

**ANALYTICAL  
NOTE**

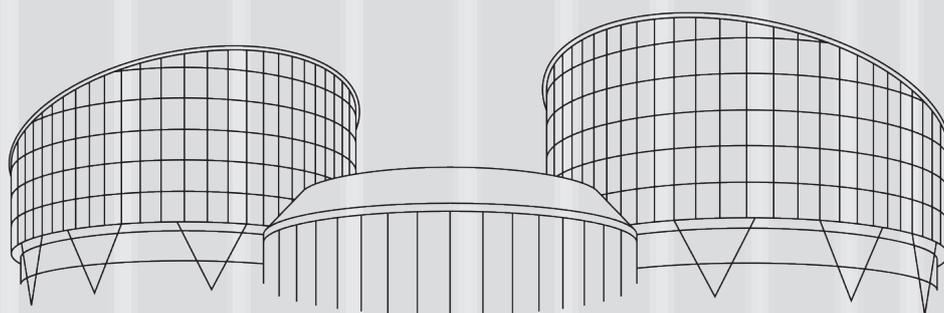
JANUARY 26  
**2018**

# REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA AT THE EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN 2017

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

**LRCM**

LEGAL  
RESOURCES CENTRE  
FROM MOLDOVA

## SUMMARY

To raise the public awareness about the work of the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR), the Legal Resources Centre from Moldova (LRCM) analysed the activity of the ECtHR carried out in 2017. The review is based on the [ECtHR's 2017 Annual Report](#) and the analysis of the ECtHR's case-law on Moldovan cases.

Our main findings are as follows:

- In 2017, the ECtHR registered 9% fewer applications than in 2016. This decrease seems to be caused mainly by the drop in the popularity of the ECtHR, after it dismissed approximately 8,600 Moldovan applications without explicit reasoning in the years 2011 – 2016. This had a chilling effect on lawyers.
- Despite the reduction in 2017, relative to the country's population, the number of applications filed with the ECtHR against Moldova is very high. In 2017, Moldovans complained the ECtHR three times more than the European average.
- As of 31 December 2017, 1,348 Moldovan applications were still pending before the Court. 89% of them have high chance of success. This is more than all applications on which Moldova has been convicted in the past 20 years.
- As of 31 December 2017, the ECtHR delivered 354 judgments on Moldovan cases, of which 16 – in 2017. In this respect, Moldova is far ahead of Germany, Spain, or the Netherlands – the countries that joined the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) long before Moldova and have much larger populations than Moldova.
- Only in 2.8% of its judgements the ECtHR found that the Republic of Moldova had not violated the ECHR. The clear majority of them refer to the Transnistrian region, where the Court convicted Russia.
- The most frequent types of violations found by the ECtHR in Moldovan cases concern non-enforcement of judgments (old judgments); ill treatment, improper investigation of ill treatment and deaths; poor detention conditions; and irregular annulment of final judicial decisions.
- Based on all judgments and decisions delivered by 31 December 2017, Moldova was obliged to pay over EUR 16,300,000 (EUR 107,348 in 2017). This is more than the entire budget of the courts for 2015.

In addition to analyzing the statistics on the Republic of Moldova, this document contains a synthesis of the judgments and decisions of the ECtHR delivered in 2017 with respect to the Republic of Moldova. The document also presents an analysis of the statistics on the ECtHR's activity in respect of all states.

Earlier, LRCM performed similar analyses for the years [2010](#), [2011](#), [2012](#), [2013](#), [2014](#), [2015](#) and [2016](#).



*This publication is made possible by the generous support of the American people through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The contents are the responsibility of LRCM and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government.*

## The activity of the European Court of Human Rights in Moldovan cases in 2017

According to the latest [Activity Report of the European Court of Human Rights](#) (ECtHR), the Court registered 758 applications against Moldova in 2017, 9% less than in 2016. Considering the level of trust and confidence in the judiciary and the human rights monitoring reports, the decrease in the number of applications against Moldova is most probably not due to a significant improvement of the human rights situation. It seems that the decrease is due to the decreasing popularity of the ECtHR after it dismissed over 8,600 Moldovan applications without explicit reasoning in the years 2011 – 2016. This had a chilling effect on lawyers. The drop of the number of applications was also noted in relation to other countries.

The lack of improvements in human rights situation also accounts for the high rate of Moldovan applications per capita. Relative to the country's population, the number of applications filed with the ECtHR against Moldova is very high. In this respect, in 2017, Moldova ranked 7<sup>th</sup> out of the 47 member states of the Council of Europe. In 2017, Moldovans complained to the ECtHR three times more than the European average. The large number of applications filed with the ECtHR reveals a low trust in the national legal system.

