



Judgments concerning Sweden and Ukraine

The European Court of Human Rights has today notified in writing the following five judgments, three of which (in italics) are Committee judgments and are final. The others are Chamber judgments and are not final¹.

Length-of-proceedings cases, with the Court's main finding indicated, can be found at the end of the press release. All the judgments are in English.

Levin v. Sweden (application no. 35141/06)

The applicant, Eleonor Levin, is a Swedish national who was born in 1967 and lives in Norway. In 2005 her three children were taken into public care and, in 2006, the authorities limited her contact rights with her children. She complained that the contact restrictions had been unnecessary and too severe. She relied on Article 8 (right to respect for private and family life) of the European Convention on Human Rights.

No violation of Article 8

Solomakhin v. Ukraine (no. 24429/03)

The applicant, Sergey Solomakhin, is a Ukrainian national who was born in 1964 and lived in Donetsk (Ukraine). The applicant died in September 2010 and his mother decided to pursue the application on his behalf. Relying on Article 6 § 1 (right to a fair hearing within a reasonable time) of the Convention, he complained that the court proceedings, which he had brought in April 1999 seeking compensation from the local department of public health for damage to his health, had been too long. Further relying on Article 8 (right to respect for private and family life), he complained about damage to his health as a result in particular of a vaccination he had had in November 1998, following which he had allegedly suffered from a number of chronic diseases.

Violation of Article 6 § 1

No violation of Article 8

Just satisfaction: 2,400 euros (EUR) (non-pecuniary damage) and EUR 100 (costs and expenses)

Length-of-proceedings cases

In the following cases, the applicants complained in particular about the excessive length of (non-criminal) proceedings.

Demenova v. Ukraine (no. 21922/07)

¹ Under Articles 43 and 44 of the Convention, Chamber judgments are not final. During the three-month period following a 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

Papazova and Others v. Ukraine (nos. 32849/05, 20796/06, 14347/07 and 40760/07)

Trofimova and Zylkova v. Ukraine (nos. 35909/06 and 50559/06)

Violation of Article 6 § 1 (in all three cases)

Violation of Article 13 (in the case of *Trofimova and Zylkova*)

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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.