EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS
COUR EUROPÉENNE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME

Press Release
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45 requests for referral to Grand Chamber rejected

At its last meeting (8 March 2012), the Grand Chamber panel of the European Court of Human Rights decided to reject the requests pending before it to refer 45 cases to the Grand Chamber[1].

Judgments in the following 45 cases are therefore now final.[2]

Ullens de Schooten and Rezabek v. Belgium (nos. 3989/07 and 38353/07), judgment of 20 September 2011;

The United Macedonian Organisation Ilinden and Others v. Bulgaria (no. 2) (no. 34960/04), judgment of 18 October 2011;

The United Macedonian Organisation Ilinden - Pirin and Others v. Bulgaria (no. 2) (nos. 41561/07 and 20972/08), judgment of 18 October 2011;

Valkov and Others v. Bulgaria (nos. 2033/04, 19125/04, 19475/04, 19490/04, 19495/04, 19497/04, 24729/04, 171/05, and 2041/05), judgment of 25 October 2011;

Legrand v. France (no. 23228/08), judgment of 26 May 2011;

Mallah v. France (no. 29681/08), judgment of 10 November 2011;

Soros v. France (no. 50425/06), judgment of 6 October 2011;

Goginashvili v. Georgia (no. 47729/08), judgment of 4 October 2011;

Späth v. Germany (no. 854/07), judgment of 29 September 2011;

Choromidis v. Greece (no. 54932/08), judgment of 26 July 2011;

Karamanov v. Greece (no. 46372/09), judgment of 26 July 2011;

Papapetrou and Others v. Greece (no. 17380/09), judgment of 12 July 2011;

Taggatidis and Others v. Greece (no. 2889/09), judgment of 11 October 2011;

Varfis v. Greece (no. 40409/08), judgment of 19 July 2011;

Zafranas v. Greece (no. 4056/08), judgment of 4 October 2011;

Fratanoló v. Hungary (no. 29459/10), judgment of 3 November 2011;

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[1] Under Article 43 of the European Convention on Human Rights, within three months from the date of a Chamber judgment, any party to the case may, in exceptional cases, request that the case be referred to the 17-member Grand Chamber of the Court. In that event, a panel of five judges considers whether the case raises a serious question affecting the interpretation or application of the Convention or its protocols, or a serious issue of general importance, in which case the Grand Chamber will deliver a final judgment. If no such question or issue arises, the panel will reject the request, at which point the judgment becomes final. Otherwise Chamber judgments become final on the expiry of the three-month period or earlier if the parties declare that they do not intend to make a request to refer.

[2] Under Article 44 § 2 (c) of the European Convention on Human Rights, the judgment of a Chamber becomes final when the panel of the Grand Chamber rejects the request to refer under Article 43.

Lokpo and Touré v. Hungary (no. 10816/10), judgment of 20 September 2011;

Bystrowski v. Poland (no. 15476/02), judgment of 13 September 2011;

Beksultanova v. Russia (no. 31564/07), judgment of 27 September 2011;

Buldakov v. Russia (no. 23294/05), judgment of 19 July 2011;

Gubiyev v. Russia (no. 29309/03), judgment of 19 July 2011;

Khashuyeva v. Russia (no. 25553/07), judgment of 19 July 2011;

Kondratishko and Others v. Russia (no. 3937/03), judgment of 19 July 2011;

Liu v. Russia (no. 2) (no. 29157/09), judgment of 26 July 2011;

Nevskaya v. Russia (no. 24273/04), judgment of 11 October 2011;

OAO Neftyanaya Kompaniya Yukos v. Russia (no. 14902/04), judgment of 20 September 2011;

Raks v. Russia (no. 20702/04), judgment of 11 October 2011;

Romanova v. Russia (no. 23215/02), judgment of 11 October 2011;

Sambiyeva v. Russia (no. 20205/07), judgment of 8 November 2011;

Sharipov v. Russia (no. 18414/10), judgment of 11 October 2011;

Tashukhadzhiyev v. Russia (no. 33251/04), judgment of 25 October 2011;

Tkhyegepso and Others v. Russia (nos. 44387/04, 2513/05, 24753/05, 34770/07, 37169/07, 54527/07, 21648/08, 42081/08, 56022/08, 59873/08, 671/09 and 4555/09), judgment of 25 October 2011;

Vanfuli v. Russia (no. 24885/05), judgment of 3 November 2011;

Velkhiyev and Others v. Russia (no. 34085/06), judgment of 5 July 2011;

Diamante and Pellicioni v. San Marino (no. 32250/08), judgment of 27 September 2011;

Stanimirović v. Serbia (no. 26088/06), judgment of 18 October 2011;

Kormoš v. Slovakia (no. 46092/06), judgment of 8 November 2011;

Žúbor v. Slovakia (no. 7711/06), judgment of 6 December 2011;

Husseini v. Sweden (no. 10611/09), judgment of 13 October 2011;

Association Rhino and Others v. Switzerland (no. 48848/07), judgment of 11 October 2011;

Khelili v. Switzerland (no. 16188/07), judgment of 18 October 2011;

Portmann v. Switzerland (no. 38455/06), judgment of 11 October 2011;

Şişman and Others v. Turkey (no. 1305/05), judgment of 27 September 2011;

Agrokompleks v. Ukraine (no. 23465/03), judgment (merits) of 6 October 2011;

Goggins and Others v. the United Kingdom (nos. 30089/04, 14449/06, 24968/07, 36363/08, 23499/09, 43852/09 and 64027/09), judgment (striking out) of 19 July 2011.

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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.