From 1998 to 2017, the ECtHR registered over 13,400 applications against Moldova (for more details, see Table 1 below). As of December 31, 2017, 1,348 of them (10.1%) were still pending before the Court. As regards the number of pending applications, Moldova ranks 11<sup>th</sup> out of the 47 contracting states to the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR).

Only 10.6% (143 applications) out of the 1,348 pending Moldovan applications were assigned for examination to a single judge, i.e. were considered *prima facie* manifestly inadmissible. 61.8% of pending applications (833 applications) were assigned to seven or three-judge formations, that is, they have a high chance of success (for more details, see Chart 1 below). The number of pending applications with a high chance of success is higher than the total number of applications on which Moldova has been convicted since 1997.

As of 31 December 2017, the ECtHR had delivered 354 judgments on Moldovan cases, of which 16 – in 2017. In this respect, Moldova is far ahead of Germany, Spain, or the Netherlands – the countries that have joined the ECHR long before Moldova and have a much larger population each than that of Moldova.

The ECtHR found that the Republic of Moldova had not violated the ECHR only in 9 (2.8%) out of 328 final judgments on the merits (the other judgments concern mainly just satisfaction). Most violations found in the judgments in which Republic of Moldova is the respondent state relate to non-enforcement of national judgments (older judgments), improper investigation of ill treatment and deaths; bad detention conditions; unlawful quashing of final judgments; or ill treatment or use of excessive force by state agents (for more details, see Graph 2 below).

In the 16 judgments delivered in 2017, the ECtHR found 14 violations of the ECHR. Eight of them (60%) relate to two articles of the ECHR – Article 3 (the prohibition of torture) and Article 5 (the right to liberty and security). Among the most legally important judgments delivered in 2017 are [Braga](#),

[Ialamov](#), and [Solari](#). The [Braga](#) case concerns the applicant's detention by the authorities of the Republic of Moldova on the basis of a "conviction" issued by the "MRT authorities" and the subsequent transfer of the applicant to the Transnistrian Region. The case of [Ialamov](#) refers to the admission of a detention motion filed after legal time limits, a formerly widespread phenomenon in the Republic of Moldova. The [Solari](#) case concerns the application of an administrative sanction to the applicant for minor shortcomings in staging a protest. For more details on the 2017 judgments, see Tables 3 and 4 below.

Based on the judgments and decisions delivered from 1997 until 31 December 2017, the Government of the Republic of Moldova was obliged to pay over EUR 16,300,000. Of this amount, EUR 14,132,787 (EUR 95,348 in 2017) were based on judgments and EUR 2,199,365 (EUR 12,000 in 2017) – on friendly settlement or unilateral declarations by the Moldovan Government. The amount awarded by the ECtHR on Moldovan cases as of 31 December 2017, is larger than the entire courts budget for 2015 (which was approximately EUR 15,715,000).

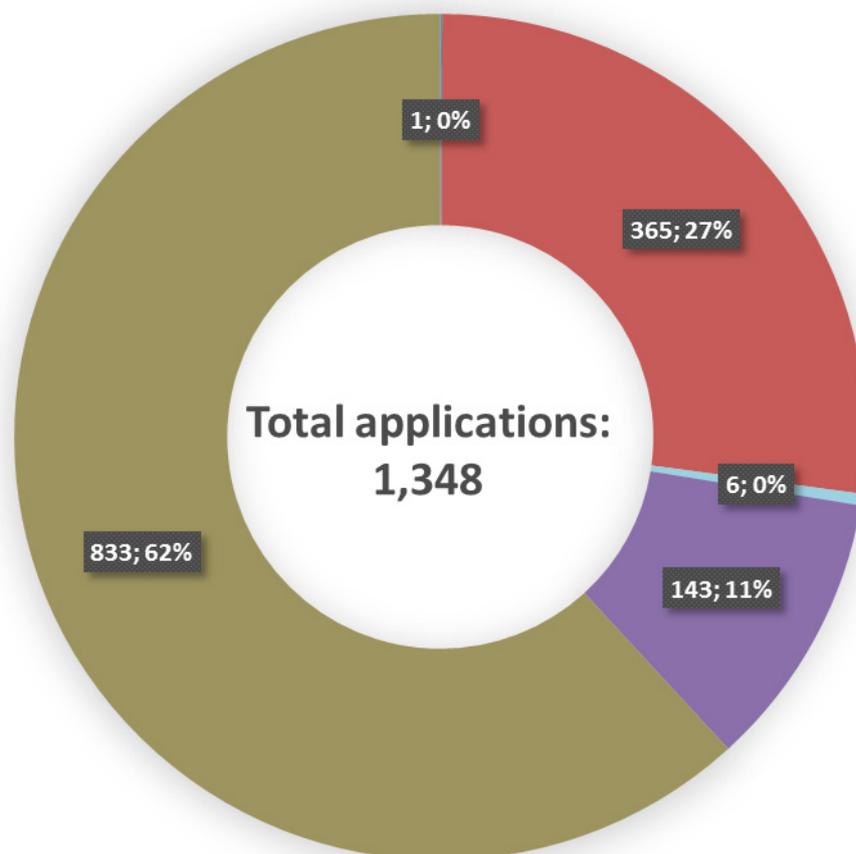
**Table 1. Statistics on the applications to the European Court of Human Rights against the Republic of Moldova (2011 – 2017)**

