



Forthcoming Grand Chamber judgment in the case of *Navalnyy v. Russia*

The European Court of Human Rights will deliver a **Grand Chamber** judgment¹ in the case of **Navalnyy v. Russia** (applications nos. 29580/12, 29580/12, 36847/12, 11252/13, 12317/13 and 43746/14) at a public hearing on 15 November 2018 at 10.30 a.m. in the Human Rights Building, Strasbourg.

The case concerns the applicant's complaint that his arrest, detention and administrative conviction on seven occasions in 2012 and 2014 breached his rights and were politically motivated.

Principal facts and complaints

The applicant, Aleksey Anatolyevich Navalnyy, is a Russian national who was born in 1976 and lives in Moscow (Russia).

In 2012 and 2014 Mr Navalnyy was arrested on seven occasions at different public gatherings. He was each time taken to a police station for several hours for an offence report to be drawn up. He was then charged with an administrative offence of either breaching the established procedure for conducting public events or disobeying a lawful police order. He was twice kept in pre-trial detention during these episodes, once for several hours and once overnight.

All of the charges led to a hearing in which Mr Navalnyy was convicted of an offence. He was five times given a fine, ranging from 1,000 to 30,000 Russian roubles, and was twice sentenced to administrative detention (15 and seven days). All of his appeals were dismissed.

Procedure

The applications, nos. 29580/12, 36847/12, 11252/13, 12317/13 and 43746/14, were lodged on 14 May 2012, 28 May 2012, 30 November 2012, 14 January 2013 and 6 June 2014.

Relying on Article 5 (right to liberty) of the European Convention on Human Rights, Mr Navalnyy complains that the seven arrests and two instances of pre-trial detention were unlawful and arbitrary deprivations of liberty. He complains under Article 6 (right to a fair trial) that the subsequent proceedings against him were all unfair. Relying on Article 11 (right to freedom of assembly), Mr Navalnyy complains that the authorities repeatedly interrupted peaceful gatherings by arresting, prosecuting and convicting him. Mr Navalnyy also relies on Article 14 (prohibition of discrimination), and Article 18 (limitation on the restriction of rights), taken in conjunction with Articles 5 and 11, to complain that the authorities' actions were politically motivated.

In a Chamber [judgment](#) of 2 February 2017, the Court held, unanimously, that there had been violations of Mr Navalnyy's rights under Article 5, under Article 6 on account of six of the seven sets of administrative proceedings, and under Article 11.

It decided that it was not necessary to examine his complaints under Article 14 and Article 18 in conjunction with Article 11. It also decided, by four votes to three, that it was not necessary to examine his complaint under Article 18 in conjunction with Article 5.

1. Grand Chamber judgments are final (Article 44 of the Convention).

All final judgments are transmitted to the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe for supervision of their execution. Further information about the execution process can be found here: www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/execution.

On 29 May 2017 the Grand Chamber Panel accepted the requests of both Mr Navalnyy and the Government that the case be referred to the Grand Chamber under Article 43.

A [hearing](#) in the case was held on 24 January 2018.

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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.