial) and 13 (right to an effective remedy) of the European Convention on Human Rights, the applicants complain, in particular, of the police actions to end the hunger strike and the filmmaking, and the subsequent administrative-offence proceedings.

Violation of Article 11 in respect of Ms Dianova

Violation of Article 10 in respect of Ms Sheveleva, Mr Mikhaylov, Mr Roslovtsev, and Ms Zenyakina Violation of Articles 5 § 1 and 6 § 1 in respect of Ms Sheveleva, Mr Mikhaylov, Mr Roslovtsev, and Ms Zenyakina

Just satisfaction:

pecuniary damage: 190 euros (EUR) to Ms Dianova

non-pecuniary damage: EUR 7,500 to Ms Dianova; EUR 9,750 to Ms Sheveleva, Mr Mikhaylov,

Mr Roslovtsev, and Ms Zenyakina, each;

costs and expenses: EUR 2,000 to Ms Dianova; EUR 2,000 jointly to Ms Sheveleva, Mr Mikhaylov,

Mr Roslovtsev, and Ms Zenyakina

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



¹ 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.

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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.