	2011	+/- 2010	2012	+/- 2011	2013	+/- 2012	2014	+/- 2013	2015	+/- 2014	2016	+/- 2015	2017	+/- 2016	1.11.98-31.12.17
<b>Applications allocated to a judicial formation</b>	1,025	+8.5%	938	-8.5%	1,354	+45.1%	1,105	-18.5%	1,011	-8.5%	834	-17%	758	-9,1%	13,414
<b>Applications declared inadmissible or stricken out</b>	550	+26.7%	1,905	+24.6%	3,143	+65%	1,341	-57.3%	926	-30.9%	750	-19%	633	-15,6%	11,932
<b>Applications communicated to the respondent government</b>	118	-12.5%	56	-52.5%	85	+51.8%	73	-9.6%	121	+65.8%	41	-66%	67	+63%	
<b>Delivered judgments</b>	31	+10%	27	-12.7%	19	-29.6%	24	+26%	19	-21%	23	+21%	16	-30,4%	354
	<b>31.12. 2011</b>		<b>31.12. 2012</b>		<b>31.12. 2013</b>		<b>31.12. 2014</b>		<b>31.12. 2015</b>		<b>31.12. 16</b>		<b>31.12. 2017</b>		
<b>Applications pending before a judicial formation</b>	4,261	+11.4%	3,256	-23.6%	1,442	-55.4%	1,159	-19.6%	1,223	+5.5%	1,283	+4.9%	1,348	+5%	

Chart 1

## MOLDOVAN APPLICATIONS PENDING before the European Court of Human Rights

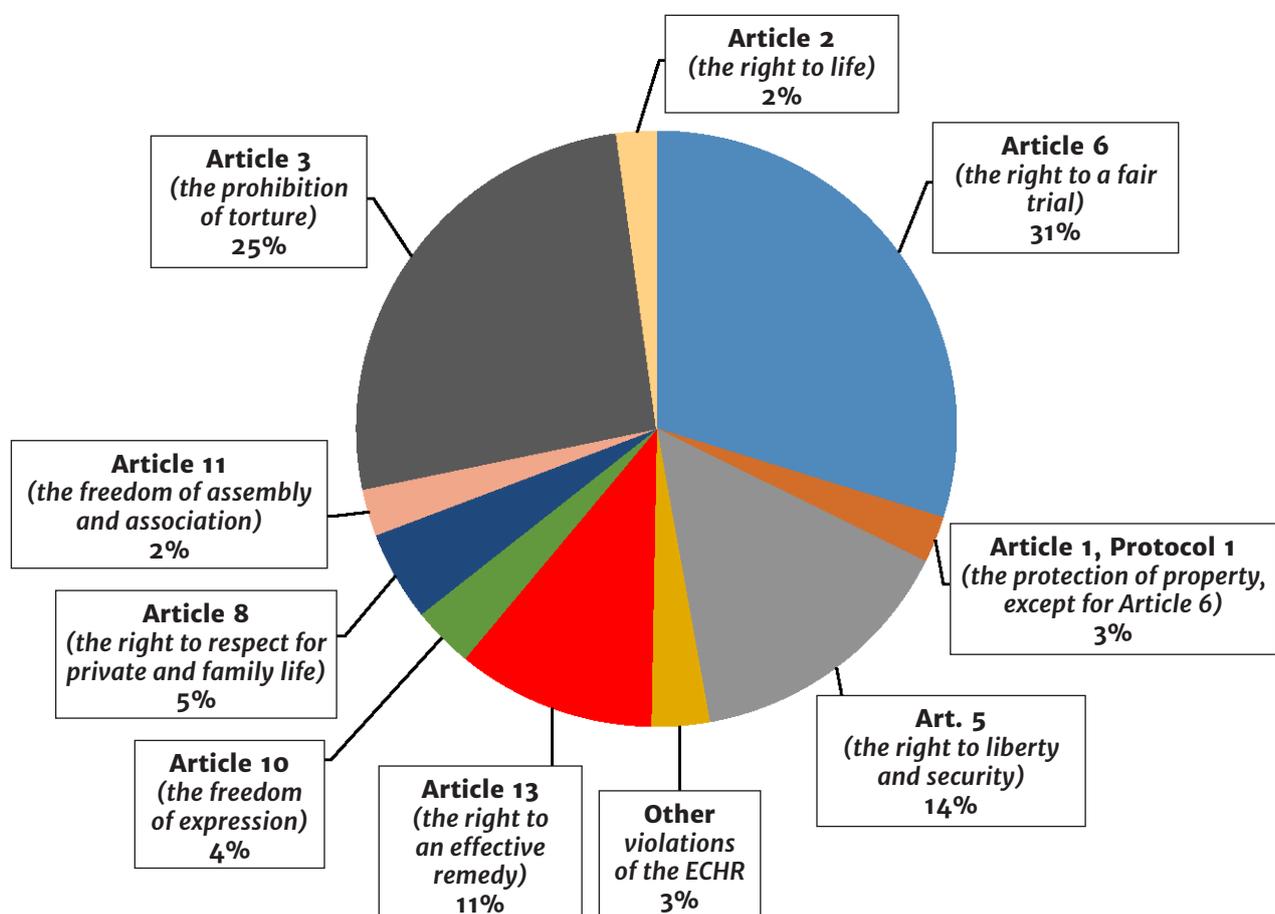
December 31, 2017



- Cases awaiting Government action
- Communicated cases
- Admissible Cases
- Cases assigned to a single judge (inadmissible)
- Other cases assigned to the committee (3 judges) or to the chamber (7 judges)

Graph 2

## THE VIOLATIONS FOUND BY THE EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS against the Republic of Moldova 1997 – 2017



## The work of the European Court of Human Rights in 2017 (concerning all the states)

According to the [2017 Annual Report of the European Court of Human Rights](#) (ECtHR), published on 25 January 2018, the ECtHR registered 63,350 applications during the reporting period, which is 19% more than in the previous year. The increase was due to two countries – Turkey and Russia, against which more than half (53.6%) of all applications were filed. The number of applications lodged against 27 contracting states to the Convention decreased.

In addition to the 63,350 applications registered in 2017, the ECtHR received other 22,650 applications that were prepared improperly. The Court did not even register these applications and instructed the applicants to file a duly drafted application.

In 2017, the ECtHR examined 85,951 applications – 123% more than in 2016. The number of examined applications is larger than that of filed applications by 15,000, which led to a decrease in the number of applications pending examination. The large number of applications examined in 2017 is mainly due to the applications declared inadmissible or stricken out. This year, the ECtHR declared inadmissible or struck out 70,356 applications, which is approximately 82% of all examined applications.

As of 31 December 2017, 56,250 applications were pending before the Strasbourg Court (for more details, see Table 2 below and the [video conference of 25 January of the ECtHR President](#)).

Although the ECtHR can receive applications against 47 states, as of 31 December 2017, nearly two thirds of pending applications were against five states. Thus, 17.6% of the applications pending before the Court were against Romania, 13.8% – the Russian Federation, 13.3% – Turkey, 12.6% – Ukraine, and 8.3% – Italy. Moldova ranks 11<sup>th</sup> in this respect, accounting for 2.4% (1,348 applications) of all applications pending before the ECtHR.

In 2017, the ECtHR issued 1,068 judgments, 7.6% more than in the previous year. Sixteen of them concerned the Republic of Moldova.

**Table 2. STATISTICS ON THE APPLICATIONS TO THE EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS 2011 – 2017 (concerning all states)**

	2011	+/- 2010	2012	+/- 2011	2013	+/- 2012	2014	+/- 2013	2015	+/- 2014	2016	+/- 2015	2017	+/- 2016
<b>Applications allocated to a judicial formation (registered applications)</b>	64,400	+5%	65,162	+1.2%	65,900	+2%	56,200	-15%	40,550	-27.7%	53,400	+32%	63,350	+19%
<b>Applications communicated to responding governments</b>	5,360	-20%	5,236	-2.3%	7,931	+51%	7,895	-0.5%	15,964	+102%	9,533	-40%	7,225	-24%
<b>Applications declared inadmissible or stricken out</b>	50,677	+31%	86,201	+70%	89,737	+4%	83,675	-7%	43,133	-48.5%	36,579	-15%	70,356	+92%
<b>Delivered judgments</b>	1,157	-23%	1,093	+5.5%	916	-16.2%	891	-2.7%	823	-7.6%	993	+20.7%	1,068	+7.6%
	<b>31.12. 2011</b>		<b>31.12. 2012</b>		<b>31.12. 2013</b>		<b>31.12. 2014</b>		<b>31.12. 2015</b>		<b>31.12. 2016</b>		<b>31.12. 2017</b>	
<b>Applications pending before a judicial formation</b>	151,600	+9%	128,100	-15.5%	99,900	-22%	69,900	-30%	64,850	-7.2%	79,750	+23%	56,250	-29%
<b>Applications disposed of administratively (those that do not comply with the rules regarding form)</b>							25,100		32,400	+29.1%	20,950	-35%	22,650	+8%

Table 3

**SYNTHESIS OF THE VIOLATIONS FOUND BY THE EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS  
in Moldovan cases<sup>1</sup> in 2017**

ECHR Article	All violations	ECHR violation type	Number of violations	ECtHR's judgment
Article 3 of the ECHR (the prohibition of degrading treatment, inhuman treatment, and torture)	3	Bad detention conditions	2	<a href="#">Braga, Valentin Baştovoi</a>
		The award of insufficient compensation by national courts for the violation of Article 3 of the ECHR	1	<a href="#">Greco</a>
Article 5 of the ECHR (the right to liberty and security)	5	Article 5 (1) – the unjustified arrest of the applicant, which led to the arrest in another state for extradition to the Republic of Moldova	1	<a href="#">Vasilciuc</a>
		Article 5 (1) – the applicant's arrest for contravention based on the conversion of an unpaid contravention fine through a judicial procedure of which the applicant was not informed	1	<a href="#">Gumeniuc</a>
		Article 5 (1) – detention in the Republic of Moldova based on a conviction issued by the “Transnistrian authorities”	1	<a href="#">Braga</a>
		Article 5 (1) – the applicant' arrest following the admission by the judge of the arrest motion filed after the expiry of the time limit prescribed by the law	1	<a href="#">Ialamov</a>
		Article 5 (1) – the award of inadequate compensation for abusive detention	1	<a href="#">Greco</a>
Article 6 of the ECHR (the right to a fair trial)	2	Article 6 (1) – the conviction of the applicant in the appellate court without directly hearing the victim or the witnesses, after the acquittal by the trial court	1	<a href="#">Manoli</a>
		Article 6 (1) in conjunction with Article 1 of the Protocol 1 – irregular annulment of irrevocable judicial decision of a final judgment by revision	1	<a href="#">Cereale Flor S.A. and Rosca</a>
Article 8 of the ECHR (the right to respect for private and family life)	1	The disclosure of the readout of telephone calls by Moldtelecom to a third party, contrary to the law and without the consent of the applicant	1	<a href="#">Savotchko</a>
Article 11 of the ECHR (the freedom of assembly and association)	1	The application of a contraventional fine and administrative arrest (due to the non-payment of the fine) to the applicant for protesting in a place that was not authorized by the Mayor's Office (several tens of meters from the authorized place) and displaying unregistered communist symbols	1	<a href="#">Solari</a>
Article 13 of the ECHR (the right to an effective remedy)	1	The lack of an effective remedy to improve detention conditions (Article 3 of the ECHR)	1	<a href="#">Valentin Baştovoi</a>
Article 34 of the ECHR (individual applications)	1	The transfer of the applicant from the jurisdiction of the Republic of Moldova to the jurisdiction of the “MRT,” which caused difficulties in the applicant's communication with their attorney regarding the application to the ECtHR	1	<a href="#">Braga</a>
<b>The total number of violations</b>	<b>14</b>			

<sup>1</sup> By the Republic of Moldova

Table 4

**JUDGMENTS OF THE EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS  
on Moldovan cases in 2017  
(in chronological order)**

No.	Case	Judgment date	Established violations	The period of the violations	Just satisfaction
1.	<a href="#">Cereale Flor S.A. and Roșca v. Moldova</a> (24042/09 and 3159/10)	14-Feb-2017	<b>Article 6 (1) of the ECHR in conjunction with Article 1 of Protocol 1 to the ECHR</b> – irregular annulment of irrevocable judicial decisions by revision	2008 – 2009	Total damages: EUR 42,968 Material damages: EUR 36,568 Moral damages: EUR 4,000 Costs and expenses: EUR 2,400
2.	<a href="#">Manoli v. Moldova</a> (56875/11)	28-Feb-2017	<b>Article 6 (1) of the ECHR</b> – the conviction of the applicant in the appellate court without directly hearing the victim or the witnesses, after the acquittal by the trial court	2010 – 2011	Total damages: EUR 4,807 Moral damages: EUR 2,000 Costs and expenses: EUR 2,807
3.	<a href="#">Savotchko v. Moldova</a> (33074/04)	28-Mar-2017	<b>Article 8 of the ECHR</b> – the disclosure of the readout of telephone calls by Moldtelecom to a third party, contrary to the law and without the applicant's consent	2001 – 2004	Total damages: EUR 5,000 Moral damages: EUR 3,000 Costs and expenses: EUR 2,000
4.	<a href="#">Șolari v. Moldova</a> (42878/05)	28-Mar-2017	<b>Article 11 of the ECHR</b> – the application of a contraventional fine and administrative arrest (due to the non-payment of the fine) to the applicant for protesting in a place that was not authorized by the Mayor's Office (several tens of meters from the authorized place) and displaying unregistered communist symbols	2005	Total damages: EUR 5,588 Material damages: EUR 28 Moral damages: EUR 4,000 Costs and expenses: EUR 1,560
5.	<a href="#">Vasilciuc v. Moldova</a> (15944/11)	2-May-2017	<b>Article 5 (1) letter (c)</b> – the unjustified arrest of the applicant for their alleged absconding from criminal prosecution, which led to their arrest in another state for 23 days before extradition to the Republic of Moldova	2009 – 2011	Total damages: EUR 3,890 Moral damages: EUR 3,000 Costs and expenses: EUR 890
6.	<a href="#">Paduret v. Moldova and the Russian Federation</a> (26626/11)	9-May-2017	<b>Regarding the Russian Federation:</b> <b>Article 1 of Protocol 1 to the ECHR</b> – the seizure of the applicant's minibus and goods and the application of a fine by "Transnistrian customs officers." <b>Regarding the Republic of Moldova,</b> the ECtHR found no violations	2010	The payment of damages was imposed only on the Russian Federation

No.	Case	Judgment date	Established violations	The period of the violations	Just satisfaction
7.	<a href="#">Eriomenco v. Moldova and the Russian Federation</a> (42224/11)	9-May-2017	<p><b>Regarding the Russian Federation:</b>  <b>Article 3 of the ECHR</b> – bad detention conditions; the failure to provide proper medical assistance; <b>Article 5 (1) of the ECHR</b> – the detention and arrest of the applicant by the “MRT authorities”;  <b>Article 8 of the ECHR</b> – the prohibition of meetings between the applicant and their parents; illegal searches and seizure of property in the applicant's home; <b>Article 1 of Protocol 1 to the ECHR</b> – the unlawful seizure of the applicant's property following conviction; <b>Article 13 of the ECHR in conjunction with Articles 3, 5 (1) and 8 of the ECHR, and Article 1 of Protocol 1 to the ECHR</b> – the lack of an efficient legal remedy to defend one's rights;  <b>Article 34 of the ECHR</b> – the monitoring of the applicant's meetings with their attorney, which precluded them to sign a proxy on the representation before the Court;</p> <p><b>Regarding the Republic of Moldova,</b> the ECtHR found no violations</p>	2011 2011 2011 2013	<u>The payment of damages was imposed only on the Russian Federation</u>
8.	<a href="#">Gumeniuc v. Moldova</a> (48829/06)	16-May-2017	<b>Article 5 (1) of the ECHR</b> – the 9-hour arrest for contravention based on the conversion of an unpaid contravention fine through a judicial procedure of which the applicant was not informed	2006	Total damages: EUR 2,000 Moral damages: EUR 1,000 Costs and expenses: EUR 1,000
9.	<a href="#">Apcov v. Moldova and the Russian Federation</a> (13463/07)	30-May-2017	<p><b>Regarding the Russian Federation:</b>  <b>Article 3 of the ECHR</b> – bad detention conditions; the failure to offer proper medical assistance; <b>Articles 5 (1) and 6 (1) of the ECHR</b> – the detention and arrest of the applicant by the “MRT authorities”</p>	2005 2006	<u>The payment of damages was imposed only on the Russian Federation</u>
10.	<a href="#">Greuc v. Moldova</a> (51099/10)	30-May-2017	<b>Articles 3 and 5 (1) of the ECHR</b> – the award of inadequate compensation for ill treatment, inefficient investigation of ill treatment, and abusive detention	2012	Total damages: EUR 12,640 Moral damages: EUR 11,800 Costs and expenses: EUR 840

No.	Case	Judgment date	Established violations	The period of the violations	Just satisfaction
11.	<a href="#">Soyma v. Moldova, the Russian Federation and Ukraine (1203/05)</a>	30-May-2017	<b>Regarding the Russian Federation:</b> <b>Article 5 (1) of the ECHR</b> – the detention and arrest of the applicant by the “MRT authorities”; <b>Regarding Ukraine</b> , the application was declared inadmissible. <b>Regarding the Republic of Moldova</b> , the ECtHR found no violations	2001	<u>The payment of damages was imposed only on the Russian Federation</u>
12.	<a href="#">Vardanean v. Moldova and the Russian Federation (22200/10)</a>	30-May-2017	<b>Regarding the Russian Federation:</b> <b>Articles 5 (1) and 6 (1) of the ECHR</b> – the detention and arrest of the applicant by the “MRT authorities”; <b>Article 8 of the ECHR</b> – the search of the applicants' apartment by the “MRT authorities”; the prohibition of the applicant from having a meeting with their relatives; <b>Regarding the Republic of Moldova</b> , the ECtHR found no violations	2010	<u>The payment of damages was imposed only on the Russian Federation</u>
13.	<a href="#">Braga v. Moldova and the Russian Federation (17/10/2017)</a>	17-Oct-2017	<b>Regarding the Republic of Moldova:</b> <b>Article 3 of the ECHR</b> – bad detention conditions; <b>Article 5 (1) of the ECHR</b> – the detention of the applicant by the “MRT authorities”; <b>Article 34 of the ECHR</b> – the transfer of the applicant to the “MRT,” which caused difficulties for the applicant’s communication with their attorney before the Court. <b>Regarding the Russian Federation:</b> <b>Article 3 of the ECHR</b> – bad detention conditions; <b>Article 5 (1) of the ECHR</b> – the detention of the applicant by the “MRT authorities”	2001 – 2002  1999 – 2002	<u>Total damages: EUR 4,000</u> <u>Moral damages: EUR 3,000</u> <u>Costs and expenses: EUR 1,000</u>  <u>The payment of the remaining damages was imposed on the Russian Federation</u>
14.	<a href="#">Draci v. Moldova and the Russian Federation (5349/02)</a>	17-Oct-2017	<b>Regarding the Russian Federation:</b> <b>Article 3 of the ECHR</b> – bad detention conditions; the failure to offer proper medical assistance; <b>Article 5 (1) of the ECHR</b> – the detention of the applicant by the “MRT authorities”	1997 – 2002	<u>The payment of damages was imposed only on the Russian Federation</u>

No.	Case	Judgment date	Established violations	The period of the violations	Just satisfaction
15.	<a href="#">Valentin Baştovoi v. Moldova</a> (40614/14)	28-Nov-2017	<b>Article 3 of the ECHR</b> – detention in bad conditions in Penitentiary No. 13; <b>Article 3 of the ECHR in conjunction with Article 13 of the ECHR</b> – the lack of an effective remedy to improve detention conditions	2013 – present	Total damages: EUR 8,650 Moral damages: EUR 8,000 Costs and expenses: EUR 650
16.	<a href="#">Solari v. Moldova</a> (65324/09)	12-Dec-2017	<b>Article 5 (1) of the ECHR</b> – the applicant's arrest following the admission by the judge of the arrest motion filed after the expiry of the time limit prescribed by the law	2009	Total damages: EUR 5,805 Moral damages: EUR 4,500 Costs and expenses: EUR 1,305
					<b>Total:</b> <b>EUR 95,348</b>

Table 5

**DECISIONS OF THE EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN MOLDOVAN CASES IN 2017**  
(in chronological order)

No.	Case	Decision date	Invoked violation	Type of decision	Just satisfaction
1.	<a href="#">Caldarașan and Others v. Moldova</a> (22894/13 32502/13 36584/13...)	10-Jan-2017	<b>Article 6 (1) of the ECHR</b> – the failure to enforce or late enforcement of judgments and the inefficiency of the remedy introduced by Law No. 87/2011	Striking out of the application (unwillingness to keep the application on the docket)	
2.	<a href="#">Mociu v. Moldova</a> (66094/12)	7-Feb-2017	<b>Article 3 of the ECHR</b> – bad detention conditions in the Police Station of Comrat; the failure to offer proper medical assistance; <b>Article 5 (4) of the ECHR</b> – the examination of the appeal against an arrest warrant after three weeks	Inadmissible (manifestly unfounded application)  Inadmissible ( <i>ratione materiae</i> )	
3.	<a href="#">Petro-M SRL and Rinax-TRV v. Moldova</a> (44787/05)	28-Feb-2017	<b>Articles 6 (1) and 14 of the ECHR, and Article 1 of Protocol 1 of the ECHR</b> – a retroactive application of Law No. 1184/2002, by which they were obliged to pay customs duties; uneven practice of the national courts regarding the temporal effects of the law	Inadmissible (manifestly unfounded application)  Inadmissible ( <i>ratione materiae</i> )	
4.	<a href="#">Enachi v. Moldova</a> (4797/15)	25-Apr-2017	<b>Articles 5 (1) and 3 of the ECHR</b> – unlawful detention and lack of relevant and sufficient grounds for arrest	Striking out of the application (friendly settlement)	<u>Total damages: EUR 12,000</u>
5.	<a href="#">Rotaru v. Moldova</a> (2111/13)	16-May-2017	<b>Article 3 of the ECHR</b> – forced treatment in a psychiatric institution; <b>Article 5 of the ECHR</b> – unlawful confinement in a psychiatric institution	Striking out of the application (unwillingness to keep the application on the docket)	
6.	<a href="#">Rotari v. Moldova</a> (11448/13)	27-Jun-2017	<b>Articles 6 and 13 of the ECHR, and Article 1 of Protocol 1 of the ECHR</b> – the inefficiency of the remedy introduced by Law No. 87/2011	Striking out of the application (unwillingness to keep the application on the docket)	
7.	<a href="#">Gudema v. Moldova</a> (16191/07)	3-Oct-2017	<b>Article 10 of the ECHR</b> – the unjustified sanctioning of the applicant under Article 47 <sup>2</sup> of the old Code on Administrative Offenses (defamation)	Striking out of the application (unwillingness to keep the application on the docket)	
8.	<a href="#">Vlas v. Moldova</a> (37057/11)	3-Oct-2017	<b>Article 3 of the ECHR</b> – improper investigation of ill treatment by individuals and failure to punish the perpetrator	Striking out of the application (unwillingness to keep the application on the docket)	

No.	Case	Decision date	Invoked violation	Type of decision	Just satisfaction
9.	<a href="#">“Speranța” Children Foundation v. Moldova</a> (17891/08)	17-Oct-2017	<b>Article 6 § 1 ECHR</b> – repeated participation of a judge of the SCJ in the examination of an appeal, <b>Article 6 (1) of the ECHR and Article 1 of Protocol 1 to the ECHR</b> – an insufficient reasoning of a judgment; dispossession by judgment	Inadmissible (non-exhaustion)  Inadmissible (manifestly unfounded application)	
10.	<a href="#">Cornei v. Moldova</a> (11735/09)	21-Nov-2017	<b>Article 1 of Protocol 1 of the ECHR</b> – the refusal of the courts to annul the alienation of jointly owned land without the applicant's consent	Inadmissible (manifestly unfounded application)	
11.	<a href="#">Lisnic Nicolae &amp; Co v. Moldova</a> (48747/09)	21-Nov-2017	<b>Article 1 of Protocol 1 of the ECHR</b> – the annulment of privatization by judgments	Inadmissible (abusive application)	
12.	<a href="#">Chimirchiuc v. Moldova</a> (56580/09)	19-Dec-2017	<b>Article 6 (1) of the ECHR</b> – an unjustified initiation of administrative action	Striking out of the application (unwillingness to keep the application on the docket)	
					<b>Total:</b> <b>EUR 12,000</b>

The Legal Resources Centre from Moldova (LRCM) is a non-commercial organization, which strives to consolidate democracy and rule of law in the Republic of Moldova, with emphasis on justice and human rights. In achieving these aims, LRCM combines policy research and advocacy. We are independent and politically not affiliated.

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